



Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside - 2022 Ward Works and Tree Removals Programme

Introduction

A recent survey of trees in the Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward has taken place; this was conducted by a competent specialist Arboriculturist as part of the scheduled 4 yearly detailed inspection regime that has been devised for all Council highway and parks trees.

This cycle of inspection is in place to ensure that the Council is compliant with the statutory duties as highlighted within the adopted policy:

[Council-owned tree management policy - London Borough of Richmond upon Thames](#)

As a result of the Ham, Petersham and Richmond Riverside ward survey 619 individual tree work operations have been specified, this includes various pruning works.

Unfortunately and as to be expected with such an extensive survey of trees of varying age and condition, we have identified trees that can no longer be safely retained and will therefore be carrying out complete removal. The Council will be planting a replacement for every tree that is being removed. Replacement planting will take place over the planting season spanning November 2022-March 2023.

Removal will be prioritised as appropriate and take place over the course of the next 8 weeks. We will be erecting notices upon each tree to alert the public to the proposed removal, giving sufficient time for residents to log enquiries.

Prior to the removals taking place, signage will be erected informing of a date of works, this is to make vehicle owners aware of the need to leave parking spaces free to allow the works to proceed in a safe and timely manner.

The following pages provide the locations of each tree that is to be removed, in addition photographs and inspection findings have been provided.

Dated 27.01.2022

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Site 1. Back Lane

Tree number	8
Road	Back Lane
Location	Adjacent to 2 Mead Road main building
Species	Filed Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)
Height	6.0 meters
Physiological condition	Dead
Structural condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree is dead

Site image



Image shows dead tree

Site 2. Broughton Avenue

Tree number	39
Road	Broughton Avenue
Location	Opposite 2 Simpson Road outside Meadlands Primary School
Species	Hybrid Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus x thuringiaca</i>)
Height	9 meters
Physiological condition	Poor
Structural condition	Poor
Inspection findings	The tree is in a state of terminal decline. There are wounds with cavity formation indicating decay in the main stem at the crown break of this tree. Significant portions of the canopy of this tree are dead or dying back and the bark on the main stem is cracked and necrotic, indicating physiological dysfunction. The condition of the tree is poor and removal is necessary to address an unacceptable risk of collapse.

Site image:





First image shows tree in situ with dead and dying sections of the canopy highlighted. Second image shows trunk with cavity formation, bark cracks and stem bleeding.

Site 3. Buckingham Road

Tree number	8
Road	Buckingham Road
Location	Outside 96
Species	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)
Height	2.5 meters
Physiological condition	Dead
Structural condition	Dead
Inspection findings	This tree is dead

Site image:



Image shows dead tree in situ

Tree number	18
Road	Buckingham Road
Location	Outside 96
Species	Swedish Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>)
Height	7.0 meters
Physiological condition	Poor
Structural condition	Poor
Inspection findings	A fungal fruiting body of the species Shaggy Polypore (<i>Inonotus hispidus</i>) is present on the main stem or trunk. This fungus causes a simultaneous white rot which can cause snapping of tree parts in this species. The crown of this tree has died back extensively indication serious physiological dysfunction. This tree is in terminal decline and requires removal before natural failure occurs.

Site image:



Image shows extensive crown die back and location of *Inonotus* fruiting body

Tree number	13
Road	Buckingham Road
Location	Opposite 84/86
Species	Swedish Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>)
Height	4.5 meters
Physiological condition	Good
Structural condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree is moving in such a way that indicates that the rooting structure is compromised. The tree is liable to failure and removal is required.

Site image:



Image shows tree in situ with lean from insecure rooting

Site 4. Cedar Heights

Tree number	5
Road	Cedar Heights
Location	Outside 10
Species	Purple Plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)
Height	9.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	Fungal fruiting bodies of the decay pathogen <i>Armillaria</i> sp. are present at the base of this tree in conjunction with stem bleeding. Colonisation by this fungus causes a white rot of the roots and butt that can cause entire tree failure.

Site image:





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows decaying fungal fruiting bodies at the base and trunk bleeding

Site 5. Clifford Road

Tree number	8
Road	Clifford Road
Location	Outside 1
Species	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)
Height	15.0 meters
Physiological condition	Poor
Structural condition	Poor
Inspection findings	Fungal fruiting bodies of the wood decay fungus <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> are present on the trunk of this tree. This fungus causes a brown rot which can rapidly reduce wood strength and cause branch or whole tree failure through brittle fracture. This tree is in a state of physiological decline and contains weak branches that are liable to collapse. A resonance test revealed an unacceptable degree of decay in the trunk of this tree, removal is required to prevent natural failure and manage risk.

Site images:



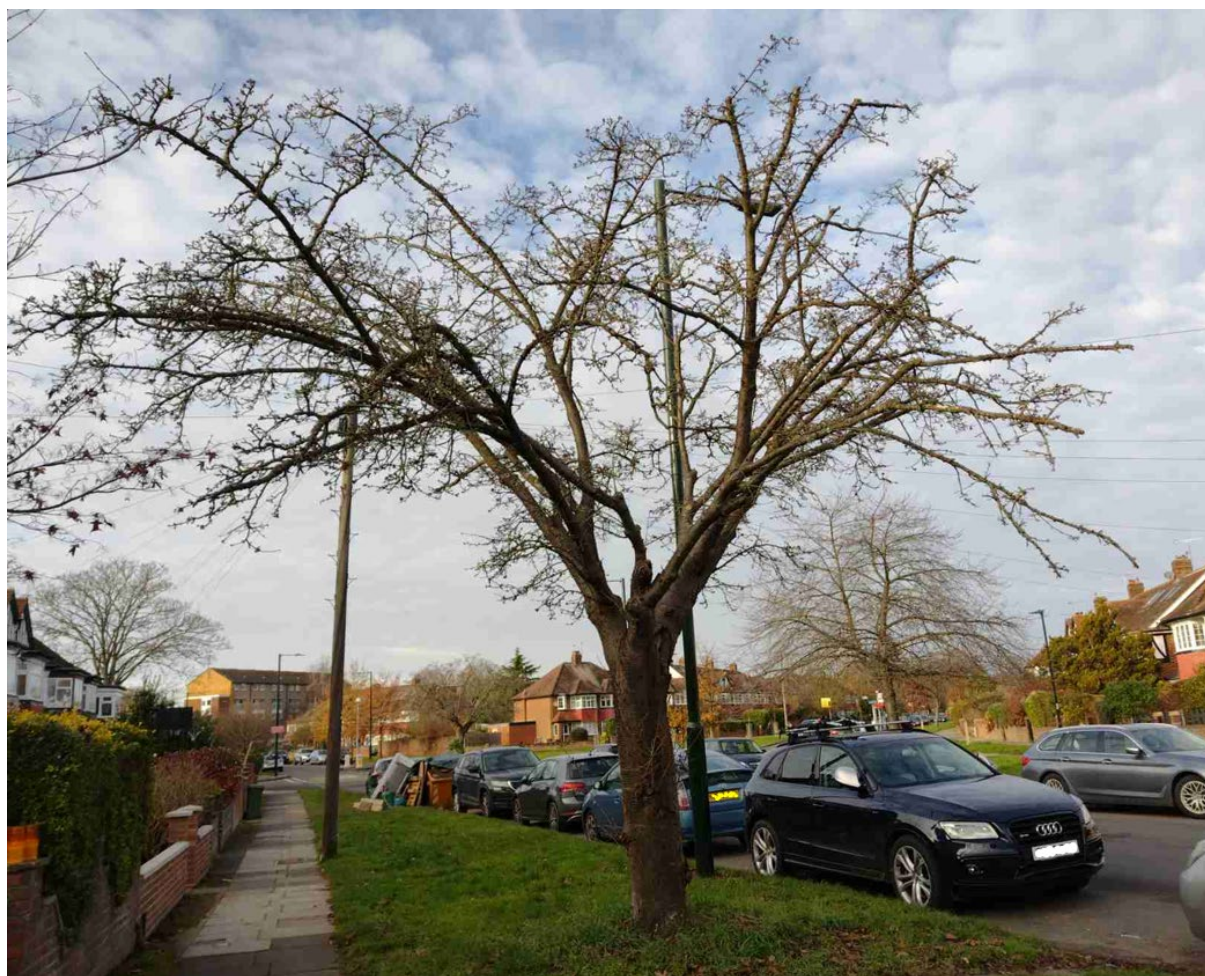


First image shows tree with canopy decline, broken branch, and remnants of fungal fruiting bodies at base. Second image shows detail of fruiting body remnants.

Site 6. Dukes Avenue

Tree number	16
Road	Dukes Avenue
Location	Outside 155
Species	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)
Height	7.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Fair
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	A fungal fruiting body of the decay pathogen <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. is present at the stem base. Colonisation by this fungus causes a white rot of the stem and root system that can cause entire trees to collapse through fracture or windthrow. Cavities indicating decay are present in the trunk of this tree at the main crown break.

Site image





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows fungal fruiting bodies circled with dysfunction visible on the bark on the trunk

Site 7. Ham Common

Tree number	14
Road	Ham Common
Location	King George's Field, opposite The Cassel Hospital
Species	Lime (<i>Tilia</i> sp.)
Height	15.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	A fungal fruiting body of the decay pathogen <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. is present at the stem base. Colonisation by this fungus causes a white rot of the stem and root system that can cause entire trees to collapse through fracture or windthrow. A resonance test revealed an unacceptable degree of decay in the trunk of this tree, removal is required to prevent natural failure and manage risk.

Site images:



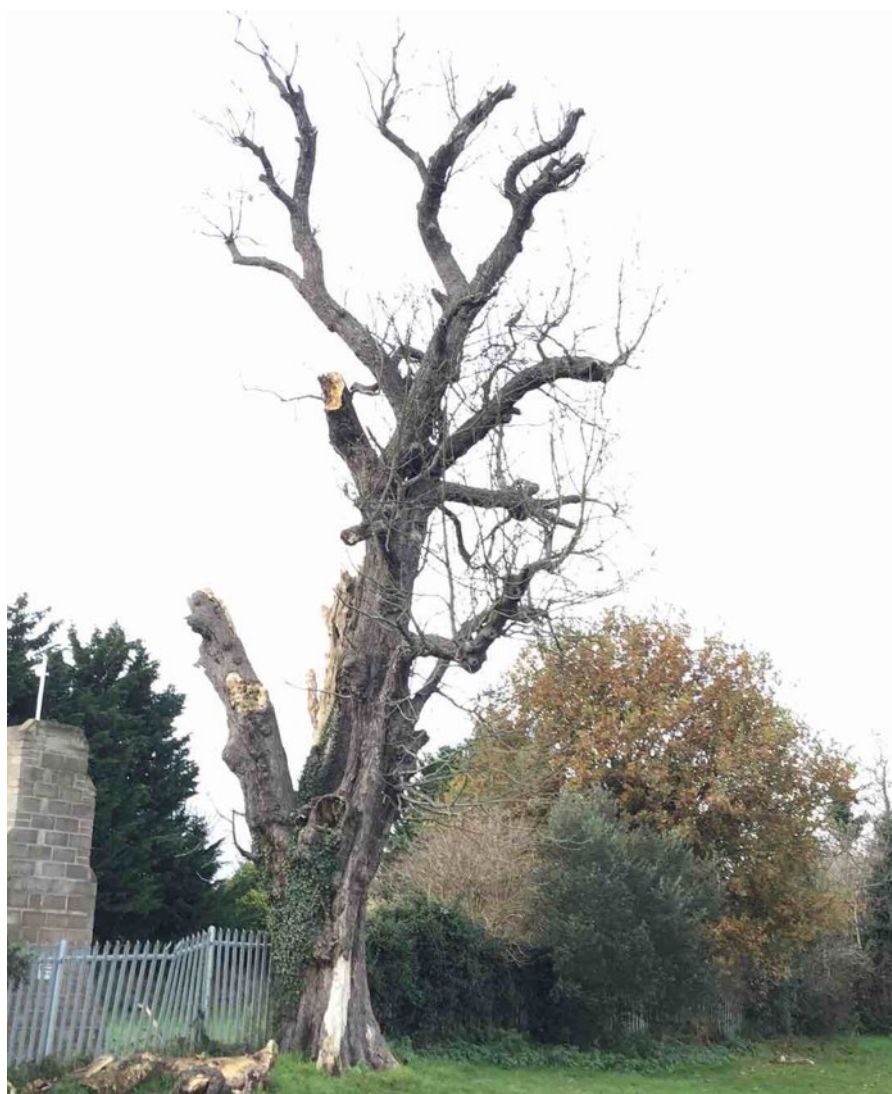


First image shows tree in situ, second image shows fungal fruiting bodies circled.

Site 8. Ham Street

Tree number	13
Road	Ham Street
Location	King George's Field – adjacent to rifle range
Species	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)
Height	16.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Dead
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree is dead and contains weak branches that are liable to collapse

Site images:



Images shows dead tree

Tree number	12
Road	Ham Street
Location	King George's Field – north boundary
Species	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)
Height	15.5 Meters
Physiological Condition	Fair
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	Fungal fruiting bodies of the decay pathogen <i>Armillaria</i> sp. are present at the base of this tree. Colonisation by this fungus causes a white rot of the roots and butt that can cause entire tree failure. A fungal fruiting body of the decay pathogen <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. is present at the stem base. Colonisation by this fungus causes a white rot of the stem and root system that can cause entire trees to collapse through fracture or windthrow. A resonance test revealed an unacceptable degree of decay in the trunk of this tree, removal is required to prevent natural failure and manage risk.

Site images:





First images show tree in situ, second image (left) shows Ganoderma fruiting bodies on the trunk and third image (right) shows remnants of armillaria fruiting bodies adjacent to the base.

Tree number	-
Road	Ham Street
Location	King George's Field – adjacent to rifle range
Species	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)
Height	7.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	The main stem has failed, there is a cavity at the failure site, a cavity in the largest remaining branch and the remaining crown is liable to collapse.

Site images:



Images shows tree in situ with cavities indicated by arrows

Site 9. Hardwicke Road

Tree number	2
Road	Hardwicke Road
Location	On grass area by Junction to Simpson Road- Need Map
Species	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)
Height	12.5 meters
Physiological Condition	Fair
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	A cavity indicating lower stem decay is present at the base of this tree. A resonance test revealed an unacceptable degree of decay in the trunk of this tree, removal is required to prevent natural failure and manage risk.

Site images





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows cavity at base

Site 10. Lauderdale Drive

Tree number	-
Road	Lauderdale Drive
Location	Outside 16
Species	Privet (<i>Ligustrum</i> sp.)
Height	2.0 meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree has been disfigured by unauthorised cutting

Site images



Image shows tree with tops cut off

Tree number	7
Road	Lauderdale Drive
Location	Outside 23
Species	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)
Height	3.5 Meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree is causing an unacceptable degree of obstruction of the footway

Site images



Image shows tree is situ and restricted footway

Site 11. Mariner Gardens

Tree number	7
Road	Mariner Gardens
Location	Outside 35
Species	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)
Height	2.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Not assesses
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	The trunk of this tree has failed, and the tree has collapsed. Removal is required to facilitate replanting.

Site image



Image shows collapsed tree

Site 12. Meadlands Drive

Tree number	-
Road	Meadlands Drive
Location	Adjacent to 58 Sandy Lane main building
Species	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)
Height	3.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Dead
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree is dead. Removal is required to prevent natural failure and facilitate replanting.

Site image



Image shows dead tree

Tree number	25
Road	Meadlands Drive
Location	Outside 66
Species	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)
Height	13.5 Meters
Physiological Condition	Poor
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	Cavities indicating root and lower stem decay are present at the base of this tree. Investigation with a probe revealed an unacceptable degree of decay present. Removal is required to prevent natural failure and manage risk.

Site images





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows basal cavity to south circled, cavity is also present on the north side of the base.

Site 13. Petersham Close

Tree number	1
Road	Petersham Close
Location	Outside 7&3
Species	Bird Cherry (<i>Prunus padus</i>)
Height	9.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	A fungal fruiting body of the decay pathogen <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. is present at the stem base. Colonisation by this fungus causes a white rot of the stem and root system that can cause entire trees to collapse through fracture or windthrow. A resonance test revealed an unacceptable degree of decay in the trunk of this tree, removal is required to prevent natural failure and manage risk.

Site images





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows fungal fruiting bodies near base

Site 14. Richmond Hill

Tree number	3
Road	Richmond Hill
Location	Opposite entrance to Harbour Hotel and Lamppost 030
Species	Oriental Plane (<i>Platanus orientalis</i>)
Height	8.5 Meters
Physiological Condition	Poor
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree has cracked, peeling bark indicating dysfunction of the trees vascular system; the decline of the trees vascular system correlates with dieback within the crown of this declining specimen. Removal is required to prevent natural failure and facilitate replanting.

Site images:





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows extent of bark die back

Tree number	4
Road	Richmond Hill
Location	Opposite The Richmond Hill Hotel and Harbour Hotel
Species	Oriental Plane (<i>Platanus orientalis</i>)
Height	9.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Poor
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree has cracked, peeling bark indicating dysfunction of the trees vascular system; the decline of the trees vascular system correlates with dieback within the crown of this declining specimen. Removal is required to prevent natural failure and facilitate replanting.

Site images





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows extent of bark die back

Site 15. River Lane

Tree number	12
Road	River Lane
Location	Thames towpath
Species	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
Height	15.0 Meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree has a weak union at the base which has partially failed and is liable to further collapse.

Site images:





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows weak union circled

Site 16. Riverside Drive

Tree number	4
Site	Ham Common
Location	Between Richmond Lock footpath and southern playground
Species	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)
Height	12.5 Meters
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree has partially failed and is liable to further collapse. Removal is required to prevent natural failure.

Site image





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows wounding and points of likely further failure

Site 17. Sandy Lane

Tree number	19
Road	Sandy Lane
Location	Opposite Side Garden to 22 Meadlands Drive- Need Map
Species	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
Height	6.5m
Physiological Condition	Dead
Structural Condition	Vandalised
Inspection findings	This tree is dead and is now unstable. The wood is to be retained onsite as habitat.

Site images:



Image shows tree in situ

Tree number	19
Road	Sandy Lane
Location	Side of 62
Species	Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)
Height	12.0m
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree has a progressive lean and will cause direct damage to the fence. Last remaining stem of bunch planting or coppice and therefore liable to collapse.

Site images:

Image shows tree in situ and stumps from removal of other stems

Tree number	19
Road	Sandy Lane
Location	The Copse, near Ham Avenue lane
Species	Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)
Height	14.5m
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	This tree has partially failed, and the trunk is cracked leaving the remainder of the crown liable to collapse. Removal of the crown will allow the tree to be retained as a pollard or standing deadwood.

Site images:





First image shows tree in situ, second image shows crack in trunk from main union

Site 18. Sudbrook Gardens

Tree number	9
Road	Sudbrook Gardens
Location	Opposite 1, main building
Species	Purple Plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)
Height	7.5m
Physiological Condition	Good
Structural Condition	Poor
Inspection findings	Fungal fruiting bodies of the decay pathogen <i>Ganoderma</i> sp. are present at the stem base. Colonisation by this fungus causes a white rot of the stem and root system that can cause entire trees to collapse through fracture or windthrow. A resonance test revealed an unacceptable degree of decay in the trunk of this tree, removal is required to prevent natural failure and manage risk.

Site images:





First image shows tree in situ, second shows fungal fruiting bodies at base circled