Veteran Tree Management Plan

Phase 1
Land off Watmore Lane,
Winnersh

Consent reference 230208

Client

Taylor Wimpey West London

June 2026

1894-KC-PH1-YTREE-VeteranTreeManagementPlanRevB

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Document history

Revision	Issue Status	Details	Approved/Date
Rev0	Final	Initial report	JK / 01 May 2025
RevA	Final	Updated Management Plan to include details of scrub management	JK / 24 April 2026
RevB	Final	Updated Management Plan to include details of Council consultation at review period	JK / 19 June 2026

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Tree Preservation Order

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instructions were received from Taylor Wimpey to produce a veteran tree management plan to aid the discharge of planning condition (no. 10(e)) appertaining to outline consent reference 230208.

1.2 This management plan and woodland assessment has been prepared by Jago Keen, MSc, Dip.Arb., MArborA, MICFor on the 1st May 2025. It is informed by a detailed inspection of the subject trees made on the 16th May 2024.

1.3 This management plan should be read in conjunction with the CSA Environmental landscape plan and the Phase 2 Veteran Tree Management Plan reference 1894-KC-PH2-YTREE-VeteranTreeManagementPlanRev0.

1.4 The presence of veteran trees is identified on the Wokingham District Veteran Tree Association Survey Map. The 'Wokingham' information does not correlate with the Ancient Tree Inventory that shows only one tree (tree 15) as veteran. The location of these trees is shown on the Keen Consultants' 'Veteran' Tree Plan drawing number 1894-KC-XX-YTREE-VTP01RevB at Appendix 1.

1.5 Photographs of the trees are shown at Appendix 2.

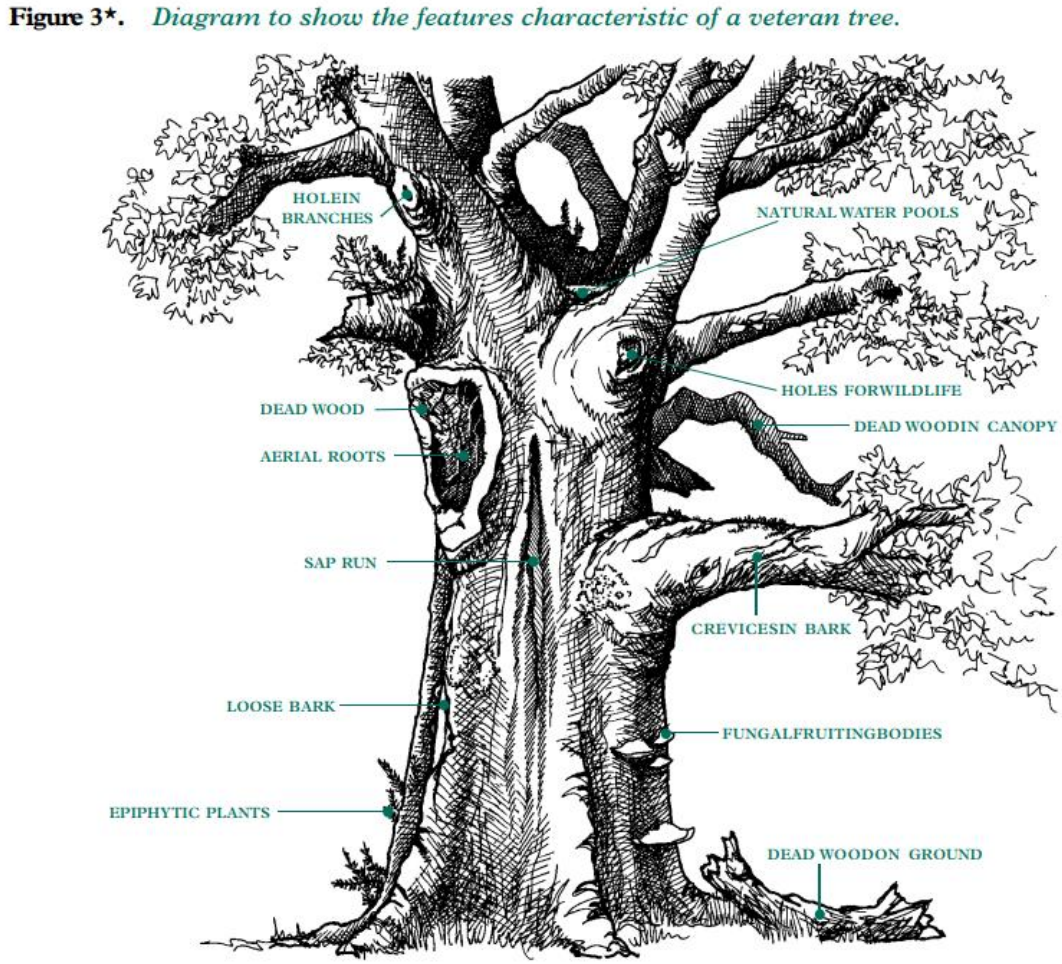
2.0 The trees and their setting

2.1 The trees identified by Wokingham District Veteran Tree Association as veteran were inspected in accordance with the Standard Survey Methodology (see Appendix 2 for methodology) with the records for each tree set out in the table at Appendix 3.

2.2 The trees do not score highly in veteran tree characteristic; they are depauperate in veteran tree features (see Figure 1 below) that one would expect to warrant the status of veteran tree. The trees are early-mature, still in a developing phase, have not been subject to significant past management or damage and do not contain features of great merit; there are certainly no features that would dictate some form of specialist veteran tree management.

2.3 Given their age, condition and subsequent low score for veteran features it is best to consider the trees as 'pre-veteran' and manage them accordingly.

Figure 1: Figure 3 from *Veteran Trees: A Guide to Good Management* showing the features of a veteran tree.



2.6 The trees are protected by Tree Preservation Order number 1773/2021 (See Appendix 4) and consent will be required to prune or remove the trees. Dead branches may be removed without consent but I would not advocate that as the dead branches within these trees are some of very few ecological resources.

4.0 Management Objectives

4.1 As set out in Read[1] the primary decision is whether to manage the trees or not. Often, the most appropriate form of management of veteran or pre-veteran trees is not to undertake management of the tree itself.

[1] *Veteran Trees: A guide to good management*

4.2 Another aspect to consider is management of the area in which the tree grows. Managing the trees growing environment can often deliver valuable benefits.

4.3 The trees subject of this management plan are all of good quality. They are free of significant defect/ecological resource. Their stature and prominence in the landscape is of value. For those reasons, it is inappropriate to apply 'veteranisation' (works to the tree to promote ecological resources) objectives to these trees.

4.4 The objectives for managing these trees shall therefore take the form of:

- Minimum intervention to the tree itself to allow the tree to develop naturally over the coming centuries
- Securing the right growing environment for the tree
- Avoiding veteranisation techniques

5.0 Management Proposals

5.1 Management proposals are constrained by ownership. Trees 29 and 31 are located outside the site boundary and management operations can only be secured within the application site boundary. Where works are set out below they shall be applied inside the application site boundary.

5.2 Informing the proposals for managing the trees is a suite of guidelines taken from V*eteran Trees: A guide to good management* published by English Naure.

5.3 A significant part of the value of a veteran tree lies in its ability to sustain a range of other organisms, as well as the tree itself. The tree achieves this through a diverse array of features (see Figure 1 above). Management of the trees, and their growing environment, should encourage the retention of the these features (where present) and the conservation of the ground around the tree.

5.4 For each tree, a table has been prepared setting out the guidance (taken from Chapter 7 of V*eteran Trees: A guide to good management*), assessing the current situation and making proposals for management.

5.5 None of the trees subject of this report require any specific pruning or other treatment. The trees can remain as found and continue to thrive for several decades to come.

5.6 The ground around the trees can remain as is (this plan only has control over the application site and not the adjoining land in which the trees stand). At the base of all trees is scrub/grassland. The scrub is predominantly hawthorn/blackthorn, including the hedgerow along the southern boundary of the site. If left unmanaged, the grassed areas will be consumed by the scrub in the next decade. The species within the scrub mix are non-competing with the oak trees but may require management over time. A specific aim of the review of this management plan, at 5 years post-implementation, will consider the scrub development and make recommendations for coppicing if it is beginning to compete. The review of the plan will then make recommendations for the appropriate way to manage the scrub subject to that development.

5.7 The landscape proposals for the site, as shown on CSA Environmental's landscape plan, have retained the zones around each of the trees within this Plan where there will be minimal intervention to ensure there is no change to the growing environment of the trees. The zones will naturalise over time.

5.8 No younger trees that would compete with the larger trees were identified but some may establish in future years. For that reason the quinquennial inspection will seek to identify any competing trees and schedule them for removal.

5.9 Mown grass paths have been moved so they are outside the buffer zone of the trees. This avoids change within the buffer but allows people to enjoy views of the tree so they can appreciate their quality and the wildlife they attract.

5.10 Quinquennially the trees will be re-inspected to ascertain tree condition and condition of their growing environment. Management proposals will be reviewed accordingly.

6.0 Timing and operations

6.1 No works are proposed within the 5 year life of this plan. Works may be specified at the review stage (see Section 7.0).

6.2 If works are required ecological checks shall be undertaken in advance.

7.0 Review of Veteran Tree Management Plan

7.1 Typically this plan should be reviewed every 5 years, following the re-inspection of the trees. Management proposals shall be informed by the findings of that re-inspection.

7.2 A specific area of review at the 5 year intervals is the development of the scrub around the base of the trees. If scrub has developed and is likely to compete with the tree then it shall be managed in an appropriate way (to be determined at that future point).

7.3 At the point of review, Wokingham Borough Council shall be alerted and consulted on any proposed changes to the management of the veteran trees.

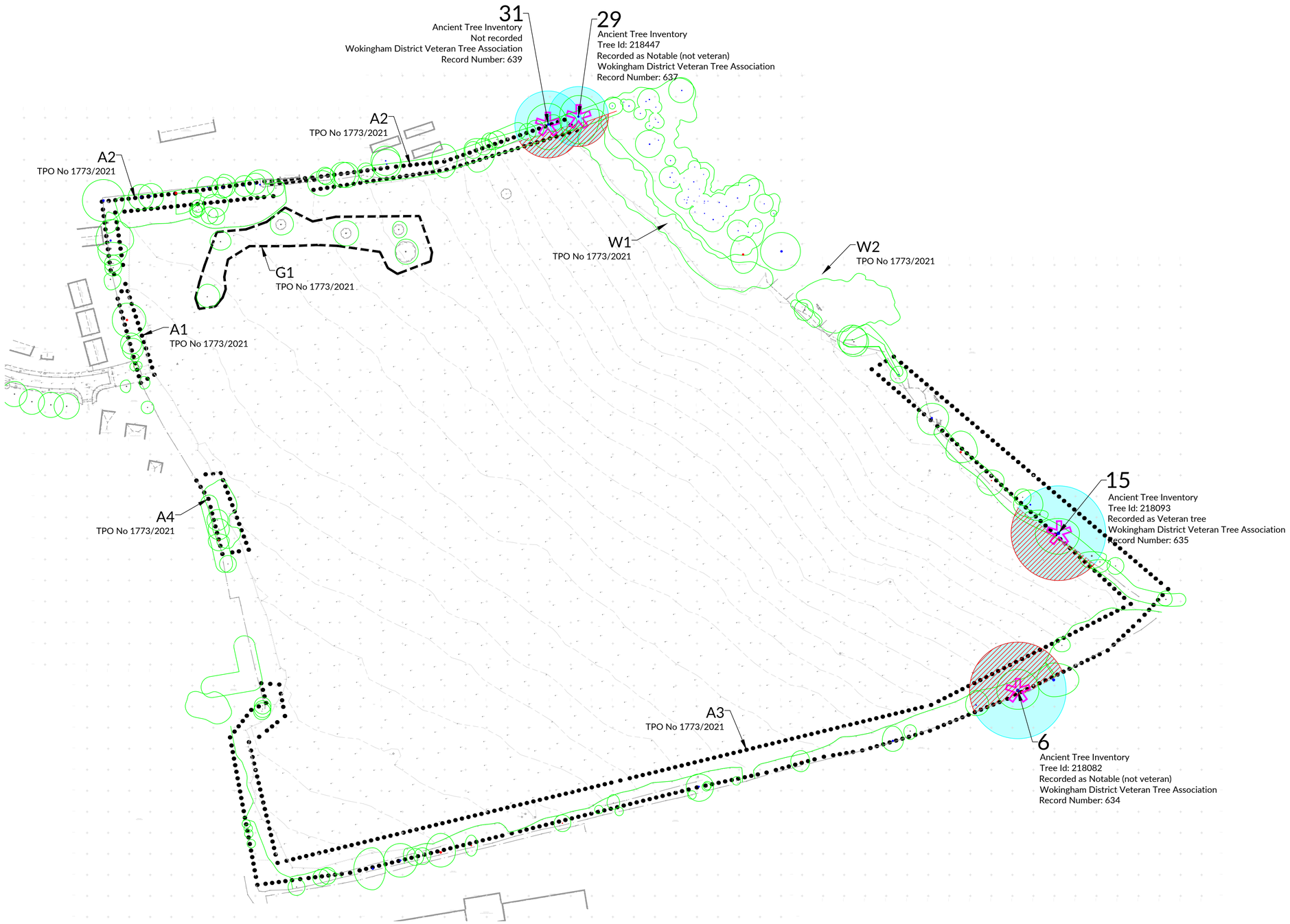
8.0 References

8.1 This Veteran Tree Management Plan has been prepared with the aid of the following:

Title	Source
Veteran Trees: A guide to good management	English Nature
Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management	Ancient Tree Forum
Veteran Trees Initiative: Specialist Survey Method	English Nature

Appendix 1

'Veteran' Tree Plan



NORTH

0 10m 25m 50m 100m

NOTES

1. **This tree survey information has been prepared for planning purposes only. Additional detail will be needed for foundation design.**
2. The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
3. Scale for planning purposes only.
4. All dimensions to be checked on site.
5. The copyright of this document resides with Keen Consultants unless assigned in writing by the company.
6. Details shown on this drawing are devised with reference to *BS5837:2012:Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.*
7. Tree Preservation Order based on The Wokingham Borough Council (Parish of Winnersh) Tree Preservation Order No. 1773/2021, 848/1996 and 1053/2003.
8. Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland based on information from MAGIC website.
9. Veteran trees based on Wokingham District Veteran Tree Association (WDVTA).
10. Topographical survey based on Survey Solutions drawing number 66487BWLS-01to08 & Kings Land Surveyors drawing number 95137.0001-0009 Rev A.
10. Where trees were not identified on the topographical survey they have been plotted by eye.

KEY

- Existing trees
- 'Wokingham District Veteran Tree Association' Veteran trees
- 15 — Tree number
- Natural England's recommended - 15 x stem diameter buffer
- W2 — Tree Preservation Order (TPO) woodland
- A4 — Tree Preservation Order (TPO) area
- G1 — Tree Preservation Order (TPO) group
- Minimum-intervention zone to allow area around 'veteran' tree to naturalise

Rev	Description	Date
B	Intervention zone updated	24.04.26
A	Intervention zone updated	12.09.24
0	Preliminary issue	02.07.24

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Client
TAYLOR WIMPEY WEST LONDON

Project
LAND OFF WATMORE LANE,
WINNERSH

Title
VETERAN TREE PLAN

Date	Scale
JULY 2024	1:1000@A1
Drawn by	Checked by
ML	JTK

Drawing Number
1894-KC-XX-YTREE-VTP01RevB

Appendix 2

Photographs

Photograph 1 – Trees 31 (closest) and 29 (to rear)

Photograph 2 – Lower stem of tree 29.

Photograph 3 – Small pocket of decay at buttress root of tree 29.

Photograph 4 – Base of tree 31.

Appendix 3

Veteran Trees Initiative: Specialist Survey Method

ENGLISH NATURE

Veteran Trees Initiative

Specialist Survey Method

Designed by

TREEWORK
Environmental Consultancy

On behalf of

VETERAN TREES
INITIATIVE

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Introduction

English Nature launched the Veteran Trees Initiative in March 1996 to promote the management and continuity of England's veteran tree heritage. A key element of the Veteran Trees Initiative is to develop a comprehensive and consistent method of survey as an agreed standard for the recording of veteran trees. Survey information gathered through the *Veteran Tree Recording System* is to be entered onto a national database of veteran trees which will form a register of recorded sites. It is intended that the database will contribute to a greater understanding of the distribution, biology and ecology of veteran trees. The database should subsequently enable recorders to trace individual trees and assess changes associated with particular veteran specimens.

Properties of Veteran Trees

Woody plants have the unique ability to remain healthy and structurally sound by laying down new increments of wood and bark over older wood which may have been weakened through injury, disease or decay. The growth rate of the new wood is influenced by mechanical stress, so that relatively wide increments are laid down over areas where decay of the old wood has led to reduced strength. This adaptive growth sometimes enables trees to attain great mass and longevity, even though they may shed individual limbs.

Tree wounds remove the protective covering of bark, exposing the underlying wood to the atmosphere and to colonisation by decay fungi and other micro-organisms. Partial drying of the wood allows some of these organisms, together with others which are present internally before wounding, to make use of the wood as a food source, thereby degrading it in a variety of ways. As a tree ages, the structure of its bark and wood becomes increasingly complex due to a combination of continued wounding, new growth and the progression of decay through many stages, culminating in cavity formation.

The ability of a tree to continue laying down new annual increments over a partially degraded and complex core is important for biodiversity as well as for its own attainment of great size and age. The resulting structural complexity provides a wide range of internal and external environments which may host many specialised fungi, plants and animals. It is the appreciation of these diverse characteristics which is the focus of the recording process, so that the veteran tree is perceived as a living habitat, rather than as an isolated antique organism.

The Recognition of Veteran Trees

Veteran status is associated with late maturity. However, trees of different species approach late maturity at different ages. Although there is no precise definition of veteran status for the purposes of field work, knowledge of species longevity, size typically associated with old age and local conditions affecting tree growth contributes to the recognition of veteran trees in the field. Their special quality in the landscape is reflected in the view that these trees "are of interest biologically, aesthetically, or culturally because of their age" (see 'Guide to the care of ancient trees', Veteran Trees Initiative, English Nature 1996).

Apart from obvious veteran candidates of massive scale and known antiquity, the surveyor is often likely to encounter uncertainty in the field as to the veteran status of certain trees. In such instances, reference should be made to the range of veteran attributes indicating habitat and associated flora and fauna addressed on the recording form, rather than tree size alone. If in doubt record the tree.

Tree Safety

It should be noted that whilst veteran trees may pose a safety risk, this survey is essentially a habitat assessment. *This is not a safety assessment.* Where there is suspected safety concern further specialist advice should be sought.

The Veteran Tree Recording System

English Nature hopes that the *Veteran Tree Recording System* will appeal to a wide range of people and will involve many who will not be expert. In order to take account of the different levels of specialist knowledge held by those who want to take part, three levels of survey have been devised.

Level 1 is a simple, introductory level to veteran tree recording, using the *Veteran Trees Introduction to surveying ancient trees* Recording Card. Each card is used to survey a single tree. These Recording Cards are intended for use by schools and the non-specialist enthusiast. The Recording Cards are not contained within the Specialist Survey Booklet but may be obtained separately from English Nature.

Level 2 is an intermediate *Generic Survey* of veteran trees, using this Specialist Survey Booklet and completing *only* the essential data sections which are *unshaded* on the Specialist Survey Forms. These are found at the back of the booklet.

Level 3 is a comprehensive, *Specialist Survey* of veteran trees, using this Specialist Survey Booklet and completing *all* the sections of the specialist Survey Forms which are found at the back of the booklet.

Survey Instructions for Levels 2 and 3

Use of the recording system
The *Veteran Tree Recording System* employs a survey method using the forms, which are contained in this booklet together with guidance notes.

Each Survey Form is individually numbered and double sided (Side 1 & 2).
Side 1 contains Site Details and Tree Details [Sections 1-21].
Side 2 contains Tree Details and Notes [Sections 22 - 31].
Site details are entered in sections A to M at the top of side 1.

Site Details (A-M) *are to be completed for each new site or distinct location upon a site. Guidance notes and instruction for completion of this section are found on pages 5 and 6 of this booklet.*

Tree Details

Tree Details Side 1:		*Tree Details Side 2:*	
Tree Data	Sections 1 - 5	Tree Associates	Sections 22 - 25
Tree Form/Vigour	Sections 6 - 10	Tree Management	Sections 26 - 30
Tree Habitat	Sections 11 - 21	Notes	Section 31

Guidance notes and instructions for the completion of these sections are found on pages 7 - 17 of this booklet.

Veteran trees are extremely variable in form and condition. It is important that the method of survey, explained through the Guidance Notes, should be followed as far as possible to ensure reasonable consistency.

Plotting and Tagging of Trees

Plotting and tagging of trees may be necessary on larger sites. Where trees are identified with an individual tag-number affixed to the tree, a method should be adopted which causes minimal damage to the tree and allows for tree growth (see 'Pollard and Veteran Tree Management II' Corporation of London 1996). In addition to tagging, *wherever feasible all tree positions should be plotted on a plan* and a copy of the plan kept with the recording forms.

Filing and Documenting

Upon completion of a survey the recorder or responsible organisation should keep the original documentation and file a separate copy for safe keeping.

English Nature should be kept informed of progress and completion of recording and should be informed where documents are to be held. English Nature will be responsible for the overall co-ordination of survey results and their collation within a national database of veteran trees.

Survey Precautions

Surveyors should ensure that:

- Any necessary permissions are obtained from land owners or other relevant bodies prior to surveying.
- Surveyors should take all reasonable precautions to avoid risk of personal injury and if possible should not work alone.
- The survey is to be undertaken from ground level only.
- No damage to the tree or its surroundings should occur in the course of surveying.
- Conventions approved by English Nature associated with collection of sample material should be strictly observed.

English Nature do not accept liability for any injury or loss sustained in the course of surveying.

A SITE
This is the name or address of the estate, farm or wood etc eg 'Ashton Court Estate'.
A site may contain one or several identifiable *locations* (see E) where veteran trees may be found.

B COUNTY
Identify the *postal county* in which the site is located. Where a site spans more than one county, the county is taken to be the area where the majority of veteran tree locations may be found.

C POST CODE
Enter the post code of the site address if appropriate.

eg 'Ashton Court Estate'.
The entry for this item will be B | S | 4 | 1 | 9 | J | N.

D GRID REFERENCE
This is the conventional six-figure grid reference derived from reading a current Ordnance Survey map at 1:50,000 scale.

Where feasible, the reference should be prefixed with the relevant two letter identifying code which indicates the 100 km square in which the site is found. The grid reference should identify the approximate *central point* of the site.

eg 'Ashton Court Estate'
Enter grid reference of approximate centre of site - (eg ST 555 722)

E LOCATION
Identify the designated area within the SITE wherein the veteran trees may be found.

E LOCATION *cont.*
This may be a vernacular title of local historic relevance, eg 'Hanging Wood', 'Clarkencombe' or 'Waterley'. This may also be a sub-compartment within a woodland.

Where no location title is known a simple description of tree location can be entered under Section 'J' (Site Notes).

WHEREVER A LOCATION CHANGES,
A NEW SURVEY FORM SHOULD BE USED.

F OWNERSHIP
This is the name of current owners of the land upon which the trees are standing.

eg Sir John Smith, Bristol City Council, National Trust, MOD.

G SITE RECORDS
Do you know of any surveys and/or records which may have a bearing on the veteran trees on the site?

If so which of the following categories of survey and/ or records are applicable?

Ecological

[1] Habitat
[2] Botanical
[3] Mycological
[4] Invertebrate
[5] Lichen
[6] Fauna
[7] Arboricultural
[8] Other ecological

G SITE RECORDS *cont.*
Environmental
[9] Soil
[10] Geological
[11] Hydrological
[12] Atmospheric
[13] Other environmental

Historical Records
[14] Land use
[15] Estate records
[16] Other historical records
[X] Other relevant records
[0] None known

For ecological and environmental surveys only:
If date of survey is known suffix the survey category as follows:-

[A]	Survey/record undertaken within past		5 years
[B]	"	"	5-10yr
[C]	"	"	10-20yr
[D]	"	"	20-50yr
[E]	"	"	over 50

eg Mycological survey undertaken 1923 and 1996, estate records during start nineteenth century, enter **[3AE, 15]**.

H SITE STATUS
This is a planning or other legal designation indicating the constraints which may apply to the site and therefore affecting the trees which are present.

Enter the appropriate two letter code.
One or more designations may apply.

[AO] Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
[CA] Local Authority Conservation Area *continued*

Site Details

H SITE STATUS *cont.*

[ES] Environmentally Sensitive Area
[HC] Heritage Coast
[NN] National Nature Reserve
[NP] National Park
[OA] Other Ancient Monument or historic site
[SA] Scheduled Ancient Monument
[SL] Special Landscape Area
[SS] Site of Special Scientific Interest
[TP] Tree Preservation Order
[WH] World Heritage Site
[X] Other/unknown
[O] None

I ACCESS AND VISIBILITY

Is the site accessible to the public?

[Y] Yes
[N] No
[X] Don't know

Is/are the tree/s visible from a public route or place?

[0] Not visible
[1] Visible but not prominent
[2] Prominent

J SITE NOTES

Briefly describe site location (eg In open field 200m W of Ashton Court House) and any special features of landscape interest about the site.

K DATE

This is the date of inspection entered as D | M | Y.

L RECORDER

Name of person who is inspecting the trees.

M ORGANISATION

Where relevant enter the names of the organisation on whose behalf the survey is being undertaken.

N MAP

Does a map exist of the site?

[Y] Yes
[N] No
[X] Don't know

If so, are the trees inspected plotted on the map?

[Y] Yes
[N] No
[X] Don't know

1 TREE NUMBER

This is a numerical designation identifying individual trees by means of a number tag fixed to the trunk (see 'Pollard & Veteran Tree Management II' Corporation of London 1996). This is optional.

Number identification should be undertaken to guarantee that no duplication occurs for any site, by plotting numbers on the plan.

2 GRID REFERENCE

Insert grid reference for individual tree. Minimum six figure grid reference as (D) omitting 100km letter code.

3 SPECIES

Identify the type of tree (see TABLE below).
If species unknown, collect sample of shoot or foliage and label with tree number for identification and insert code **[XB]** or **[XC]** as appropriate.

SPECIES TABLE (Native and pre 1800 introductions)

BROADLEAVES

[CAR]	Common alder	(Alnus glutinosa)
[CAP]	Crab apple	(Malus sylvestris)
[AH]	Ash	(Fraxinus excelsior)
[BE]	Beech	(Fagus sylvatica)
[BEC]	Beech cultivar	(Fagus sylvatica cv.)
[PBI]	Downy birch	(Betula pubescens)
[SBI]	Silver birch	(Betula pendula)
[BCH]	Bird cherry	(Prunus padus)
[WCH]	Wild cherry, gean	(Prunus avium)
[HCH]	Horse chestnut	(Aesculus hippocastanum)
[SC]	Sweet chestnut	(Castanea sativa)
[EM]	*Elm species*	*(Ulmus sp.)*
[EEM]	English elm	(Ulmus procera)
[WEM]	Wych elm	(Ulmus glabra)
[HAZ]	Hazel	(Corylus avellana)
[HAW]	Hawthorn	(Crataegus monogyna)
[HOL]	Holly	(Ilex aquifolium)
[HBM]	Hornbeam	(Carpinus betulus)
[LI]	*Lime species*	*(Tilia sp.)*
[CLI]	Common lime	(Tilia x europaea)
[LLI]	Large leafed lime	(Tilia platyphyllos)
[SLI]	Small leafed lime	(Tilia cordata)
[MA]	*Maple species*	*(Acer sp.)*
[FM]	Field maple	(Acer campestre)
[SY]	Sycamore	(Acer pseudoplatanus)
[OK]	*Oak species*	*(Quercus sp.)*
[EOK]	Evergreen oak	(Quercus ilex)
[POK]	Pedunculate oak	(Quercus robur)
[TOK]	Turkey oak	(Quercus cerris)
[SOK]	Sessile oak	(Quercus petraea)
[PO]	*Poplar species*	*(Populus sp.)*
[ASP]	Aspen	(Populus tremula)
[BPO]	Black poplar	(Populus nigra)
[GPO]	Grey poplar	(Populus x canescens)
[WPO]	White poplar	(Populus alba)
[LPL]	London plane	(Platanus x hispanica)
[ROW]	Rowan	(Sorbus aucuparia)
[WHI]	Whitebeam	(Sorbus aria)
[WST]	Wild service tree	(Sorbus torminalis)
[WAL]	Walnut	(Juglans regia)
[WL]	*Willow species*	*(Salix sp.)*
[CWL]	Crack willow	(Salix fragilis)
[WWL]	White willow	(Salix alba)
[XB]	**Other broadleaves**	**(-)**

CONIFERS

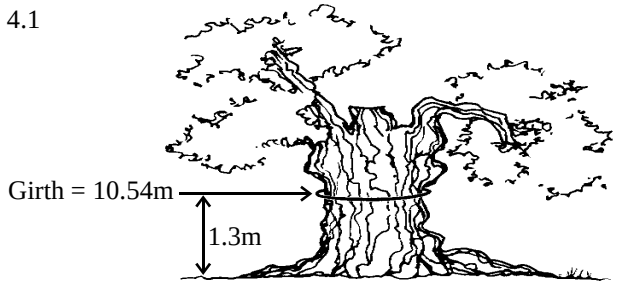
[CE]	Cedar of Lebanon	(Cedrus libani)
[JU]	Native juniper	(Juniperus communis)
[EL]	European larch	(Larix decidua)
[SP]	Scots pine	(Pinus sylvestris)
[NS]	Norway spruce	(Picea abies)
[YEW]	Common yew	(Taxus baccata)
[XC]	**Other conifers**	**(-)**

4 DIMENSIONS

4.1 GIRTH

The girth (circumference) of the tree is measured at 1.3m height above ground level, and is entered as an accurate measurement in metres to two decimal places, eg 10.54m. Where this is possible enter girth in column 4.1 and enter **[1.3]** in column 4.2.

4.1

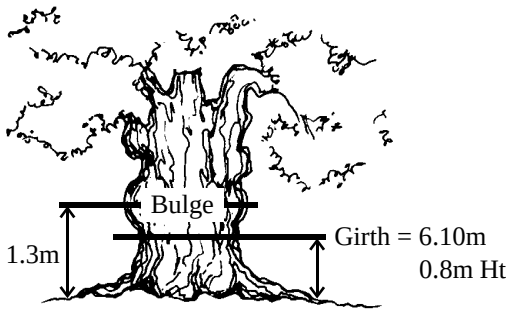


4.2 MEASUREMENT HEIGHT - *IRREGULARITIES*

If there are swellings, burrs, branches or other irregular features which occur at 1.3m height, then measure at the nearest point *below*, where the trunk is more regular.

Where the height of the girth measurement is *not taken at 1.3m*, this should be noted by recording the measurement in column 4.2, eg if girth is 6.10 metres at a height above ground level of 0.8m, the entry would be: Column 4.1 = **[6.10]** Column 4.2 = **[0.8]**

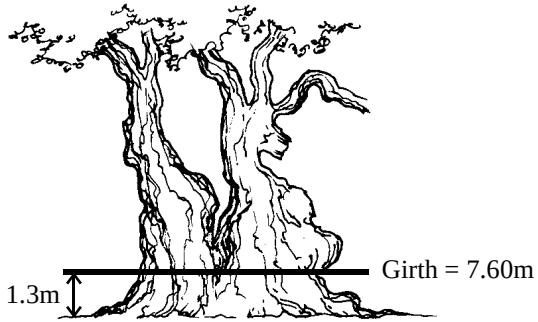
4.2 Example



4.2.1 *MULTI-STEMMED above 1.3m*

If the specimen is multi-stemmed, and the multi-stem formation occurs *above* 1.3m height, observe conventions as for 4.1 or 4.2.

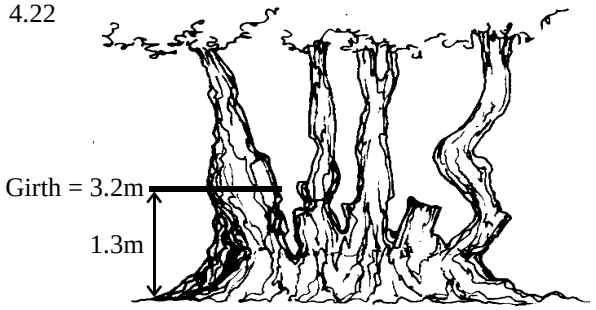
4.2.1



4.2.2 *MULTI-STEMMED below 1.3m*

Measure the largest stem at 1.3 metres, where a specimen is multi-stemmed from below 1.3m height.

4.22



4.2.3 *STUMPS*

If a stump is below 1.3m height, record girth at the nearest opportunity below 1.3m height and the height of this measurement as for irregular swellings (4.2).

4.2.3 Example **[6.35]** at 0.8m ht.

4.2.4 *If for any reason accurate girthing is still impossible, bracket measurement* **[(6.35)].**

4.3 BOLE HEIGHT

Refers to *pollard trees only*, see 6 'Tree Form'. The bole is the trunk length from ground level to region where *main pollard limbs originate.*

5 NUMBER OF TRUNKS

Trees may contain more than one trunk. (See Tree Forms 6.3, 6.4, 6.6 and 6.11). Count the number of stems *over 0.3m diameter* and arising from *below 1.3m height.*

6 TREE FORM

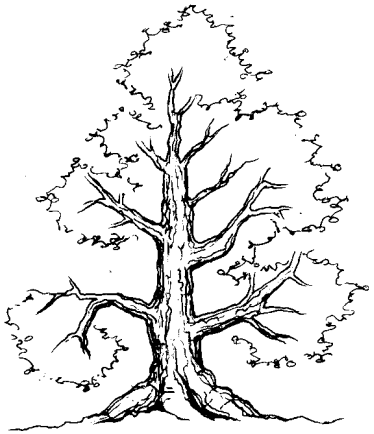
There are many forms a veteran tree may have, depending on its growing conditions, past damage and management. The following describe a range of possible tree forms. *What does the tree look like?*

Select from those below. Enter appropriate bracketed number **[-]** eg for a maiden tree (see 6.1) enter **[1]**.

Note: More than one description may be applicable to a single tree.

TREES

6.**[1] Maiden Tree**



[1] Free grown with unmodified natural crown.

6.**[2] Shredded Tree**

[2] Maiden tree with side branches cut close to main stem throughout crown.

6.**[3] Multi-stemmed**

[3] Trunk *naturally* divided into two or more principal stems giving the appearance of an integral crown.

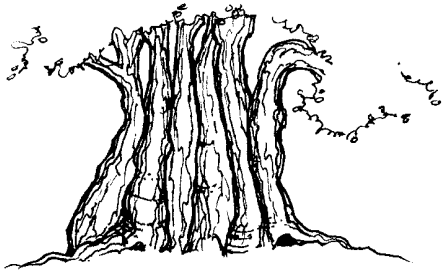
6.**[4] Coppice**

[4] Multi-stemmed from near ground level arising from past cutting of a maiden tree.

6.**[5] Stored Stem**

[5] Re-grown coppice subsequently recut, singling out a single stem to develop in maiden form.

6.**[6] Bundle Planting**



[6] Multiple seed/seedling planting of single species developing in maturity with multi-stemmed trunk or crown form, partially or totally fused about areas of stem contact.

6.**[7] Natural Pollard**

[7] Maiden type tree with major crown regrowth arising from natural catastrophic damage.

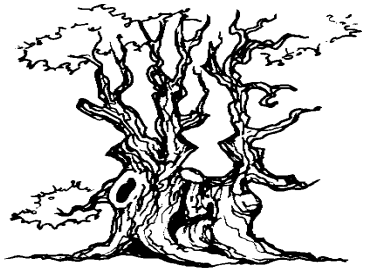
6.**[8] Managed Pollard / Re-pollard**

[8] A maiden or previously pollarded tree subjected to truncation of crown framework or of main stem. Crown regrowth selectively cyclically managed for produce.

6.**[9] Lapsed Pollard**

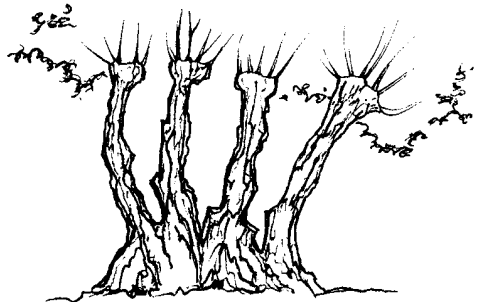
[9] Formerly managed pollard subsequently neglected, typically multi-stemmed heavy limbed, originating at similar crown level.

6.**[10] Tiered Lapsed Pollard**



[10] Lapsed pollard variably developing multi-level, multiple, limb structure as a result of major limb removal or natural loss at various levels about the crown.

6.**[11] Coppard**



[11] Single tree previously managed as coppice, subsequently cut to form multi-stemmed pollards.

6.**[12] Phoenix Regeneration**

Either

Or

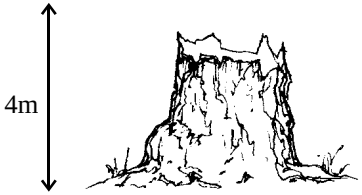
[12] Tree-form regrowth, possibly of layered origin arising from collapse of parent trunk or crown.

6 STUMPS

6.[13]

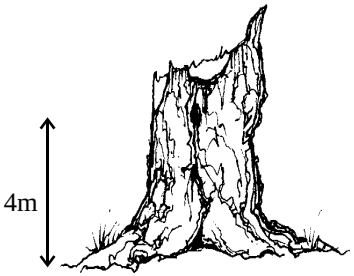
[13] Felled Stump (< 1m height)

6.[14]



[14] Shattered/fractured Stump (< 4m height)

6.[15]



[15] Shattered/fractured Stump (> 4m height)

[X] OTHER (refers to trees or stumps)

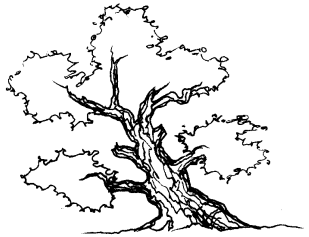
7 STANDING / FALLEN

How upright is the tree? What is the position of the main trunk?

7.[1]

[1] More or less upright?

7.[2]



[2] Leaning at a strong angle though apparently firmly rooted.

7.[3]

[3] Leaning with a loosened rootplate.

7.[4]

[4] Collapsed, supported by an adjacent tree.

7.[5]

[5] Collapsed. Main trunk propped clear of ground.

7.[6]

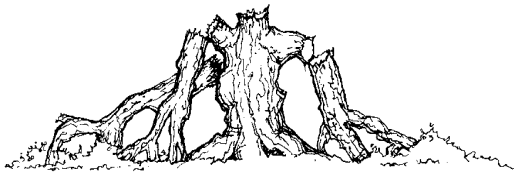
[6] Collapsed, main trunk lying on ground (rootplate intact - partially attached to ground).

7.[7]

[7] Collapsed, main trunk lying on ground (root plate intact - entirely detached from ground).

7.[8] Either

Or



[8] Fractured, collapsed trunk or main crown still attached to parent tree.

7.[9]

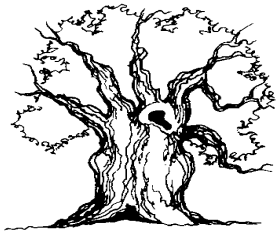
[9] Fractured, collapsed and separated, rootplate attached to ground.

[X] OTHER

8 LIVE GROWTH

This assesses the current proportion of live growth about the tree (this does *not* take account of the shape of the tree, *nor* past crown collapse).

8.**[1] Live, Mostly Full Canopy**



[1] The crown is mostly covered with live growth. (Live growth occupies over 50% of current canopy outline.)

8.**[2] Live Partial Canopy**

[2] The crown is fairly well covered with live growth. (Live growth occupies 25%-50% of actual crown outline.)

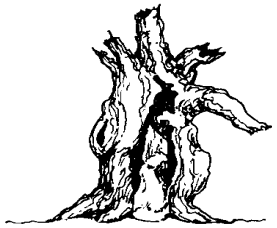
8.**[3] Live Residual Canopy**

[3] The crown has some/little live growth. (Less than 25% live crown occupies actual crown outline.)

8.**[4] Crown is dead.**

[4] The trunk has some live growth.

8.**[5] Entire Tree Dead**

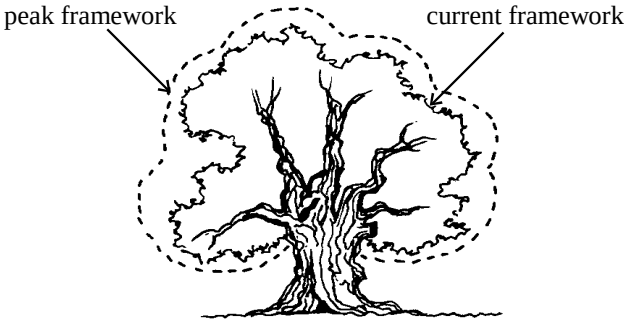


[5] No live growth.

9 CROWN LOSS

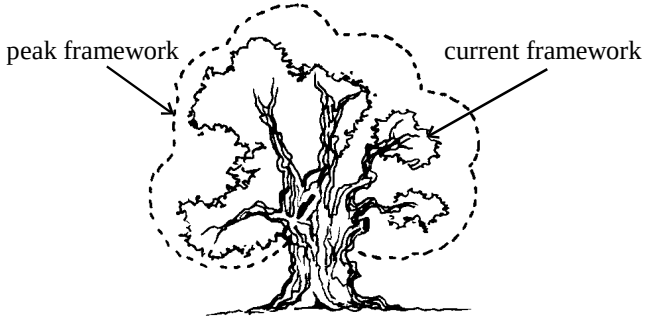
How much of the original crown of the tree has been shed? Crown loss is a comparison between its *current* veteran scale and shape and its likely *former peak crown outline.*

9.**[1] Full Crown Outline**



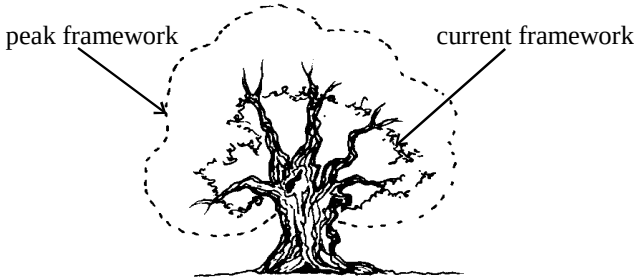
[1] The tree has shed less than 25% of its likely peak crown framework.

9.**[2] Nearly Full Crown Outline**



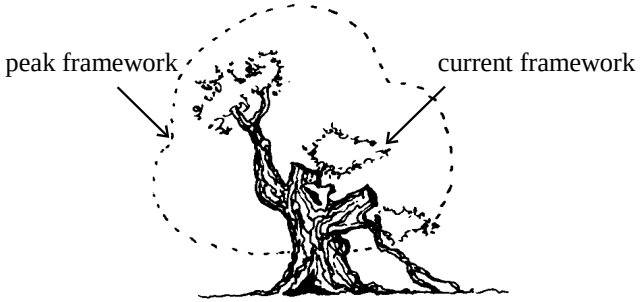
[2] The tree has shed 25%-50% of likely peak crown framework.

9.**[3] Partial Crown Outline**



[3] The tree has shed 50%-75% of likely peak crown framework.

9.**[4] Remnant Crown Outline**



[4] The tree has shed over 75% of likely peak crown framework.

10 EPICORMIC GROWTH

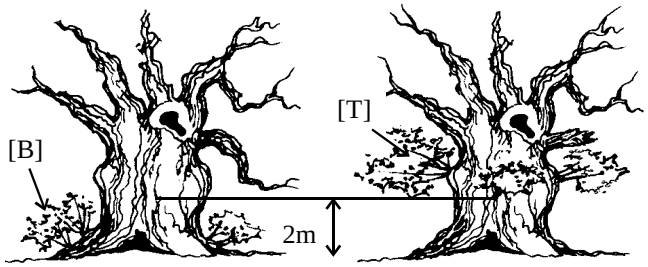
This is twiggy growth apparently developing from the bark surface as a response to stress or environmental changes. In veteran trees strong epicormic presence may indicate vitality about different regions of the tree.

Is there strong, vigorous epicormic growth (twiggy shoots) present about the tree?

If present where is this found? Enter the appropriate number code.

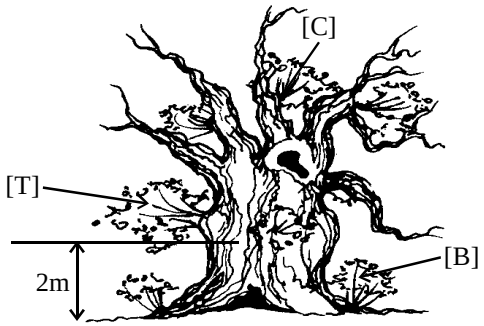
[1]	Base (B)	**[5]**	BC
[2]	Trunk (T)	**[6]**	TC
[3]	Crown (C)	**[7]**	BTC
[4]	BT	**[0]**	None present

10.1 10.2



[1] Base **[2]** Trunk

10.3



[7] Base, Trunk and Crown

11 BARK CONDITION

Are there large areas greater than 30cm x 30cm (12" x 12") of dead, loosely attached, missing or flaking bark about the tree?

If present where is this found?

B Base (up to 2m height)
T Trunk (above 2m height to base of crown)
C Crown

Enter the appropriate number code

[1]	B	**[5]**	BC
[2]	T	**[6]**	TC
[3]	C	**[7]**	BTC
[4]	BT	**[0]**	None present

12 BARK FLUXES (SAP RUNS)

Emissions from within the tree leaking to the bark surface. Exudates include fluxing of liquid often under gas pressure within the tree resulting from bacterial and fungal activity. It may also include the bleeding of wounds and localised reactions to surface colonisation.

These may be seen as wet surface discolourations of varying consistencies or areas of dry and encrusted deposits. Exudations may smell unpleasant or may have a pleasantly fermented smell.

Fluxes may emerge from wounds, cracks or fissures without obvious signs of decay.

This substrate provides a specialised habitat for insects and fungi.

Assess the type of bark flux from the following table. Assess the number of fluxes. Prefix the type with the number.

eg **[2B]** = 2 wet fluxes
[3A] = 3 dry fluxes
[0] = No fluxes apparent

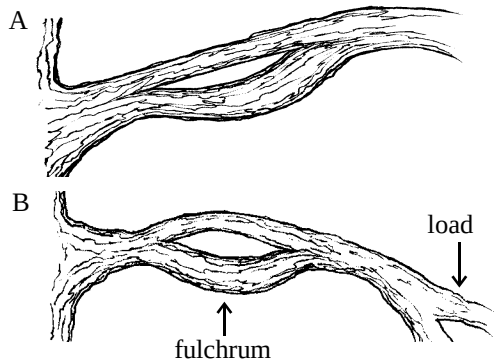
12.1 Bark Flux Table

Type of bark flux					
Dry	Wet	Sticky	Bubbly	Other	None
[A]	**[B]**	**[C]**	**[D]**	**[X]**	**[O]**

13 SPLIT LIMBS

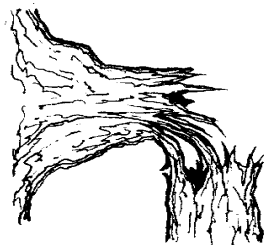
The process of gradual limb loss starts typically in a small proportion of upward curving limbs when the end weight transmits stress along the longitudinal axis causing fibres to part, buckle and tear (delamination).

13.1



13.1 The limb may not be shed and the condition may remain stable for many years (termed Hazard Beam).

13.2



13.2 The limb may be supported within the crown or along the ground or it may further subside, rupturing tissue about the upper surface leaving a torn live limb suspended by the lower fibres.

13 SPLIT LIMBS *cont.*

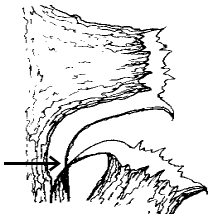
Count the total number of split limbs (13.1 & 13.2) of greater than 15cm (6") diameter at point of fracture. Enter this total on the recording card. If none present enter **[0]**.

Note:
At stage (13.2) the split limb has also resulted in a parent stub (see 15 below). When the suspended limb eventually separates it will result in both a live stub and a tear wound (see 14, Tears/Scars).

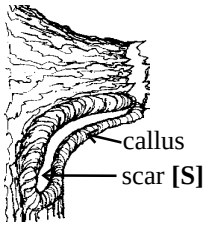
14 TEARS / SCARS / LIGHTNING STRIKES

14.1 TEARS **[T]**: exposed woody tissue wounds usually elongated in shape, principally torn along (not across) the grain.

14.1



14.2



Tears are associated with the *recent* shedding of live limb parts and result when attached fibres on the underside resist fracture from the parent stem.

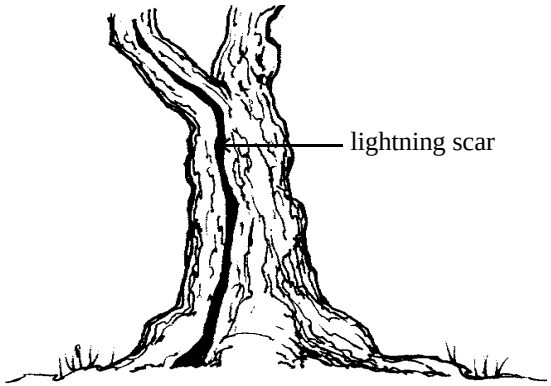
14.2 SCAR **[S]:** an *aged* tear with exposed tissue surrounded with roll of callus.

Record the number of tear and scar wounds in excess of 30cm (12") ie 2 hand lengths.
eg 3 Tears and 2 Scars = **[3T, 2S]**

Enter tallies in column. If none present enter **[0]**.

14.3 LIGHTNING SCAR: an aggravated and extensive wound from a direct lightning strike to tree. This results in a longitudinal surface trunk wound with internal tissue fragmentation.

14.3



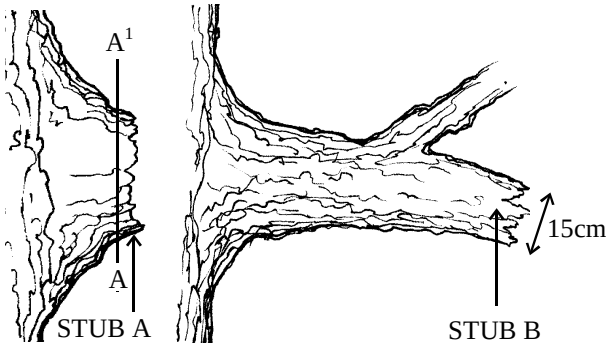
Lightning scars should be recorded by suffixing the entry tally for scars with **[*]**.

15 LIVE STUBS

Stubs are naturally fractured and truncated *ends* of *live* stems or branches. A stub is a result of a natural fracture and may follow the process described under splitting (see 13). It is measured near the point of fracture.

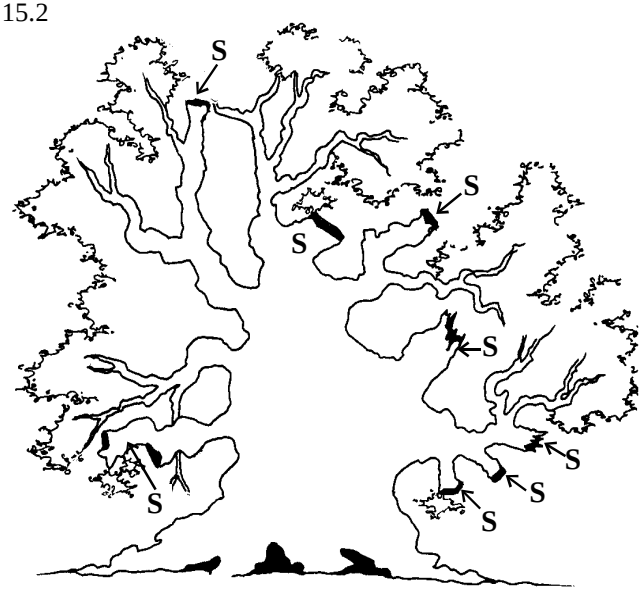
Stubs greater than 15cm (6") diameter are counted and entered on the recording card.

15.1



Stubs are measured from beyond the branch collar (A^1-A) and are over 15cm (6" diameter).
A and B are measured from close to point of fracture.

15.2



(S) = Stub Total number of stubs = **[8]**

Note:
A *stub*, may also be subtended by a *tear* or *scar* wound (see 14). If so *stub, tear and scar wounds* should be recorded separately.

16 HOLLOWING: TRUNK & MATURE CROWN

Hollowing occurs through a combination of wounding and progressive decay which may develop into enlarged cavities. Hollowing may become continuous, leading to an entirely hollow stem or partial shell, providing a wide range of habitat. Hollowing may be readily visible or may be concealed within an apparently intact trunk or limb.

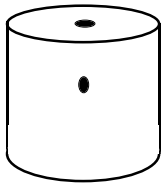
Assess hollowing according to its character and location about the trunk and crown.

This assessment addresses *only clearly visible* hollows and *DOES NOT REQUIRE THE USE OF BORING IMPLEMENTS.*

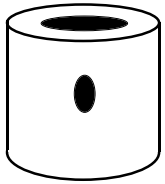
16 HOLLOWING *cont.*

Inspect the Base, Mid Section and Top Section of the main trunk. Identify which of the following schematic diagrams best defines the state of each trunk section **[1]-[5]**.

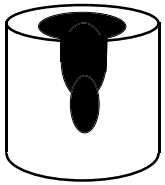
[1] Apparently solid trunk
With minor cavities (less than 15cm / 6" diameter).



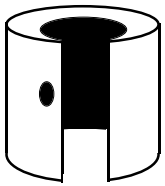
[2] Hollow trunk
Entire circumference.
Minor holes may be present on one or more sides.



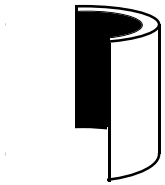
[3] Partially solid trunk
Partial circumference with major cavities, large openings (>15cm) or merging apertures.



[4] Remnant trunk
With incomplete shell up to 30% of outer circumference missing.



[5] Remnant trunk
with more than 30% of outer circumference missing.



THE TRUNK
Locate the hollows about the trunk (16.1-16.3) and record its character as **[1]-[5]**.
Combinations may apply.

16 HOLLOWING *cont.*

16.1 **Base of trunk**
Lowest third of trunk from ground level.

16.2 **Middle section of trunk**
Occupies mid third of length of bole.

16.3 **Top section of trunk**
Occupies upper third of length of bole where it loses its discernible continuity with the crown framework.

THE CROWN
16.4 **Mature crown hollowing**
Identify the *number* of hollows greater than 15cm (6") diameter about the mature branches.

17 HOLES: TRUNK & MATURE CROWN

These are small apertures which may be round or irregular in shape and form entry points to hollows which themselves may be hidden.

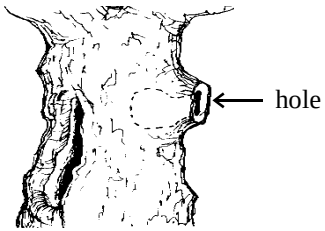
Holes may originate through small limb loss or bark wounds. Aperture expansion is facilitated principally by the activity of micro-organisms and invertebrates.

Apertures between 5cm (2", thumb length) to 15cm (6" hand length) are *counted.*

Count the number of holes about the trunk and crown *separately* and enter the tally in appropriate column.

Holes may be occupied by bats or birds. Signs of use are indicated by imported mud or twigs, droppings and urine stains below the aperture (see 25 Birds/Mammals).

17.1



18 WATER POCKETS

Water pockets accumulate about the tree where there are hollows or natural depressions with an orientation which allows the collection of organic debris and the retention of water to form localised reservoirs at various heights.

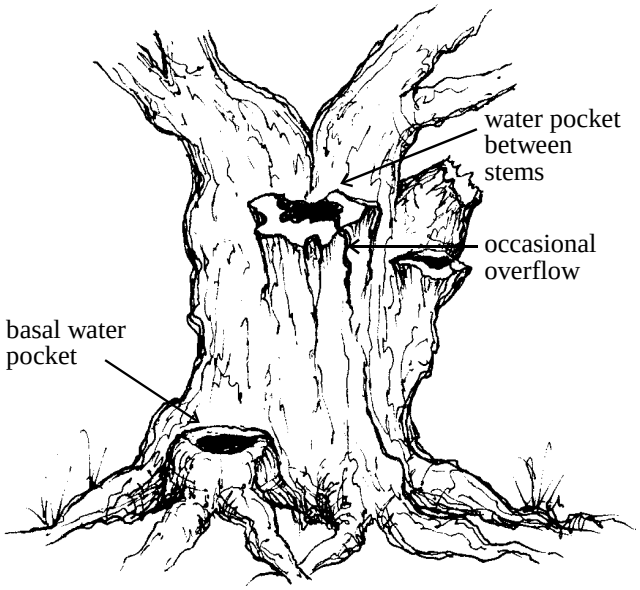
Typically water pockets are found at the union of major stems, at buttress depressions of major stems and may have intact bark.

Internal decay may provide conduits between water pockets within the heart of the tree affording gradual prolonged flow after rainfall. This provides special-ised habitats for fungi and insects.

A water pocket containing settled rain water is distinct from a hollow with wet disintegrating rot (see 19 Rot).

Count the number of water pockets and insert the tally in the recording card. If none present enter **[0]**.

18.1



19 ROT

Following wounding and fungal activity wood may be digested to form rot. The broad characteristics of wood degradation may be described by reference to its colour, texture and moisture content. These are presented in Table 19.1 'Rot Characteristics'.

19.1 Rot Characteristics Table

Colour	Cubical Dry	Fibrous Dry	Fibrous Moist	Soft / Moist	Wet / Disintegrating	Other	None
White	[A]	[B]	[C]	[D]	[E]	[X]	[O]
Red / Brown	[F]	[G]	[H]	[K]	[M]		
Black	[N]	[P]	[R]	[S]	[T]		

Assess the presence of *predominant major* rots about the trunk or main limbs. Rot areas up to 2 hand spans 30cm (12") x 15cm (6").

Qualify the predominant characteristics of each identifiable, major rot by reference to Table 19.1.

Identify the number of major rots by prefixing the type designations with the appropriate numbers.

eg 2 sites of red/brown, dry cubical rot = **[2F]**
3 sites of white, dry fibrous rot = **[3B]**

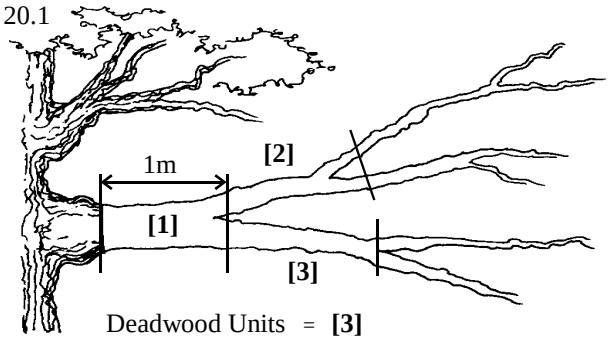
Where a site of rot is considered to be extensive ie greater than 2 hand spans, suffix Rot Characteristic entry with **[*]**.

20 DEADWOOD (ATTACHED TO TREE)

Are there any *dead* branches or trunk sections attached to the tree greater than the thickness of your leg (15cm / 6" or over)?

Each identified 1m (39") length (over 6" diameter) is measured as a *single unit of deadwood*. The number of *deadwood units* attached to the tree is measured and the tally entered in the recording card.

20.1



Note: • Diameter is taken *beyond* collar swelling.
• Treat moribund branch as dead limb.

21 DEADWOOD (FALLEN)

Are there any detached fallen *deadwood units* ie major branches or parts of trunk at least 1m (39") long and over 15cm (6") diameter, *lying near the tree* within its natural height scope?

Each length of 1m = 1 unit of fallen deadwood. Assess the number of fallen deadwood units and enter the tally in the recording card.

22 FUNGI

Assess the type/s of fungi present upon the tree *and* beneath the drip line of the crown on the ground.

Identify the number of *different* fungal types and their location from Table 22.1.

22.1 Fungal Type / Location Table

Fungi	Tree	Fallen Wood	Ground Under Crown	Other	None
Bracket	[A]	[B]	[C]	[X]	[O]
Skin-like Covering	[D]	[E]	[F]		
Cap and Stalk	[G]	[H]	[K]		
Slime	[M]	[N]	[P]		

22 FUNGI *cont.*

eg 2 types of bracket on tree + 1 type of bracket on fallen deadwood + 3 types of cap/stalk fungi on ground = **[2A | 1B | 3K]**.

23 EPIPHYTES AND HEMIPARASITES

Note the presence of epiphytes and hemiparasites upon the tree identified by the following codes.

TYPE
[A] Lichens
[B] Moss
[C] Polypody / Fern
[D] Ivy
[E] Mistletoe
[X] Other - trees / shrubs / climber
[0] None present

If more than one type is present enter appropriate multiple code.

Where more than one species is identified within a category, prefix category with species count.

eg 3 Lichen species + 2 Moss + Ivy = **[3A | 2B | D]**

Where epiphytic growth is exceptional, covering more than 30% of the main trunk, suffix the appropriate category entry/ies with **[*]** eg **[3A*]**.

24 INVERTEBRATES

Evidence of invertebrate activity is indicated by the presence of bore/exit holes and frass (dry, powdery residue from tunnelling) about the wood, bark and sites of decay - such species are adapted to the deadwood habitat (ie saproxylic). Many are only found on veteran trees.

Record indications of invertebrate activity by identifying the presence of burrows/exit holes and frass associated with the following substrates:-

24 INVERTEBRATES *cont.*

[1] Rot Site: Enter appropriate category from Table 19.1 Rot Characteristic Table.
[2] Deadwood
[3] Bark
[4] Fungi
[X] Other
[0] None

Enter the appropriate code/s on the recording card.

25 BIRDS AND MAMMALS

Veteran trees present particularly valuable sites for bat roosts and bird nests.

Indications of habitation may include modification to apertures of holes or fissures, feeding debris, distinctive droppings and bark urine streaks (dark staining).

Feeding activity may also be observed from the chiselling of bark and wood about the tree.

Observe the following:
Identify signs of occupancy associated in holes about the tree.
Record additional signs associated with feeding.
Refer to the list below, record appropriate code/s.

[1] Opening adapted with mud or twigs
[2] Opening with smoothed lower lip
[3] Bark streaks with *blackish* staining leading down from aperture or fissure.

Additional signs
[4] Chiselling of wood and bark.
[5] Droppings, pellets or other distinctive debris.
[6] Other nests or occupancy sites about the crown.
[X] Other significant signs of bird and mammalian activity.
[0] None observed.

26 CONTEXT

This describes the landscape context *within 2x height of the tree* and is indicative of the setting and historic land use about the tree:

[AR] Arable Field
[AT] Ancient Track
[AV] Avenue
[BU] Old Buildings
[BX] Recent Development (within 20 years)
[CH] Churchyard
[CL] Common Land
[DP] Deer Park
[FP] Footpath / bridleway
[GD] Garden, small (domestic)
[GO] Grounds, large (ornamental)
[HE] Heathland
[HR] Hedgerow
[HW] Highway
[MO] Moorland
[OR] Orchard
[PB] Parish Boundary
[PL] Parkland
[PO] Pondside
[PS] Pasture unimproved (low intensity grazing)
[PX] High intensity grazing
[RV] Riverside
[UP] Urban Park
[UT] Urban Tree
[VG] Village Green
[WL] Woodland (internal)
[WE] Woodland Edge
[X] Other

The recorder will need to consult the context table for this and *enter a code.*
One or more designations may apply.

27 MANAGEMENT

This indicates a recent history of *tree management* over the *past ten years.*

[1] Pollarding
[2] Other arboricultural work
[3] Weed control (within crown spread)
[4] Management of competitive tree growth
[5] Protective fencing (effective)
[6] Protective fencing (ineffective)
[7] Controlled public access
[8] Planting: for veteran continuity
[9] Planting: potentially competitive
[X] Other
[0] None known

One or more designations may apply.

28 DAMAGE

Record major damage and/or debilitation which has occurred to the tree or its associated flora and fauna. Only *known* causal agencies should be recorded.

Select from the following:
[1] Excessive browsing from stock/pests
[2] Inappropriate tree surgery
[3] Vandalism
[4] Plant/machinery (impact/abrasion)
[5] Lightning
[6] Fire damage
[7] Storm
[8] Compaction
[9] Ploughing/ditching/trenching
[10] Chemical toxicity: herbicide or fertiliser application or identifiable pollution.
[11] Virulent disease: arising from identified pathogen (eg DED, Honey Fungus).
[X] Other MAJOR damage
[0] None
[*] *Imminent fatal or structural debilitation threat*

29 SHADE

Is the tree shaded by other trees? Assess the extent of the shade and record from the list below.

[0] Unshaded
Unshaded, at present.

[1] Light Shade
Shaded on one or two sides but not from above.

[2] Close Shade
Shaded on three or four sides, *not* from above.

[3] Heavy Shade
Shaded from above and one or two sides.

[4] Extensive Shade
Shaded from above and all aspects.

30 PHOTOGRAPHIC NUMBER

Where possible relate photographic identification number to tree number.

eg	If tree no.	=	00176			
	Photo. no.	=	00176A			
Where	A	=	1990	B	=	1991
	C	=	1992	D	=	1993
	E	=	1994	F	=	1995
	G	=	1996	H	=	1997
	I	=	1998	J	=	1999
	K	=	2000	etc		
	Z	=	2015	AA	=	2016

If this system is adopted enter appropriate letter code. If there is no systematic photographic record of the tree/s and none proposed enter:

[0] None

[X] If another record system is being used.

31 NOTES

Where the recorder requires to make additional comments or to register a need for further assessment, limited scope is presented in the Notes Section on the recording card.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For advice, copies of Veteran Tree Survey Forms and Guidance Notes:

ENGLISH NATURE

The Veteran Trees Initiative (VTI/SVY2/3)
English Nature
Northminster House
PETERBOROUGH
PE1 1UA

Enquiry line: 01733 455100
Fax line: 01733 455103

For technical comments regarding survey methods and data collection communicate in writing to:

TREEWORK

Treework *Environmental Consultancy*
Treework Services Ltd
Cheston Combe
Church Town
Backwell
BRISTOL
BS48 3JQ

Fax number: 01275 463087

Notes

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Veteran Tree recording system was initiated in 1996 by Neville Fay.
Developed and designed by Neville Fay and Nigel de Berker of Treework, under contract to English Nature.

The authors are grateful to all those who have assisted in the consultative process, particularly:
David Clayden, Mike Edgington, Mike Ellison, Amanda Giles, Ted Green, Roger Key, David Lonsdale, Helen Read, Lawrence Sisitka and other members of the Ancient Tree Forum and English Nature's Veteran Tree Initiative.

Layout and design by Christine Kirkley, Enterprise Computer Systems Ltd, 2 Brockway, Nailsea, Bristol BS48 1BZ Tel 01275 851191
Printed on recycled paper. ISBN 1 85716 277 3 © English Nature 1997

TREEWORK

Veteran Trees Initiative

Specialist Survey Form *Side 1*

FOR OFFICE USE	
Form Number	

Key	Essential	Non-Essential

A	Site		E	Location		I	Access|Visibility		K	Date	
B	County		F	Ownership		J	Site Notes		L	Recorder	
C	Post Code		G	Site Records					M	Organisation	
D	Grid Reference		H	Site Status					N	Map	

Tree Number	Grid Reference	Species	Dimensions: Girth	Dimensions: M'ment Ht	Dimensions: Bole Ht	Dimensions: No. of Trunks	Tree Form	Standing/Fallen	Live Growth	Crown Loss	Epicormic Gr'th	Bark Condition	Bark Fluxes	Split Limbs	Tears / Scars	Stubs	Hollowing: Base	Hollowing: Middle	Hollowing: Top	Hollowing: Crown	Holes	Water Pockets	Rot	Deadwood Attached	Deadwood Fallen
1	2	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				17	18	19	20	21
Tree Data							Tree Form / Vigour					Tree Habitat													

TREEWORK

Veteran Trees Initiative

Specialist Survey Form *Side 2*

Fold along this line

Fungi 22	Epiphytes 23	Invertebrates 24	Birds/Mammals 25	Context 26	Management 27	Damage 28	Shade 29	Photo No 30
Tree Associates				Tree Management				

31 Notes

Please keep a copy and return a copy to English Nature marked (VTI/SVY2/3)

TREEWORK
Environmental Consultancy

Treework Services Ltd • Cheston Combe • Church Town • Backwell • BRISTOL BS48 3JQ
Fax 01275 463078

Appendix 4

Specialist Survey Method sheet and notes

Veteran Tree Initiative: Specialist Survey Method sheet
Land at Maidensfield, Winnersh

22nd May 2024

Tree Number	Grid Reference	Species	Girth	M'ment Ht	Bole Ht	No trunks	Tree form	Standing fallon	Live growth	Crown loss	Epicormic gr'th	Bark condition	Bark fluxes	Split limbs	Tears/ scars	Stubs	Base	Middle	Top	Crown	Holes	Water pockets	Rot	Deadwood attached	Deadwood fallen	Fungi	Epiphytes	Invertebrates	Birds/Mammals	Context	Management	Damage	Shade	Photo No.	Notes
1	2	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
29	See VTP	English oak	95e	1.5	N/A	1	M	S	Y	Y	N	G	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Ditch	N	N	N	6, 7 & 8	See notes
31	See VTP	English oak	2@75e	1.5	N/A	2	M	S	Y	N	N	G	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Ditch	N	N	N	6 & 9	See notes

Notes to above

1 Form based on Veteran Trees Initiative Specialist Survey Form
2 See Veteran Tree Plan (VTP) for location of trees
3 See Appendix 2 - Photographs for images listed in Column 30
4 See Notes in this Appendix

Appendix 5

Tree Preservation Order

Tel: (0118) 974 6000
Email: TandL_specialist@wokingham.gov.uk
Date: 30th July 2021
My ref.: CR/TPO/1773/2021

WOKINGHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Place and Growth
Development Management Team
P.O. Box 157
Shute End, Wokingham
Berkshire RG40 1WR
Tel: (118) 974 6000

Mr J Keen
Keen Consultants
The Studio, Timbers
Gables Road
Church Crookham
GU52 6QY

Dear Mr Keen

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO) 1773/2021

Trees to the east of Maidensfield, Winnersh, RG41

I write in response to your letter of 13th April 2021 regarding the above TPO and will reply in the format of your objections/comments.

i) it was not expedient to make the Order;

Expediency is not defined in the legislation. But the government Guidance (Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas) states *'....it is not necessary for there to be immediate risk for there to be a need to protect trees. In some cases the authority may believe that certain trees are at risk as a result of development pressures and may consider, where this is in the interests of amenity, that it is expedient to make an Order..'* The Council recently included the site as 'Potentially developable housing capacity identified' on the list of HELAA, Jan 2020. This prompted local individuals to request a TPO. The Council has a history of protecting trees subject to, or potentially subject to, development in Strategic Development Locations in the Borough. There was unfortunately some delay, but once resource was available, a TPO was served. I notice that a Tree Survey of the site mentions that many of the trees need to be brought back into appropriate management and this TPO can enable that process, to the benefit of the trees and the amenity they provide.

ii) that tree preservation orders should not be made with the sole purpose of being 'negotiation tools';

I cannot find in the Guidance (or the legislation) that a TPO should not be used in a negotiation. Regarding this TPO I can see that the site may well be developed at some point in time and if that is the case the consented planning application will take the trees into account because a TPO elevates their statutory status. But, of course, TPOs cannot overrule a consented planning application.

iii) that the Order contains trees not worthy of protection;

The TPO was made at a time of some disruption to site visits as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic. Site visits since it was made have clarified which trees provide amenity. We do take on board your points about the clarity and relevance of the TPO as it was written. Our observations, in conjunction with yours, have enabled us to amend the TPO to one that is more relevant and accurate. We appreciate the points you raised with this regard. The main point where we do not concur is regarding G1, as a BS5837 category is not required for a TPO. The 6 trees display good growth and leaf coverage, are not dead/dangerous, provide amenity and so in our opinion, entirely justify inclusion in this TPO. Indeed, to indicate that they might be removed adds expediency to the TPO.

iv) that the Order has inaccuracies in its drafting.

The Area designation was considered to be appropriate for the boundary trees as group or single designations would have included so many trees in the small linear areas that it would have been impossible to accurately locate them on the plan and would cause confusion in tree works applications. Once again, the BS5837 classifications are not completely relevant for a TPO as they do not specifically include trees of all sizes.

The above addresses the pertinent points of the objection and I conclude that the TPO, as amended should be confirmed. The TPO was confirmed with modifications on 30th July 2021.

Please find attached the confirmed TPO, for your records.

Yours sincerely

Chris Hannington

Chris Hannington
Tree and Landscape Team Manager

ublic: Information that can be seen and used by everyone inside and outside the Council.

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

Tree Preservation Order No. 1773/2021

Relating to trees to the east of Maidensfield, Winnersh, RG41

This order was confirmed by WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL with modifications on the ……THIRTIETH…… day of …JULY…… two thousand and twenty-one.

Modifications to the map to clarify A2 and A4, marked in red and black. Modifications to the schedule to clarify species in A1, A2, A3 and A4, marked in red and black.

Signed on behalf of The Wokingham Borough Council

Chris Hennington

… ……

Authorised by the Council to sign on that behalf

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Town and Country Planning
(Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

THE WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

(PARISH OF WINNERSH)

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER NO. 1773/2021

(Order made in accordance with
Section 198 of the Act)

Relating to trees to the east of Maidensfield, Winnersh, RG41

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (TREE PRESERVATION) (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2012

THE WOKINGHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER NO. 1773/2021

Regulation 3(1)

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Tree Preservation Order: 1773/2021

Wokingham Borough Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 make the following Order—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as Tree Preservation Order 1773/2021

Interpretation

2. - In this Order "the authority" means Wokingham Borough Council.

(2) In this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation so numbered in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012.

Effect

3. – (1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation orders: Forestry Commissioners) and, subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall—

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in the Schedule to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

4. In relation to any tree identified in the first column of the Schedule by the letter "C", being a tree to be planted pursuant to a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees), this Order takes effect as from the time when the tree is planted.

Dated this SEVENTEENTH day of FEBRUARY in the year two thousand and twenty one.

Signed on behalf of the Wokingham Borough Council

Chris Hannington

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign on that behalf

SCHEDULE

Specification of trees

Trees specified individually

(encircled in black on the map)

Reference on map	*Description*	*Situation*
	NONE	

Trees specified by reference to an area

(within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on map	*Description*	*Situation*
A1	~~Trees of all species~~ Maple (Acer spp), Ash (Fraxinus spp), Oak (Quercus spp), Willow (Salix spp) Hawthorn (Crataegus spp)	Located to the east of the boundary of Maidensfield.
A2	~~Trees of all species~~ Maple (Acer spp), Ash (Fraxinus spp), Oak (Quercus spp), Willow (Salix spp) Hawthorn (Crataegus spp)	Located to the south of the boundary with Grovelands Park and east of Maidensfield.
A3	Trees of all species Maple (Acer spp), Ash (Fraxinus spp), Oak (Quercus spp), Willow (Salix spp) Hawthorn (Crataegus spp) Hazel (Corylus spp) Elm (Ulmus spp)	Located to the ~~west~~ east of Wheatfield Primary School to approximately SU 79318 70652 and SU 79193 70767
A4	Trees of all species Maple (Acer spp), Ash (Fraxinus spp), Willow (Salix spp) Hawthorn (Crataegus spp) Hazel (Corylus spp) Elm (Ulmus spp) Cherry (Prunus spp)	Located to the east of the boundary of Eastbury Park

ublic: Information that can be seen and used by everyone inside and outside the Council.

Groups of trees

(within a broken black line on the map)

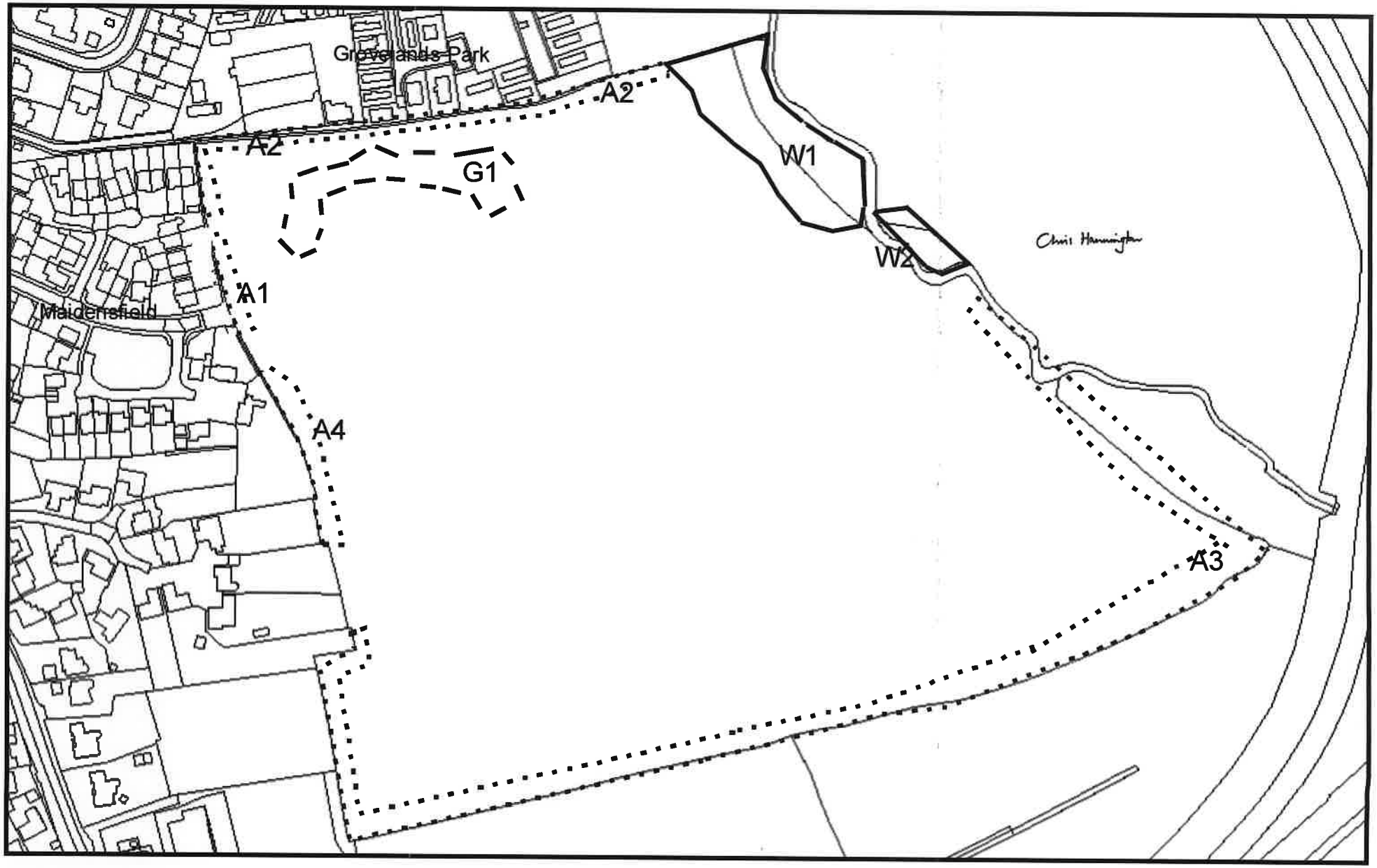
Reference on map	*Description*	*Situation*
G1	6 x Oaks (Quercus ssp)	Located to the south of the boundary with Grovelands Park. Approximate location SU 78897 70829

Woodlands

(within a continuous black line on the map)

Reference on map	*Description*	*Situation*
W1	Trees of all species	Located to the south of the boundary with Grovelands Park. Approximate location SU 79085 70849
W2	Trees of all species	Located to the south of the boundary with Grovelands Park. Approximate location SU 79167 70796

WOKINGHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL



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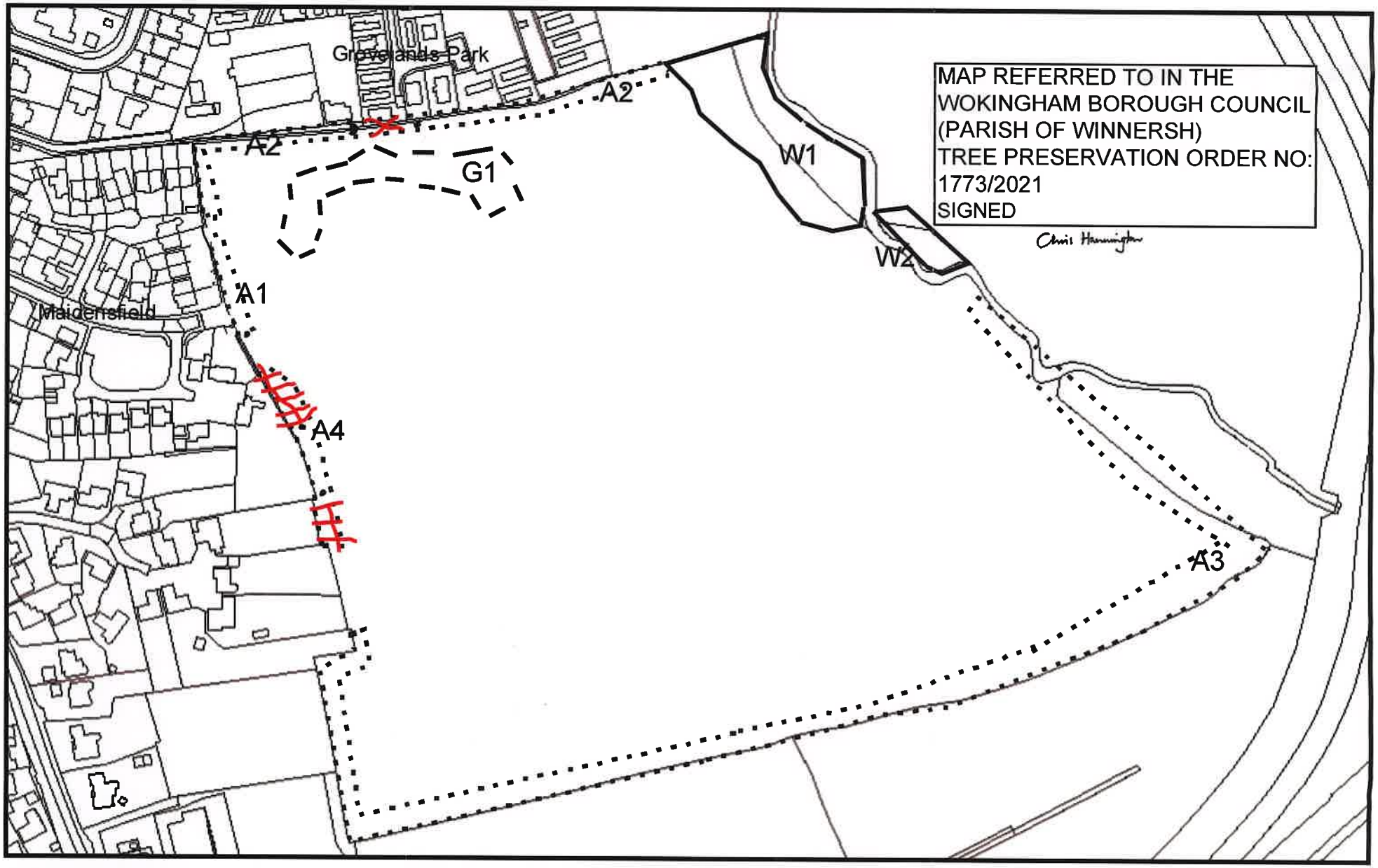
WOKINGHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL



Scale: 1:2,500
Date: 17/02/2021

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Appendix 4

Specialist Survey Method sheet and notes

Appendix 5

Tree Preservation Order