

DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE CONDITION SURVEY

LAND AT SYLVESTER CLOSE
WINNERSH
BERKSHIRE
RG41 5LL

CLIENT: SYLVESTER CLOSE RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION LTD

AUGUST 2025

Ref: 06759 / 2025

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File ref:	06759 / 2025
Date Issued:	27 th August 2025

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Instruction.....	4
1.2	Inspection information	4
1.3	Access	4
1.4	Qualifications	4
1.5	Insurance	4
2	STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION	5
2.1	Tree Preservation Orders.....	5
2.2	Conservation Areas.....	5
2.3	Felling Licences	5
3	GENERAL GUIDANCE	6
3.1	Tree Work Good Practice.....	6
3.2	Protected Species	6
3.3	Ash Dieback	7
3.4	Management of Deadwood	8
3.5	Ivy.....	8
4	SCOPE & LIMITATIONS	9
4.1	Scope	9
4.2	Caveats.....	10
5	TREE SURVEY DATA	11
6	TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER	21
7	SITE PLAN	23

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

This Arboricultural Report has been commissioned by Jill Hyde on behalf of the Sylvester Close Residents Association Ltd.

I have been asked to carry out a health and safety assessment of trees at Sylvester Close, Winnersh, Berkshire, RG41 5LL.

The report is to specify any necessary remedial tree works to address identified hazards from the trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their significance to amenity and ecology of the local area.

1.2 Inspection information

The trees were inspected on Thursday 14th August 2025 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant.

On the day of the survey the weather was bright and sunny. Visibility was good.

Trees were inspected from ground level only. Non-invasive inspection equipment (mallet and metal probe) were used to assess the structural integrity at the base and trunk of individual trees where the visual inspection identified the need.

1.3 Access

The trees are growing on open amenity space adjacent to the road. There is unrestricted residential access throughout the year. Aside from general maintenance, the residents tend to use the area occasionally for leisure use mostly during fine weather. Trees are therefore growing in areas considered to be growing in a low occupancy area.

1.4 Qualifications

Surveyor: Sarah Duckworth

- Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma
- Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction)
- LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector
- Arboricultural Association Professional Member

1.5 Insurance

Sarah Duckworth t/a Duckworths Arboriculture Limited is insured with Hiscox Insurance

- Public Liability £10,000,000
- Professional Indemnity £2,000,000

2 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

2.1 Tree Preservation Orders

I have confirmed on the Wokingham Borough Council website that at the time of this report, a number of trees are protected within a Woodland Tree Preservation Order ref TPO-1884-2022.

No works should be undertaken to any trees on site without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority – Wokingham Borough Council.

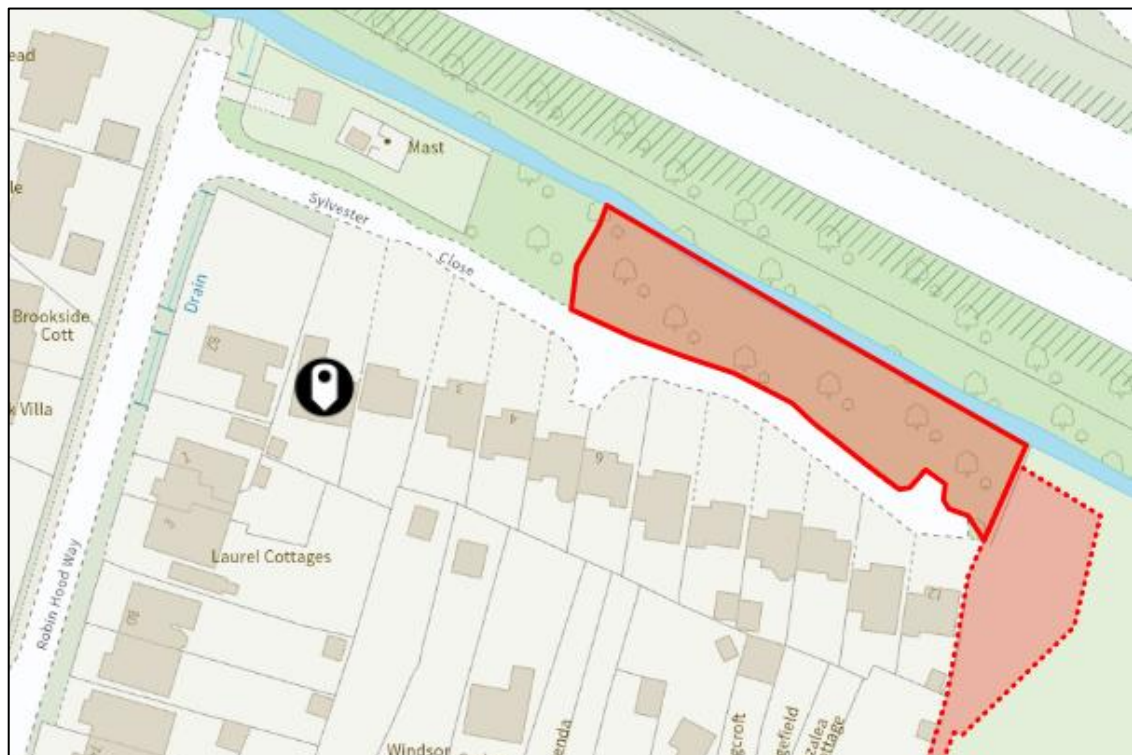


Figure 1 - Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order Map

2.2 Conservation Areas

Sylvester Close is not within a Conservation Area.

2.3 Felling Licences

Outside of domestic gardens, you must first apply to the Forestry Commission for a felling licence if you want to cut down trees containing more than five cubic metres of wood in any calendar quarter. However, there are exceptions to this rule. For example, you do not need a licence to fell trees in enclosed gardens or removing dead or dangerous trees.

The Forestry Commission usually requires felled trees to be restocked and does not normally grant licences to clear woodland permanently or to change woodland to agricultural use.

3 GENERAL GUIDANCE

3.1 Tree Work Good Practice

All tree works specified should be undertaken in accordance with BS:3998 2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.

In order to limit the harm to trees caused by the pruning operations, pruning work on live trees (aside from trees to be felled) should be undertaken in the summer months (July and August) avoiding periods of drought. No tree pruning work is advisable during the period immediately before or after leaf break (February to June) when the trees' energy reserves are most depleted.

Chippings arising from the work should not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood, brash and any other arisings from the tree work should not be burnt on site.

You are advised to use a properly qualified and experienced company who carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £2,000,000 cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A List of approved contractors is available from the Arboricultural Association – www.trees.org.uk.

3.2 Protected Species

In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats -Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, you must consider the timing and type of tree work operations including hedge pruning to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees and hedgerows.

It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is considered to be from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.

All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

3.3 Ash Dieback

Ash trees are susceptible to Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) a disease which is spreading through the country. Many parts of the UK are now affected by Ash dieback to various degrees and the future of the species is uncertain.

Experience in continental Europe, which is now being seen replicated in the UK, indicates that Ash dieback can kill young and coppiced ash trees quite quickly. However, older trees can resist it for some time until prolonged exposure, or another pest or pathogen, such as Armillaria (honey fungus), attacking them in their weakened state eventually causes them to succumb. There is no known cure.

Current management guidelines from Forest Research (Great Britain's principal organisation for forestry and tree related research) confirmed that a landowner is not legally required to take any particular action if you own infected ash trees, unless your country forestry or plant health authority serves you with a Statutory Plant Health Notice (SPHN) requiring action. This is unlikely.

With the exception of felling for public safety or timber production, Forest Research recommends a general presumption against felling living ash trees, whether infected or not. This is because there is good evidence that a small proportion will be able to tolerate an Ash Dieback infection. There is also the possibility that a proportion of ash trees can become diseased, but then recover to good health. These trees would be valuable for research.

For these reasons the pre-emptive removal of Ash trees is not required and is only recommended when trees are in advanced decline to a point that recovery is not considered viable or where the structure of the tree is severely impaired as a result.

Publication by the Tree Council 'Ash dieback disease: a guide for tree owners' (June 2020) grades the extent of dieback into 4 classifications.

- CLASS 1 100%–76% of the crown remains
- CLASS 2 75%–51% of the crown remains
- CLASS 3 50%–26% of the crown remains
- CLASS 4 25%–0% of the crown remains

There are a number of Ash Trees within the young woodland adjacent to the public footpath although generally the condition of the trees is good and the disease as yet, does not appear to be particularly prevalent.

Public safety is the priority, and the land managers are advised to keep an eye on the trees' safety as the disease progresses by informal monitoring and scheduled Tree Inspections.

3.4 Management of Deadwood

Dead and decaying trees are vital components of a properly functioning wooded ecosystem and play a key role in sustaining biodiversity and soil fertility. A balanced and healthy tree ecosystem features deadwood in various locations both on the ground and in the canopy. It is therefore undesirable to remove all areas of dead or decaying wood from the tree groups as this would harm the natural ecosystem. Standing deadwood, dead branches and other defects with ecological value have been retained where it is considered reasonable and safe to do so.

Where trees are removed, it will benefit the local ecology to leave a high stump (ideally 2-3m) as a standing monolith where it is safe and reasonable to do so, a percentage of the wood, (particularly wood that is already decayed) should be stacked and left on site for habitat value where possible (taking care not to restrict access for future surveys).

3.5 Ivy

Ivy is an attractive habitat for insects and invertebrates and consequently bird and animal life can benefit as a result of an increase in available food source. Bats, which are rare and protected by law regularly roost amongst ivy, as well as inside small cavities in suitable trees. Ivy growth is not a threat to the health of otherwise healthy trees; however, it does obscure the base, trunk and forks of trees.

Defects present on trees can be hidden by ivy and dense vegetation. It was beyond the scope of this survey to clear ivy and vegetation from around all trees and the client is advised that where present, climbing plants and dense vegetation may obscure trunk defects.

It is important to use sharp hand tools only to sever established ivy. Ivy stems should be cut at ground level and 1.5m, taking care not to damage the tree bark. Cut stems should then be removed to height of 1.5m. The ivy growth above 1.5m can be left in the canopy (unless it obscures another necessary point of inspection) from where it will die back and eventually fall from the tree.

4 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

4.1 Scope

Trees have been looked at in detail using the 'Diagnosis of Ill Health in trees' and Inspecting Trees for Signs of Decay' methodologies described by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winter¹.

A visual assessment is a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of an individual tree. Non-invasive inspection equipment (plastic-headed mallet and metal probe) were used to make an assessment of the structural integrity at the base and trunk of each tree where the visual inspection identified the need. The lower stems of trees were tapped with a plastic-headed mallet to check for indications of internal decay. The differing sound intonation can often reveal some types of decay or hollow trunks. Any cavities in the base of the stem were probed with a steel rod to record depth and condition of residual wood.

The report is to identify visible defects on trees and to specify any necessary remedial tree works which may be required to address identified hazards from the trees whilst acknowledging and respecting their local significance to the amenity of the residential development biodiversity of the wider landscape. Specifications for works are based on an assumed reinspection within two years.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the days the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and were not climbed.

It was beyond the scope of this survey to sever and remove ivy or clear dense vegetation. Reasonable effort was made to access the base of each tree, however in some areas, dense vegetation and ivy prevented a full visual inspection of some trees - tree canopies and physiological health were still appraised.

The extent of the survey was limited to a survey of trees on amenity land at the north side of Sylvester Close as requested by the client. Fences present on site have been taken as the presumed site boundary. Neighbouring properties were not entered or included in the survey.

It is the client's responsibility to ensure that this report covers all areas under the brief of the tree inspection and refer any concerns regarding this matter back to the Arboricultural Consultant.

¹ R.G Strouts & T.G. Winter, 'Diagnosis of Ill Health in Trees' Published for the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, under license from the Controller of her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright 1994.

4.2 Caveats

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

This report is a baseline survey and reflects the condition of the trees on the day of the survey. The report is valid for normal weather conditions only.

The survey looks for defects which may make the failure of all or part of the tree foreseeable. The report then makes recommendations for remedial works which would reduce the probability of failure where the hazard presented poses an unacceptable risk to persons or property. Healthy trees or parts of healthy trees may fail in normal weather situations, although the risk increases with storm conditions and, as the consequences of such weather events are unforeseeable, Sarah Duckworth (trading as Duckworths Arboriculture Limited) cannot be held liable for any such failures.

Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change, whose health and condition can be subject to significant change influenced by internal and external factors. The assessment, conclusions and recommendations from the report are based on the condition of the trees and surrounding ground conditions at the time of my visit. If the condition of the trees evidently changes or where tree(s) are subject to development or ground works within their rooting areas or extreme weather conditions, further inspection may be required.

This report is valid for two years from the survey date. A follow-on inspection of trees is due before 14th August 2027.

Trees can never be guaranteed 100% safe. Regular inspections by competent and / or suitably qualified arboriculturists will help identify potential problems before they become acute.

5 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T001	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 64 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Sound intonation even. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Smooth even for collar. Slight widening around 1.3m associated with first low branch and area where small branches have previously been removed. Asymmetrical crown to south with all large branches on this side of the crown. Twin stem from 3m. Fork structure satisfactory. No major structural defects visible. Small to medium sized dead branches and dead branch stubs in lower central canopy. Some shot hole fungal infection and anthracnose on leaves. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	Recommendations 1: Remove deadwood Timescale: Optional Recommendations 2: Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	
T002	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 64 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Drainage / manhole cover within 5m of base. Base of trunk clear, bark intact. Sound intonation even. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Helical growth around lower trunk. Swept stem south. Adaptive growth on buttress roots at base. Smooth area of bark 1m long 30cm side on south side from 1.2m. cause unclear - may be historic wound. Small area of later superficial bark damage in this area. Asymmetrical crown to south and west with all large branches on these sides of the crown. Twin stem from 6m. Fork structure is good - under tension and satisfactory. No major structural defects visible. Small to medium sized dead branches and dead branch stubs in lower and central canopy. Some shot hole fungal infection and anthracnose on leaves. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	Recommendations 1: Consider relocating bench mid-way between T001 & T002. Remove deadwood. Timescale: General recommendation Recommendations 2: Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	 

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T003	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 32 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	3m from road. Manhole cover / drainage 2.5m from base. Base clear. Linear bark wound on east side of lower trunk. Some active wound wood forming. Smooth root collar. Sound intonation even and satisfactory. Exposed surface root 0.4m from base. Swept trunk to south - adaptive growth at base. Single stem to 2m. Small area of included bark in fork and area of ruptured bark on more upright, vertical trunk. Rapid growth bark cracks on trunk. Asymmetrical crown to south over highway. Small to medium sized dead branches in lower crown. Live foliage density normal. Tips chlorotic / early autumnal. Low crown to 1.6m over roadway.	Fair	Ash Dieback Level: Infection Level 1: 0% to 25% Wildlife Value: Moderate	Crown lift to create 4.5m canopy clearance over road. 2.5m over amenity verge. Remove deadwood. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	
T004	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Low small branch off lower trunk. Main trunk grows more or less vertical. Asymmetrical crown, potentially due to presence of off-site Willow which has since died. Foliage healthy but clustered. Gaps through crown. Epicormic shoots on branches - all symptoms of physiological stress. Potential to recover.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Moderate	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T005	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 8.5 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 DBH (cm): 9 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: <10 years	Small tree, canopy suppressed by adjacent oaks. Single stem. Dead branches throughout crown. Tree 25% defoliated. Limited long-term potential. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Poor	Wildlife Value: Low	No works identified.	
T006	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 6.5 DBH (cm): 44 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	6m from drive. Base clear, bark intact. Hammer test even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single trunk vertical to 2m above which it links to the west from an area associated with previous branch removal. Ivy clad trunk resumes vertical growth 3m above ground level. Large dead branches in lower crown, smaller dead branches in upper crown. Epicormic growth on branches. Foliage slightly gappy. Low canopy to 1m above ground level over verge and 2m over highway.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy on trunk from 2m.	Reduce low lateral branch on south side over road by 2m to clear access drive. Remove deadwood. Crown lift canopy to ensure 2.5m canopy clearance over verge. Sever ivy at base. Timescale: 14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)	
T007	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 54 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Swept stem to northeast. Pronounced buttress roots and adaptive growth around base and lower trunk. Base clear, bark intact. Hammer test even and satisfactory. No audible decay. Twin stem from 7m. Stems above initially grow more or less vertical. Fork structure as viewed from ground level appears satisfactory. High, symmetrical canopy. Small to medium sized dead branches in crown over low occupancy area. Symptoms of shot hole fungus and anthracnose in crown. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	Recommendations 1: Remove deadwood. Timescale: Optional Recommendations 2: Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T008	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	4.5m from drive. Base clear, bark intact. Light ivy growth on trunk. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single trunk swept slightly to the north. Small area of ruptured bark and bleeding canker on west side at base. Slender crown. Foliage density normal. Two larger dead branches in crown and dead branch tips.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Light ivy growth	Remove deadwood. Timescale: 14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)	
T009	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 6.5 DBH (cm): 62 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Girdling root on south side. Twin stem from 0.4m with smaller trunk around 200mm diameter, fused to side branch off larger trunk around 4m above ground level. Base of main stem partially obscured by prolific ivy. Historic pruning cut on base west side of trunk 100mm diameter. Small cavity. Good wound wood formation, cavity appears well compartmentalised. Where accessible hammer test even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Dead ivy stems obscure trunk. Asymmetrical crown biased south over road. Major deadwood in north side of crown over verge. Foliage slightly sparse but within the parameters of normal.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Prolific ivy	Remove deadwood. Crown lift canopy to ensure 4.5m canopy clearance over roadway. Sever ivy at base and 1.5m and remove from lower trunk. Timescale: 14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)	
T010	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small tree. Historical damage to exposed surface roots. Base clear, bark intact. Light ivy growth on trunk. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single trunk. Two vertical side branches on south side from 1.2m. Slender crown. Epicormic growth on branches Foliage density normal. Small dead branch tips in central canopy.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T011	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 9.5 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small bankside tree. Kinked lower trunk over stream before assuming vertical growth. Base clear, bark intact. Light ivy growth on trunk. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem to 3m. Canopy formed of slender long branches. Short dead branch stubs in central canopy over low occupancy area.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	No works identified.	
T012	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 6.5 DBH (cm): 39 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	6m from drive. Base clear, bark intact. Hammer test even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Early emerging epicormic shoots on trunk. Historic wound on North side of trunk, 1m above ground level, fully occluded. Single trunk swept to the south. At 6m the trunk main stem kinks and several side branches grow. Asymmetrical crown to south. Prolific epicormic shoots on branches. Foliage density normal. Small to large dead branches over verge Low canopy to 1m above ground level over verge.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	Remove deadwood. Crown lift canopy to ensure 2.5m canopy clearance over verge. Timescale: 14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)	
T013	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 31 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Swept lower trunk. Girdling root restricts trunk growth on west side. Base clear, bark intact. Single stem to 2.5m. Fork structure satisfactory. Minor dead branch tips in crown - squirrel damage? Foliage dense and even. Good vitality.	Good	Wildlife Value: Moderate	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T014	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 20 Stems: 5 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Multi-stem from ground level. Light ivy growth. Metal posts and old wire fence occluded into trunks. Two of five stems dead. Remaining three have dead side branches, foliage on live growth stunted and extremely sparse. Tree in advanced decline and beyond the point from which recovery might be expected. Pests and Diseases: Sooty Bark Disease (<i>Cryptostroma corticale</i>)	Poor	Wildlife Value: Moderate	Fell to 2m high stump - beware metal and wire occluded into lower trunk. Timescale: 14-Aug-2026 (1 Year)	 
T015	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5.5 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Bankside tree. Light ivy growth. Swept lower trunk to the north which then curves around to the east from 2.5m. trunk assumes vertical from 3m, 1m east of lower trunk. Helical growth on older trunk common for species. Small to medium sized deadwood throughout the canopy. Foliage density normal. Some shot hole fungus. One or two low branches grow down to ground level.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	Recommendations 1: Remove deadwood. Timescale: Optional Recommendations 2: Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T016	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 12 Stems: 4 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Ivy clad shrubby tree. Restricted access to base due to dense vegetation. Ivy obscures trunks. Two of four stems close to steam area dead. Remaining two stems on south side are arching south.	Poor	Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	Top dead stems to around 2.5m in height. Reduce elongated vertical spur of remaining stems by 3m back to around 4m and to within lower canopy to reduce exposure / wind loading. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	
T017	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 32 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	4.5m from road. Superficial bark damage to small girdling root on southeast side of trunk. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Elongated low branch approx. 80mm diameter from 3m on south side of tree extends over road. Vehicle strike damage on tips of branch. Asymmetrical crown to south. Foliage density normal. Dead branches and branch tips throughout crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Wildlife Value: Moderate	Remove deadwood. Remove low branch over roadway to prevent further vehicle strike damage. Timescale: 14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T018	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	4m from road. Twin stem from ground level. Smaller trunk 150mm diameter. Bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Swept stems south towards road. Main stem forks 2m above ground level. Dead branch stubs in central canopy. Lower spur off fork has raised ridge which can indicate shear of wood fibres. Defect not carried through to far side of branch. Shot hole fungus and anthracnose on foliage. Canopy slightly sparser in upper crown. 1.5m canopy clearance over road.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Moderate	Reduce lateral spread on south side over road by 3m - lower branches to edge of verge to reduce weight of branch over split limb. Crown lift smaller branches to create 4.5m canopy clearance over road. 2.5m over amenity verge. Remove deadwood. Timescale: 14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)	 
T019	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 44 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Broad buttress roots mostly on south side historic wound on northwest side of trunk has caused linear scar from ground level to 3m. Wound fully occluded. Sound intonation even, no audible decay. Superficial bark wound on south side of trunk, 1.5m above ground level. Twin stem from 4m. Fork structure satisfactory. Feathered form with multiple slender branches off main trunks. Many dead branches throughout crown. Physiological state poor. Foliage sparse.	Poor	Wildlife Value: Moderate	Recommendations 1: Remove deadwood. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months) Recommendations 2: Monitor tree for any further decline in vitality. Timescale: Optional	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T020	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 12 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Ivy clad shrubby tree. Partially collapsed. Canopy low to ground. Low occupancy area.	Poor	Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense Vegetation	No works identified.	
T021	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 42 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Light ivy growth on trunk. Single stem. Small habitat hole in old branch cut 1.7m above ground level. Small to medium sized dead branches in crown over low occupancy area. Symptoms of shot hole fungus and anthracnose in crown. Foliage density normal. Sound intonation even and satisfactory. No audible decay. Kinked trunk. Asymmetrical crown biased to west. Dead branches in crown over low occupancy area. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Wildlife Value: Good	Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge. Timescale: 14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)	
T022	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Vertical trunk forks around 7m above ground level. Asymmetrical crown to southwest. Foliage slightly sparse and clustered at tips. Minor dead branches and secondary branch tips throughout crown. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Wildlife Value: Moderate	Remove deadwood. Timescale: Optional	

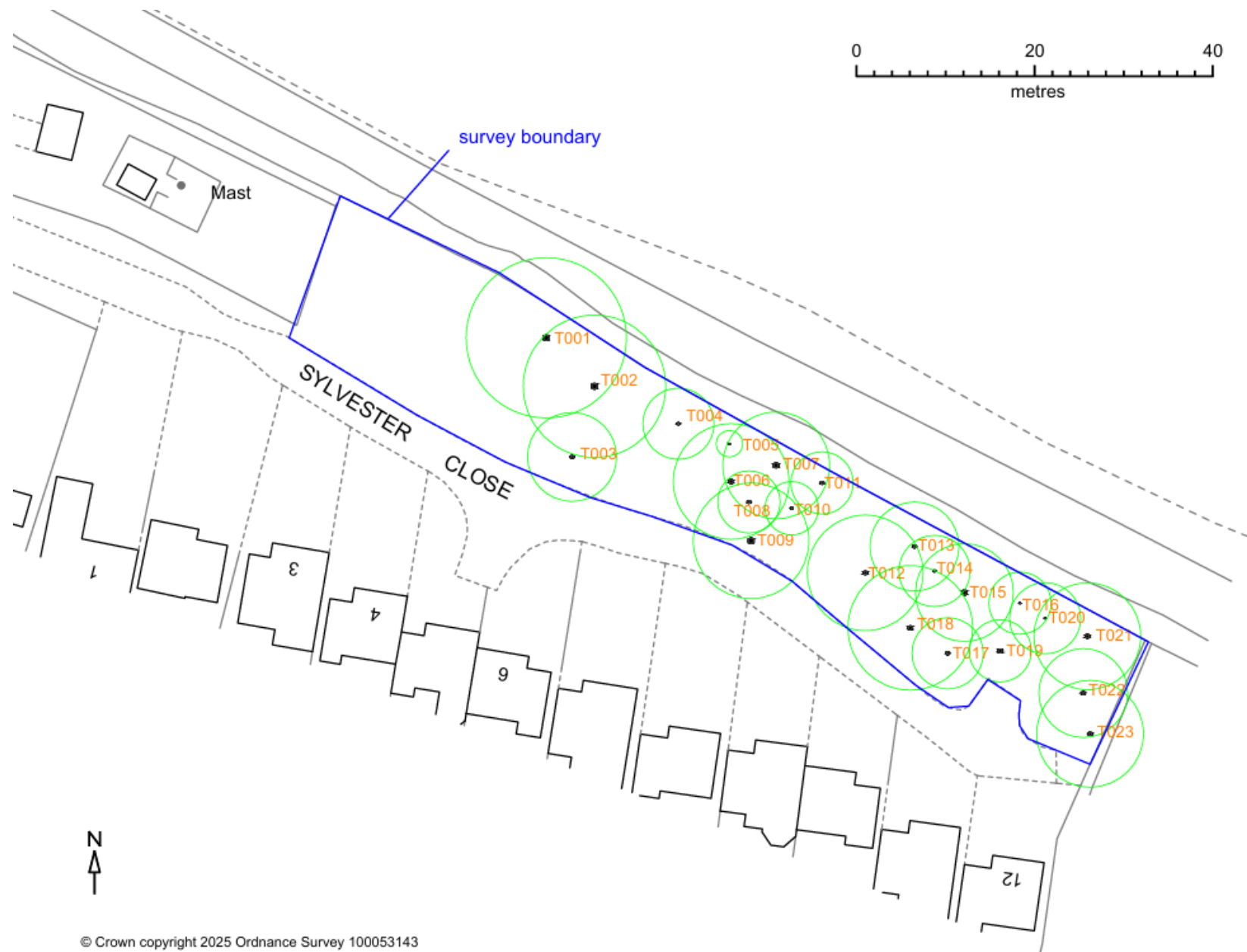
Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Other Data	Recommendations	Photo
T023	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Ivy clad tree. Restricted access to base due to dense vegetation. Dead epicormic shoots on dead low branches in lower crown. Further epicormic growth on higher branches in central crown. - symptomatic of early Ash Dieback Disease. Remaining foliage in crown appears healthy. Asymmetrical crown to southwest over vehicle turning head. Deadwood higher in crown but over low occupancy area. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation	Cut back lower branches to create 4.5m canopy clearance over road / turning head. Sever ivy Prune out dead low branches. Timescale: 14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)	

6 TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER

Ref:	Species	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T006	Pedunculate oak	Reduce low lateral branch on south side over road by 2m to edge of access drive. Remove deadwood. Crown lift canopy to ensure 2.5m canopy clearance over verge. Sever ivy at base.	14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)
T008	Pedunculate oak	Remove deadwood.	14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)
T009	Pedunculate oak	Remove deadwood. Crown lift canopy to ensure 4.5m canopy clearance over roadway. Sever ivy at base and 1.5m and remove from lower trunk.	14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)
T012	Pedunculate oak	Remove deadwood. Crown lift canopy to ensure 2.5m canopy clearance over verge.	14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)
T017	Common ash	Remove deadwood. Remove low branch over roadway to prevent further vehicle strike damage.	14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)
T018	Weeping willow	Reduce lateral spread on south side over road by 3m - cutting lower branches back to the edge of the verge to reduce weight of branch over split limb. Crown lift smaller branches to create 4.5m canopy clearance over road and 2.5m over amenity verge. Remove deadwood.	14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)
T023	Common ash	Cut back lower branches to create 4.5m canopy clearance over road / turning head. Sever ivy. Prune out dead low branches.	14-Nov-2025 (3 Months)
T001	Weeping willow	Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)
T002	Weeping willow	Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)
T003	Common ash	Crown lift to create 4.5m canopy clearance over road. 2.5m over amenity verge. Remove deadwood.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)
T007	Weeping willow	Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)
T015	Weeping willow	Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)
T016	Blackthorn	Top dead stems to around 2.5m in height. Reduce elongated vertical spur of remaining stems by 3m back to around 4m and to within lower canopy to reduce exposure / wind loading.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)
T019	Sycamore	Remove deadwood.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)
T021	Weeping willow	Crown lift to create 2.5m canopy clearance over amenity verge.	14-Feb-2026 (6 Months)

Ref:	Species	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T014	Sycamore	Fell to 2m high stump - beware metal and wire occluded into lower trunk.	14-Aug-2026 (1 Year)
T001	Weeping willow	Remove deadwood.	Optional
T002	Weeping willow	Consider relocating bench mid-way between T001 & T002. Remove deadwood.	Recommendation
T007	Weeping willow	Remove deadwood.	Optional
T015	Weeping willow	Remove deadwood.	Optional
T019	Sycamore	Monitor tree for any further decline in vitality.	Recommendation
T022	Common ash	Remove deadwood.	Optional

7 SITE PLAN



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