



ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

REPORT ON THE HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTION OF TREES

AT

FROGNAL LANE GARDENS

BY

ARBORICULTURAL SOLUTIONS LLP

AUGUST 2019

REPORT ON TREE INSPECTION AT FROGNA LANE GARDENS

1. Introduction

1.1. Instructions

1.1.1. We are instructed by Robin Wilson of Ground Floor Flat, 26 Frogna Lane, London NW3 7DT to visit the above site to inspect and report on the condition of a number of mature trees within the gardens. We are to make recommendations for their management where considered necessary.

1.2 Drawings and Documents

1.2.1. A site plan indicating the approximate position of the trees was provided.

1.3 What is the risk?

1.3.1. On average, each year 5 or 6 people in the UK are killed by trees, so the risk of being struck and killed by a falling tree or branch, or by driving into one, is extremely low. The risk from a tree falling in a public space is even lower. Up to 3 people on average are killed each year by trees in public spaces, but as almost the entire population of the UK is exposed, the risk is about one in 20 million. The risk, per tree, of causing fatality is of the order of one in 150 million for all trees in Britain or one in 10 million for those trees in, or adjacent to areas of high public use. (Source: Health and Safety Executive [HSE]).

1.3.2. The average risk is firmly in the "broadly acceptable" region of the tolerability of risk triangle published in HSE's Reducing Risks, Protecting People. However, the public may not perceive this low level of overall risk, particularly following an incident. Media coverage is often disproportionately extensive because of the comparative rarity of deaths involving trees. Also, the term "broadly acceptable" is a general guide and not a definitive statement of what is reasonably practicable in law.

1.4 What is required?

1.4.1. Employers, persons carrying out undertakings or in control of premises all have duties under the HSW Act. In particular, there, is the duty to do all that is reasonably practicable to ensure that people are not exposed to risk to their health and safety. Doing all that is reasonably practicable does not mean that all trees have to be individually examined on a regular basis. A decision has to be taken on what is

reasonable in the circumstances and this will include consideration of the risks to which people may be exposed. Whilst HSE may regard the average risk as extremely low, the law requires that where reasonably practicable measures are available in individual cases they should be taken.

1.4.2. Frognal Lane Gardens Limited has a duty of care and is undertaking an inspection of all of the trees they have responsibility for to determine what remedial works are required to ensure the safety of both the users of the gardens and the neighbours around the boundaries of the gardens.

2. Report on site visit

2.1. General

2.1.1. The site was inspected by Fiona Critchley B. Sc. (Sp. Hons), Ad Dip. F. Arbor. A, Tech Cert. (AA), R.F.S Cert Arb LANTRA accredited Professional Tree Inspector. on 24th July 2019. All arboricultural data contained in this report was recorded at that time.

2.1.2. Weather conditions were sunny with light winds and good visibility.

3. Tree inspection and methodology

3.1. Inspection

3.1.1. The trees were inspected from ground level only and were not climbed. No invasive examination technique (such as increment boring, or internal decay detection) was carried out. As the inspection was visual only, no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of the internal condition of the wood of the tree can be given.

3.1.2. The inspection took the form of Visual Tree Assessment (VTA). This refers to the process used for identifying the condition of the inspected tree. The tree was inspected in a methodical manner. The inspection seeks to identify the presence of visual symptoms. These help the inspector identify whether remedial works are required to abate or manage any identified defect/s. The inspection focuses on the mechanical and biological condition of the tree.

3.1.3. The tree is first inspected from a suitable vantage point to assess the overall condition of the tree, canopy shape, presence of leans, previous branch failure, weak branch unions, pruning history etc.

3.1.4. The area around the base of the tree is then inspected to identify whether ground disturbance has occurred. This could be in the form of mechanical damage to roots, identifying evidence that the root system has been weakened and whether soil levels have been changed. In the event fungi are present these will be noted. An inspection of the stem and branches of tree is then undertaken from ground level to

identify decay pockets, stem cracks, reactive growth of wood, further decay fungi, bark condition and many other factors associated with VTA.

3.1.5. An assessment is also made of the suitability of the tree to its location, for example, no defect may be present, but branches may be overhanging private properties or obscuring street lighting.

3.1.6. Once the assessment is made, any appropriate tree works will be noted, and the relevant re-inspection year prescribed, based on factors such as target area, tree age, species etc.

3.2. Marking

3.2.1. Trees surveyed were plotted and data recorded on the survey table.

3.3. Data

- Tree reference number
- Species - Common name
- Height in metres
- Number of stems
- Trunk diameter (d.b.h) in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level unless stated otherwise in the Tree Schedule
- Crown radius (on the compass rose)
- Age-class (young, early mature, mature, over-mature, veteran)
- Estimated remaining contribution in years (less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40)
- General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition
- Management recommendations

Survey sheet entries are shown at Appendix A of this report.

4. Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

4.1.1. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 allows for trees either as groups, or individuals, or as woodlands, to be protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO). These have the effect of preventing the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees except in certain circumstances, other than with the consent of the local planning authority.

4.2.2. A Conservation Area is an area designated by the Local Planning Authority as one of "special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance". Special controls exist with regard to demolition and alteration of buildings; Listed Building Consent must also be obtained for any demolition, even if the building is not itself listed. Similarly, trees are given some

protection with the requirement for the local authority to be given six weeks written notice before carrying out any work on trees; this gives the authority time to decide if a TPO is necessary.

4.2.3. Online enquiries with London Borough of Camden Planning Services have confirmed that the gardens lie within the Redington Frogna Conservation Area. It was not possible to check the TPO status of the trees surveyed and this must be confirmed before any tree works are undertaken.

5. Management recommendations

5.1. Risk Management

5.1.1. The main question in assessing the need for remedial action is whether failure to carry out such action would leave an unacceptable risk to persons or property. Topping or complete removal of a tree would remove all possibility of injury or damage, however, the concept of risk management is gaining acceptance on the part of tree owners and managers. If the risk is quantified as far as can be achieved with available methods appropriate decisions about remedial action can be taken. As with the assessment of hazards and risks, the decision whether or not to take remedial action must be made in the knowledge that there can never be an absolute guarantee of safety for trees or any other structures exposed to extremes of weather.

5.1.2. The choice of remedial action must be determined primarily by the need to remove or mitigate a hazard. Most forms of remedial action are directed towards defects in trees, the type and severity of treatment required can usually be determined by the nature of the defect and its estimated influence on the safety factor of the tree or the affected part of the tree.

5.1.3. Most types of hazard involve the potential failure of a tree or part of a tree under its own weight or as a result of movement in the wind. In many sure cases the likelihood of failure can be lessened by cutting back branches so the load placed on the defective zone by weight or wind pressure is reduced. This can be achieved effectively by shortening the 'lever arm' of the structure, for example, by reducing the height of the tree or the length of an individual hazardous branch, and by repeating such treatment if subsequent growth re-creates the hazard. Another way of reducing the 'sail area' would be to thin the crown of the tree. This practice can be combined with crown reduction, and the combination tends to produce smaller wounds than reduction alone and fewer wounds than thinning alone.

5.2. Notes on Massaria Disease of Plane (MDP).

5.2.1. The London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) is commonly planted in London and is prized for both its amenity value and its tolerance to urban conditions including soil compaction, restricted rooting, drought, intensive pruning and air pollution.

5.2.2. This species of tree is however subject to infection by a species of fungus called *Splanchnonema platani*, more commonly referred to as Massaria Disease of Plane [MDP]. Historically this fungus was viewed as being common only in the 'warmer Mediterranean climates and southern United States' where it acted as a 'weak parasite ... only capable of causing minor damage.' First discovered in England in 2003 it caused no significant problems until 2009 when it was associated with branch failures on Plane trees within the Royal Parks in London.

5.2.3. MDP is a fungus that occurs naturally in Plane trees which, capable of lying dormant until conditions are suitable, has the capacity to kill both the bark and cambium on twigs and branches. On smaller branches, up to 150mm diameter, the infected branch may be killed within a year whilst on larger branches infection may result in a strip of dead bark on its upper surface, something that is difficult to identify from the ground.

5.2.4. In some instances, MDP has been associated with the failure of infected branches. Branches can decay rapidly and failure may occur within as little as four months. Infected branches may therefore pose a risk to persons and property unless identified and dealt with accordingly.

5.2.5. Research into MDP is ongoing although it is known that it generally affects Plane trees over 40 years of age, occurs most frequently on shaded lower branches and is typically not seen on regularly pollarded specimens. Incidence of the disease is thought to be influenced by factors such as drought, soil rooting volume and tree health.

5.2.6. Should MDP be found on a Plane tree then expert professional advice should be sought. The disease will not kill the tree but may result in it shedding twigs or branches with obvious implications for health and safety. Infected trees should be assessed in relation to the risk that they pose, and appropriate steps taken to ensure that this is reduced to acceptable levels.

5.2.7. Where possible Plane trees should be managed in a manner that promotes health and vitality. Particular attention should be paid to reducing moisture stress through irrigation, environmental improvement and moisture retention.

5.2.8. It is, as yet, too early to determine the long-term implications of this disease for the London Plane. Trees should however be inspected frequently and, where branches are found that pose a risk to people or property then they should be dealt with in a manner that gives appropriate weight to both public safety and tree health.

5.2.9. Any pruning of infected trees should be carried out with due regard to bio-security. All tools and equipment should be disinfected on completion of the job and all arisings must be dealt with in a manner that avoids spreading any spores that may be present.

6. Arboricultural Standards

6.1.1 Implementation of works: Any tree works should be done in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS 3998 2010 or as modified by later research. Works should be undertaken by properly qualified and experienced tree contracting company as recommended by a local authority or one approved by the Arboricultural Association. A Register of Contractors is available from The Arboricultural Association The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 3DL, England. Tel +44 (0) 1242 522152 Fax +44 (0) 1242 577766 Email: admin@trees.org.uk. Web: www.trees.org.uk

6.1.2. Climbing irons or spikes should only be used on trees that are being removed. They should not be used whilst pruning trees to be retained.

6.1.3. Statutory wildlife implications: Wildlife in this country is afforded protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Statutory protection is given to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. Tree work is governed by these statutes and advice should be sought from an ecologist before undertaking any works that may constitute an offence.

6.1.4. Tree works are to be planned to ensure protection of people, property and wildlife. If the works are to be undertaken during the bird nesting season, then advice is to be sought from an Ecologist prior to undertaking tree works.

NB: Plant and machinery must not be used within the crown spread of the trees unless ground protection is in place and the works supervised.

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Checked by G. M. Causey B. Sc. (Hons), RFS (Cert. Arb), F. Arbor. A. LANTRA accredited Professional Tree Inspector.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
1	London Plane	16	1	1010	6	6	5	6	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Rubbing branches causing physical damage. Light deadwood in crown. Previously crown reduced. Pollarded at 4m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Recently crown reduced		
2	Wild Cherry										Absent		
2.1	Goat Willow	5	2	150	1.5	2	2	2.5	EM	<10	Sparse crown with dieback. Possible Honey Fungus. Light Ivy growth on trunk. Twin stemmed at ground level. Bark necrosis.	Pollard at 1 metre height	1
2.2	Purple Crab Apple	4	1	210	2	2.5	1.5	1	EM	20-40	Previously crown reduced. Crown low over path. Suppressed & unbalanced crown shape.	Lift crown to 2 metres & cut back to boundary (removing approximately 1 metre branch length).	1
2.3	Apple	3	1	150	1.5	2	1.5	2.5	EM	20-40	Previously crown reduced. Crown low over path. Canker in crown. Slight trunk lean.	Lift crown to 2 metres	1

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
4	Weeping Willow	5	1	270	5	4	4	4	EM	40+	Normal vigour. Average condition. Suppressed tree. Leaning north. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Rubbing branches causing physical damage. Light deadwood in crown.		
5	London Plane	15	1	1050	6	3	4	3	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 5m. Occluded wounds at pollard points.		
8	London Plane	5	1	1250	2	2	2	2	M	20+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 5m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Minor decay pockets at pollard points. Wildlife holes below pruning points.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
9	London Plane	18	1	930	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Exposed roots. Recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 4m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Minor decay pockets at pollard points.		
10	London Plane	18	1	1090	6	4	5	6	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Exposed roots. Recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 5m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Fungal bracket x 2 (young & active) on partially occluded wound below pollard point on south side (possibly <i>Perenniapora</i>) Minor decay pockets at pollard points.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
11	London Plane	18	1	1200	6	6	6	6	V	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Bark wounds present. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Rubbing branches causing physical damage. Recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 4m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Minor decay pockets at pollard points.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
12	London Plane	18	1	1350	4	5	6	6	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Occluded wounds on trunk. Bark wounds present. Possible Massaria present. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 4m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Minor decay pockets at pollard points. Exudates from partially occluded pruning wound at 1 to 1.6m on north side. Decay extends approx 2m into trunk. Wildlife holes on north scaffold branch. Cavity developing – Immature fungal bracket possibly Ganoderma. Potential decay column between cambial columns connecting to north scaffold branch.	Monitor	

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13	London Plane	16	1	1000	5	6	4	7	M	40+	Diameter estimated. Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Occluded wounds on trunk. Bark wounds present. Crown distorted due to group pressure. recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 5m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Minor decay pockets at pollard points. Tumour/nodular outgrowth around base to approx 0.75m. Ivy growth on trunk.		
14	Small-leaved Lime	12	1	390	6	6	6	6	EM	40+	Normal vigour. Occluded wounds on trunk. Well balanced full healthy crown. Rubbing branches causing physical damage. Light deadwood in crown. Decay pockets in pruning wounds. Light Ivy growth on trunk.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
17	London Plane	11	1	1290	5	5	5	5	M	20+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Occluded wounds on trunk. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Recently pollarded at 5m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Decay pockets at pollard points. Limb shed at pollard point in past. Massaria observed from ground level.	Massaria specification prune. Climbing inspection of pollard points.	1
20	London Plane	17	1	1240	10	9	7	7	M	20+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Occluded wounds on trunk. Ivy on stem & into crown. Massaria present. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Previously pollarded at 5m. Occluded wounds at pollard points. Decay pockets at pollard points.	Massaria specification prune. Climbing inspection of pollard points.	1

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
21	London Plane	20	1	820	7	8	7	8	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Leaning east. Occluded wounds on trunk. Ivy on stem. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Previously crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 6m. Occluded wounds at pollard points.	Reduce crown by up to 2 metres branch length	1
22	Purple-leaf Plum	8	3	310	4	4	4	6	M	10+	Normal vigour. Average condition. Leaning west. Basal decay present. Bark wounds on surface roots. Trunk decay present. Multiple stems at ground level. Included bark present in main fork. Rubbing branches causing physical damage. Light deadwood in crown. Has lost stem at base in past. Possibly rootlifted in past.	Reduce crown to previous & outermost pruning points	1
23	London Plane	15	1	1060	4	4	4	4	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Recently crown reduced.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
24	London Plane	16	1	930	4	3	3	2	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Stem divides above 1.5m. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Recently crown reduced. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Developing long lever arms above pollard points.		
25	London Plane	13	1	740	3	4	4	4	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Stem divides above 1.5m. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Recently pollarded at 5m. Decay pockets at pollard point. Potential decay column at pollard point.		
26	London Plane	20	1	860	7	8	8	8	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Occluded wounds on trunk. Decay present on stem. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pockets at pollard point.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
27	London Plane	16	1	730	8	5	9	0	M	20+	Crown becoming sparse. Re-grown pollard. Occluded wounds on trunk. Decay present on stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Possible Massaria present. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure. Rubbing branches causing physical damage. Light deadwood in crown. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pockets at pollard point.	Pollard to approximately 6 metres height (same as T28)	1
28	London Plane	6	1	730	2	2	2	2	M	20+	Declining. Re-grown pollard. Exposed roots. Occluded wounds on trunk. Decay present on stem. Bark wounds present. Previously pollarded at 4m. Decay pockets at pollard point. Decay column from pollard into trunk. Advanced basal decay. Tree recently pollarded at 6 metres & has responded with good crown growth. Tree appears stable.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
30	London Plane	15	1	930	5	5	5	5	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Exposed roots. Decay present on stem. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Recently crown reduced. Mutually suppressed crown. Decay pockets in pruning wounds.		
31	London Plane	16	1	900	4	5	5	3	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Exposed roots. Stem divides above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Decay in upper side of south stem. Recently crown reduced.		
31.1	Walnut	7	2	280	5	3	3	4	EM	40+	Suppressed with unbalanced crown shape. Crown overhanging gardens to northeast. Twin stemmed	Reduce northeast stem to approximately 3 metres back to suitable growing point.	3

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
32	Ash	22	2	410	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Normal vigour. Average condition. Bark wounds present. Stem divides at ground level. Included bark present in main fork. Well balanced full healthy crown. Light deadwood in crown. Previously crown reduced. Minor exudates at base.	Crown reduce to previous pruning points.	1
34	London Plane	10	1	1200	4	4	3	3	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Stem divides above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Decay in upper side of east stem. Recently crown reduced.		
35	London Plane	15	1	860	6	6	5	5	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Stem divides above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Decay in upper side of west stem. Recently crown reduced.		

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
36	London Plane	15	1	1050	5	5	5	5	M	40+	Normal vigour. Re-grown pollard. Stem divides above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Decay in upper side of west stem. Recently crown reduced.	Massaria specification prune. Climbing inspection of pollard points.	1
37	London Plane	18	1	1030	5	4	5	5	M	40+	Low vigour. Re-grown pollard. Occluded wounds on trunk. Decay present on stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape. Previously pollarded at 5m. Minor decay pocket at pollard point. Decay in upper side of west stem. Massaria observed from ground level. Wildlife holes on south side of north stem at pollard point	Pollard to approximately 6 metres height (same as T28).	1

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Stem Number	DBH (mm)	Crown radius north (M)	Crown radius East (M)	Crown radius South (M)	Crown radius West (M)	Age class	Est'd rem'ing cont'n (yrs)	Comments	Tree works	Priority (yrs)
38	London Plane	12	1	940	0	1	3	3	M	20+	Re-grown pollard. Decay present on stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape. Previously pollarded at 5m. Decay pocket at pollard point. Has had stem removed at pollard point with potential decay column into trunk. Recently crown reduced. Massaria observed from ground level.	Massaria specification prune. Climbing inspection of pollard points.	1

plane
ash
OPHIDIAL LANE

83.5m +

EN 83.83m

LIME

22 PAUNDS

31.1 Walnut

2.3 apple.
2.2 Crab apple.
2.1 Goat Willow

CHEMAY

AB