

HOGWOOD FARM, FINCHAMPSTEAD, WOKINGHAM – PARCEL 4 AND 5

Tree Survey Report and Arboricultural Impact Assessment



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Arboricultural Impact
Assessment
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TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Prepared by:

RPS

David Cox
Director - Arboriculture

Lakesbury House, Hiltingbury Road
Hampshire SO53 5SS

T: +44 2380 810 440

E: rpsso@rps.tetrattech.com

Prepared for:

CALA Homes (Thames) Ltd

CALA House, 54 The Causeway, Staines, TW18 3AX

T: 01784 225300

E:

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
2	SITE LOCATION	2
3	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	5
4	APPRAISAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	6
5	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	8
6	TREE WORKS.....	12
7	TREE PROTECTION MEASURES	13
8	CONCLUSION	15

Tables

Table 1. Tree characteristics recorded during survey

Appendices

Appendix A Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix B Tree Protection and Removal Plans

Appendix C Tree Survey Schedule

Appendix D Example Tree Protection Barriers (BS5837:2012 Fig 2 & 3)

Appendix E Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) Signage

Appendix F Arboricultural Glossary

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of CALA Homes (Thames) Ltd in respect of the development of Parcel 4 and 5 at Hogwood Garden Village, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 4RF.
- 1.2 This report refers to Parcel 4 and 5 of the overall Hogwood Farm developmental scheme. This Parcel is located within the western section of the overall development site.
- 1.3 This report has been prepared in broad accordance with the requirements set out in BS5837:2010 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.'¹
- 1.4 The purpose of this report is to:
- Provide an assessment of the quality of the surveyed trees with reference to the categories and sub-categories listed within Table 1 - BS5837:2012.
 - Assess and quantify the arboricultural impact of the proposed development within the survey area, based on the proposed development layout.
 - Provide additional arboricultural information and advice in relation to the protection of trees throughout the development of the site.
 - Provide a Tree Protection and Removal Plan to detail the proposed protective measures to be taken in respect of the trees during development of the site.
- 1.5 The Tree Protection and Removal Plan included in Appendix B identifies the following:
- Trees to be retained
 - Trees to be removed
 - Alignment and design of protective fence
 - Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees
- 1.6 The Tree Protection and Removal Plan shall be made available to all relevant site operatives prior to and throughout the construction process, so they understand the scope and importance of the tree protection measures.
- 1.7 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees all works shall be carried out in accordance with the Tree Protection Measures and construction techniques detailed within this report.
- 1.8 In particular, the establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing, will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.

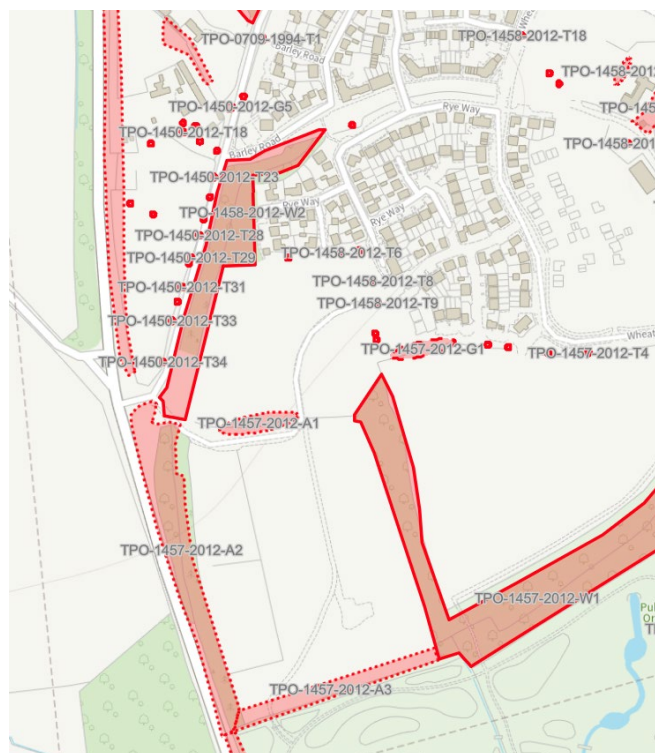
¹ British Standards Institute. British Standard (BS5837) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations. 2012.

2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The survey covered a parcel of land comprising fields to the west of Hogwood Industrial Estate, Wokingham, RG40 4RF. The survey site is roughly centred on OS grid reference SU 76538 64185.
- 2.2 Wokingham is located within Berkshire in the south-east of England. The soilscape of the area in which the survey site is situated typically consists of 'slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils'².

Tree Preservation Orders\ Conservation Areas

- 2.3 A desktop investigation using the Wokingham Borough Council Interactive map³ confirmed that there are a number of TPOs on site, but that it does not fall within a conservation area, as shown below:

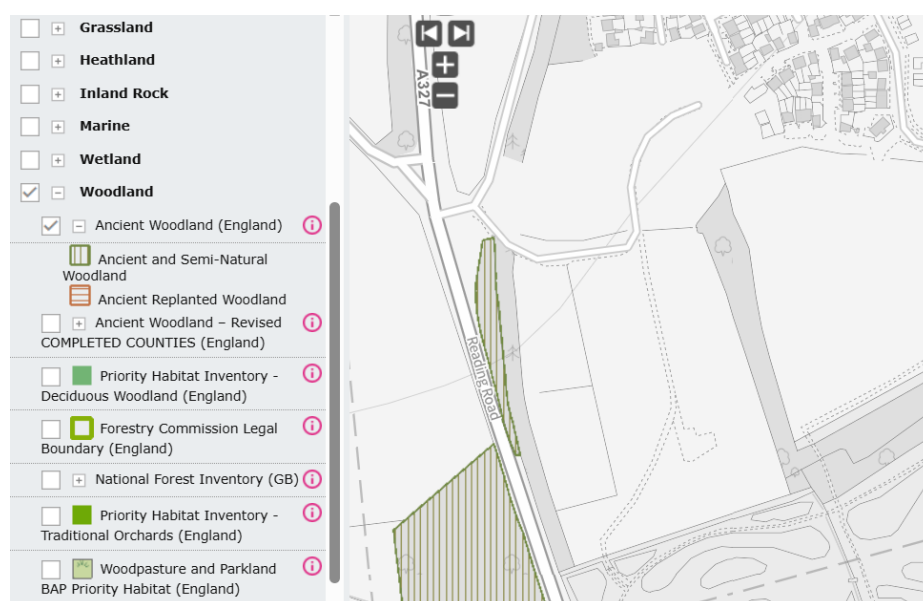


- 2.4 A desktop investigation using Magic Map Application² confirmed that one section of Ancient Woodland is located to the western edge of these parcels and is protected by TPO as above.
- 2.5 As with other RM application within the Hogwood development, other 'aged' woodlands have been agreed with Wokingham BC. This includes the linear strip of woodland to the east of this development.

² <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

³ <https://wokingham.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=19b3599d951e42dfaf32aa09568f5fcd>

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Veteran Trees

- 2.6 The wider Hogwood tree survey identified five large oaks of great stature however, no Veteran trees were identified within these parcels of land.

Tree Preservation Orders

- 2.7 A desktop investigation into the planning constraints on this site using the Wokingham Borough Council web map confirmed that there are several Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) within close proximity to the site, albeit outside of the redline boundary. These orders have been plotted on the tree survey plan with the respective TPO reference and date. There are two types of TPO in relation to The Site:

- 2.8 Individual order – Wokingham Borough Council reference –

- T5-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – T322
- T6-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – T327
- T7-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – T328
- T8-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – T331
- T9-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – T332
- T10-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – T338
- T11-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – T339

- 2.9 Area TPO – Wokingham Borough Council reference –

- A1 TPO-1457-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – G53 plus all individual trees noted within it
- A2 TPO-1457-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – W10 plus all individual trees noted within it

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- A3 TPO-1457-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – G90 and G91 plus all individual trees noted within them
- 2.10 Woodland TPO – Wokingham Borough Council reference –
 - W1 TPO-1457-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – W11 plus all individual trees noted within it
 - W2 TPO-1458-2012, RPS Tree Constraints Plan Reference – W4 plus all individual trees noted within it
- 2.11 'Individual' orders are applied to trees if they merit protection in their own right.
- 2.12 A 'Woodland' order protects trees which are planted or grow naturally within the woodland area after the TPO is made regardless of how old they are. The order will protect trees and saplings of any size in the specified area, including those planted or grown after the order was issued.
- 2.13 Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order are protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Trees Regulation 2012) and the local authority must be consulted and permission sought for any works that may affect them.

3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The report and survey were carried out in general accordance with the requirements set out in BS 5837:2012 “Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations”.
- 3.2 The tree survey involved a visual inspection from the ground of individual specimens and groups of trees in order to record their amenity value, management recommendations and dimensions. Where observed, the general condition of all the trees has been noted. The survey does not constitute a full arboricultural condition assessment involving the detailed inspection of trees in relation to their structural condition, decay, and any other physical and pathogenic defects.
- 3.3 The locations of the trees were based upon topographic survey (22890-500-01) produced by Brunel Surveys Ltd in March 2021.
- 3.4 The survey assesses individual trees and groups of trees for quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories as described in table 1. These categories have been differentiated in Appendix A & B by colour.
- 3.5 The survey information was recorded on the attached schedule (Appendix C) in general accordance with the guidance contained within Section 4 of BS 5837:2012 “Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations”.
- 3.6 See Table 1 for a breakdown of the information recorded during the survey.

Limitations

- 3.7 The findings of this survey are not valid following adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to ‘force majeure’ or unpredictable events.
- 3.8 Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level and inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics. Where direct access to trees was difficult a ‘#’ denotes this within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix C).
- 3.9 Trees and woody vegetation were not assessed for their potential impact upon future construction issues such as foundation designs (re: NHBC chapter 4.2)⁴. Whilst this report may assist in assessing likely future impacts, it should not be classed as a comprehensive vegetation survey in relation to impact upon future designs.
- 3.10 It is recommended that further arboricultural assessments be undertaken in order to assess the full health and safety of all trees which may possess structural or pathogenic conditions.

⁴ NHBC. ‘Chapter 4.2- Building Near Trees’. NHBC Standards 2016. 2016.

4 APPRAISAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Generally

- 4.1 A total of 149 individual trees, 9 groups, 5 woodlands blocks and one hedge were identified as being in relation to The Site.
- 4.2 The majority of trees were located at the peripheries of the site as tree belts or within the hedgerow that formed the boundaries between fields. No trees were identified as being within the development site.
- 4.3 T332, T852, T855, T872, G56, G135 and part of H48 are proposed for removal to facilitate the development. Two trees and one groups were low grade category C trees and should not pose a constraint to development. Only two trees and one tree group were considered to be of high or moderate quality (T852 and T855 – A, Group G56 – B).

Planning considerations

- 4.4 Trees can offer many benefits, including the provision of visual amenity, softening or complementing the effect of the built environment, adding maturity to new developments and by making places more comfortable in tangible ways e.g. contributing screening and shade, reducing wind speed and turbulence, intercepting snow and rainfall, and reducing glare.
- 4.5 New tree planting opportunities should be considered as part of any potential redevelopment; this will help to broaden the age diversity of the tree cover within the area. Sufficient space should be provided for species with significant stature to grow out into maturity.
- 4.6 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account when dealing with planning applications.
- 4.7 Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order are protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Trees Regulation 2012). The local authority must be consulted, and permission sought for any works that may affect them.

Design and Site Layout Considerations

- 4.8 A tree constraints plan defines the Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree shown as a circle. This area may be adjusted should physical constraints or topographical features limit root activity in a particular area, however the total area should remain the same. Prior to any adjustment of the trees RPA zones the changes should be assessed by an arboriculturist. During any site planning exercises the current and future growth potential of the trees should be considered.
- 4.9 The RPA for single stem trees broadly equates to a radius 12 times the stem diameter of the tree at 1.5m above ground level or the extent of canopy spread, whichever is the greater. For multi-stemmed, low branching trees or those with trunks with an irregular girth the point of stem diameter measurement is adjusted in consideration of these factors and in accordance with the illustrations in BS5837:2012 (Annex C).

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 4.10 The RPA should become an exclusion zone during construction works and for any development. It should be fenced-off and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The canopy is likewise susceptible to damage during construction work and requires similar protection.
- 4.11 No activities that result in excavations, changes in level or soil compaction should take place within the RPA of any retained trees, especially older mature trees. This would include the storage of materials, any construction work, trafficking by vehicles or even excessive trafficking by pedestrians.
- 4.12 If some form of construction must take place within the RPA, then certain measures need to be adopted to avoid disturbance or damage to the roots and to maintain moisture infiltration and gaseous diffusion into the soil.

Services

- 4.13 Services likewise should be routed outside the existing or potential root zone of trees. Where it is unavoidable, then certain measures should be employed to avoid damage to the tree's larger roots.
- 4.14 The location and siting of new facilities near trees should consider the potential impact on and conflict with both tree roots and canopy. This should consider the ultimate size of existing young and middle-aged trees at maturity. Conversely the impact of the tree on the activities should also be considered regarding obstruction, shading, leaf fall and root action. These are problems that can be managed provided sufficient space is allowed for.
- 4.15 Any new services should avoid the RPAs of any retained tree. Where it is unavoidable, then the route of the services must be designed by an Engineer in consultation with an Arboriculturist.
- 4.16 Further advice can be found in NJUG Volume 4- "Guidance for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity of trees".⁵

Trees and Management of Health and Safety

- 4.17 It is recommended that a programme of periodic arboricultural assessments be undertaken in order to regularly assess the full health and safety of all trees both in full leaf and bare stemmed. The assessments should prioritize areas based on levels of access and presence of target (i.e. exposure of people to hazard) and accord with arboricultural advice, taking account of relevant factors (where known) that affect safety such as the age class, condition, size and species of the trees.

⁵ N.J.U.G. 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. 2007

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- 5.1 Trees have finite energy reserves, developed each year throughout the growing season, which are utilised for biological processes such as growth and defence against pests or diseases throughout the following year.
- 5.2 Any development in proximity to trees has the potential to cause harm to those trees unless control measures are identified and acted upon; as such it is essential to consider the relationship between the proposed development and the retained trees to identify what precautions are necessary, proportionate and appropriate.
- 5.3 Development has the potential to impact upon the above ground and below ground parts of trees. Whilst some damage that can occur, such as physical damage to the trees stems and branches from machinery movements, is clearly visible, the impact from other aspects of work common on development sites, which can have a significant effect upon the continued health of trees, are not always immediately evident.
- 5.4 Damage that is not immediately evident, but which can cause long term harm to retained trees, includes things such as damage to the soil structure by compaction causing root damage and levels changes altering the water table and affecting moisture availability.
- 5.5 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees all works must be carried out with regard to the Tree Protection measures detailed within this report.
- 5.6 In general, it can be seen that, by adopting appropriate methods of working, precautionary and protective measures, significant harm to retained trees can be avoided.
- 5.7 In particular the establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.
- 5.8 The retention and protection of significant trees and vegetation will assist in assimilating the proposed development into the wider landscape and offer long term tree cover.
- 5.9 Furthermore, redevelopment of the site may offer an excellent opportunity to actively manage any retained vegetation and accordingly we recommend restorative tree works be undertaken as appropriate. This will further improve the amenity value and landscape setting of the site and increase the useful life of any retained trees.

Brief Description of Proposed Development

- 5.10 This document relates to the development of Parcel 4 and 5 of the wider Hogwood Development, involving:
- The construction of multiple new houses.
 - The construction of associated accesses.
 - The installation of required utility infrastructure.
 - Earth to create development plateaus

Proposed Tree Removal and Works

- 5.11 Appendix C shows the Schedule of Trees for the scheme. The location of these trees is also highlighted on the Tree Protection and Removal Plan (Appendix B).
- 5.12 In order for this development to be realised the removal of 2 individual and 1 tree group is proposed, of which their categories are shown below - T332, T872, G56; Part of hedge H48 will also require removal.

Category	Total number	% of Total Removals
A	0	0%
B	0	0%
C	2	100%
U	0	0%
GROUPS		
B	0	0%
C	1	100%

- 5.13 The number of each individual tree species to be removed is as follows:

Species	Total number
Acer campestre – Field Maple	1
Fraxinus excelsior – Ash	1
Total	4

Groups were:

- G56 Mixed broadleaves – oak, ash, field maple and blackthorn.
- 5.14 At the request of Wokingham DC, active management of some trees is also now proposed, these trees lie mainly along the site's southern boundary, and a solitary Ash tree (ref T331) which is located opposite apartment block 827-838.
- 5.15 The proposed management works (shown with a red hatched tone on the tree protection plans) consist of: -
- Ash (T331): Crown reduce to manage progressive onset of Ash Die Back. This tree lies beyond the red line application boundary for this scheme, so these TPO works will be captured via a separate planning application.
 - Goat Willow (T866): Coppice, due to poor structural quality, and lapsed stem failures noted already.
 - Lombardy Poplars (T865, 867, 869, 871): Early-mature in current life stage, in current good health, albeit a species which is renown to be short lived, and susceptible to failure when approaching over-maturity. Proposed management, coppice.
- 5.16 Due to recent construction activity along the site's eastern boundary, beside W11, soil remediation works will be completed. Where soil compaction has occurred inside of the proposed construction exclusion zone (i.e. inside the tree protection fence) the soil will be decompacted, either via vibrating mechanical "pick", to penetrate compacted soil surfaces or via air spade injection, to penetrate the compacted crust and lower soil horizons. The most appropriate soils decompaction method will be employed upon further review of the land at the installation of the construction phase tree protection fence.

Root Protection Areas

- 5.17 Following the erection of tree protective fencing, all of the proposed development will take place outside of the RPA of trees to be retained. This includes most of the proposed earthworks, required to form development plateau in both parcels.
- 5.18 A small incursion of proposed earthworks is proposed into the radial RPA of a single Oak tree located opposite plot 924. The tree has been afforded a radial RPA of 9m. The proposed earthworks incursion into the equates to only 3% of the trees total RPA area, so it will have no or negligible effect upon its root systems vitality.

Ancient Woodland

- 5.19 A buffer around the designated Ancient Woodland and Aged Woodland is proposed and will provide the Construction Exclusion Zone required under current planning guidance.

Outline methodology within Root Protection Areas

- 5.20 All new (and existing re-routed) services shall be routed outside the existing or potential RPA of retained trees. Where it is unavoidable, then hand excavation shall be employed to avoid damage to the larger roots and the services slid through or below the root system. Ducting shall be used to carry cables. Reference shall be made to the recommendations included within Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (NJUG 4)⁶.
- 5.21 Details of Tree Protection Fencing and ground protection are detailed in section 7 of this document.
- 5.22 The RPA should become an exclusion zone during construction works and for any development. It should be fenced-off and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The canopy is likewise susceptible to damage during construction work and requires similar protection.
- 5.23 No activities that result in excavations, changes in level or soil compaction should take place within the RPA of any retained trees, especially older mature trees. This would include the storage of materials, any construction work, trafficking by vehicles or even excessive trafficking by pedestrians.
- 5.24 The location and siting of new facilities near trees should consider the potential impact on and conflict with both tree roots and canopy. This should take into account the ultimate size of existing young and middle-aged trees at maturity. Conversely the impact of the tree/s on end user activities should also be considered with regard to obstruction, shading, leaf fall and root action. These are problems that can be managed provided sufficient space is allowed for.
- 5.25 Where works within the RPA are unavoidable works must be undertaken by hand and the soil levels should be carefully reduced by hand to avoid damage to the bark of larger roots directly beneath and adjacent to the excavation. Where these become exposed, they should be further protected from drying out. Where root pruning is unavoidable it should be made at a suitable place within the root system, avoiding damage to surrounding tissue in accordance with BS

⁶ <http://streetworks.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/V4-Trees-Issue-2-16-11-2007.pdf>

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 3998:2010⁷. Final pruning cuts shall be made at right angles to the axis of the root and the final cut wound should be smooth and as small as possible, free from ragged torn ends.
- 5.26 To minimise harm occurring as a result of the works existing hardstanding should be reused. Any necessary hard surface removal within the Root Protection Area (RPA) shall be carried out by low impact handheld pneumatic tools. Removal of the surface shall occur in strips working from the undisturbed surface, working in a retreating manner away from the retained trees. Subsequent removal of arisings / debris shall also be carried out by hand.
- 5.27 Low key, recreational footpaths are proposed within the proposed construction exclusion zone along the site's eastern boundary. These works will form part of the schemes landscape works and shall be completed using hand operated tools only. All surfaces shall retain a porous surface, such as hoggin gravels.

⁷ British Standards Institute. British Standard (BS3998) Trees Work - Recommendations. 2010.

6 TREE WORKS

Standard of Work

- 6.1 All tree works shall be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 and latest arboricultural best practice.
- 6.2 All tree work shall be carried out by suitably qualified, competent and insured arboricultural contractors in accordance with Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specifications for Tree Works (2008) Edition and BS 3998:2010 Tree Work.
- 6.3 All green and woody waste generated by the tree works shall be removed from site and disposed of in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- 6.4 When a branch is removed at its point of attachment, injury of the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut shall be avoided. If a branch collar is visible, the final cut shall be just outside it and care shall be taken to avoid tearing retained wood and bark when the cut is made. Preliminary cuts shall be made, if necessary, so as to remove weight, before a final cut is made. Care shall be taken to prevent falling branches from harming other parts of the tree (including its roots), its surroundings, people or property. Heavy branches shall be removed in sections and, where necessary, shall be lowered with ropes.
- 6.5 Prior to the commencement of any tree works an appropriate risk assessment shall be produced to describe the measures required to fulfil the statutory safety obligations. It shall aim to identify and prioritise the necessary control measures and precautions.
- 6.6 Following the works, it is recommended that the trees are monitored on a regular basis to ensure their ongoing vitality and health. These inspections shall be completed by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Timing of Works

- 6.7 Any tree works required shall be completed prior to any construction and enabling works on the site.
- 6.8 All works shall be timed to have regard to the phenological cycles of protected species that are associated with trees; notably birds and bats.
- 6.9 Nesting birds are protected by law and any removal / tree works should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March-August inclusive). Should any vegetation be outlined for removal during this period, then an ecological inspection would be required to check that no nesting birds are present. Should checks reveal nesting birds the vegetation must remain until September or until an ecologist has certified that the fledglings have left the nest. A visual inspection for bats shall also be carried on mature / ivy clad trees prior to commencing operations.

7 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Construction Exclusion Zone

- 7.1 The protective fence line defines the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and the fencing shall not be moved or taken down at any time. Within the Construction Exclusion Zone there must be no mechanical digging or scraping; no alteration to existing ground levels including soil stripping; no earthworks; and no handling or discharge of any chemical substance, concrete washings or of any fuels.
- 7.2 Furthermore, vehicular or pedestrian access and the storage of any materials is prohibited within the Construction Exclusion Zone.
- 7.3 Additionally, no materials that may contaminate the soil such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings shall be discharged within 10m of the stem of any tree and no fires shall be lit within 10m of the maximum extent of a trees crown.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 7.4 Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Arboricultural Consultant and/or LPA Tree Officer, the fencing system to be utilised shall be in accordance with Appendix E and compliant with BS5837:2012.
- 7.5 The tree protection fence shall be erected as shown on the Tree Protection and Removal Plan (Appendix B) included with is report.
- 7.6 In the main, the tree protection fence has been aligned to respect the position of the proposed earthworks. The fences follow closely the bottom (BOB) of the proposed banking. No earthworks or changes in level should occur beyond this point, closer to the trees.
- 7.7 The fence line shown is the minimum required and the length of the fence shall be extended or adjusted on site as agreed with the Arboricultural Consultant to ensure satisfactory protection of all retained trees and RPAs.
- 7.8 Where proposed (permanent) construction site-hoarding provides the same level of protection to the retained trees and RPAs as the proposed tree protection fence, subject to agreement with the Arboricultural Consultant, the hoarding may serve as the tree protection fence. Notwithstanding, depending on the form and alignment of the construction site- hoarding it may be necessary to provide additional tree protection fence to ensure adequate protection of retained trees and RPAs as shown on the Tree Protection and Removal Plan.
- 7.9 Once the protective barrier is in place it must remain in situ throughout the course of the development until the completion of development, other than to facilitate agreed tree removal; see below.
- 7.10 Where necessary, tree protection fencing may be temporarily re-aligned in order to facilitate tree removal. Fencing is to be re-instated immediately following removal in a manner that encompasses the remaining trees and their respective RPAs.
- 7.11 During tree removal, no wheeled or tracked machinery is to enter the area previously encompassed by tree protective fencing as shown in the Tree Protection and Removal Plan.

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.12 Copies of the Tree Protection and Removal Plan shall be placed in the site office for reference by all site staff.
- 7.13 Signs detailing the purpose of the protective barrier shall be attached to the barriers at 10m intervals. Such signs should be weatherproof and shall be substantially in the form of the specimen provided at Appendix F. Signs must be replaced as necessary should they be removed or become illegible.
- 7.14 Following erection of the protective barriers and prior to commencement of the development it is recommended that an inspection of the site, by either the Council's Tree Officer or the Arboricultural Consultant, is arranged to confirm fencing has been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection and Removal Plan and that any relevant arboreal conditions attached to the planning consent have been met.

Site Compounds and Materials Stores

- 7.15 Activities related to the establishment of a temporary site compound have the potential to impact upon retained trees by various means. In particular the storage and mixing of chemicals and materials such as concrete can have a damaging effect on tree health if precautions are not taken.
- 7.16 To prevent harm occurring to trees, provision for materials storage, deliveries and other related activities shall be made available in areas away from retained trees.
- 7.17 Under no circumstances shall materials or plant be stored beneath the canopy or within or abutting the Root Protection Zone of any retained trees/hedges, whether fenced or not.

Monitoring

- 7.18 Following erection of the protective fencing and prior to commencement of the construction Parcel, an inspection of the site by either the Council's Tree Officer or the Arboricultural Consultant should be arranged to confirm fencing has been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection and Removal Plan (Appendix B).
- 7.19 It is also recommended that further monitoring visits be carried out following commencement of the works on site, ideally on at least a monthly basis to ensure ongoing functionality of the CEZ and to check on tree condition.

Reporting

- 7.20 Should any arboricultural issues become apparent during the works the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant or the Council's Tree Officer for advice upon how to proceed.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1 A comprehensive tree survey has been completed on the site and its immediate surroundings. The survey was completed in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 8.2 The proposed development of the area is the building of residential housing and its associated works.
- 8.3 A desktop investigation using the Wokingham Borough Council Interactive map confirmed that there are a number of TPOs fall inside of the red line boundary, but that the site does not fall within a conservation area.
- 8.4 There are no Veteran Trees within the surveyed area.
- 8.5 Ancient woodland was identified off-site to the west, and an Aged woodland defined to the east of parcel 5.
- 8.6 In order for this development to be realised the removal of 2 individual trees and 1 tree group is proposed. Part of hedge H48 will also require removal.
- 8.7 Active management of selected Poplar, Willow and Ash trees is proposed. This will limit future management works, and reduce the potential risks caused by future tree or bough failure. Soil remediation is also proposed beside the age woodland which follows the site's eastern boundary.
- 8.8 Following the erection of tree protective fencing, the majority of the proposed development will take place outside of the RPA of trees to be retained. The tree protection fence has been aligned to respect the position of the proposed earthworks. No earthworks (apart from a very small area beside a single Oak tree within W10) or changes in level should occur beyond this point, closer to the trees.
- 8.9 If any arboricultural issues relating from works being carried out occurs, then they should be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant or Tree Officer immediately.

APPENDICES

Table 1. Tree characteristics recorded during survey

Tree Ref No:	Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees. Avenues, woodlands and hedgerows were also recorded on the tree constraints plan. # - denotes inaccessible trees (best estimates are made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics.)				
Species	Species listed by common name, with scientific names (<i>italic lettering</i>).				
Height (m)	Estimated height of canopy to nearest metre.				
Branch Spread	branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown				
Stem diameter @ 1.5 m (m)	Estimated diameter of trunk at 1.5 m above ground level in metres unless otherwise indicated, multi-stemmed trees being measured in accordance with Annex C: BS5837				
Existing height above ground level	To inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading the estimated height of the first significant branch and direction of growth and canopy above ground level.				
Stem No.	Number of stems (if necessary) of individual tree.				
Life Stage	Expressed as:-	Y SM EM M	(Young) (Semi-mature) (Early-mature) (Mature)	OM V D	(Over-mature) (Veteran) (Dead)
Physical Condition	Apparent condition expressed as the following categories, based upon a brief visual inspection from the ground only:-			Good Fair Poor Dead	
Comments / Management Recommendations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations and potential for wildlife habitats (not exhaustive).				
Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+,20+,40+)				
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	A (Trees/Vegetation of high quality and value) B (Vegetation of moderate quality and value) C (Trees/Vegetation of low quality and value) U* (Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years)			
	* Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.				
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Sub - Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	1 (Trees with mainly <i>arboricultural</i> value) 2 (Trees with mainly <i>landscape</i> value) 3 (Trees with mainly <i>cultural / conservation</i> value)			

Appendix A

Tree Constraints Plan



Key

	Survey boundary.
	Tree with numbered reference.
	Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
	Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
	Tree off-site with numbered reference.
	Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
	Vegetation group with numbered reference.
	Canopy extents and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
	Hedge with numbered reference.
	Width and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1	
	Category A - High quality
	Category B - Moderate quality
	Category C - Low quality
	Category U - Unsuitable for retention
	Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order issued by Wokingham District Council number reference relates to the various TPO Schedules.
	Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
Ancient Woodland (© Natural England Copyright 2018)	
	15m Offset from Ancient Woodland (line taken from Natural England GIS Database)
	15m Offset from suggested Aged Woodland
	Veteran Tree
	5m offset from hedgerow edge (measured from edge of canopy)

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey produced by in 2017

B	Tree survey update	11/03/2024	DC	DC
A	First Issue	22/12/17	SH	DC
Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Checked

Lakesbury House, Hiltingbury Road, Chandlers Ford,
Hampshire SO53 5SS
T: 02380 810 440 E: rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Client Legal & General Homes

Project **Hogwood Farm
Finchampstead**

Title **Tree Survey**

Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked by
Planning	SH	DC

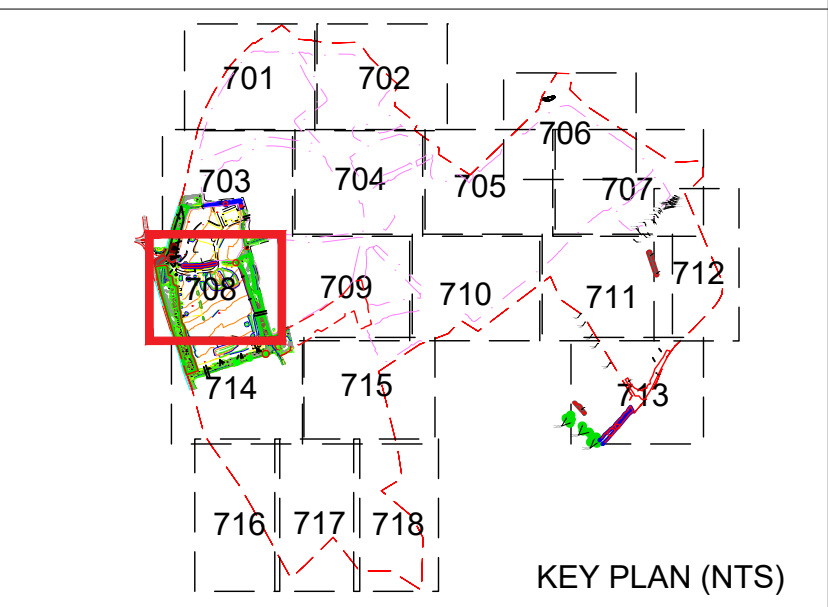
Job Ref	Scale @ A1	Date Created
JSL2891	1:500	Dec 2017

Drawing Number	Rev
703	B

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Key

- Survey boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Tree (location estimated) with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Tree off-site with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Hedge with numbered reference. Width and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order issued by Wokingham District Council number reference relates to the various TPO Schedules.
- Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Ancient Woodland (© Natural England Copyright 2018)
- 15m Offset from Ancient Woodland (line taken from Natural England GIS Database)
- 15m Offset from suggested Aged Woodland
- Veteran Tree
- 5m offset from hedgerow edge (measured from edge of canopy)

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period, generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey produced by in 2017

C	Tree survey updated	11/03/24	DC	DC
B	Added trees	16/04/21	AB	DC
A	First Issue	22/12/17	SH	DC
Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Checked

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Lakesbury House, Hillingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS
T: 02380 810 440 E: rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Client **Legal & General Homes**

Project **Hogwood Farm Finchampstead**

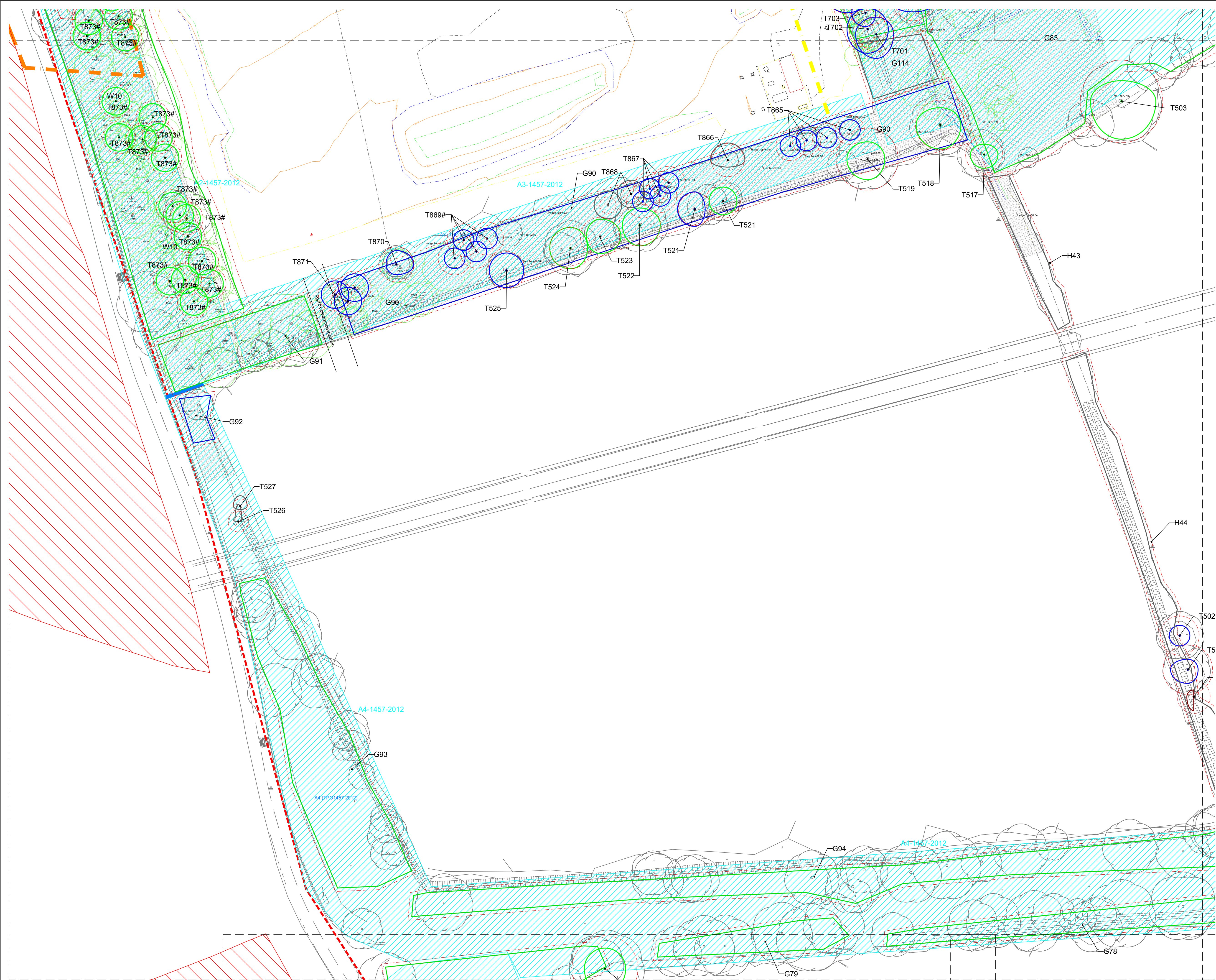
Title **Tree Survey**

Status **Planning** Drawn By **SH** PM/Checked by **DC**

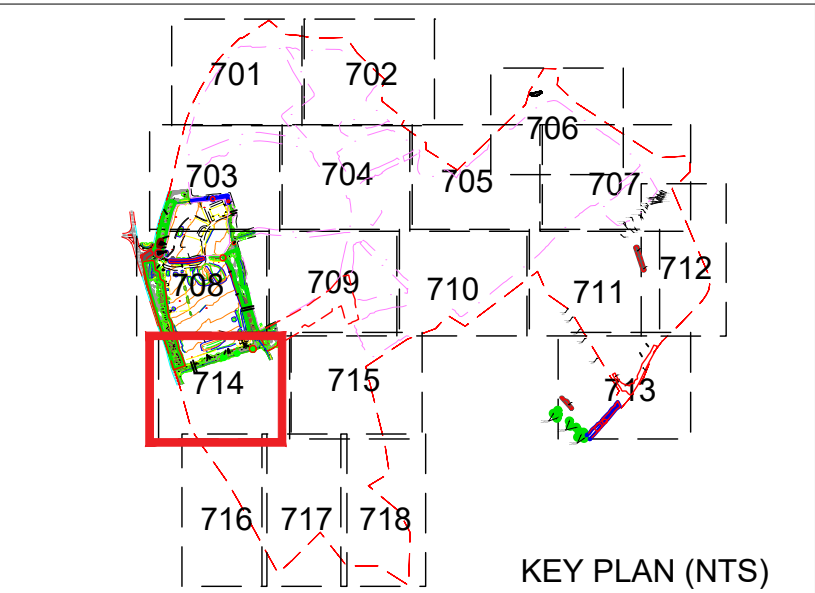
Job Ref **JSL2891** Scale @ A1 **1:500** Date Created **Dec 2017**

Drawing Number **708** Rev **C**

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Key

- Survey boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Tree (location estimated) with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Tree off-site with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Hedge with numbered reference. Width and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order issued by Wokingham District Council number reference relates to the various TPO Schedules.
- Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Ancient Woodland (© Natural England Copyright 2018)
- 15m Offset from Ancient Woodland (line taken from Natural England GIS Database)
- 15m Offset from suggested Aged Woodland
- Veteran Tree
- 5m offset from hedgerow edge (measured from edge of canopy)

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period, generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey produced by in 2017

B	Tree survey updated	03 / 24	DC	DC
A	First issue	02/2018	SH	DC
Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Checked

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Lakesbury House, Hittingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS
T: 02380 810 440 E: rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Client **Legal & General Homes**

Project **Hogwood Farm Finchampstead**

Title **Tree Survey**

Status **Planning** Drawn By **SH** PM/Checked by **DC**

Job Ref **JSL2891** Scale @ A1 **1:500** Date Created **Dec 2017**

Drawing Number **714** Rev **B**

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Appendix B

Tree Protection and Removal Plans



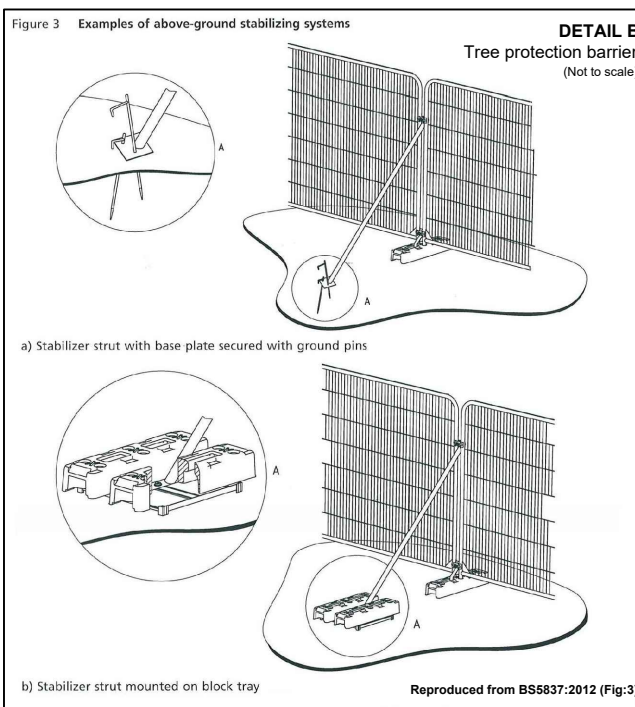
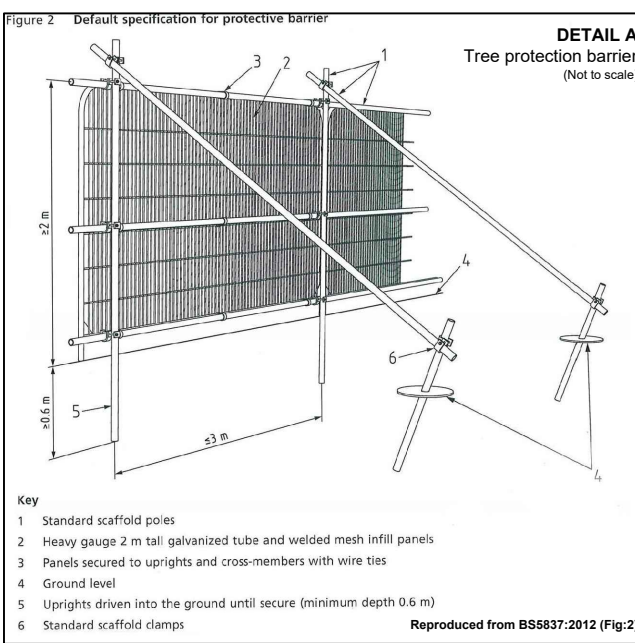
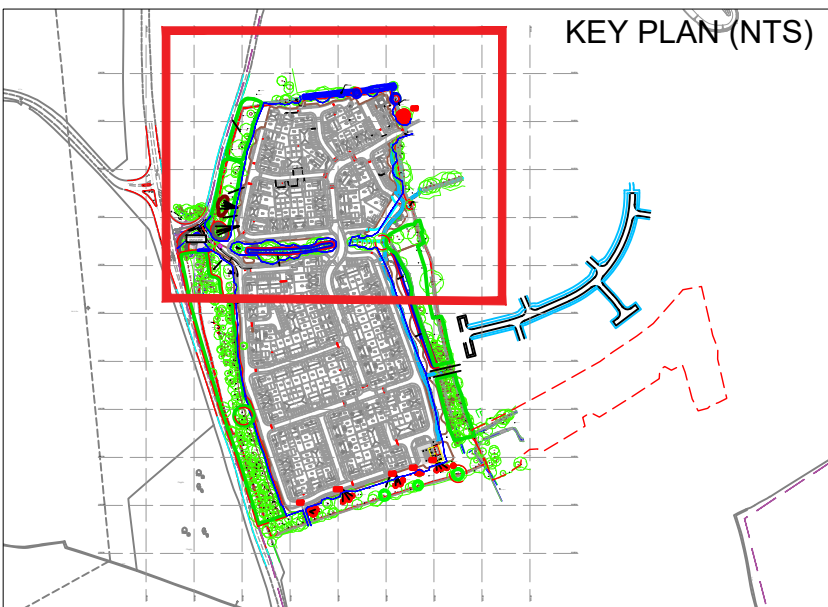
Key

- Survey boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Tree (location estimated) with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Tree off-site with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Hedge with numbered reference. Width and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1
 - Category A - High quality
 - Category B - Moderate quality
 - Category C - Low quality
 - Category U - Unsuitable for retention
- Tree outside of survey area (Shown for context only)
- Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Tree to be removed with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Vegetation group or hedge to be removed with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Ancient Woodland (© Natural England Copyright 2018)
 - 15m Offset from Ancient Woodland (line taken from Natural England GIS Database)
 - 15m Offset from suggested Aged Woodland
- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order issued by Wokingham District Council number reference relates to the various TPO Schedules.
- Temporary protective fencing in accordance with Section 6.2 - BS5837:2012. See inset details for example barriers.
- Proposed earthworks within radial RPA zone of retained tree. Porous / permeable materials only.
- Proposed active management of existing trees, including mature Poplar and Ash (suffering from Ash Die Back), refer to AIA report for further details.

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey produced by CALA in Feb 2024.
- Pedestrian/vehicular emergency access routes to be maintained at all times.
- All protective fencing to be completed and approved by LPA / CA prior to commencement of any site works.
- All works to conform with requirements of:
 - BS 3988:2010 - Tree Works
 - BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

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F	LPA amends	30/12/18	DC	DC
E	Updated to latest layout, WDC amends noted.	10/11/2024	DC	DC
D	Updated to layout	12/06/2024	DC	DC
C	Updated layout	30/12/18	CP	DC
B	Tree survey update	11/03/2024	DC	DC
A	First Issue	22/12/17	SH	DC
Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Checked



Lakesbury House, Hittingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS
T: 02380 810 440 E: rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Client CALA Homes

Project Hogwood Farm Finchampstead

Title Tree Protection and Removal Plan

Status Planning Drawn By SH PM/Checked by DC

Job Ref JSL2891 Scale @ A1 1:500 Date Created May 2024

Drawing Number 771 Rev F

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Appendix C

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Hogwood / Finchampstead
Project schedule ref: JSL2891_754
Drawing reference: JSL2891_701 to 718
Survey date: Dec 2017 / Jan 2018 / Jun 2019/ April 2021/Jan 2022/ Aug2023 (P11,12&13) / Feb 2024 (P4/5 & Sports Hub)

Surveyor: Various
Status: For Information
Revision: C (issue date March 2024)



Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)				Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Structural condition	Physiological condition	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
T284	Acer campestre - Field Maple	11	4.0	4.0	1.0	4.5	290, 140	2.00	1.5	South	EM	Fair	Good	Scrappy formed tree established on bank. Rabbit holes within RPA. Suppressed Crown form. Limited amenity.	20-40	C2
T285	Acer campestre - Field Maple	14.5	5.0	4.5	2.5	3.0	150	8.00	3.0	South	M	Fair	Good	Formed of multiple stems, including growth between all stems. One central stem has died, may create a weak points between stems. Rabbit holes within RPA. Scrappy form.	10-20	C2
T286	Acer campestre - Field Maple	13	1.0	4.5	4.5	3.5	140, 160, 200, 210, 100	5.00	3.0	South	M	Fair	Fair	Not plotted on land survey plan. Several adjacent stems surveyed together. Gnarled basal stems with decay and included growth present. Ivy cloaked mid stems. Rabbit holes within RPA. Scrappy form, limited amenity. Likely limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10-20	C2
T287	Acer campestre - Field Maple	14.5	4.5	4.0	1.5	2.0	250, 200, 100, 220	4.00	0.0	East	SM	Fair	Good	Formed of two main clumps of stems, which further diverge into multiple stems with included growth between stems. Basal decay present on southern stem. Rabbit holes within RPA. Central stems have been self shaded, Deadwood present. Scrappy form.	20-40	C2
T288	Acer campestre - Field Maple	14.5	5.0	4.0	5.0	2.5	260, 180, 120, 260 180	5.00	0.0	East	SM	Fair	Good	In better general condition that then adjacent trees. Formed of multiple stems from ground level, included growth between all stems. Dense crown, good vitality.	20-40	C2
T289	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	3.5	5.5	5	4.5	300	1	0.0	East	SM	Good	Good	Even Crown, main leader slightly offkilter. Good vitality. Limited stature. Future potential.	40+	B2
T290	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	380	1	0.0	East	SM	Good	Good	Good Crown vitality. Main union diverges at approximately 2 m, spindly upper Crown, currently limited stature. Future potential.	40+	C2
T322	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	380, 350, 350	3.00	2.5	East	EM	Good	Good	Multiple stems at ground level. Adaptive growth between stems and lateral support present. Even, wide spreading crown. Good vitality.	20+	B2
T323	Acer campestre - Field Maple	10.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	4	210, 180, 100, 50, 60	5.00	0.0	North	EM	Fair	Good	Suppressed upper Crown with bias to the West. Gnarled basal stems, fusion and included growth. Likely limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10-20	C2
T324	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	280, 220	2.00	1.5	East	EM	Fair	Good	Bifurcates at ground level, Crown lacks central leader. Stems offkilter. Minor dieback in lower Crown, otherwise good vitality.	40+	B2
T325	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	3.0	2.5	1.5	4.5	210	1	2.0	NW	SM	Fair	Good	Stem slightly offkilter with Crown bias the West, suppressed by adjacent field maple. Young tree, good vitality, limited stature.	40+	C2
T326	Acer campestre - Field Maple	12	3.5	5.0	4.5	3.5	220, 140, 190, 270 150	5.00	3.0	East	M	Fair	Good	Multiple stems from 1 m upwards. Fusion and included growth between stems. Dense crown, lacks central leader. Scrappy form, limited stature.	20-40	B2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Hogwood / Finchampstead
Project schedule ref: JSL2891_754
Drawing reference: JSL2891_701 to 718
Survey date: Dec 2017 / Jan 2018 / Jun 2019/ April 2021/Jan 2022/ Aug2023 (P11,12&13) / Feb 2024 (P4/5 & Sports Hub)

Surveyor: Various
Status: For Information
Revision: C (issue date March 2024)



Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)				Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Structural condition	Physiological condition	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
T327	Acer campestre - Field Maple	13	4.0	3.5	5.5	4.5	160, 210, 410	3.00	2.0	East	M	Fair	Good	Formed of multiple stems at ground level. Westernmost stem dominant and likely formed from several previously fused stems. Previous failures of subordinate stems noted. Minor squirrel damage on stem. Dense crown, good vitality.	20-40	B2
T328	Acer campestre - Field Maple	10.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	3.5	260	1	2	West	EM	Fair	Good	Stem form suggests main stem is formed from multiple previously used stems. Dense crown, relatively narrow form.	20-40	C2
T330	Acer campestre - Field Maple	12	5	5	4	5	120	10.00	2	South	EM	Fair	Good	Multiple stems at ground level, fusion and included growth between stems. Crown lacks central leader. Dense crown, good vitality. Limited stature.	20-40	B2
T331	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18.5	7.5	9.5	6.5	9	330, 490, 380, 290	4.00	1.5	South	M	Good	Good	Wide spreading Crown, arising from multiple stems at 1.5 m. Good adaptive growth at the stem unions. Minor to moderate deadwood in lower Crown, otherwise a good vitality. Prominent tree in Hedgerow, a fine ash.	40+	A2
T332	Acer campestre - Field Maple	8.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	260	1	0.0	South	EM	Good	Good	Small statured tree. Relatively narrow Crown form. Dense crown, good vitality.	20-40	C2
T333	Acer campestre - Field Maple	16	4.5	4.5	4.5	6.5	220, 350, 160, 350, 100	5.00	1.5	East	M	Fair	Good	Formed of multiple stems at ground level. Fusion between stems. Longitudinal stem wound approximately 1 m in length, with internal decay present on major stem. Part oclluded. Good crown vitality.	20-40	B2
T334	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	16	3.5	5.5	4.0	5.5	450	1	0.0	East	EM	Good	Good	Crown suppressed to the North East. Good scaffold limb structure and crown vitality. Future potential.	40+	A2
T335	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	14	6.0	4.5	5.5	7.0	330	1	3.0	NE	EM	Fair	Good	A number of scaffold limbs in the Western Crown have previously failed. Remaining Crown has good vitality, but slender scaffold limb form.	20-40	B2
T336	Acer campestre - Field Maple	12	1.5	3.0	5.0	3.0	300, 190, 120 0	3.00	5.0	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Relatively narrow crown, much of crown is ivy clad. Scrappy form. Likely limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10-20	C2
T337	Acer campestre - Field Maple	8	1.5	3	4.5	1	150, 100, 150	3.00	1	East	EM	Poor	Fair	Heavily suppressed form. Heavily ivy clad throughout tree, sparse live growth remains in up the Crown. Leaders strayed to the east. Likely limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10-20	C2
T338	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	8.5	11	6.5	9.5	960	1	0.0	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Major previous limb failure at included bark union. Large area of exposed heartwood at point of failure. Remaining Crown is biased to south. Future limb failure is a possibility. Tree still retains some prominent stature.	20-40	A3

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Hogwood / Finchampstead
Project schedule ref: JSL2891_754
Drawing reference: JSL2891_701 to 718
Survey date: Dec 2017 / Jan 2018 / Jun 2019/ April 2021/Jan 2022/ Aug2023 (P11,12&13) / Feb 2024 (P4/5 & Sports Hub)

Surveyor: Various
Status: For Information
Revision: C (issue date March 2024)



Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)				Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Structural condition	Physiological condition	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
T339	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	16	2.0	7.5	5.0	4.5	250, 270	2.00	4.0	SE	EM	Fair	Good	Suppressed Crown form, bias to south. Ivy clad from lower stem to lower crown. Minor deadweight in lower crown, otherwise good vitality. Bifurcates at 0.5 m, occluded union.	20-40	C2
T340	Acer campestre - Field Maple	9	4.5	3.5	3.5	2	190, 140, 90	3.00	1.5	East	EM	Fair	Good	Dense crown, good vitality. Limited stature.	20-40	C2
T341	Acer campestre - Field Maple	8.5	3.5	4.5	3.5	4.0	150	6	1.5	SE	EM	Fair	Fair	Formed of multiple stems at ground level. Stems and lower crown ivy clad. Good vitality in upper crown. Limited stature.	20-40	C2
T342	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	8	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.0	100	7.00	1.5	North	EM	Fair	Good	Not plotted on land survey plan. Multi-stemmed with multiple leaders in Crown. Fusion and friction wood between stems. Dense crown, good vitality, crossing branches.	10-20	C2
T518	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	5	7	6	7	600	1	5	East	M	Good	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Restricted inspection due to ivy. Ditch between tree and site.	40+	A2
T519	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	750	1	1.0	East	M	Fair	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Crossing branches in crown. Fused limb/branches. Restricted inspection due to vegetation. General poor form to tree. Ditch between tree and site. Fine tree.	40+	A2
T520	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	14	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	250, 20	2.00	3.0	East	EM	Fair	Good	Restricted inspection due to vegetation. General poor form to tree. Ditch between tree and site.	20-40	B2
T521	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	400	1	3.0	NW	EM	Fair	Fair	Pruning wounds to stem. Restricted inspection due to vegetation. Ditch between tree and site.	20-40	A2
T522	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	5.0	6	6	5.0	500	1	4	NW	M	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to stem. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Restricted inspection due to vegetation. Ditch between tree and site.	40+	A2
T523	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	5.0	5	6.0	4	480	1	2	SW	EM	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to stem. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Restricted inspection due to vegetation. General poor form to tree. Ditch between tree and site.	20-40	A2
T524	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	6	6	5	6	500	1	3	NE	EM	Good	Good	Pruning wounds to stem. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Restricted inspection due to vegetation. Ditch between tree and site.	40+	A2
T525	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	5	5	5.0	5	350, 30	2.00	1.5	West	EM	Fair	Good	Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation. General poor form to tree. Ditch between tree and site.	40+	B2

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Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Hogwood / Finchampstead
Project schedule ref: JSL2891_754
Drawing reference: JSL2891_701 to 718
Survey date: Dec 2017 / Jan 2018 / Jun 2019/ April 2021/Jan 2022/ Aug2023 (P11,12&13) / Feb 2024 (P4/5 & Sports Hub)

Surveyor: Various
Status: For Information
Revision: C (issue date March 2024)



Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)				Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Structural condition	Physiological condition	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
T569	Acer campestre - Field Maple	8	3	2	2	3	310	1	0.5	NW	EM	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to crown. Restricted inspection due to ivy.	20-40	B2
T570	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15	5	5	4	4	500	1	8	South	EM	Fair	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Restricted inspection due to ivy.	20-40	B2
T571	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	8.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	500, 400	2.00	3.5	SW	M	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Hanging branches in the crown. Previous branch failures noted. Dual stems. Lost leader on south stem.	40+	A2
T572	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	7	6.5	6	3	600	1.00	4	NW	M	Good	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent.	40+	A2
T573	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	11	6	6	2	5	320	1.00	3	SW	SM	Fair	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Previous branch failures noted.	20-40	B2
T574	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	7	2	4	6	300, 280	2.00	0.5	East	M	Fair	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent.	20-40	B2
T575	Acer campestre - Field Maple	9	3	3	3	3	100	8.00	0.5	South	EM	Poor	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown. General poor form to tree.	10-20	C2
T576	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	8	6	3	1	1	260	1.00	3	East	SM	Poor	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown. Heavily suppressed crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. General poor form to tree.	10-20	C2
T577	Acer campestre - Field Maple	11	3	2	3	1	10	6	3	SE	EM	Poor	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. General poor form to tree.	10-20	C2
T578	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	6	8	6	5	600	1.00	3	South	M	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to crown. Previous branch failures noted. Restricted inspection due to ivy. Lateral suppression from adjacent tree.	20-40	A2
T579	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15	6.0	4	1	4	320	1.00	3	SW	EM	Fair	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Lateral suppression from adjacent tree.	20-40	B2
T580	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	8	8	8	9	1100	1.00	2	SW	Notable	Poor	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation. Large wound on south side where natural brace has failed. Large hanging limb to south at 3m.	40+	A3

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			N	E	S	W										
T581	Acer campestre - Field Maple	20	8.0	4	2	3	120	6	2	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Multi stemmed stem formed at 0.0 metres. Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation. General poor form to tree.	10-20	B2
T589	Douglas Fir Pseudotsuga menziesii	17	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	350	1	8.0	East	EM	Good	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation.	40+	A2
T590	Larix decidua - European Larch	6	4	0	5	0	300	1	6.0	East	EM	Poor	Poor	The tree is leaning at a 20 degree angle in a NE direction. Heavily suppressed crown. Hanging branches in the crown. Previous branch failures noted. Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation. Tree has no long term potential. 0Recommend tree is removed.	<10	U
T592	Acer campestre - Field Maple	12	4	3	3	3	300	1	3.0	West	EM	Good	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Previous branch failures noted. Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation.	20-40	B2
T594	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	5	4	7	4	200	8.00	0.5	NW	M	Fair	Fair	Crossing branches in crown. Fused limb/branches.General poor form to tree. Multi stemmed specimen at 0.5m.	10-20	C2
T595	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	4	5	7.0	3	380	1.00	2	East	EM	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to crown.	20-40	B2
T596	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	15	6	7	10	4	300	7.00	2.5	North	M	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Large multi stemmed specimen. Eastern stem is suppressed by apically dominant stems and has overextended to east.	20-40	B2
T597	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	5	6	7	3	180	6	0.5	East	EM	Poor	Fair	major stem cavity. Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent. General poor form to tree.	10-20	C2
T598	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	8	3	3	3	3.0	180, 180, 180	3.00	2	SE	M	Fair	Good	Pruning wounds to crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Crossing branches in crown. Previous branch failures noted.	10-20	C2
T599	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	12	4	4	4	3.0	340	1.00	2	SE	EM	Fair	Good	Epicormics growth on crown. Pruning wounds to crown.	20-40	B2
T600	Ulmus sp. - Elm	6	0.5	3	1.5	1	150	1	0.5	South	SM	Poor	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown. Heavily suppressed crown. Deadwood in the crown of minor extent. Tree has no long term potential. 0	<10	U
T628	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18.5	6	2.5	6	6	300, 200, 130, 200	4.00	3	East	EM	Fair	Good	Multiple stems at ground level, no included growth unions noted. Good Crown vitality. Deadwood in lower South Crown. Lacks central leader. Moderate group and individual value.	40+	B2

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			N	E	S	W										
T629	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	5.0	4.0	4.5	4.5	210, 210, 110	3.00	3.0	East	SM	Fair	Good	Bifurcates at ground level, Crown lacks central leader. Major open basal wound with extensive internal decay. Failure of basal stem possible. Deadwood limbs in Crown.	<10	U
T630	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	7.5	5.5	5.0	7.5	330, 180, 290	3.00	2.5	East	EM	Fair	Good	Tree at edge of woodland border. Bifurcates at ground level, included growth not noted. Crown lacks central leader. Good vitality. Pruning wounds to lower East. Crown.	20-40	B2
T631	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	10	5	1	5.5	4	100, 140	2.00	0.0	East	SM	Poor	Fair	Not plotted on land survey plan. Large open wound at basal stem. Extensive internal decay present. Basal stem fracture a possibility.	<10	U
T702	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	450	1.00	7.00	South	M	Fair	Fair	Ash with some ivy and fungi.	40+	B2
T703	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	10.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	350	1.00	3.00	West	SM	Good	Good	Attractive Oak which bifurcates at 2.5m. Fungi present.	20+	B2
T704	Acer campestre Field Maple	12.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	900	1.00	2.50	West	M	Fair	Fair	Tree which bifurcates at 2m. Stem occlusions. Large basal cavity.	20-30	A2
T706	Unidentifiable	10.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	300	1.00	2.50	North	SM	Poor	Good	Dead. Remove.	<10	U
T707	Acer campestre Field Maple	10.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	380 x 2	2.00	2.50	North	EM	Fair	Fair	Tree with north-westerly bias. Deadwood and fungi present.	40+	B2
T708	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	150 x 2 350 x 3	5.00	2.00	North	M	Fair	Fair	Ash with stem cavity. Deadwood and fungi present.	20-30	B2
T709	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	10.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	250 x 4	4.00	2.00	North	EM	Good	Good	Tree with ivy.	20+	C2
T710	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	12.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	150 x 2, 500	3.00	3.00	North	EM	Good	Good	Attractive Oak with deadwood. Lots of ivy present.	40+	B2
T711	Acer campestre Field Maple	11.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	400 x 2	2.00	1.50	North	EM	Good	Good	Tree which bifurcates at 0.5m.	40+	B2
T712	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	300	1.00	5.00	West	EM	Good	Good	Tree with fungi.	40+	B2

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			N	E	S	W										
T713	Acer campestre Field Maple	12.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	480	1.00	2.50	East	EM	Good	Good	Tree with some deadwood. Fungi present.	40+	B2
T714	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	4.0	300	1.00	8.00	North	SM	Good	Good	Tall Ash.	20+	B2
T715	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	11.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	150, 300 x 2	3.00	1.00	West	SM	Good	Good	Tree with lots of ivy.	20+	C2
T716	Acer campestre Field Maple	12.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	100, 450, 500	3.00	2.00	West	M	Good	Good	Prominent attractive tree with 3 stems. Lots of ivy, fungi.	40+	A2
T717	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	10.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	300	1.00	3.00	West	SM	Good	Good	Tree with lots of ivy.	20+	B2
T718	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	10.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	280, 350	2.00	2.00	East	SM	Fair	Fair	Twin stemmed tree with basal cavity and fungi.	20+	B2
T719	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	300, 400	2.00	4.00	East	EM	Good	Good	Twin stemmed Ash.	40+	B2
T720	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	13.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	6.0	360	1.00	3.00	East	EM	Good	Good	Ash which bifurcates at 4m.	40+	B2
T721	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	10.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	300	1.00	2.00	North	SM	Good	Good	Hazel with fungi.	20+	B2
T722	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	12.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	350	1.00	1.00	East	EM	Good	Good	Attractive tree with ivy.	40+	B2
T723	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	850	1.00	3.00	South	M	Good	Good	Attractive tree with deadwood and fungi.	40+	A2
T724	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	120, 150, 250, 400 x 4	7.00	0.50	South	M	Fair	Fair	Prominent multi-stemmed tree with stem cavity and occlusions. Fungi present.	40+	A2
T725	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	100 x2, 250 x 2	4.00	2.00	North	SM	Good	Good	Hawthorn on edge of group.	20+	C2

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T726	Acer campestre Field Maple	7.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	150	1.00	0.50	North	Y	Good	Good	Young tree.	10+	C2
T729 *	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	8.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	200	1.00	1.50	North	SM	Good	Good	Hawthorn with northerly bias.	20+	C2
T730	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	9.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	160	1.00	1.00	West	Y	Good	Good	Young Hazel with fungi.	20+	C2
T731 *	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	11.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	200	1.00	9.00	North	SM	Good	Good	Tall Hazel with fungi.	20+	C2
T732	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	9.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	180	1.00	5.00	North	SM	Good	Good	Hazel with fungi.	20+	C2
T733	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	2.0	-	-	-	-	200	1.00	1.00	West	SM	Poor	Poor	Dead tree, falling west.	<10	U
T743	Crataegus monogyna Common Hawthorn	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	200	1.00	0.50	West	SM	Fair	Fair	Hawthorn with deadwood.	10+	C2
T744	Acer campestre Field Maple	13.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	160, 250, 300, 600	5.00	0.50	West	M	Fair	Fair	Prominent tree with deadwood. Fungi present.	40+	A2
T745	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	6.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	200	1.00	0.50	East	SM	Fair	Fair	Hazel leaning eastwards. Fung present.	20+	C2
T746	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	6.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	200	1.00	0.50	East	SM	Fair	Fair	Hazel with deadwood. Fungi present.	20+	C2
T747	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	8.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	200	1.00	2.00	North	SM	Fair	Fair	Deadwood.	20+	C2
T751	Acer campestre Field Maple	10.0	-	-	-	-	800	-	0.25	North	SM	Poor	Poor	Dead tree leaning to the north-east.	<10	U

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T753	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	13.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	400	1.00	8.00	East	M	Good	Good	Tall tree with fungi.	40+	B2
T754	Corylus avellana Common Hazel	12.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	240, 270	2.00	6.00	North	M	Good	Good	Twin stemmed tree with fungi.	40+	B2
T755	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	13.0	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	150, 300 x 3, 350 x 2	6.00	2.00	East	M	Fair	Fair	Ash with stem cavity. Deadwood and fungi present.	20-30	B2
T756	Acer campestre Field Maple	12.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	250, 350	2.00	2.00	East	M	Poor	Fair	Tree which leans towards the east. Fungi present.Lots of ivy-limited inspection.	40+	B2
T757	Acer campestre Field Maple	2.0	-	-	-	-	350	1.00	-	-	EM	Poor	Poor	Dead. Remove.	<10	U
T758 *	Acer campestre Field Maple	11.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	100, 150, 250 x 3, 300 x 2	7.00	2.00	North	EM	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed tree with ivy.	40+	B2
T759	Acer campestre Field Maple	12.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	250, 400 x 2	3.00	6.00	West	M	Good	Good	3 stemmed tree with westerly bias. Fungi present.	40+	A2
T761	Salix caprea Goat Willow	12.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	400	1.00	7.00	West	M	Fair	Fair	Tree with basal cavity.	40+	B2
T762	Fraxinus excelsior Common Ash	12.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	4.0	300 x 2, 350 x 2, 400	5.00	5.00	North	M	Good	Good	Multi-stemmed Ash with deadwood. Fungi present.	40+	B2
T836	Acer campestre	7.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	ave 0.25	6.00	2.00	W	M	Good	Good	Multi-stem Maple. Ivy clad. Bias to north.	+ 20	B2
T837	Douglas Fir Pseudotsuga menziesii	15.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	est 0.5	1.00	5.00	-	M	Good	Good	Ivy clad, unable to access. Fine *** at ground level.	+ 40	A2
T838 #	Pinus sylvestris, Pseudotsuga menziesii Scots Pine, Douglas Fir	Est 0.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	est 0.3	1.00	+4	-	EM	Good	Good	Unplotted, unable to access. Ivy clad.	+ 30	B2
T839	Douglas Fir Pseudotsuga menziesii	12.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.20	1.00	+6	-	Y	Fair	Fair	Etiolated, unremarkable.	+ 10	C2

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T840	Pinus sylvestris	15.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	0.45	1.00	3.00	E	M	Good	Good	Fine Pine. Good vigour. Dead ivy on stem.	+ 40	A2
T841	Douglas Fir Pseudotsuga menziesii	16.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.60	1.00	+5	E	M	Poor	Good	Fallen/propped to northern Pine. Fell.	<5	U
T842	Douglas Fir Pseudotsuga menziesii	14.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	0.35	1.00	+5	-	EM	Good	Good	Good Fir, good potential.	+ 30	B2
T843 #	Pinus sylvestris	15.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	est 0.4	1.00	+8	-	EM	Good	Good	Etiolated, high canopy.	+ 30	B2
T844	Fraxinus excelsior	11.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	0.35	1.00	2.00	E	EM	Good	Good	Good vigour, ivy clad. Slight north-east bias crown.	+ 10	B2
T845 #	Populus sp.	+20	10.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	est 0.9	1.00	+5	-	M	Good	Good	Large, hybrid Poplar, dense ivy cover. Unable to access.	+ 30	B2
T846	Populus sp.	17.0	10.0	9.0	10.0	5.0	ave 0.25	4.00	+8	E	EM	Fair	Good	Multi-stem from ground level, ivy clad. Weak forked unions.	+ 20	B2
T847	2 Salix caprea	10.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	0.3 x2	2.00	+3	N	EM	Fair	Fair/Good	Twin-stem or two close trees. Bias to north.	+ 10	C2
T848	Quercus robur	10.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	0.4 0.2 0.3	3.00	3.00	E	EM	Good/Fair	Good	Tri-stem Oak, bias to east.	+ 30	B2
T849	2 Betula pendula	7.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.20	1.00	+3	E	Y	Good/Fair	Good	Immature Birch.	+ 20	C2
T850	Corylus avellana	5.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	ave 0.01	+10	1.00	E	M	Good	Good	Hazel coppice.	+ 30	B3
T851	Acer campestre	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	0.6 0.3 0.2	3.00	1.00	E	M	Good	Good	Fine, mature Maple. Some ivy. Contact wood.	+ 40	A2
T852	Fagus sylvatica	12.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	0.60	1.00	4.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Bifurcates at 2m, westerly bias.	+ 40	A2

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			N	E	S	W										
T853	Quercus robur	10.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	0.25	1.00	2.00	S	EM	Good	Fair/Good	Lacking some vigour. Bias to south.	+ 30	B2
T854	Quercus robur	10.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.25	1.00	+4	-	Y	Fair	Fair	Suppressed, etiolated.	+ 20	C2
T855	Ilex aquifolium	9.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.4 0.4	2.00	2.00	S	M	Good	Good	Fine, aged Holly. Twin-stem from 0.5m.	+ 30	A1/2
T856	2 Quercus robur	12.0	8.0	2.0	9.0	9.0	0.4 0.7	2.00	2.00	W	M	Good	Good	Pair of close trees, or single tree. Bias to west. Ivy clad. Good value nonetheless.	+ 40	A2
T857	Quercus robur, Crataegus monogyna Pedunculate Oak, Common Hawthorn	6.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.30	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	Dead standing stems x2.	-	U
T858	Quercus robur	16.0	10.0	6.0	11.0	5.0	0.70	1.00	2.00	S	M	Good	Good	Fine, maiden Oak. Ivy clad. Some dead wood.	+ 40	A2
T859	Fraxinus excelsior	8.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	0.40	1.00	3.00	S	EM	Poor	Poor	80% dead canopy.	<5	U
T860	Fraxinus excelsior	16.0	3.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	0.4 0.35	2.00	4.00	N	EM	Fair	Fair/Good	Twin-stem Ash, few snags. Ivy. Bias to north.	+ 10	B2
T861	Quercus robur	17.0	3.0	4.0	9.0	5.0	0.55	1.00	3.00	S	EM	Good	Good	Good potential, bias to South. Some dead wood.	+ 40	A2
T862	Fraxinus excelsior	14.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	0.35 x2	2.00	5.00	N	EM	Good	Fair	Twin-stem from ground level, bias to north. Ivy clad.	+ 20	B2
T863	Fraxinus excelsior	16.0	8.0	9.0	5.0	4.0	0.5 0.35	2.00	3.00	E	EM	Good	Fair	Twin-stem from ground level, bias to north. Ivy clad, few snags.	+ 20	B2
T864	Fraxinus excelsior	9.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	Ave. 2	4.00	1.00	n/a	EM	Good	Fair	Cluster of four stems, predominantly ash.	+ 20	B2

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			N	E	S	W										
T865	Populus nigra 'Italica' Lombardy Poplar	18.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.35	1.00	+5	-	EM	Good	Good/Fair	Erect, skyline presence.	+ 20	B2
T866	Salix caprea	6.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	est 0.4	1.00	1.00	N	M	Fair/Poor	Good	Lapsed or heavy northern bias.	+ 10	C2
T867	Populus nigra 'Italica' Lombardy Poplar	18.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	ave 0.4	1.00	+5	-	EM	Fair/Poor	Good	Erect, skyline presence.	+ 20	B2
T868	2 Fraxinus excelsior	12.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.20	1.00	3.00	-	Y	Good	Good	Young Ash pair.	+ 20	C2
T869	Populus nigra 'Italica' Lombardy Poplar	18.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	ave 0.4	1.00	+5	-	EM	Fair/Poor	Good	Erect, skyline presence.	+ 20	B2
T870	Acer campestre	9.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	0.3 x2	2.00	3.00	N	M	Good	Good	Maple on edge of copse.	+ 30	B2
T871	Populus nigra 'Italica' Lombardy Poplar	+20	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.40	1.00	+6	-	M	Good	Good	Erect, skyline presence.	+ 20	B2
T872	Fraxinus excelsior	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	0.3 0.4	2.00	1.50	-	Y	Fair	Good	Twin-stem, bark wounds.	+ 10	C2
T873 #	Douglas Fir Pseudotsuga menziesii	ave 20	ave 4	ave 4	ave 4	ave 4	ave 0.4	1.00	ave +5	-	EM	Good/Fair	Good/Fair	Series of individual Fir within linear copse. Even aged/scale, some with leader issues. Fine collection.	+ 40	A1/2
T874	2 Larix decidua	10.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.30	1.00	3.00	E	EM	Good/Fair	Good	Pair of close Larch.	+ 20	B2
T875	Fraxinus excelsior	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	0.25	1.00	2.00	N	EM	Good/Fair	Good	Bifurcates at 2m, elephant ear union.	+ 10	C2
T876	Crataegus monogyna	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	ave 0.15	1.00	1.00	-	M	Fair	Good	Low, stubby thorn.	+ 20	C3
T877	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (var) Lawson Cypress	8.0	see plan				est 0.2	var	0.00	-	EM	Good	Good	Ornamental conifer on edge of copse.	+ 20	C2

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			N	E	S	W										
G53	Quercus robur, Corylus avellana, Acer campestre, Fraxinus excelsior English Oak, Common Hazel, Field Maple, Common Ash	12.0	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Good	Former field hedgerow. Established on ditch/bund. Mixed species field boundary, Hazel.	+ 35	B3
G54	x3 Cupressocyparis x leylandii Leyland Cypress	13.0	>4m				0.4	3	-	-	M	Fair	Fair	Three closely established trunks.	+ 15	C2
G57	Fraxinus excelsior, Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Prunus spinosa Common Ash, Field Maple, Common Hazel, Blackthorn	14.0	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Fair	Gappy hedge with large climax tree. Hazel coppice.	+ 15	B2
G90	Acer campestre - Field Maple Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Populus nigra 'Italica' - Lombarby Poplar Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn Corylus avellana - Common Hazel	13.0	Ave 0.3				-	-	-	-	SM-EM	Fair	Good	Thicket understory, individual Poplar and Ash with skyline presence. Few spruce and patchy areas.	20-40	B2
G91	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Acer campestre - Field Maple Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	14.0	Ave 0.5				-	-	-	-	SM-M	Good	Good	Good collective worth. Mixed copse, some fine Ash and Oak.	40+	A2
G114	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	4	as shown.				-	-	-	-	SM-EM	Fair	Good	Area of hawthorn.	15+	C2
G115	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn Rubus fruticosus - Bramble	5	as shown.				-	-	-	-	Y-SM	Fair	Good	Mass of bramble with small number of hawthorn.	15+	C1/2
G116	Corylus avellana - Common Hazel Ilex aquifolium - Common Holly Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	5	as shown.				-	-	-	-	Y-SM	Fair	Good	Mass of vegetation on ditch bank.	20+	C2

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			N	E	S	W										
G117	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	5	as shown.				-	-	-	-	SM-SM	Fair	Good	Small sporadic hawthorn.	15+	C1
G135	Cupressocyparis x leylandii Leyland Cypress	+10	see plan				ave 0.5	1.00	1.00	-	M	Good	Good/Fair	Linear conifer group.	+ 20	C2
H48	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn Acer campestre - Field Maple	4	as shown.				-	-	-	-	Y-EM	Good	Good	Hedgerow section, patchy.	20-40	C2
W4	Quercus robur, Pinus sylvestris, Poplar sp., Salix sp. Pedunculate Oak, Scots Pine, Poplar, Willow	>19	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Fair	Mixed quality woodland with mainly well formed Oak and occasional Pine with leaning Poplar and lapsed Willow.	+ 35	B2
W5	Pseudotsuga menziesii, Pinus sylvestris, Larix sp., Acer campestre Douglas Fir, Scots Pine, Larch, Field Maple	>19	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Fair	Scots Pine and Douglas Fir dominate this narrow woodland stand. Many are cloaked by Ivy to the mid-crown. Larch is in poor structural condition.	+ 35	A2/3
W6	Fraxinus excelsior, Populus sp., Quercus robur, Betula pendula, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna, Acer campestre Common Ash, Poplar, Pedunculate Oak, Silver Birch, Common Hazel, Common Hawthorn, Field Maple	>19	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Poor	Upper canopy dominated by large Poplar. These are typically drawn but visible from some distance forming a significant green massing and backdrop to the site. Mid-story and field edge comprise Hazel and Hawthorn.	+ 25	A2/3
W10	Pseudotsuga; Douglas Firs - Norway spruce Larix decidua - European Larch Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17.0	Ave 0.6				-	-	-	-	SM-M	Fair	Good	Mixed linear copse, with distinct east/west variance. West, more aged mixed and native, east planted including strong theme of Douglas Fir. Mixed understory. Douglas Fir providing consistent skyline feature.	40+	A2/3
W11	Acer campestre - Field Maple Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak Prunus avium - Wild Cherry Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn, Corylus avellana- Common Hazel, Hedera helix- Common Ivy	10.0	As shown.				-	-	-	-	Y-SM	Fair	Good	Aged wooded copse, linear form. Ditches on east and west boundaries. Ash coppice dominant. Few aged maidens. Even aged Ash, some multi-stem. Few thorn and Maple. Few Butchers Broom, open stand.	20-40	A2/3

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			N	E	S	W										
W11a	Crataegus monogyna, Acer campestre Common Hawthorn, Field Maple	8.0	see plan				ave 0.2	-	-	-	M	Good/Fair	Good/Far	Thorn thicket and individuals.	+ 20	B3

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Appendix D

Example Tree Protection Barriers (BS5837:2012 Fig 2 & 3)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

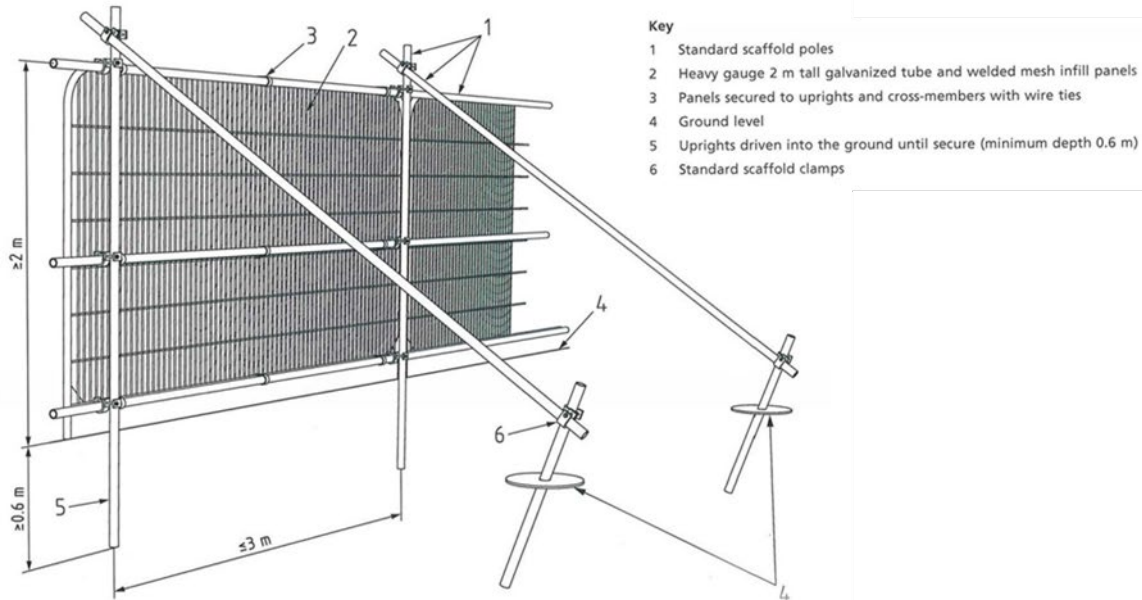
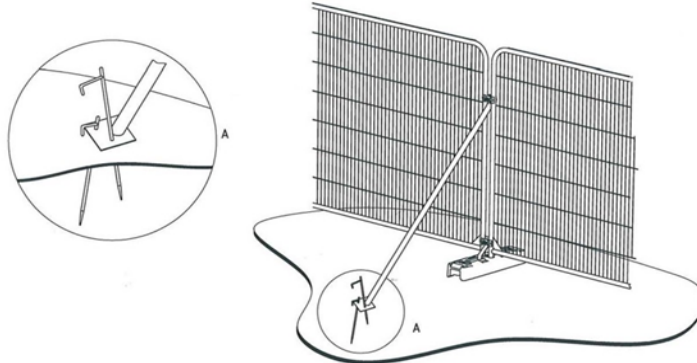
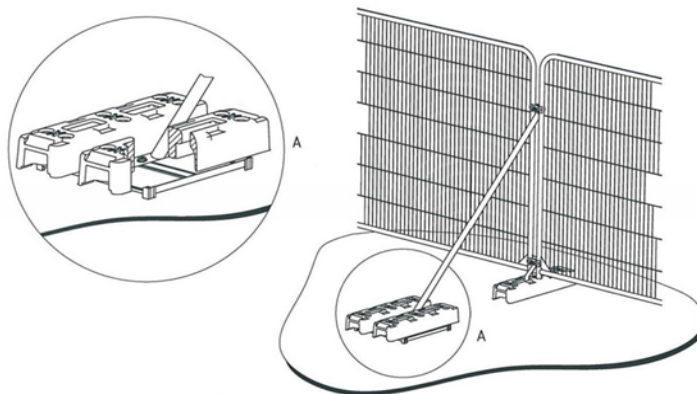


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix E

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) Signage



Appendix F

Arboricultural Glossary

Age-class - A general classification of the tree into either - young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over-mature, or veteran.

Apical Bud/Shoot – The apical bud, also known as the leading shoot, is responsible for shoot extension and is dominant.

Apical Dominance – A singular, leading shoot remains dominant.

Arboreal - In connection with, or in relation to, trees.

Arboriculturalist – Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained recognised qualifications and expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) – Study, undertaken by an arboriculturalist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) – Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in the loss of or damage to a tree. Note The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.

Asymmetric crown- Crowns that have a morphological bias in a particular direction. This can give the tree an aesthetically unfavourable appearance, but can also subject the tree to uneven wind- loading forces and potentially result in failure.

Basal – Referring to the bottom part of a tree's stem.

Basifugal mortality – A natural process seen in trees in an advanced life stage whereby the trees extremities die back and the inner crown expresses new growth, in order to conserve energy reserves.

Bifurcated - A growth characteristic, where two stems of similar size grow from the same point. Can create an inherent weakness.

Branch union/junction - The point at which a branch joins a larger stem. Can be a point of weakness, especially in certain species.

Brown Rot- Decay caused by certain species of fungus which results in the affected wood becoming brittle and liable to suddenly 'break out', especially if in key structural areas.

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Buttress flares – Extensions of the basal stem of a tree that provide additional structural support. See reaction wood.

Bifurcated- A growth characteristic, where two or more stems of similar size grow from the same point. Can create an inherent weakness.

1 **Cable braces** – Cable braces used to support the crown of a tree, reduce impacts caused by wind- throw oscillation.

Canker – A clearly defined area of dead and sunken or malformed bark, caused by bacteria or fungi. Can have a bearing on structural integrity of infected limb(s) depending on size and location.

Central leader- See apical dominance.

Chalara ash dieback- A disease affecting ash trees caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. Usually fatal, the disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in infected trees. It was first confirmed in Britain in 2012.

Chlorosis- yellowing of leaves which can be caused by a range of factors, often an indicator of nutrient deficiency.

Compaction - The compressing & hardening of soil around tree root systems, due to vehicular/pedestrian use etc. Loss of pore space between soil granules limits water movement and gaseous exchange, and inhibits root growth.

Companion shelter- Shelter provided by neighbouring trees in groups to one another, factors such as wind throw are reduced due to supporting branches and interlocking root systems. Removing individual trees on the peripheries of such groups can expose neighbouring trees to environmental factors they have not previously been subjected to and can lead to individual failure.

Competent person – Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached

Note 1 A competent person understands the hazards and the methods to be implemented to eliminate or reduce the risks that can arise. For example, when on site, a competent person is able to recognise at all times whether it is safe to proceed.

Note 2 A competent person is able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.

Condition – Assessment based on a visual and professional view giving consideration to many factors such as tree health, structural integrity and suitability of its position.

Conservation dead- wooding- Removal of deadwood using 'coronet cuts' that mimic the way a branch would naturally break off, maximising deadwood habitat availability for invertebrates.

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Coppice - The method of managing trees by cutting the stems at between 1.0 inch and 1.0 foot from the ground level on a regular cycle, the cut stumps of the trees or shrubs are allowed to re-grow many new stems.

Crown spread - Gives distances between extreme limits of the crown and the stem, usually along the four compass points. Helps to show crown symmetry.

Crown Reduction – The removal of branch ends to reduce the extreme limits of a trees branch spread and height.

Crown Thin – The removal of selected branches within the crown to thin the internal branch structure.

D.B.H. - 'Diameter at Breast Height', an industry standard to gauge tree stem size and development. Within arboriculture, breast height is taken to be 1.5m above ground level.

Dieback - The reduction in crown vigour and extension growth progressing to death of distal parts; often associated with decline.

Epicormic growth - New growth from dormant buds that can often form tenuous attachments. Although some species readily form such shoots, it can be an indication of stress.

Form - A general assessment of the shape and position of the tree within its environment.

Hanger – Term used to describe a branch that has become detached and is being supported by other branches. Can be a hazard to persons and property below.

Hazard Beam – After the loss of a distal part, a limb concentrates growth upwards creating adverse end weights that can render the limb susceptible to failure. .

Included bark – Growth characteristic usually caused when two or more stems/branches growing in close proximity 'fuse' together entrapping the bark from when the parts were separate in the middle, creating a structural weakness.

Invertebrate tower – Pollarding of a (usually dead) tree to a safe height that leaves part of the main stem as a deadwood habitat for invertebrate species.

Occlusion/Occluded – Normally used to describe the overgrowth of a wound. Also, immovable foreign objects in contact with a tree part can become encased or 'occluded' by the tree as it grows incrementally.

Pathogen - An agent that causes disease, especially a living microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus.

Phototropic growth – Growth responding to a light stimulus i.e. the sun. This can influence the form of a tree, particularly where other factors e.g. buildings or other trees, affect the amount/ direction light is received.

TREE SURVEY AND ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Pollard – The removal and subsequent regular re-removal of the crown of a tree above animal browsing height. Can be an effective method of controlling the size of trees in urban areas. This is ideally begun in the trees early stages and maintained throughout its life.

Reaction wood - Essentially additional wood laid down by the tree to compensate for structural defects such as cavities.

Rhizosphere - The rhizosphere is the narrow region of soil that is directly influenced by root secretions and associated soil microorganisms. In particular, mycorrhizal fungi form a symbiotic relationship with trees and assist in the assimilation of phosphates essential to the trees health.

Ring barking/Girdling – the removal of bark around the entire circumference of a stem or branch, causing the death of all distal parts.

Root Protection Area (RPA) – Layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m².

Scaffold limbs - The main structural branches within the crown.

Tree protection plan – scale drawing prepared by an arboriculturalist showing the finalised layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement (AMS), which can be shown graphically.

U.L.E – ‘Useful Life Expectancy’ is an estimate based on currently known factors of the possible remaining life of the tree as an asset. AKA ‘Estimated remaining contribution’.

Veteran tree – Tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Vigour - A general classification, as to the present and future potential growth and development of a tree. A comment regarding the health status of the tree specific to its species.

White Rot - A type of decay caused by certain species of fungi which results in the affected wood becoming flexible with little compressive strength.