



**ARTEMIS
TREE
SERVICES**



Site
76 Lawn Road
London NW3 2XB

Prepared for
Eleanor Downs

Prepared by
Lee Davies Dip Arb L6 (ABC),
MArborA

11th May 2022



**Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION**
Professional Member

Decay Detection DD-24430

Artemis Tree Services Ltd

West Hyde Nursery, Old Uxbridge Road, West Hyde, Rickmansworth, Herts WD3 9XY
T: 01895 821623 **E:** office@artemistreeservices.com **W:** www.artemistreeservices.com

Table of Contents

1. Brief	1
2. Report limitations	1
3. Introduction	1
4. Methodology	1
5. Documents provided	2
6. Findings	2
7. Recommendations	2
Appendix 1. Tree survey schedule	
Appendix 2. Drill readings	
Appendix 3. Document record	

1. Brief

- 1.1 Artemis Tree Services Ltd has been instructed by Eleanor Downs to undertake decay detection investigation of one sycamore tree (T1) using a Resistograph PD400 microdrill.

2. Report limitations

- 2.1 Climbing inspections have not been carried out as part of the investigation.
- 2.2 Conclusions and recommendations relate to the condition of the site and tree at the time of the inspection only. Comments valid for a period of 1-year from the date of this report.
- 2.3 By their very nature, trees can never be entirely free of risk. The laws and forces of nature dictate a failure rate, even among intact trees with no apparent defects. The recommendations in this report cannot guarantee the elimination of all risk.
- 2.4 The report does not include risk assessment of trees in relation to subsidence.

3. Introduction

3.1 Qualifications

- 3.1.1 I am a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and hold the Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture and Lantra Awards Professional Tree Inspection Certificate.

3.2 Site Description

- 3.2.1 76 Lawn Road is a private residential dwelling that is currently being developed.

3.3 Trees

- 3.3.1 The sycamore tree in question is situated in the front garden, directly adjacent to the front boundary.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 Decay detection was undertaken using a Resistograph Resi-PD400 microdrill. The Resi-PD400 accurately measures the drilling and feed resistance along a needle as it's inserted at a constant rate into the wood of a tree. This enables small changes of internal wood structure to be detected. Readings from each drilling can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

4.2 Tree height measurement is estimated. Stem diameter measurements were recorded using a diameter measuring tape.

5. Documents provided

- Tree survey schedule (Appendix 1)
- Resistograph drill readings (Appendix 2)

6. Findings

6.1 Decay detection

6.1.1 The sycamore tree was drilled a total of six times. It was drilled at ground level on the north, south and west sides (fence preventing testing on east side), and at 2m, 2.5m and 3m from ground level on the west side.

Table 1

Tree ref.	Drill no.	Position	Interpretation
T1	1	3m West	Typical amplitude for sound wood. Peaks in amplitude indicating increase wood density and higher penetrating resistance in these areas.
T1	2	2.5m West	Typical amplitude for sound wood. Peaks in amplitude indicating increase wood density and higher penetrating resistance in these areas.
T1	3	2m West	Typical amplitude for sound wood. Peaks in amplitude indicating increase wood density and higher penetrating resistance in these areas.
T1	4	Ground level North	Typical amplitude for sound wood up to 27.5cm depth. Drop in amplitude between 27.5cm and 33cm depth, indicating area of localised decay.
T1	5	Ground level South	Typical amplitude for sound wood.
T1	6	Ground level West	Typical amplitude for sound wood.

Discussion

No significant decay/hollowing has been identified at the drill locations.

A small area of localised decay has been identified in the centre of the trunk at ground level. The remaining sound wood around the localised decay is approximately 26cm thick.

Based on the above findings, the tree appears to be in good structural condition and does not pose an unacceptable risk of harm.

7. Recommendations

7.1 No work required

Appendix 1

Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Observations 04/2022
T1	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	58@1.5m 70@GL	10	M	G	G	<p>Lower trunk has displaced boundary wall. No obvious defects at base of trunk.</p> <p>Partly and fully occluded pruning wounds at crown-break from historic crown-lifting. Typical woundwood development around pruning wounds. Exposed sapwood in centre of pruning wounds beginning to degrade.</p> <p>Tree crown reduced previously with approximately 2m long regrowth.</p> <p>Minor deadwood in crown.</p>

Appendix 1



Survey Key

Diameter (mm)

Stem diameter in millimetres measured at 1.5m above ground level. Where the stem is divided below 1.5m, measurement is taken as directed by BS:5837 Annex C.

Branch Spread (m)

Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk.

Age class

(NP) Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting

(Y) Young – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy

(EM) Early Mature – a tree within its second third of life expectancy

(M) Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy

(OM) Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age

(V) Veteran – a tree in the second or mature stage of its life and has important wildlife and habitat features including; hollowing or associated decay fungi, holes, wounds and large dead branches.

(A) Ancient – a tree in the ancient or third and final stage of their life that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition

Physiological Condition

GOOD – a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems

FAIR – a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated

POOR – a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated

DEAD – a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

Structural Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

GOOD – a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects

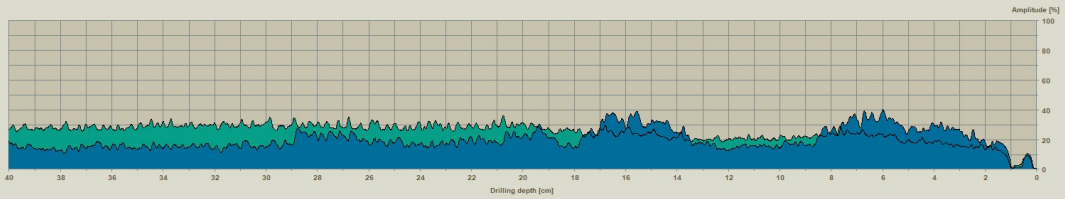
FAIR – a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated

POOR – a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

Appendix 2

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.: 1 Speed : 2500 r/min Diameter: 58.00 cm
ID number : T1 W 3m Needle state: --- Level : 3m
Drilling depth : 40.10 cm Tilt : --- Direction: West
Date : 11.05.2022 Offset : 69 / 362 Species : Syammore
Time : 09:04:28 Avg. curve : off / off Location: 76 Lawn Road
Feed : 50 cm/min Name :

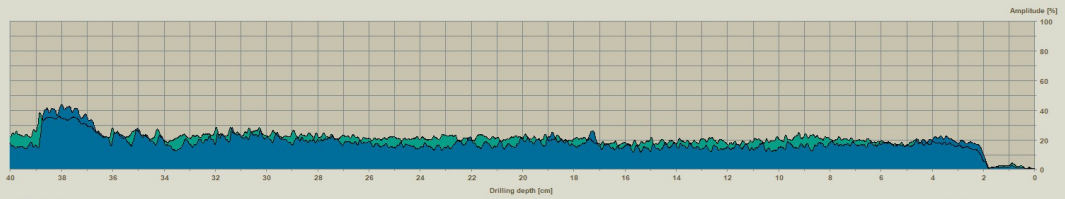


Assessment

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.: 2 Speed : 2500 r/min Diameter: 58.00 cm
ID number : T1 W 2.5m Needle state: --- Level : 2.5m
Drilling depth : 40.10 cm Tilt : --- Direction: West
Date : 11.05.2022 Offset : 68 / 384 Species : Syammore
Time : 09:05:22 Avg. curve : off / off Location: 76 Lawn Road
Feed : 50 cm/min Name :

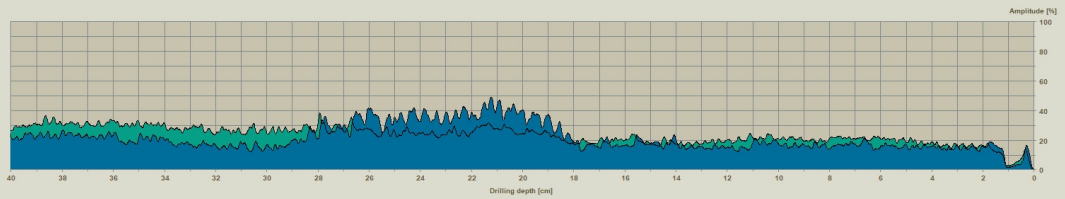


Assessment

Comment

Measuring / object data

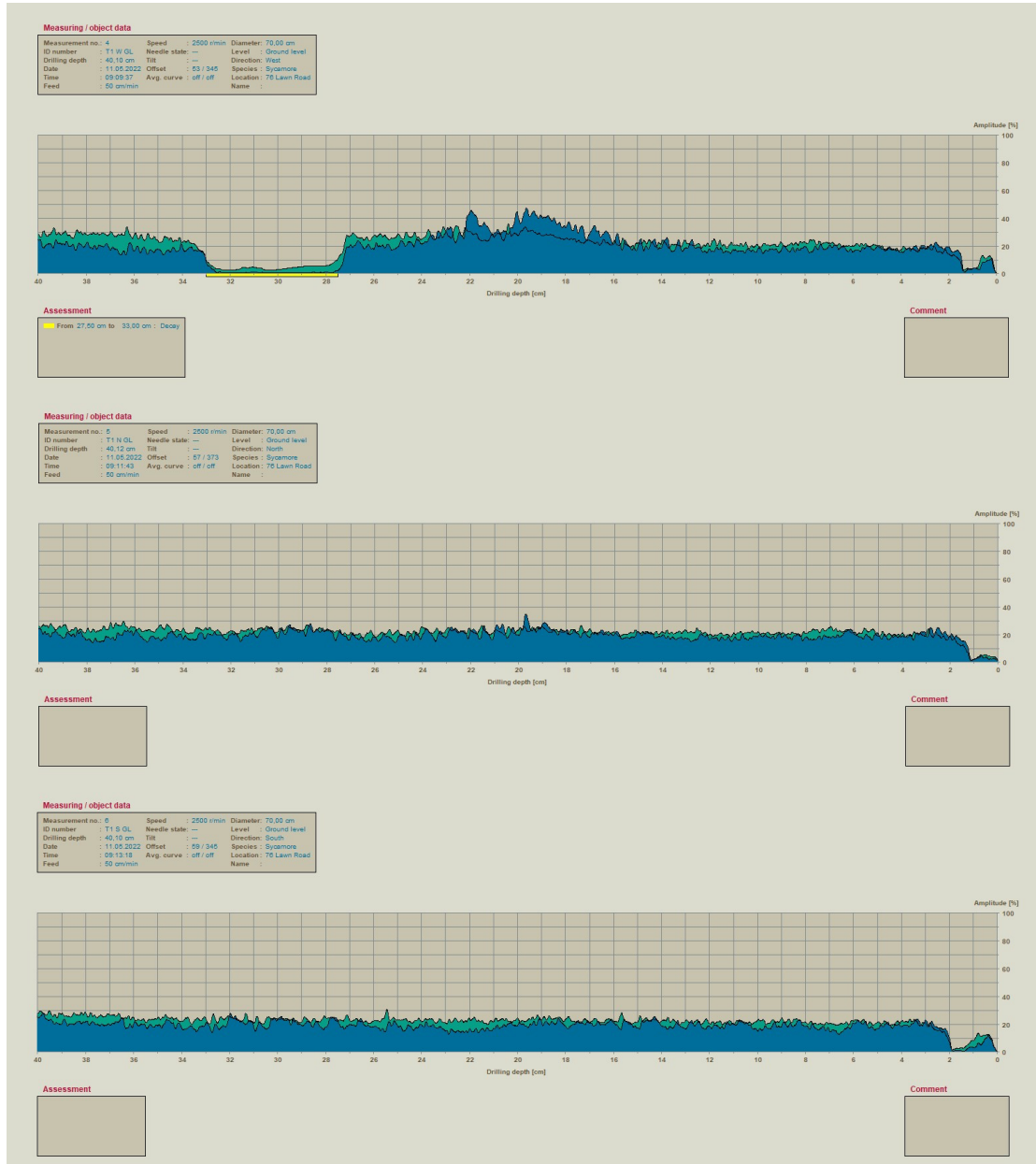
Measurement no.: 3 Speed : 2500 r/min Diameter: 58.00 cm
ID number : T1 W 2m Needle state: --- Level : 2m
Drilling depth : 40.10 cm Tilt : --- Direction: West
Date : 11.05.2022 Offset : 61 / 344 Species : Syammore
Time : 09:08:11 Avg. curve : off / off Location: 76 Lawn Road
Feed : 50 cm/min Name :



Assessment

Comment

Appendix 2



Appendix 3

Document record

Document	Editor	Date
DD-24430	Lee Davies	11/05/2022