Tree Decay Report

Site:
Cecil Road, Enfield, London, EN2

Site Surveyed by:
Derek McFarland

Report Prepared by:
Derek McFarland

Date: 28 August 2018
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1. SUMMARY

This report involved the close inspection of 26 No. predominantly Mature trees located in Cecil Road, Enfield, London EN2. Some of the trees have been identified as having defects potentially indicating internal decay to their stems and/or roots.

The tree stock in this road is pruned in line with a cyclical programme maintained by Enfield Council. Because of the high target frequency in this particular area, effectively forming part of the town centre, the logistics of implementing the proposed works will be challenging. As a result, The Council want to ensure that the works specification is appropriate to the trees present condition. Further to this; recently certain trees have been noted to exhibit signs of stress and indicators of potential internal decay which may compromise their structural integrity.

Due to the present defects it was felt that Ultra-sound decay investigation systems should be utilised to assess the condition of selected tree stems and their structural integrity.

![Fig. 1 Location of Trees](image-url)
2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. Instructions/Brief:

I am instructed by Mr Lee Smith and Mr Andy Robinson to inspect the subject trees. I am to carry out appropriate investigations and visual inspection, and provide an arboricultural report on my findings including appropriate recommendations for the trees immediate and future management.

2.2. Qualifications and Experience:

I have based this report on my site observations and investigations, and I have come to conclusions in light of my experience, interpretation of test results and technical knowledge in arboriculture. I have significant experience and technical qualifications in arboriculture. (See Appendix B.)

2.3. Documents and Information Provided:

Annotated site plans: No ref number supplied

2.4. Relevant Background Information:

This site is predominantly a residential street of mainly larger sized detached houses, interspersed with some retail, business, Civic buildings and church properties in an affluent area of the London Borough of Enfield.

A number of trees have been identified as exhibiting symptoms and indicators of possible decay and compromised structural integrity.

The defects with the subject trees may indicate internal decay to varying extents; a number of the trees are also exhibiting symptoms of stress through die-back in the crown extremities and the presence of leaf miners.

The trees contribution to the site and surrounding areas amenity and ecological value are very high and their retention desirable where possible. However the trees structural integrity and their failure potential must be assessed and managed appropriately.
2.5. Scope of This Report:

This report is only concerned with the Twenty six trees identified in the Cecil Road, Enfield EN2. It includes a preliminary assessment based on the site visit.

2.6. Limitations of Use and Copyright:

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Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee in dealing with this site and it may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without the written consent of Gristwood and Toms Ltd.

3. GENERAL INSPECTION INFORMATION

3.1. Site Visit:

I carried out site visits on July 30 & 31 and 1,6,7,13,14 and 23 August 2018; the weather at the time of these inspections was varied, but visibility was good throughout. All inspections were from ground level and measurements were estimated unless otherwise specified.

3.2. Brief Site Description:

The site is a one way street, which forms a ring road around the south of Enfield’s main town centre shopping area. Premises along the street, range from smaller Victorian terraced houses to large detached residences, large retail chain outlets, civic buildings, commercial properties and church properties along with some flats/apartments. There are also public access areas to a park.
4. TREE INSPECTION

4.1. Identification and Location of Trees:

The trees are a mix of London Plane, Common Lime, and Horse Chestnut. The trees are generally mature, but there are some younger specimens. Most have historically been pollarded at around 5 to 7m. The pollard regimes were allowed to lapse most likely around the 1970’s and the trees were then allowed to develop large crowns. Subsequently, the trees have been cyclically pruned to contain there crown sizes at between 12 to 20m+ (See data sheets)

4.2. Tree Observations:

(See appendix C.)

5. GENERAL APPRAISAL

5.1. Tree Assessments:

(See appendix C.)

5.2. Picus Tomograph:

This method of decay detection is based on the principle that solid wood is a better sound wave conductor than wood that is decayed or structurally damaged. The Picus system consists of a set of sensors that are strategically placed around the area of the tree identified as potentially having decay or a structural fault.

Each sensor is connected to a nail, which is tapped through the bark into contact with the wood. This process is virtually non invasive to the tree’s system. The sensors are connected by data cable to a power supply and laptop computer. Each nail is tapped in turn and the sound wave flight paths are measured by each of the sensors. This results in a dense network of sound velocities through a cross section of the tree.
The velocity of sound through wood depends on the degree of elasticity and density of the material. Tree damage such as white rot, brown rot, soft rot, cavities and cracks reduce the elasticity and density of the wood.

The data from the sensors is translated by the computer software into a full colour tomogram of the cross section of the tree. This tomogram gives information about the presence of decay, cavities and faults in the tree. Features such as remaining wall thickness, opening angle of cavities and percentage of solid, decayed or altered wood can be measured by the computer.

This report relates to the trees at the time of inspection. Internal stem condition may change at an unpredictable rate. It is assumed that where an inspected tree is retained, its condition shall be reassessed by a competent person within any recommended timescale and that there shall be scheduled periodical visual inspections, particularly after periods of severe weather and/or if the use of the target area is likely to change or increase.

Tomograph scans provide a visual representation of the internal structure and condition of a given tree using the following principles:

Dark colours on the tomogram, such as black and brown indicate areas of the trunk’s cross section where the sound waves travel relatively fast. This can be indicative of areas of solid or sound wood.

Green indicates areas which are of lower density in comparison to black or brown areas. This can be indicative of areas where the decay of woody tissues is beginning or is present in a low intensity.

Violet, Blue or White areas on the tomogram indicate areas that sound travels relatively slowly, indicating established decay. Violet indicates greater wood density than Blue, White indicates minimal or no wood density being present. The tomograph cannot differentiate between extensive decay and a cavity; both can be shown as pale blue or white. A follow up inspection using a Resistograph can confirm whether a cavity has developed internally in a specific area if required.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Condition of wood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>Sound Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>Sound Timber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Incipient Decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink</td>
<td>Decaying Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>Decayed/Extensively Decayed Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilac</td>
<td>Extensive Decay/Cavity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The axis scales at the left and bottom of the tomogram represent the extent of the examined cross section.

The numbered red points around the tomogram denote the sensor positions. For the purposes of this report sensor number 1 denotes the north position unless stated otherwise.

5.3. Resistograph:

This equipment uses a portable electric drill connected to a sophisticated instrument. A 3mm dia. 500mm long flat drill bit is powered into the tree stem at strategic points. The equipment is able to record the torsional resistance required to push the drill into the wood, transferring the information onto a wax paper graph. The graph clearly shows the difference between ‘sound’ and dysfunctional wood.

It is possible with some types of decay and dysfunction that the resistograph does not clearly define the extent of the problem. An experienced operator is able to recognise anomalous results, where certain defects are expected to be evident.

5.4. Fractometer:

In this case, 5mm core samples will be extracted from the stem using an increment borer. The samples can then be visually inspected, ‘whip’ tested (application of bending stress by whipping the core back and forth whilst held between thumb and forefinger) or further tested using a device called a Fractometer. The Fractometer measures the cores flexibility and resistance to shearing, through a simple bending test. The point of fracture and its bending angle is recorded and compared to known data for healthy, strong timber samples. A judgement can then be made as to the stems structural integrity.
### Conclusions & Recommendations

*(See appendix D.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree No</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>D.B.H.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location description</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Observations</th>
<th>Conclusions &amp; Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><em>Tilia x Europea</em></td>
<td>13m</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Next along from OPP 81a</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen, Stem bifurcated @ 5m. Cavity on stem at 0.5m western aspect with exposed deadwood.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size. Picus inspection within 5yrs to monitor decay development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><em>Aesculus Hippocastanum</em></td>
<td>10m</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>OPP Exit Baptist Church Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen, Girdling roots in planting pit. Bark lifting in basal area on Southern aspect. Small cavity @3m Southern aspect. Stem bifurcated @4m. Leaf miner present in canopy.</td>
<td>Internal decay confirmed, not sufficient to warrant removal at this stage; Maintain existing cyclical pruning and inspection regime Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>O/S Car Park Baptist Church Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway and Church parking area. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Good crown structure. Stem bifurcated @4m. Stem deflection to north @3m.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend/ameliorate planting pit if practicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>OPP Car Park Baptist Church Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots in planting pit. Wounding on buttresses. Cavity in old pruning wound @5m northern aspect.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend/ameliorate planting pit if practicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>20m</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>O/S 53/51 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and damage to buttresses. Good crown structure.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; Picus inspection within 5yrs to monitor decay development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height (m)</td>
<td>PIN</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Aesculus Hippocastanum</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds. 2 Pollarded specimen. Minor cavities in numerous old pollarding points. Shallow vertical crack in stem southeastern aspect with exposed deadwood visible. Leaf miner present in canopy. Good crown structure. Internal decay confirmed, not sufficient to warrant removal at this stage; Maintain existing cyclical pruning and inspection regime Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>OPP 49 Cecil Road Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds. 3 Large specimen. Wounding to buttresses. Small cavity @4m Northwestern aspect. Good crown structure. No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend/ameliorate planting pit if practicable Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Tilia x Europea</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>OPP 45 Cecil Road Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds. 2 Pollarded specimen. Damage to buttresses on western aspect. Stem leaning north with dense epicormic growth in basal area and canopy. Good crown structure. Internal decay confirmed, not sufficient to warrant removal at this stage; Maintain existing cyclical pruning and inspection regime Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development.</td>
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<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>O/S 43 Cecil Road Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds. 1 Large pollarded specimen. Minor cavity @4m western aspect. Good crown structure. Significant decay detected, sufficient to compromise structural integrity and lead to foreseeable failure in basal area. Fell and replace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>OPP 41/39 Cecil Road Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds. 1 Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and minor damage to buttresses. Good crown structure. Street light SL26 within canopy. Significant decay detected, sufficient to compromise structural integrity and lead to foreseeable failure in basal area. Fell and replace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>OPP 33/35 Cecil Road Pavement area and overhanging highway and road junction along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds. 1 Pollarded specimen. Girdling roots in planting pit. Stem leaning in south eastern aspect over road junction. Historic wound from ground level to 1.5m southern aspect. ISDN line running through canopy. Significant decay detected in area of wounding roadside, sufficient to compromise structural integrity and lead to foreseeable failure in basal area. Fell and replace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>DBH</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
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<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20m</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>O/S 31 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and probable vehicle damage to buttresses in western aspect. Small holly growing in crown break area. Good crown structure.</td>
<td>Minor insipid decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size. Picus inspection within 5 years to monitor decay development.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Tilia x Europea</td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>OPP 31/29 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and minor damage to buttresses on Western aspect. Stem leaning in Northern aspect. Crown die back on large limb southern aspect.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend/ameliorate planting pit if practicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>18m</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>O/S 27 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and historic damage to exposed roots and lower stem area on northern aspect. Phone line running through canopy. Good crown structure.</td>
<td>Internal decay confirmed, not sufficient to warrant removal at this stage. Maintain existing cyclical pruning and inspection regime. Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20m</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>O/S 11 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots. Cavity on northern aspect from ground level to 0.5m. Historic wound on southern aspect from ground level to 0.3m. Stem bifurcated @6m and leaning in eastern aspect. 2x phone lines running through canopy.</td>
<td>Significant decay detected, sufficient to compromise structural integrity and lead to foreseeable failure in basal area. Fell and replace.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>9m</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>OPP 11/9 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Small semi mature specimen. Minor wounding on stem at 0.3m roadside. Stem leaning in eastern aspect and minor pruning wounds present @2m. Asymmetrical crown development.</td>
<td>Stem diameter too small for picus investigation. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend/ameliorate planting pit if practicable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>DBH</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>18m</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>OPP 9 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway.</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots. Stem deflection in eastern aspect @5m. Historic bark wounds in basal area with exposed deadwood from ground level to 1m western aspect.</td>
<td>Internal decay confirmed, not sufficient to warrant removal at this stage. Reduce pollard scaffold by 4m and maintain existing cyclical pruning and inspection regime. Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development. Reduce pollard scaffold by 4m and maintain existing cyclical pruning and inspection regime. Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20m</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>O/S 5 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots in planting pit Good crown structure.</td>
<td>Internal decay confirmed, not sufficient to warrant removal at this stage.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Aesculus Hippocastanum</td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>O/S 3 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway and private properties.</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy with leaf miner present.</td>
<td>Internal decay confirmed, not sufficient to warrant removal at this stage. Reduce pollard scaffold by 2m and maintain existing cyclical pruning and inspection regime. Picus inspection within 3yrs to monitor decay development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Tilia x Europea</td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>O/S 1 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Historic damage to buttresses on western aspect. Girdling roots. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend/ameliorate planting pit if practicable.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Aesculus Hippocastanum</td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>OPP S/O 1 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging road junction.</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen overhanging road junction. Girdling roots and historic damage to buttresses on western aspect. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy and leaf miner present.</td>
<td>Significant decay detected, sufficient to compromise structural integrity and lead to foreseeable failure in basal area. Fell and replace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height</td>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Action</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td><em>Tilia x Europea</em></td>
<td>12m</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>S/O Car Park Sydney Road</td>
<td>Semi mature pollarded specimen. Girdling roots. Stem bifurcated @3m and leaning inn northern aspect. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy.</td>
<td>Significant decay detected, sufficient to compromise structural integrity and lead to foreseeable failure in basal area. Fell and replace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td><em>Aesculus Hippocastanum</em></td>
<td>18m</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Adj to Church entrance</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots. Historic damage to northern buttresses. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend /ameliorate planting pit if practicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>12m</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>O/S Church Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Shallow cavities on historic pollard points. Good crown structure. Street light SL16 in canopy.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend /ameliorate planting pit if practicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td><em>Tilia x Europea</em></td>
<td>10m</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>O/S Church Pavement area and overhanging highway along with entrance to park. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy. Good crown structure.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend /ameliorate planting pit if practicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Opp 29 Adj Crossing Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties and pedestrian crossing.</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Historic damage to buttresses on NW aspect. Minor cavities present in old pollard points.</td>
<td>No significant decay detected. Maintain existing cyclical pruning regime to contain canopy size; extend /ameliorate planting pit if practicable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1. Tree Management:

It is possible to retain large decayed trees preserving their aesthetic and environmental benefits with appropriate management. In many cases some degree of crown modification will be required to reduce loadings on areas of weakness if the target potential cannot realistically be adjusted. However, with extensively decayed trees, the amount of reduction required to achieve an acceptable level of risk can be such that the retained trees amenity and or ecological value is destroyed.

In this case, adjustment of targets is not an option and target frequency may periodically increase depending upon traffic levels, local events etc.

Note: (Trees that are already severely stressed do not respond well to crown reduction. Heavy crown reduction removes vast energy reserves and energy conversion potential. Therefore, the extent of crown modification or reduction required to structurally stabilise some decayed trees is likely to exacerbate their stress levels and accelerate their decline)

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1. Present Requirements:

Re-inspection cycle: the trees should be regularly monitored for deterioration in vitality and or advance of decay. A tree with identified defects should be inspected annually by a competent Arboriculturalist, with detailed decay investigation using the most up to date systems carried out within 3 years.

7.2. Replacement Planting:

Consideration should be given to planting other trees in the vicinity to provide replacements for imminent and future tree losses and to improve the tree cover in the area.
7.3. Implementation of Works:

All permitted or approved tree work should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 where appropriate, by suitably qualified and experienced professional arborists. All tree works should also take into consideration The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) [3], the Conservation (natural habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 [4], and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 [5] protected species of flora and fauna.

7.4. Future Considerations:

Regular cyclical inspection of all trees to assess their condition and assist with future management decisions.

8. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

8.1. Trees Subject to Statutory Controls:

The tree/s may be protected by the Local Planning Authority, as such; approval for any works to these trees must be sought from the Local District Council.

9. APPENDICES

9.1. Qualifications and Experience:
9.2. Enfield DC Order Refs:
9.3. Tree Schedule with Recommendations:
9.4. Gristwood and Toms Ltd. Tomograms:
10. REFERENCES
10.1.


Lonsdale, D. (1999) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*


Strouts, R.G. & Winter, T.G. (2009) *Diagnosis of ill-health in trees*

11. KEYS

11.1. Age

- **Y-Young:** Trees of approximately less than ten years old.
- **YM-Young Mature:** Trees that have reached no more than approximately 25% of typical life expectancy for the species
- **M-Mature:** Trees of between approximately 25 and 100% of typical life expectancy for the species
- **OM-Over Mature:** Trees of greater than approximately 100% of typical life expectancy for the species
- **V-Veteran:** Trees of interest; Biologically, Aesthetically or Culturally due to their Age

11.2. Priority

- **1-High:** Red  
  Good Arboricultural Practice - Health and Safety - Within Six Months
- **2-Moderate:** Amber  
  Good Arboricultural Practice - Within One Year
- **3-Low:** Green  
  Good Arboricultural Practice – Planned maintenance

11.3. Re-inspection Cycle

Any trees identified in this report as Amber priority should be inspected annually by a competent Arboriculturalist, with detailed decay investigation carried out within 3 years to monitor the identified defects.

Any trees identified as Green priority should be routinely inspected by a competent Arboriculturalist as part of the owners planned maintenance program.
Picus investigation appendices,

Cecil Road, August 2018

❖ Appendix A  Glossary of terms  2
❖ Appendix B  Qualifications  3
❖ Appendix C  Report data sheets and observations  4
❖ Appendix D  Individual tree report sheets & Tomographs  7
Glossary

**Buttress:** A swelling or spur at a base of a trunk where a root differentiates into the stem. Collectively the buttresses form a flare.

**Cavity:** A void within a tree caused by the removal or decay of wood.

**Decay:** The process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through the decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

**Dysfunctional wood:** Wood that has lost all or part of its original function (such as structural strength or conductive properties).

**Incipient decay:** Decay beginning to occur or in early stages of development.
Appendix B:

Career Summary:

I am currently employed by Gristwood and Toms in the role of tree surveyor.

I began my career in 1988 as a groundsman and progressed through the career ladder to be a lead climber working in the local authority, private and utility sectors. During these formative years I regularly attended college to gain qualifications in order to stay up to date with industry best practice and legal requirements. I worked in the U.K. and mainland Europe gaining exposure to a wide range of working practices and tree knowledge.

In 2004 I moved over to the education sector and achieved Deputy Head of Arboriculture and Countryside Management at Capel Manor College as well as my N.P.T.C. Assessor status for ground based and aerial operations.

In 2017 I returned to the Arboriculture industry in my current role with Gristwood and Toms.

I have substantial experience in Arboriculture and tree management gained through practical experience and theoretical research and I consider continual professional development an integral aspect to my career progression. I currently work in the consultancy and inspection area with an emphasis on decay detection, B.S.5837 reports, Arboricultural impact assessments and subsidence investigations. This has given me knowledge and understanding of modern techniques and data capture / analysis in Eezytreev, Pear technology, Tree minder, CAD, Picus tomographs and Resistograph systems.

I have also been engaged by the Health and Safety Executive as an expert witness in accidents and investigations.

I am currently enrolled on the R.F.S. Lvl 6 Diploma and have attended professional short courses and technical updates focused on tree health and management as an ongoing program with the support of my employer.

Relevant Qualifications

I.T.A. Prof Tree Inspector
Cert Arb R.F.S.
Cert Arb I.S.A.
N.P.T.C. Assessor-Ground Based And Aerial Arboriculture
Advisor to H&S Executive ( specialist investigation )
TAQA Internal Quality Assurance
Registered Loler Inspector
Development Consultant - City & Guilds
### Appendix C:

**Report data sheets and observations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree No</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>D.B.H.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Location description</th>
<th>No of scans</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><em>Tilia x Europea</em></td>
<td>13m</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Next along from OPP 81a</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Stem bifurcated @ 5m. Cavity on stem at 0.5m western aspect with exposed deadwood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td><em>Aesculus Hippocastanum</em></td>
<td>10m</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>OPP Exit Baptist Church Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Girdling roots in planting pit. Bark lifting in basal area on Southern aspect. Small cavity @3m Southern aspect. Stem bifurcated @4m. Leaf miner present in canopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>11m</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>O/S Car Park Baptist Church Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway and Church parking area. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Good crown structure. Stem bifurcated @4m. Stem deflection to north @3m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>OPP Car Park Baptist Church Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots in planting pit. Wounding on buttresses. Cavity in old pruning wound @5m northern aspect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>20m</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>O/S 53/51 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and damage to buttresses. Good crown structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td><em>Aesculus Hippocastanum</em></td>
<td>9.5m</td>
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<td>O/S 49/51 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Minor cavities in numerous old pollarding points. Shallow vertical crack in stem southeastern aspect with exposed deadwood visible. Leaf miner present in canopy. Good crown structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>20m</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>OPP 49 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Large specimen. Wounding to buttresses. Small cavity @4m Northwestern aspect. Good crown structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td><em>Tilia x Europea</em></td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>OPP 45 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Damage to buttresses on western aspect. Stem leaning north with dense epicormic growth in basal area and canopy. Good crown structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
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<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Minor cavity @4m western aspect. Good crown structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56</td>
<td><em>Platanus x Hispanica</em></td>
<td>20m</td>
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<td>OPP 41/39 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and minor damage to buttresses. Good crown structure. Street light SL26 within canopy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>S.No</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height (m)</td>
<td>Diameter (cm)</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>OPP 33/35 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway and road junction along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Girdling roots in planting pit. Stem leaning in southeastern aspect. Shallow bark wound from ground level to 1.5m southern aspect. ISDN line running through canopy.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>58</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>O/S 31 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and probable vehicle damage to buttresses in western aspect. Small holly growing in crown break area. Good crown structure.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Tilia x Europea</td>
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<td>64</td>
<td>OPP 31/29 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and minor damage to buttresses on Western aspect. Stem leaning in Northern aspect. Crown die back on large limb southern aspect.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
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<td>95</td>
<td>O/S 27 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties and pedestrian crossing. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots and historic damage to exposed roots and lower stem area on northern aspect. Phone line running through canopy. Good crown structure.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>O/S 11 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots. Cavity on northern aspect from ground level to 0.5m. Bark wound on southern aspect from ground level to 0.3m. Stem bifurcated @6m and leaning in eastern aspect. 2x phone lines running through canopy.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>OPP 11/9 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Small semi mature specimen. Minor wounding on stem at 0.3m roadside. Stem leaning in eastern aspect and minor pruning wounds present @2m. Asymmetrical crown development. Stem diameter too small for Picus investigation.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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<td>64</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
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<td>OPP 9 Cecil Road</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots. Stem deflection in eastern aspect @5m. Historic bark wounds in basal area with exposed deadwood from ground level to 1m western aspect. Asymmetrical crown development.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>66</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
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<td>103</td>
<td>O/S 5 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Girdling roots in planting pit. Good crown structure.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Aesculus Hippocastanum</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>O/S 3 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway and private properties.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Large pollarded specimen. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy with leaf miner present.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Tilia x Europea</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>O/S 1 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
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<td>ID</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Aesculus Hippocastanum</td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>OPP S/O 1 Cecil Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging road junction. Girdling roots and historic damage to buttresses on western aspect. Dense epicormic growth throughout canopy and leaf miner present.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72</td>
<td>Tilia x Europea</td>
<td>12m</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>S/O Car Park Sydney Road</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway, pedestrian crossing and bike parking area.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Aesculus Hippocastanum</td>
<td>18m</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>Adj to Church entrance</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>12m</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>O/S Church</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with private properties. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Tilia x Europea</td>
<td>10m</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>O/S Church</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with entrance to park. Some potential for nesting birds</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Platanus x Hispanica</td>
<td>16m</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>Opp 29 Adj Crossing</td>
<td>Pavement area and overhanging highway along with commercial properties and pedestrian crossing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D:

| Tree Ref | 41 | Species | Tilia x europea |

OPP 81a
3x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected

0.7m
Minor cavity on outer stem western aspect

1.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected
Tree Ref: 45
Species: Aesculus hippocastanum

Opp Exit Baptist Church Cecil Road
3x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

0.2m
Possible cavity development in centre of stem with decay pocket encompassing it.
Pocket of decay developing internally between buttresses on eastern aspect.

0.7m
Column of decay reduced in diameter and no cavity development detected.

1.2m
Minor dysfunctional wood detected in centre of stem.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Ref</th>
<th>46</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Platanus x hispanica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

O/S Car Park Baptist Church Cecil Road  2 x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m  
No significant decay or dysfunction detected

0.7m  
No significant decay or dysfunction detected
Tree Ref: 47  
Species: Platanus x hispanica

OPP Car Park Baptist Church Cecil Road
2 x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T50  
Species: Platanus x hispanica

O/S 53/51 Cecil Road
2 x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
Minor dysfunctional wood detected in north western aspect of stem.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunctional wood detected.
Tree Ref: 51

Species: Aesculus hippocastanum

O/S 49/51 Cecil Road
3 x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

0.2m
Area of decay and dysfunctional wood detected on north-eastern aspect with small cavities possibly developing in centre of decay pockets.

0.7m
Decay pocket still present on north-eastern aspect with possible minor cavity developing in it's centre.

1.2m
Minor areas of decay present on north-eastern and southern aspect.
**Tree Ref** T52

**Species** Platanus x hispanica

**OPP 49 Cecil Road**
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

**0.2m**
No significant decay or dysfunctional wood detected.

**0.7m**
No significant decay or dysfunctional wood detected.
Tree Ref | T54 | Species | Tilia x europea

OPP 45 Cecil Road
3x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

0.2m
Minor decay detected in central stem area. Small cavity possibly beginning to develop in centre of decay column.

0.7m
Cavity expanding within decay pocket which is spreading towards the eastern aspect of the stem.

1.2m
Cavity and decay pocket reduced substantially in size, localised towards eastern aspect of stem.
**Tree Ref:** T55  
**Species:** Platanus x hispanica  

**O/S 43 Cecil Road**  
3 x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

**0.2m**  
Extensive decay detected with large cavity likely, running from east to western aspect penetrating 100% of stem diameter.

**0.7m**  
Extensive decay still present through 80% of stem diameter. Large central cavity appears present, spreading into western aspect of stem.

**1.2m**  
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T56
Species: Platanus x hispanica

OPP 41/39 Cecil Road
2 x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
Large area of decay with possible cavity extending through 80% of stem diameter. Area of decay spreading into eastern aspect of lower stem.

0.7m
Upper extent of decay column detected in southern aspect of stem. No evidence of cavity present.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Ref</th>
<th>T57</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Platanus x hispanica</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

OPP 33/35 Cecil Road
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.0m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large area of decay in southern aspect of stem with cavity likely. Decay present over approx 85% of stem diameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.2m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Large area of decay in southern aspect of stem with cavity likely extending through approx 25% of stem diameter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0.7m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small areas of dysfunctional wood in southern and western aspect of stem. Upper extent of decay column present on southern aspect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Ref</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **O/S 31 Cecil Road**
- 2 x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

- **0.2m**
  - Minor area of dysfunctional wood detected in central area of stem.

- **0.7m**
  - No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T59
Species: Tilia x europea

OPP 31/29 Cecil Road
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T60
Species: Platanus x hispanica

O/S 27 Cecil Road
2 x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
Minor pocket of dysfunctional/decayed wood detected in eastern aspect of stem.
Future development into cavity possible.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref  T62  Species  Platanus x hispanica

O/S 11 Cecil Road
3x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

0.2m
Large area of decay detected on north eastern aspect penetrating approx 60% of stem diameter with cavity development highly likely.

0.7m
Column of decay continuing on north eastern aspect of stem with possible cavity extending in the centre of decay area.

1.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref | T63  
Species | Platanus x hispanica

Opp 11 Cecil Road
Stem diameter @ 19cm, unsuitable for picus investigation.

Minor wounding in basal area roadside, asymmetrical crown development and stem leaning in eastern aspect.
Minor historic pruning wounds @ approx. 2m.
Tree Ref: T64
Species: Platanus x hispanica

OPP 9 Cecil Road
3x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

0.2m
Substantial area of decay present in south western aspect of stem penetrating approx 50% of stem diameter. Cavity development highly likely in centre of decay pocket.

0.7m
Column of decay continuing in south western aspect of stem, indication of possible future cavity development in centre of decay area.

1.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T66
Species: Platanus x hispanica

O/S 5 Cecil Road
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
Dysfunction and decay detected in basal area with possible cavity development likely in the future.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
**Tree Ref**: T67  
**Species**: Aesculus hippocastanum

**O/S 3 Cecil Road**  
3x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

**0.2m**  
Area of decay detected in central and north eastern aspect of stem, possible cavity development in central region.

**0.7m**  
Decay column continuing in central and north eastern aspect of stem, cavity development in this area likely.

**1.2m**  
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T69
Species: Tilia x europea

O/S 1 Cecil Road
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Species: Aesculus hippocastanum

OPP S/O 1 Cecil Road
3x scans @ 0.2m, 0.7m & 1.2m

0.2m
Extensive area of dysfunction and decay detected covering approx 90% of basal area. Possible cavity development in the future likely.

0.7m
Column of dysfunction and decay continuing (predominantly in south and south western aspect of stem) covering approx 80% of stem diameter. Indication of possible future cavity development.

1.2m
Upper extent of decay column present in central area of stem.
S/O Car Park Sydney Road
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
Extensive area of dysfunction and decay throughout basal area with development of large cavity in central and western aspect likely.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T75

Species: Aesculus hippocastanum

Adj to Church entrance
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T80
Species: Platanus x hispanica

O/S Church
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T81
Species: Tilia x europea

O/S Church
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.
Tree Ref: T82
Species: Platanus x hispanica

Opp 29 Adj Crossing
2x scans @ 0.2m & 0.7m

0.2m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.

0.7m
No significant decay or dysfunction detected.