Gale Tree Consultancy

Tree Condition Report

Plaistow & Ifold Recreation Ground

June 2025

Ref: TCR/646/25

Tel: 01798 875731 | Email: office@galetreeconsultancy.co.uk | Web: galetreeconsultancy.co.uk

Contents

Executive Summary

- A medium sized site with trees encircling a village recreation ground
- The removal of deadwood was the most common feature recorded
- Two trees require removal
- A third tree due to its condition, should also be considered for removal
- T30/530 Sessile oak is under a separate management process and will be assessed individually

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Client and Address

- Jane Bromley, Clerk to the Parish Council, Plaistow & Ifold Parish Council, The Winterton Hall, Loxwood Road, Plaistow, RH14 0PX

1.2 Site Address if Different from the Above

- Plaistow & Ifold Recreation Ground

1.3 Date of Inspection

- 5th June 2025

1.4 Name of Inspector

Andrew Gale *MICFor Dip Arb L6 (ABC) M.Arbor.A* and Lucy Killner – trainee surveyor

1.5 Our Reference

- TCR/646/25

1.6 Instructions Received

- I have been instructed by Jane Bromley to undertake a walk over assessment of the trees encircling the recreation ground
- I am to provide my findings in the form of a report detailing any remedial work that may be necessary

1.7 General Description

- To the north of the recreation are three private properties with The Common to the northeast
- Running along the southern side of the site is Common House Road which has parking lay-byes towards its western end; to the west of the site is The Street
- On the north side of the recreation ground is cricket pavilion with a children's playground to the east
- Access to the site is via The Common with further access routes on the southwest, west and northwest side of the site
- The northeast side of the site is c.77m above sea level[1] making it one of the higher points within the village of Plaistow
- The wider landscape is made up of open farmland and blocks of woodland with the main area of housing being to the north and northwest

[1] www.calcmaps.com

2.0 Scope of the Report

- Trees are dynamic living organisms, and their health and condition can be subject to rapid changes, depending upon a number of internal and external factors
- The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information gained at the time of inspection and are subject to the limitations of the specialist nature of this survey
- Based on this, the likelihood of failure is considered for three years from the reports date based on the information gained on the day of the report and on the assumption that any recommended work has been undertaken in the time frame specified
- It should be noted that even completely sound, healthy trees, can fail given sufficiently severe weather conditions therefore this report is not valid in adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to Force Majeure
- The principle objective of the tree condition report is to identify whether the trees, or their parts, appear to be in a hazardous condition and to advise remedial action to reduce the risk they could pose to those persons using the recreation ground, those persons using The Street and Little Common Lane (or Common House Road), or those persons living in the properties that border the site
- Those trees identified in the tree inventory (TCR/082/17) are to be assessed
- Where tags have been removed or lost, new tags will be installed and the new number used as the reference

3.0 Method of Inspection

- The trees were subject to ground level visual assessment of their external features in line with the 'Visual Tree Assessment' method described by Mattheck & Breloer (Body Language of Trees, Department of the Environment Research for Amenity Trees publication No. 4 1994)
- A plastic headed mallet was used to sound the stem area as an initial indication of the presence of decay
- A thin steel probe was used, where applicable, to assess the depth and condition of any cavities or concavities between buttress roots
- Binoculars were used to assess the upper crown branch structure

4.0 Table of Results

- See Appendix 1 Table of Results

5.0 Summary of Results

- Of the thirty two trees originally recorded, twenty now require further action
- The main feature noted was the presence of deadwood over areas of high usage, where it has been categorised by diameter i.e. deadwood greater than 25mm in diameter
- The creation of deadwood is a natural occurrence and occurs when the tree closes down branches that are no longer productive; it should not be seen as a sign of ill health
- It is also a valuable habitat for saproxylic invertebrates and as such should be retained for this purpose wherever possible
- However, where it has the potential to cause harm or damage, its removal should be undertaken
- Two trees require removal due to their moribund condition whilst consideration for the removal of a third tree has been made
- This will leave a gap in the treescape along the northern side of the recreation ground so consideration for new planting should be made
- Two trees required new tags due to the original ones being removed
- T24/524 Pedunculate oak and T25/525 Pedunculate oak were subject to an aerial assessment in 2018, see TCR/110/18, where the recommendations of a follow up assessment of three years was made. As far as I'm aware, this has not been undertaken so a recommendation to reassess the cavities on these two trees has been made
- T30/530 Sessile oak is under its own management report
- T32/275 Common ash has very early symptoms of Ash Dieback, with parts of the branching showing signs of decline
- Ash dieback (ADB) (*Hymenocyphus fraxineus*) inhibits water supply and as such causes leaf loss, lesions on the branches and stems of younger trees and ultimately results in the decline of the trees crown
- Younger trees are killed quickly whilst the older, more mature trees, become weakened over time and eventually succumb to another pest or pathogen which ultimately causes death. Some trees show a degree of resistance to the disorder whilst others appear immune
- In the case of Ash Dieback, the Tree Council's categorisation, for determining the extent of the condition was used, see below. However, their categorisation only goes as far as Leaf/Bud Cover Remaining, it does not provide a suggestion for any subsequent work, this section has been created by Gale Tree Consultancy in relation to the surroundings of the tree and the level of occupancy and likelihood of failure

Category	Leaf/Bud Cover Remaining	Recommendation – depending on location
Class 1 (C1)	100 – 76%	No action at this stage Monitor during growing seasons
Class 2 (C2)	75 – 51%	No action at this stage Monitor during growing seasons, recording any changes
Class 3 (C3)	50 – 26%	Continue to monitor during growing seasons, recording any changes Will require removal if conditions worsen and it becomes a C4
Class 4 (C4)	25% - 0%	Remove the tree before it becomes a Health & Safety issue

- Where a recommendation has been made to check the trees periodically throughout the growing seasons until the next assessment, the tree warden, should you have one, should check the vitality of the crown as well as looking for deadwood, and ideally photos should be taken for ongoing comparison
- A healthy tree should have a full crown full of leaf and where this begins to diminish, the vitality of the tree becomes less, stress levels increase resulting in a tree prone to being affected by secondary pathogens
- Should any tree's symptoms have advanced, contact Gale Tree Consultancy for comment
- At the next assessed in 2028, I would also recommend that the original tree inventory is revised with new tags installed and the site plan altered to reflect this. I would suggest using a tagging system called Latschbacher ArboTag which can place the tag high on the stem at c.2.5m, away from individuals that may want to remove them

6.0 Recommendations

- Undertake the tree work in the time period specified
- Reassess in three years from the reports date
- This time frame should be shortened in the event:
    - The trees local environment changes significantly
    - Fruiting bodies emerge from anywhere on the tree
    - After extreme weather events such as:
        - Wind gusts in excess of Force 8 on the Beaufort Scale
        - After named extreme weather events

- If the trees are located within a conservation area or subject to a tree preservation order, a formal application to the local planning authority will be required and written consent obtained prior to any work is carried out

This concludes my report

Signed:

Andrew Gale *MICFor Dip Arb L6 (ABC) M.Arbor.A*
Date: 13th June 2025

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Professional Member

7.0 Appendix 1

Table of Results

- See Appendix 1 Table of Results attached separately

Appendix 2

Site Plan

Please see TCR/646/25 Dwg01 attached separately

Appendix 3

Beaufort Scale

Beaufort Number	Name	Knots	MPH	Effects Observed on Land
0	Calm	Under 1	Under 1	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	Light Air	1-3	1-3	Direction of wind is shown by smoke drift but not by wind vanes
2	Light Breeze	4-6	4-7	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, ordinary wind vane moved by wind
3	Gentle Breeze	7-10	8-12	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion, wind extends light flag
4	Moderate Breeze	11-16	13-18	Raises dust and loose paper, small branches are moved
5	Fresh Breeze	17-21	19-24	Small trees in leaf begin to sway, crested wavelets in inland waters
6	Strong Breeze	22-27	25-31	Large branches in motion, whistling heard in telegraph wires, umbrellas used with difficulty
7	Near Gale	28-33	32-38	Whole trees in motion, inconvenience felt in walking against the wind
8	Gale	34-40	39-46	Breaks twigs off trees, generally impedes progress
9	Strong Gale	41-47	47-54	Slight structural damage occurs – chimney pots, slates removed
10	Storm	48-55	55-63	Seldom experienced inland, trees uprooted, considerable structural damage occurs
11	Violent Storm	56-63	64-72	Very rarely experienced, accompanied by widespread damage
12	Hurricane	64 and over	73 and over	

Gale Tree Consultancy

Tree Condition Report

Coxes Pond, Plaistow

June 2025

Ref: TCR/642/25

Tel: 01798 875731 | Email: office@galetreeconsultancy.co.uk | Web: galetreeconsultancy.co.uk

Contents

Executive Summary

- A small site surrounding a village pond
- Two Common ash trees are showing advancing symptoms of Ash Dieback. The removal of deadwood has been recommended consideration should be given to removing one of them due to its condition
- Three Pears trees require reducing in height due to decay in their stems and decline forming in their upper crowns
- Ivy was recorded on three trees where it needs to be severed at ground level and again at c.1m, and the severed band removing

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Client and Address

- Jane Bromley, Clerk to the Parish Council, Plaistow & Ifold Parish Council, The Winterton Hall, Loxwood Road, Plaistow, RH14 0PX

1.2 Site Address if Different from the Above

- Coxes Pond, Loxwood Road, Plaistow

1.3 Date of Inspection

- 5th June 2025

1.4 Name of Inspector

Andrew Gale *MICFor Dip Arb L6 (ABC) M.Arbor.A* and Lucy Killner – trainee surveyor

1.5 Our Reference

- TCR/642/25

1.6 Instructions Received

- I have been instructed by Jane Bromley to undertake a ground level walk over survey of the trees growing around Coxes Pond
- I am to provide my findings in the form of a report detailing any remedial work that may be necessary

1.7 General Description

- The pond is located off Loxwood Road to the south and has The Winterton Hall to the east and Plaistow & Kirdford Primary School to the west; to the north is an area of rough/grazing ground
- The pond is surrounded with trees and tall shrubs along the north, east and west side; the south side where it meets Loxwood Road is clear of trees
- There is bench seating and an access platform within the area around the pond

2.0 Scope of the Report

- Trees are dynamic living organisms, and their health and condition can be subject to rapid changes, depending upon a number of internal and external factors
- The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information gained at the time of inspection and are subject to the limitations of the specialist nature of this survey
- Based on this, the likelihood of failure is considered for three years from the reports date based on the information gained on the day of the report and on the assumption that any recommended work has been undertaken in the time frame specified
- It should be noted that even completely sound, healthy trees, can fail given sufficiently severe weather conditions therefore this report is not valid in adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to Force Majeure
- The principle objective of the tree condition report is to identify whether the tree/s, or its/their parts, appear to be in a hazardous condition and to advise remedial action to reduce the risk it/they could pose to those persons visiting Coxes Pond
- Only those trees with a stem diameter greater than 150mm when measured at 1.5m ground level are to be inspected

3.0 Method of Inspection

- The trees were subject to ground level visual assessment of their external features in line with the 'Visual Tree Assessment' method described by Mattheck & Breloer (Body Language of Trees, Department of the Environment Research for Amenity Trees publication No. 4 1994)
- A plastic headed mallet was used to sound the stem area as an initial indication of the presence of decay
- A thin steel probe was used, where applicable, to assess the depth and condition of any cavities or concavities between buttress roots
- Binoculars were used to assess the upper crown branch structure
- All trees requiring further action were tagged with a round, numbered aluminium tag and placed in a prominent position on the stem at approximately 2m – see below:

- Individual trees are given the prefix T and groups G
- Those trees requiring further action are plotted on a site plan which is attached separately – see Appendix 1 TCR/642/25 Dwg01
- A number of digital photos were taken, some of which are included within the report for information – please see Appendix 4

4.0 Table of Results

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Stem Dia	Height	Crown Spread	Age Class	Phy. Cond.	Comments	Action Required	Priority
T1	428	Common ash	351-550	10-15	5-10	SM	C3	Advancing symptoms of ADB Dead wood greater than 25mm in diameter over path	Remove dead wood greater than 25mm in diameter Periodically inspect throughout growing seasons for symptoms of ADB until next assessment Consider its removal	HS2
T2	429	Pear	150-350	5-10	5-10	M	FAIR	Stem forks at c.1.5m East-West arrangement Decay forming on south side from ground level into mid crown of west stem section - dull tone South side included depth 6cm, north side appears good Decay extends into west stem section Dead wood over path	Reduce west stem section by c.3m	HS2
T3	430	Pear	150-350	5-10	0-5	M	POOR	Declining crown Bench to the west	Reduce by c.3m to establish a smaller crown	HS2
T4	431	Alder	351-550	15-20	5-10	M	FAIR	Previous specification undertaken - ivy growing back Upper crown in decline	Sever ivy at ground level and again at 1m removing the severed band Periodically inspect throughout growing seasons	HS2
T5	432	Hawthorn	150-350	5-10	0-5	M	FAIR	Ivy established into high crown	Sever ivy at ground level and again at 1m removing the severed band	HS2

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Stem Dia	Height	Crown Spread	Age Class	Phy. Cond.	Comments	Action Required	Priority
T6	433	Pear	150-350	5-10	0-5	M	FAIR	Ivy established into high crown	Sever ivy at ground level and again at 1m removing the severed band	HS2
T7	434	Common ash	351-550	10-15	5-10	SM	C3	Advancing symptoms of ADB Historic failure of an included stem section south – Daldinia concentrica fruiting body on exposed surface Dead wood greater than 25mm over path	Remove dead wood greater than 25mm in diameter	HS2

Survey Key

Tree No.	Relates to numbers shown on Tree Survey Plan(s). Positions of trees are plotted using GPS and are generally accurate to within 2 metres. Prefixed T in the case of individual trees or G in the case of groups of trees	Age Class (where used)	Young [Y]	recently planted or established within the last 5 years
			Semi Mature [SM]	a well-established youngish tree but far from full maturity
Tag No. (where used)	Numbered aluminium tags may be attached to tree stems to aid with identification. In addition, trees may also be identified with red and white hazard tape		Early Mature [EM]	long established nearing its full size but not fully mature
			Mature [M]	fully mature tree that has met its full size
Species	Common name in English		Late Mature [LM]	a fully mature tree that has passed its peak; may exhibit areas of decline
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter in centimetres at 1.5m above ground level or, in the case of multi-stemmed trees, just above the root flare or buttress [ARF]		Veteran [V]	a tree with the physical characteristics of an ancient tree but is not ancient in years compared to other trees of the same species
Height	Height assessed visually to within the nearest 5 metre size band e.g., 10 to 15		Ancient [A]	a tree that has past full maturity and is old or aged in comparison to other trees of the same species
Physiological Condition	In relation to all trees: GOOD no significant health problems FAIR some symptoms of ill health POOR significant symptoms of ill health MORIBUND (MOR) in a serious and irreversible decline DEAD not alive	In relation to Ash and Ash Dieback: Class 1 (C1) 100-76% leaf cover remaining = no action at this stage Class 2 (C2) 75-51% leaf cover remaining = reassess throughout growing season Class 3 (C3) 50-25% leaf cover remaining = plan for its removal Class 4 (C4) 25-0% leaf cover remaining = remove before it becomes an issue		
Comments	Description of significant features, especially those requiring action or monitoring. Ivy is recorded the extent of the tree stem and canopy affected is usually expressed as a percentage			
Rec.	Specific recommendations for action or monitoring	Tree Structure	Main Stem	The stem, from ground level up to the point at which it bifurcates
Priority	Work recommended in the interests of health and safety: Urgent: Immediate attention required (will be reported verbally to the client/management on day of inspection) HS1: Within 2 months of the reports date HS2: Within 6 months of the reports date HS3: Within 12 months of the reports date HS4: Before the next survey date GM: Works recommended for general maintenance reasons or in the interests of good arboricultural management N/A: Not applicable / no work recommended at this time		Primary Stem Section (PSS)	The larger stem sections that emanate from the main stem after bifurcation; form the main crown structure
			Secondary Stem Section (SSS)	The stem sections that emanate from the primary stem sections that contribute to the inner crown structure
			Tertiary Stem Section (TSS)	The stem sections that emanate from the secondary stem sections that contribute to the inner and outer crown structure
			Subordinate Branch Structure (SBS)	The smaller diameter branches that help form the inner and outer branch structure; leaf bearing twigs emanate from these to form the crown

5.0 Summary of Results

- Two Common ash trees were recorded as having advancing symptoms of Ash Dieback
- Ash dieback (ADB) (*Hymenocyphus fraxineus*) inhibits water supply and as such causes leaf loss, lesions on the branches and stems (of younger trees) and ultimately results in the decline of the trees crown
- Younger trees are killed quickly whilst the older, more mature trees, become weakened over time and eventually succumb to another pest or pathogen which ultimately causes death. Some trees show a degree of resistance to the disorder whilst others appear immune
- In the case of Ash Dieback, the Tree Council's categorisation, for determining the extent of the condition was used, see below. However, their categorisation only goes as far as Leaf/Bud Cover Remaining, it does not provide a suggestion for any subsequent work, this section has been created by Gale Tree Consultancy in relation to the surroundings of the tree and the level of occupancy and likelihood of failure

Category	Leaf/Bud Cover Remaining	Recommendation – depending on location
Class 1 (C1)	100 – 76%	No action at this stage Monitor during growing seasons
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Class 3 (C3)	50 – 26%	Continue to monitor during growing seasons, recording any changes Will require removal if conditions worsen and it becomes a C4
Class 4 (C4)	25% - 0%	Remove the tree before it becomes a Health & Safety issue

- Where a recommendation has been made to check the trees periodically throughout the growing seasons until the next assessment, the tree warden, should you have one, should check the vitality of the crown as well as looking for deadwood, and ideally photos taken for comparison
- A healthy tree should have a full crown full of leaf; where this begins to diminish, the vitality of the tree becomes less, stress levels increase resulting in a tree prone to being affected by secondary pathogens
- If the tree warden considers the trees to have fallen towards C4, its removal will be needed. In the event this is considered, please contact Gale Tree Consultancy for confirmation
- The fungal fruiting body of *Daldinia concentrica* indicates an underlying area of dead and dysfunctional parts of the tree, where in advanced cases it can lead to failure
- I do not consider there a need to remove the tree based solely on the presence of the fruiting body
- Three Pear trees have decay in their stems and decline forming in their crowns
- A recommendation to reduce them has been made to reduce the loading on the lower stem area whilst retaining their character
- Ivy has been recorded on three trees where it is growing back from the previous recommendation to sever it
- It was noted that the gap between the two severed points was not the 1m specified which has resulted in the new ivy intertwining with the old ivy, which makes an assessment of the lower stem difficult

- Where recommended that gap should be c.1m and the severed band removed; continual severing of the remerging ivy will help to restrict future growth
- The partially degraded barbed wire fence along the north fence line was used to define the boundary. Behind this are trees which are showing signs of decline, with some English elms being dead due to the effects of Dutch elm disease (DED)
- I would recommend that the parish council alerts the tree owner to this so they take the appropriate action

6.0 Recommendations

- Undertake the tree work in the time period specified
- Reassess in three years from the reports date
- This time frame should be shortened in the event:
    - The trees local environment changes significantly
    - Fruiting bodies emerge from anywhere on the tree
    - After extreme weather events such as:
        - Wind gusts in excess of Force 8 on the Beaufort Scale
        - After named extreme weather events

- If the trees are located within a conservation area or subject to a tree preservation order, a formal application to the local planning authority will be required and written consent obtained prior to any work is carried out

This concludes my report

Signed:

Andrew Gale *Dip Arb L6 (ABC) MICFor M.Arbor.A*

Date: 13th June 2025

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Professional Member

7.0 Appendix 1

Site Plan

Please see TCR/642/25 Dwg01 attached separately

Appendix 2

Beaufort Scale

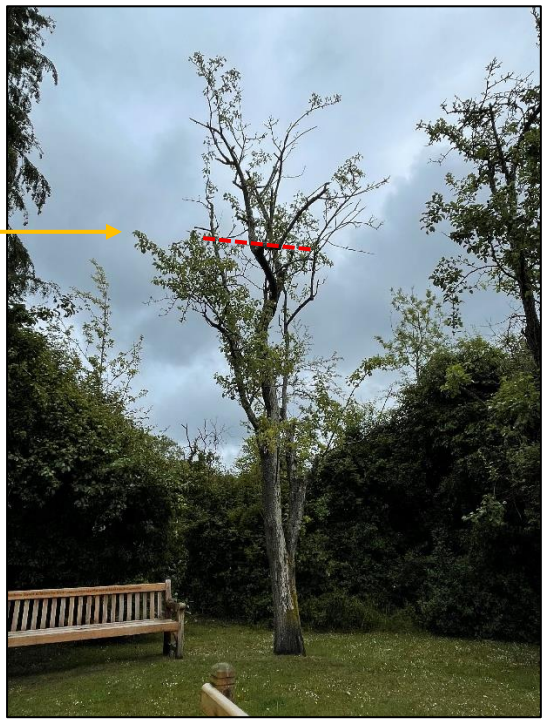
Beaufort Number	Name	Knots	MPH	Effects Observed on Land
0	Calm	Under 1	Under 1	Calm, smoke rises vertically
1	Light Air	1-3	1-3	Direction of wind is shown by smoke drift but not by wind vanes
2	Light Breeze	4-6	4-7	Wind felt on face, leaves rustle, ordinary wind vane moved by wind
3	Gentle Breeze	7-10	8-12	Leaves and small twigs in constant motion, wind extends light flag
4	Moderate Breeze	11-16	13-18	Raises dust and loose paper, small branches are moved
5	Fresh Breeze	17-21	19-24	Small trees in leaf begin to sway, crested wavelets in inland waters
6	Strong Breeze	22-27	25-31	Large branches in motion, whistling heard in telegraph wires, umbrellas used with difficulty
7	Near Gale	28-33	32-38	Whole trees in motion, inconvenience felt in walking against the wind
8	Gale	34-40	39-46	Breaks twigs off trees, generally impedes progress
9	Strong Gale	41-47	47-54	Slight structural damage occurs – chimney pots, slates removed
10	Storm	48-55	55-63	Seldom experienced inland, trees uprooted, considerable structural damage occurs
11	Violent Storm	56-63	64-72	Very rarely experienced, accompanied by widespread damage
12	Hurricane	64 and over	73 and over	

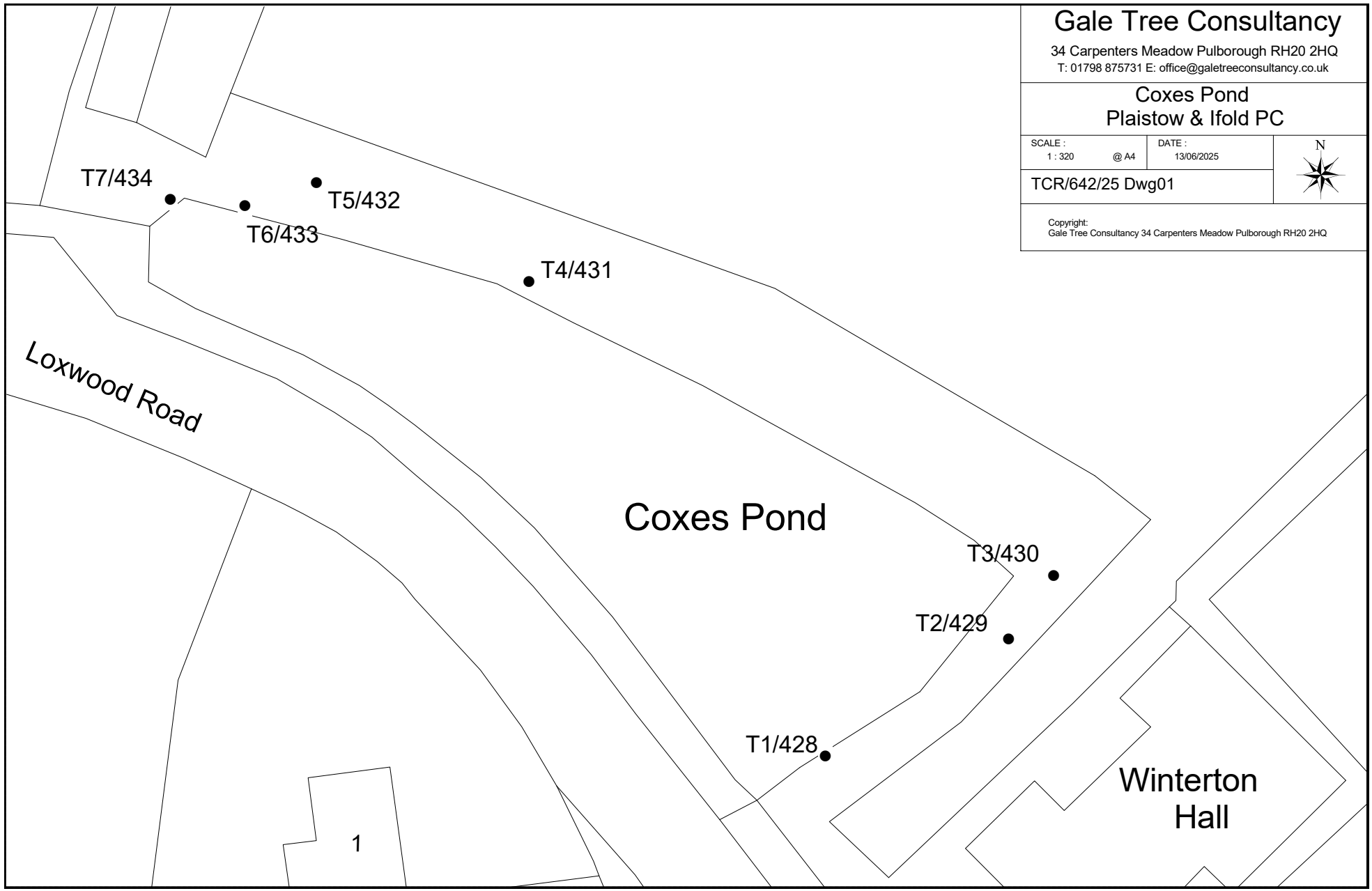
Appendix 3

Site Photos

T1/428 Common ash showing advancing symptoms of Ash Dieback and deadwood over the path

T2/429 and T3/430 Pears showing declining crowns with the red dashed line indicating the approximate line to reduce them to





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Coxes Pond
Plaistow & Ifold PC

SCALE : 1 : 320 @ A4

DATE : 13/06/2025

N

TCR/642/25 Dwg01

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4.0 Table of Results

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Stem Dia.	Height	Cr. Spr.	Age Class	Phy. Cond.	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T1	269	Sessile oak	751-1000	20-25	15-20	M	FAIR	Deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter in mid crown area Epicormic growth forming along structural branches	Remove deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter from the mid crown area Check upper crown for further deadwood removing where applicable	HS2
T2	270	Red oak	551-750	20-25	10-15	EM	GOOD	Deadwood greater than 25mm in diameter throughout crown	Remove deadwood greater than 25mm from throughout the crown	HS2
T5	271	Cherry spp.	351-550	10-15	10-15	M	FAIR	Deadwood greater than 25mm throughout crown	Remove deadwood greater than 25mm from throughout the crown	HS2
T6	272	Cherry spp.	351-550	10-15	5-10	M	MOR	Extensive decline in the upper crown with c.10% live growth	Fell	HS2
T11	511	Cherry spp.	150-350	5-10	0-5	M	MOR	Dead	Fell	HS2
T12	273	Cherry spp.	150-350	5-10	0-5	M	MOR	Extensive decline throughout crown Decay in main stem	Remove declining branches and deadwood back to sound wood Consider its removal	HS2
T13	513	Pedunculate oak	751-1000	15-20	15-20	M	GOOD	Deadwood greater than 50mm throughout crown	Remove deadwood greater than 50mm from throughout the crown	HS2

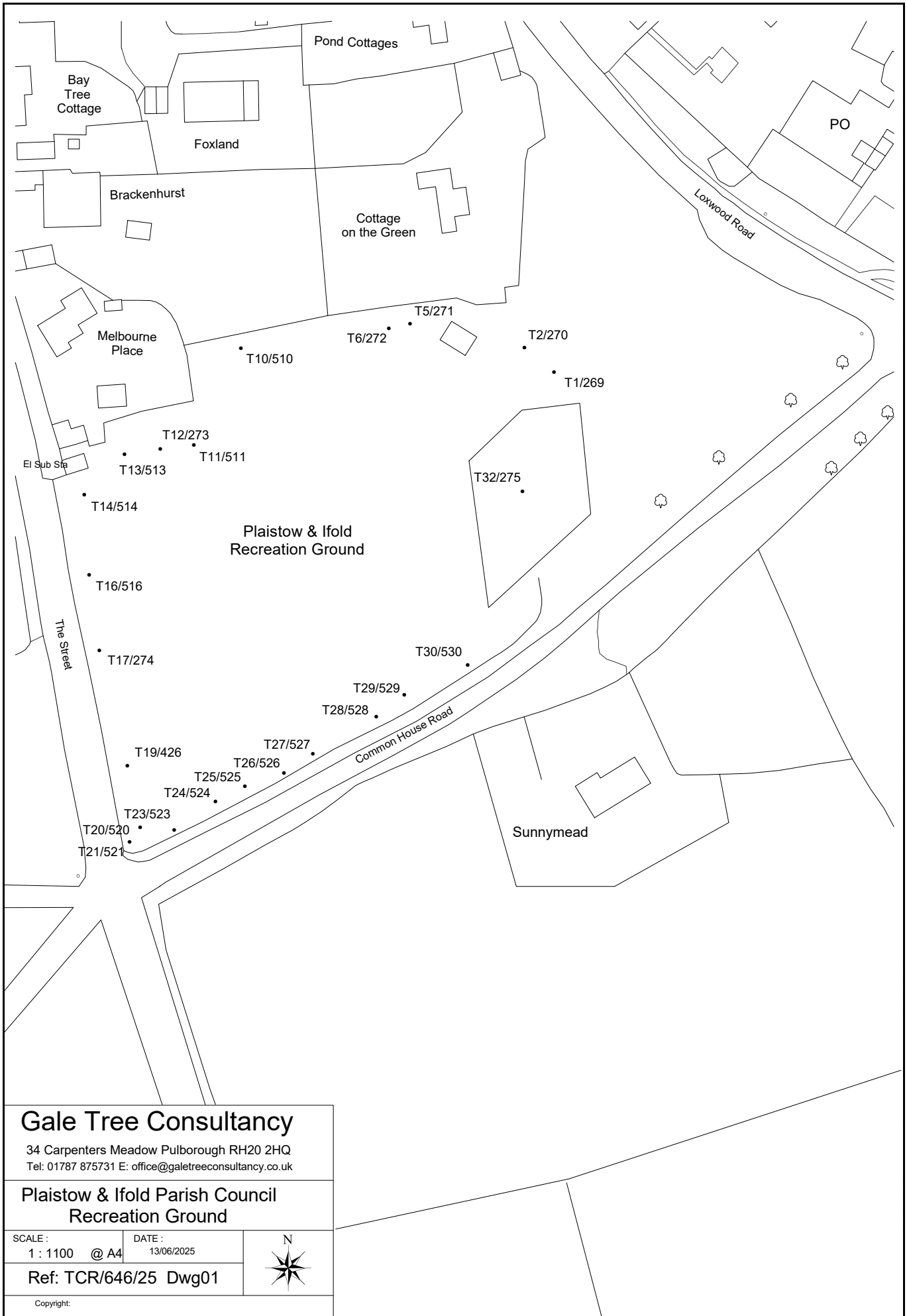
Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Stem Dia.	Height	Cr. Spr.	Age Class	Phy. Cond.	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T14	514	Horse chestnut	551-750	15-20	15-20	M	GOOD	Stem forks at 2m forming two PSS in a NE-NW arrangement Union slight inclusion south side, occluded adaptive wood north side Deadwood greater than 25mm in lower crown	Inspect periodically after extreme weather events Remove deadwood greater than 25mm	GM HS2
T17	274	Red oak	551-750	20-25	15-20	M	FAIR	Deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter in lower to mid crown	Remove deadwood greater than 50mm in lower to mid crown	HS2
T19	426	Horse chestnut	551-750	15-20	10-15	M	GOOD	New tag – formerly 519 Stem forks at 75cm into 2 PSS east - west arrangement - unions look good East PSS forks at 1.5m into 2 SSS in a NE-SW arrangement - union looks good	Monitor after extreme wind events in excess of Force 8 on the Beaufort scale	GM
T20	427	Red oak	150-350	10-15	5-10	EM	GOOD	New tag – formerly 520	N/A	N/A
T21	521	Pedunculate oak	150-350	5-10	5-10	EM	GOOD	Twin stem Ivy beginning to establish in mid crown	Sever ivy at ground level and again at 1m removing the severed band	HS3
T23	523	Pedunculate oak	150-350	5-10	5-10	EM	GOOD	Ivy beginning to establish into mid crown	Sever ivy at ground level and again at 1m removing the severed band To include neighbouring tree	HS3

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Stem Dia.	Height	Cr. Spr.	Age Class	Phy. Cond.	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T24	524	Pedunculate oak	751-1000	15-20	10-15	M	GOOD	Number of cavities noted on main stem Deadwood greater than 25mm in diameter over the road Deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter over the recreation ground	Remove dead wood greater than 25mm in diameter from over the road Remove dead wood greater than 50mm in diameter over the recreation ground Undertake aerial inspection as per TCR/110/18	HS2 HS2
T25	525	Pedunculate oak	751-1000	20-25	15-20	M	GOOD	Stem forks at 2.5m into 2 PSS in an E-W arrangement Union appears included with adaptive growth forming Cavity at 4m north side of west PSS, depth and condition unknown	Undertake aerial inspection as per TCR/110/18	HS2
T26	526	Pedunculate oak	351-550	10-15	5-10	SM	FAIR	Deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter over recreation ground	Remove deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter over recreation ground	HS3
T27	527	Pedunculate oak	351-550	10-15	5-10	SM	FAIR	Deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter over Common House Road and recreation ground Ivy beginning to establish into mid crown Upper leaves look poor	Remove deadwood greater than 50mm in diameter over Common House Road and recreation ground Sever ivy at ground level and again at 1m removing the severed band	HS3

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Stem Dia.	Height	Cr. Spr.	Age Class	Phy. Cond.	Comments	Recommendations	Priority
T28	528	Common lime	351-550	15-20	10-15	EM	GOOD	One dead subordinate branch at 4m over recreation ground heading towards zip line	Remove dead subordinate branch at 4m heading towards zip line	HS4
T29	529	Common lime	351-550	15-20	10-15	SM	GOOD	Low crown over recreation ground	Perform crown lift to establish a clearance of 2m if deemed necessary	GM
T32	275	Common ash	551-750	15-20	10-15	SM	C2	Dead wood greater than 25mm in diameter in crown	Remove dead wood greater than 25mm in diameter Where appropriate, remove declining branches back to source	HS2

Survey Key

Tree No.	Relates to numbers shown on Tree Survey Plan(s). Positions of trees are plotted using GPS and are generally accurate to within 2 metres. Prefixed T in the case of individual trees or G in the case of groups of trees		Age Class (where used)	Young [Y]	recently planted or established within the last 5 years
				Semi Mature [SM]	a well-established youngish tree but far from full maturity
Tag No. (where used)	Numbered aluminium tags may be attached to tree stems to aid with identification. In addition, trees may also be identified with red and white hazard tape			Early Mature [EM]	long established nearing its full size but not fully mature
				Mature [M]	fully mature tree that has met its full size
Species	Common name in English			Late Mature [LM]	a fully mature tree that has passed its peak; may exhibit areas of decline
Stem Dia.	Stem diameter in centimetres at 1.5m above ground level or, in the case of multi-stemmed trees, just above the root flare or buttress [ARF]			Veteran [V]	a tree with the physical characteristics of an Ancient tree but is not ancient in years compared to other trees of the same species
Height	Height measured using a TruPulse clinometer Measured in metres (m)			Ancient [A]	a tree that has past full maturity and is old or aged in comparison to other trees of the same species
Crown Spread	Crown spread measured along its cardinal points using a Leica digital range finder Measured in metres (m)				
Physiological Condition	In relation to all trees:		In relation to Ash and Ash Dieback (% LCR =% Leaf Cover Remaining)		
	GOOD	No significant symptoms of ill health	Class 1 – C1	100-76%	No action at this stage
	FAIR	Some symptoms of ill health	Class 2 – C2	75-51%	Reassess throughout growing season
	POOR	Significant symptoms of ill health	Class 3 – C3	50-26%	Plan for its removal
	MORIBUND (MOR)	In a serious and irreversible state of decline	Class 4 – C4	25-0%	Remove before it becomes a risk
	DEAD	Dead			
Comments	Description of significant features, especially those requiring action or monitoring. Ivy is recorded the extent of the tree stem and canopy affected is usually expressed as a percentage				
Rec.	Specific recommendations for action or monitoring		Tree Structure	Main Stem	The stem, from ground level up to the point at which it bifurcates
Priority	Work recommended in the interests of health and safety:			Primary Stem Section (PSS)	The larger stem sections that emanate from the main stem after bifurcation; form the main crown structure
	Urgent	Immediate attention required (will be reported verbally to the client/management on day of inspection)		Secondary Stem Section (SSS)	The stem sections that emanate from the primary stem sections that contribute to the inner crown structure
	HS1	Within 2 months of report's date		Tertiary Stem Section (TSS)	The stem sections that emanate from the secondary stem sections that contribute to the inner and outer crown structure
	HS2	Within 6 months of report's date		Subordinate Branch Structure (SBS)	The smaller diameter branches that help form the inner and outer branch structure; leaf bearing twigs emanate from these to form the crown
	HS3	Within 12 months of report's date			
	HS4	Before next inspection			
	GM	Works recommended for general maintenance reasons or in the interests of good arboricultural management			
	N/A	Not applicable/no work recommended at this time			



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Plaistow & Ifold Parish Council Recreation Ground

SCALE : 1 : 1100 @ A4

DATE : 13/06/2025

N

Ref: TCR/646/25 Dwg01