

WHADDON RECREATION GROUND

Priority categories:~

A+ within 5 days A within one month B within 3months C within 6 months D within 12 months

Tree No.	Tree Species	Comments on tree health and condition	Management recommendations	Priority
T1	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree has bleeding canker (phytophthora cactorum) which is advanced and is now approx 40% dead. I would consider this tree as a relatively high priority hazard;	Fell and remove main root bole;	A
T2	Red Chestnut x (<i>Aesculus carnea</i>)	Tree has first stages of phytophthora; however at this stage the tree is not in decline although the leaves are small for species. There are no significant weak forks or other structural defects.	Inspect tree annually in summer to monitor decline;	D
T3	Red Chestnut	In good physiological and structural condition.	No work required;	
T4	Horse Chestnut	Goat moth entry holes in limb SE at 3ms, otherwise in good physiological and structural condition.	Poke entry holes with spike to kill grub and assess depth of holes; reduce end weight of limb if required;	C
T5	Horse Chestnut	This tree is in advanced decline due to phytophthora with small chlorotic leaves and split bark.	Fell and remove main root bole;	C

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T6	Horse Chestnut	This tree is bifocated at 0.5ms and of poor form with a weak main fork; however as the tree is suffering from first stages of phytophthora, the tree will probably decline before the weak fork becomes an issue.	Inspect tree annually in summer to monitor decline;	D
T7	Horse Chestnut	The tree is also in first stages of phytophthora but not yet in decline. There are no significant weak forks or other structural defects.	Inspect tree annually in summer to monitor decline;	D
T8	Red Chestnut	There is a broken limb lodged in the upper crown leaving the stem from which the limb has broken out from in danger of failure. There are a further two limbs rubbing causing abrasion. The tree has early stages of phytophthora	Reduce crown by 20% and remove the smaller of the rubbing limbs. Monitor annually in summer to assess decline;	A
T9	Red Chestnut	The smallest tree in the row with small chlorotic leaves, which suggests the physiological condition of this tree has been poor for a number of years, possibly due to a incompatible graft. This is evident as a bulge at the base of the tree and is quite often the cause of failure at the point of grafting. Phytophthora is prevalent on this specimen.	Fell due to decline and poor graft and remove main root bole;	C
T10	Red Chestnut	Good physiological and structural condition. A small limb rubbing and causing abrasion.	Remove lowest of rubbing limbs;	D

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T11	Horse Chestnut	Poor form, however in good physiological condition. Large over extended limb growing into T12.	Reduce over extended limb by approximately 50% in response to the removal of T12.	C
T12	Horse Chestnut	In serious decline due to phytophthora.	Fell and remove main root bole.	C
T13	Horse Chestnut	In good physiological and structural condition.	No work required.	
T14	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree has been covered in ivy which has been severed and allowed to die. There has been a failure of a main stem in the past which has left 3 main stems protruding from the remainder of the crown. There are a number of small open cavities on these limbs and these limbs are open to wind damage due to rotational movement imposed on them due to the loss of the central stem.	Reduce protruding limbs by 30% and reduce lateral growth by 25%. This will reduce the possibility of wind damage. However, the prolific regrowth on this species can require pruning on a cyclical basis every 4 to 5 years.	B
T15	Sycamore	Small amount of large deadwood in crown. Evidence of past stem failure, otherwise in fair physiological and structural condition.	Remove deadwood;	D
T16	Sycamore	Ivy covered hindering inspection. There are 2 forks which should be inspected.	Sever ivy at base and inspect main forks when ivy has died off ~ cost includes inspection and further report.	C
T17	Horse Chestnut	Tree adjacent to play equipment and in decline from advanced phytophthora.	Fell and remove main root bole;	B

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T18	Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Major decline with sparse crown, 45% die back in crown; notch stress from old wind damage to main stem;	Fell and remove main root bole;	B
T19	Horse Chestnut	Tree has phytophthora and has been damaged by the failure of T20. Crown reduction to make safe would be unwise as the tree will rapidly decline;	Fell and remove main root bole;	B
T20	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platnoides</i>)	Tree vandalized to point of failure.	Fell and remove main root bole;	A
T21	Horse Chestnut	Dead	Fell and remove main root bole;	C
T22	Horse Chestnut	The tree is in advanced decline due to phytophthora, with small chlorotic leaves and split bark;	Fell and remove main root bole;	A
T23	Horse Chestnut	Tree has first stages of phytophthora but not yet in decline. There are no significant weak forks or structural defects.	Monitor annually in summer to assess decline;	
T24	Horse Chestnut	Early stages of phytophthora. The root zone will be within influencing distance of the proposed new building. This will necessitate significantly deeper foundations or even pile foundations. The extra cost incurred on increased foundation would be unwisely spent on a tree that will decline in the future.	Fell and remove main root bole prior to planning application;	A

