L017 Arborfield Trunk Main

Tree Survey Report

Morrison Water Services

Project number: 60738809

January 2025

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Quality information

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

AECOM has been instructed by Morrison Water Services (the Client) to carry out a Tree Survey to BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations (BS5837); to include trees with the potential to be affected by the proposed Arborfield trunk main upgrade.

The route of the proposed trunk main upgrade begins north of Barkham, on the junction of Bearwood Road and Highlands Avenue, continuing south along Bearwood Road. At the roundabout it continues west along Barkham Road and Langley Common Road (B3349), finishing at the turning to Oaklands Residential Park (this study area is hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

The study area includes land within the operating boundary of Wokingham Borough Council (WBC). This report identifies preliminary information in relation to the nature and level of constraints posed by existing trees adjacent to the Site and is intended to inform the development of any design proposals and working methodologies to ensure that potential impacts on significant trees are fully considered.

Thames Water are proposing to upgrade the clean water network serving the Arborfield area and install a 355mm pipe (including associated hydrants, valves, chambers and structures) along the route shown in Figure 1, below. The works involve the replacement of 1855m of the existing 9" trunk main along Bearwood Road and Barkham Road; replacement of 230m of the existing 3" distribution main along Langley Common Road; the installation of a new 395m section of trunk main along Langley Common Road associated connection works; and, decommissioning and abandonment works. These works are hereafter referred to collectively as the 'Proposed Development'.

The Proposed Development aims to meet the demands of residential growth in the Arborfield area, which is predicted to have a major impact on the existing clean water network. It is understood that these works are to be undertaken by the Client under permitted development.

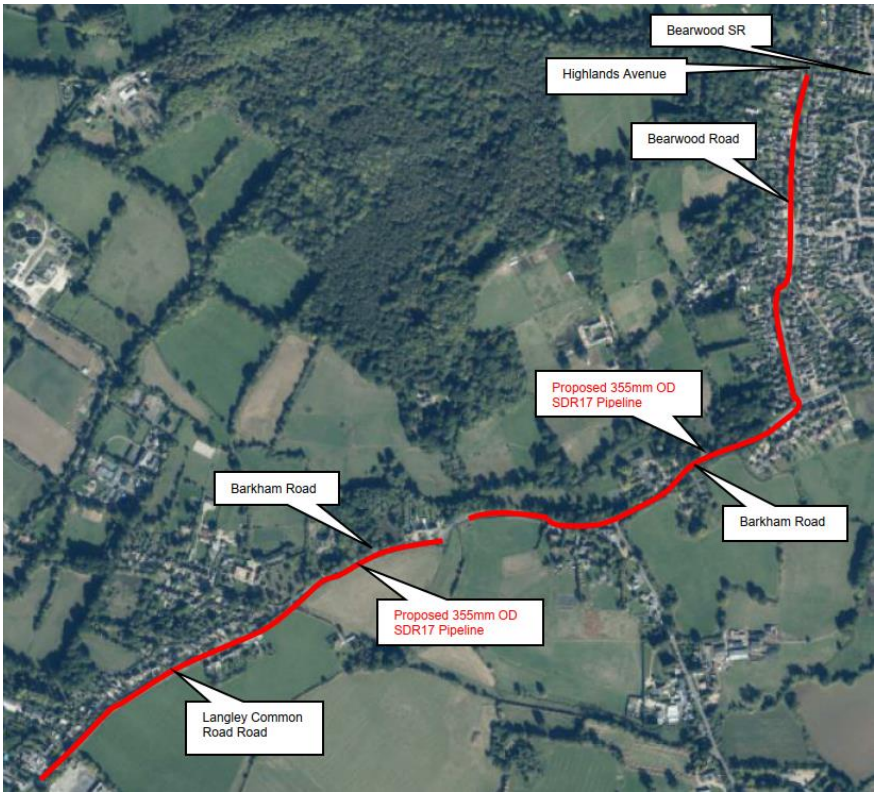

Figure 1: Indicative route of required works.

1.2 Trees and the Planning Process

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of Green Infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This encompasses a recognition of the importance of trees in relation to the management of air, soil and water quality along with other associated ecosystem services and climate change adaption. The NPPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity. Finally, it specifically identifies veteran and ancient trees and woodland as a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat.

Local Planning Authorities (LPA) in the UK have a statutory duty to consider both the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The potential impact of development on all trees (including those not protected by a Tree Preservation Order or other statutory designation) is therefore a material consideration.

'*BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837:2012)*' provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in this context and also explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.

BS5837:2012 recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This is then used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) showing the above and below ground constraints associated with trees. This drawing is used to inform the design process and to allow the retention of good quality trees where appropriate.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is then developed to identify the likely direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development, and a Tree Protection Plan is prepared to identify trees to be removed or retained and to illustrate how retained trees are to be protected. An Arboricultural Method Statement is often required as a condition of planning consent to detail how sensitive operations are to be achieved in proximity to retained trees. These elements are the minimum normally required for a planning application and are intended to ensure both a sustainable and harmonious relationship between trees and new development.

1.2.1 Local Policy Context

The local planning authority (WBC) have planning policies relating to trees and new development.

The WBC Core Strategy[1] (adopted January 2010) is the current policy in place for the borough. It contains policy which reference how trees and the wider environment are considered by the council in the development process; excerpts of these are included below.

"CP1 – Sustainable development

Planning permission will be granted for development proposals that:

1) Maintain or enhance the high quality of the environment;

2) Minimise the emission of pollutants into the wider environment;

3) Limit any adverse effects on water quality (including ground water);

4) Ensure the provision of adequate drainage;

5) Minimise the consumption and use of resources and provide for recycling;

6) Incorporate facilities for recycling of water and waste to help reduce per capita water consumption;

7) Avoid areas of best and most versatile agricultural land;

8) Avoid areas where pollution (including noise) may impact upon the amenity of future occupiers;

9) Avoid increasing (and where possible reduce) risks of or from all forms of flooding (including from groundwater);

10) Provide attractive, functional, accessible, safe, secure and adaptable schemes;

[1] Adopted Core Strategy | Wokingham Borough Council (wokingham.gov.uk)

11) Demonstrate how they support opportunities for reducing the need to travel, particularly by private car in line with CP6; and

12) Contribute towards the goal of reaching zero-carbon developments as soon as possible by:

a) Including appropriate on-site renewable energy features; and

b) Minimising energy and water consumption by measures including the use of appropriate layout and orientation, building form, design and construction, and design to take account of microclimate so as to minimise carbon dioxide emissions through giving careful consideration to how all aspects of development form."

"CP7 - Biodiversity

Sites designated as of importance for nature conservation at an international or national level will be conserved and enhanced and inappropriate development will be resisted. The degree of protection given will be appropriate to the status of the site in terms of its international or national importance.

Development:

A) Which may harm county designated sites (Local Wildlife Sites in Berkshire), whether directly or indirectly, or

B) Which may harm habitats or, species of principle importance in England for nature conservation, veteran trees or features of the landscape that are of major importance for wild flora and fauna (including wildlife and river corridors), whether directly or indirectly, or

C) That compromises the implementation of the national, regional, county and local biodiversity action plans will be only permitted if it has been clearly demonstrated that the need for the proposal outweighs the need to safeguard the nature conservation importance, that no alternative site that would result in less or no harm is available which will meet the need, and:

i) Mitigation measures can be put in place to prevent damaging impacts; or

ii) Appropriate compensation measures to offset the scale and kind of losses are provided."

WBC are also in the process of updating their local plan. The Local Plan Update: Proposed Submission Plan 2023 – 2040 (Regulation 19)[2] was published on 30th September 2024 and includes policy directly related to trees. The following section has been extracted from the document to detail how the council considers trees in relation to new development:

"Policy NE4: Trees, woodland, hedges and hedgerows

1. Development proposals should protect and incorporate existing trees, woodland, hedges and hedgerows and ensure they are well integrated within the public realm, in a suitably landscaped setting.

2. Development proposals should ensure the existing pattern of fields, hedges and hedgerows, woodland, trees, watercourses, water bodies, underlying topography and other landscape features are retained and that the design of the scheme is integrated into the landscape.

3. The design and layout of new development should:

a) Provide sufficient space to enable existing trees to thrive by maintaining adequate root protection areas and space for the trunk and branches to grow;

b) Ensure buildings are carefully sited to limit excessive shading to residential properties;

c) Provide appropriate buffer zones around woodlands, including semi-natural ancient woodlands, planted ancient woodland sites, orchards, hedgerows and individual trees;

d) Provide enhanced and additional tree and hedgerow planting wherever possible, but particularly where there are opportunities to restore or develop habitat and landscape links between woodlands and hedgerows and between these features and other landscape or habitat features such as river corridors;

[2] Local Plan Update: Proposed Submission Plan 2023 - 2040 | Wokingham Borough Council (wokingham.gov.uk)

e) Maximise opportunities for planting urban trees, shrubs and hedges within streets and greenspace to create rich urban landscapes; and

f) Proposals must also demonstrate sufficient rooting volume of soil, irrigation and drainage for trees to thrive in the long term.

4. Development proposals that are likely to affect trees, irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland, ancient or veteran trees), hedges or hedgerows either on-site or nearby, should:

a) Assess the health of all trees, woodland, hedges and hedgerows affected, describing and assessing their value and the potential impact of the development as part of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment submitted with a planning application;

b) Provide an appropriate Arboricultural Method Statement, including a Tree Constraints Plan and Tree and Woodland Protection Plan; and

c) Ensure all tree and hedge/hedgerow protection measures are in place prior to works commencing on site, commensurate with any pre-commencement planning conditions.

5. The loss, threat or damage to any tree, woodland, hedge or hedgerow of visual amenity, heritage or nature conservation value, will not be permitted unless all the following criteria are met:

a) The development proposal has been designed to avoid, reduce or minimise impact; and

b) Mitigation measures are incorporated as part of a development proposal, that provide equivalent character, visual amenity, heritage value, as well as habitat connectivity.

6. The natural capital of sites should be protected. Any trees, woodland, hedges or hedgerows that are damaged as a result of the construction process should be reported and replaced with indigenous tree species and native hedgerow species, by agreement with the council. The developer must bear all associated costs."

The WBC Tree Strategy[3] (adopted June 2023) outlines the councils plan for the management of trees within the borough which seeks to conserve and enhance their tree population/canopy cover. It also contains details on the council's tree replacement requirements, which has been summarised in Table 1, below. It is not clear if this replacement policy is applicable to new development on private land; therefore, any tree replacement requirements should be confirmed with WBC at the earliest possible stage.

Tree type / area	Replacement Requirement
Street Tree	1:1
Commemorative Tree	1:1
Parks and Gardens	2:1
Countryside sites	3:1
Broadleaf/mixed woodland	1100 stems per hectare with 3m spacing; or, 1600 stems per hectare with 2.5m spacing; and, 20% open ground (depending on biodiversity/ recreational aims and objectives.)

Table 1: Summary of replacement requirements for trees removed on council owned land.

[3] Tree Strategy | Wokingham Borough Council (wokingham.gov.uk)

1.3 Methodology

No topographical plan was provided showing accurate tree positions at the time of the survey and therefore all surveyed trees have been plotted indicatively, with reference to OS mapping (ref: L017-IL-XX-200-M2-CE-0001), site features and publicly available aerial photography. All positions for these trees must be considered to be indicative only and the relative distances of features must be measured out on the Site as required.

The survey was otherwise conducted in accordance with the requirements of *BS5837:2012.*

The initial fieldwork was undertaken between 13th January 2025 and 15th January 2025, during which dimensional data and observational information were collected. A diameter tape measure was used to measure stem diameters where feasible.

The fieldwork informing this report has comprised a preliminary, non-intrusive, visual survey undertaken from ground level with the specific intention of evaluating the quality and benefits of trees on the Site.

Where further inspection is deemed appropriate to ascertain the condition of the tree or other arboreal features, this has been identified within the preliminary management recommendations. Average dimensions or dimensional ranges have occasionally been used, where appropriate, to best describe features.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the notional extent of what is considered to be the key rooting area for tree health and function. This is generally depicted as a circle but can be amended to a polygon with an equivalent area in accordance with Section 4.6.2 of BS5837 where the RPA is likely to have developed asymmetrically. The RPA of all surveyed trees is depicted as a circle and no RPAs have been amended, with the exception to T102, T109 and T134, which were identified as veteran/ancient during the walkover tree survey.

The RPAs of veteran and ancient trees have been extended to 15 times their stem diameter (at 1.5m) or 5m beyond the edge of their canopy (whatever is greatest) and is shown on the TCP, as per standing advice from the Forestry Commission and Natural England (2022)[4].

A TCP showing the position of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them is included as Appendix A of this report, which corresponds with the Tree Survey Schedule presented in Appendix B.

The tree categorisation process recommended by BS5837:2012 is summarised in the table below and corresponds with the tree canopy outline shown on the TCP (Appendix A) and the information in the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix B).

Table 2: BS5837:2012 Tree Categorisation process

Category	Definition
A	High quality, minimum of 40+ years remaining contribution
B	Moderate quality, minimum of 20+ years remaining contribution
C	Low quality, minimum of 10+ years remaining contribution
U	Unsuitable for retention, <10 years remaining contribution
1	Arboricultural value
2	Landscape value
3	Conservation or cultural value

[4] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions

2. General Arboricultural Principles

2.1 General Principles

Trees are dynamic living organisms which provide essential benefits to society and the wider environment. Any proposed development with the potential to impact on trees must take into consideration the value of trees on site; the impact of any proposed activity along with any potential future conflicts on the site. Suitable measures to safeguard retained trees or mitigate the loss of trees (to be removed) will need to be fully considered and may be subject to a condition of planning consent.

Tree branches and roots frequently grow across site boundaries and off-site trees can pose a significant constraint and should be carefully considered when assessing the developable space within a site.

2.2 Below Ground Constraints

Below ground tree roots and the soil environment in which they grow need to be protected if the tree is to be retained. Trees grow in association with fungi and other soil organisms which are of key importance to tree health. Roots are essential for anchorage, the uptake of water and nutrients, and the storage of energy (carbohydrates) for the future growth and function of the tree.

Roots can be damaged by physical severance or wounding (e.g. following excavation of the soil) which can lead to the development of decay and a decline in vitality and/or instability. Raising the soil level can bury tree roots at a depth where suitable conditions for growth are less available. Toxic materials discharged into the soil (such as cement-based aggregates, fuel and chemicals) can lead to root death and dysfunction. Soils can be compacted to levels inhospitable to tree growth with even a single pass of machinery, regular pedestrian traffic or the storage of plant and materials. Relieving compaction can be problematic and may require costly remedial works. Changes in drainage/water levels can also have significant long-term impacts for tree health.

The effects of these incursions may take many years to manifest, with a resulting decline in amenity value and potentially the death or failure of the tree. It should be noted that older trees are particularly sensitive to damage and changes in conditions.

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a notional area considered to be the minimum zone that must be protected to avoid any adverse impacts on retained trees. This area is deemed to be particularly important for tree stability, growth, function and health. However, roots may extend far greater distances, with the distribution of the root system relating directly to the availability of suitable conditions for growth (namely oxygen, water and nutrients). It is generally accepted that tree roots are predominantly located in the upper 1000mm of soil; however, roots may develop at deeper levels where conditions allow.

RPAs are calculated as per BS5837: 2012 Annexe C, D and Section 4.6 in the BS 5837 2012 Document.

The RPA of the existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities. The RPAs of significant trees on the Site are shown on the TCP (Appendix A).

The default position must be that all development, including any associated services will occur outside the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is unavoidable, it may be appropriate to use special measures to install structures, services or surfacing within RPAs which allow the protection of roots and soil structure which are essential for tree growth and keep any incursion to a minimum.

Further steps to improve or increase the useable rooting area available to the tree may also be required.

2.3 Soils

On shrinkable clay soil, tree growth can lead to the differential movement of structures as moisture is removed from the soil during the growing season. Soils must be carefully assessed, and any foundations must be installed following the recommendations of National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards Chapter *4.2: Building Near Trees (2025)* to avoid potential future damage. Where trees which predate existing structures are to be removed, this can result in heave as the soils are re-wet.

The advice of a suitably qualified engineer must be obtained to inform any potential issue of heave. Specific advice in relation to this issue is beyond the scope of this report.

2.4 Above Ground Constraints

Tree stems and branches can restrict available space on the Site. Damage or wounding (including excessive pruning) can significantly reduce the amenity contribution of the tree and may lead to the development of dysfunction and decay, with significant long-term implications for tree health. The future impact of existing trees should be carefully considered, including individual species characteristics (such as potential future size, fruit fall, shade etc.) and how the tree will interact with any proposed development and future land use. Annual tree growth can lead to direct damage if stems/branches (or roots) come into physical contact with structures and this must also be taken into consideration.

2.5 Trees and Risk in the Context of Development

Tree owners/managers have a legal duty to prevent foreseeable harm. It is generally accepted that this duty can be fulfilled by undertaking proactive inspections of significant trees to identify obvious defects and by taking appropriate remedial action or gaining further advice as appropriate.

AECOM can provide surveys and advice in relation to tree risk management if required. Further guidance is available from the National Tree Safety Group[5].

The tree survey carried out as the basis of this report is primarily for planning purposes, focusing on the quality and benefits of the trees and is not specifically designed to assess the safety of trees on Site. However, when obvious issues have been identified recommendations have been included in the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix B).

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) states that developers and contractors have responsibilities for health and safety as a result of their actions. Should trees be left in an unstable or hazardous condition the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) could seek to prosecute those responsible along with the potential for further Civil claims for damages.

2.6 Trees and Wildlife

Full consideration must be given to the presence of species protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981 - as amended), the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017), in particular the presence of bats and nesting birds. It is recommended that wherever possible, significant tree/hedge works take place outside of the typical bird nesting season of March to September. The advice of a suitably qualified Ecologist is recommended in relation to any potential impacts on protected species.

2.7 Tree Works

Any tree surgery recommendations contained within this report are to be undertaken in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree work – Recommendations (BS3998) by suitably qualified and insured contractors. Significant pruning works are best undertaken when trees are dormant or outside periods of high functional activity to reduce the overall impact on energy available to the tree for growth and processes. In general, the optimum period for works is between November to February and July to August (subject to the presence of protected species) when the tree is less active and better placed to respond to wounding and a reduction in leaf area.

[5] National Tree Safety Group (NTSG),2011. Common sense risk management of trees. Forestry Commission.

3. Field Work Observations

3.1 The Site

The Site is located on public highway within the Barkham and Arborfield Green area. It begins on Bearwood Road at the junction with Highlands Avenue, and continues south to the junction with Barkham Road, before continuing west along Barkham Road and Langley Common Road (B3349) until the junction with Oaklands Residential Park.

The Site is bordered predominantly by residential gardens along Bearwood Road; along Barkham Road and Langley Common Road the Site is bordered by a mixture of arable fields, woodland areas and residential gardens.

3.2 The Trees

The tree survey identified 285 tree features within or immediately adjacent to the Site and these comprised of 164 individual trees, 35 tree groups, 82 hedges and four woodlands.

The trees on the Site predominantly comprise of third party residential garden trees and trees bordering roadside verges. The individual trees on the Site are predominantly mature, with semi-mature trees being the second most frequently identified (Figure 2). The trees on Site are predominantly in good condition.

The species of individually surveyed trees on the Site has been summarised in Figure 3 and shows that common oak *(Quercus robur)* forms over half of the individually surveyed trees. Due to relatively poor species diversity (and the associated risks of species specific pests and diseases such as acute and chronic oak decline and oak processionary moth) the Site is therefore at risk from a loss of canopy cover. It is generally accepted that a single species should form no more than 10% of an urban forest population, due to the potential risk to canopy cover should that species be lost (due to climate change, pests and diseases etc). The development proposals therefore represent a significant opportunity to increase the tree species diversity on the Site through new and replacement planting. A list of the tree species identified on the Site has been included as Table 3.

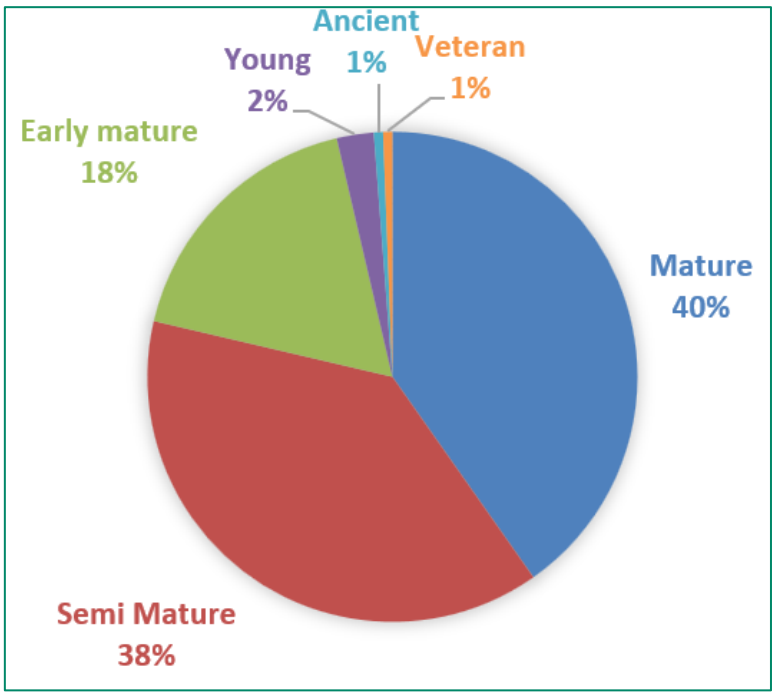

Figure 2: Summary of life stage for individual trees.

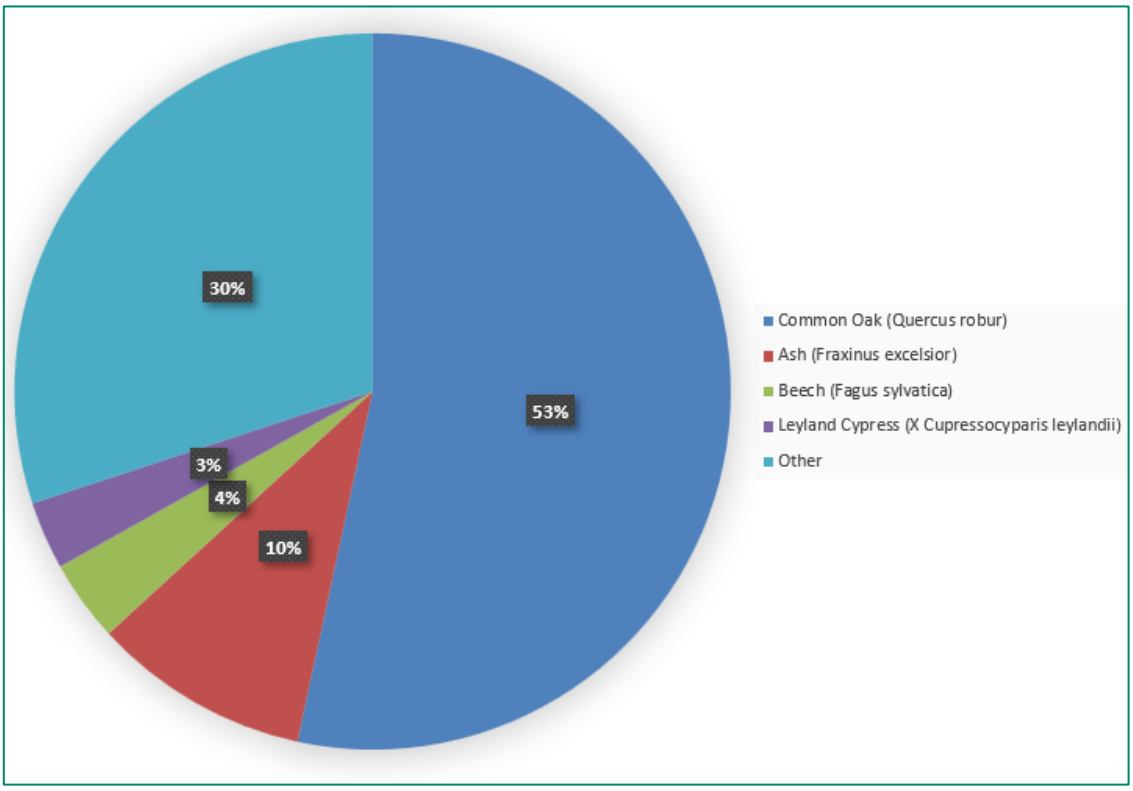

Figure 3: Summary of individual tree species.

Species Common Name (*Scientific name*)	Species Common Name (*Scientific name*)
Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*
Atlantic Cedar *(Blue) (Cedrus libani atlantica`Glauca´)*	Indian Bean Tree *(Catalpa bignonioides)*
Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Leyland Cypress *(X Cupressocyparis leylandii)*
Cherry Laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)*	Magnolia *(Magnolia sp)*
Cider Gum *(Eucalyptus gunnii)*	Maple *(Acer sp)*
Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides)*
Common Walnut *(Juglans regia)*	Norway Spruce *(Picea abies)*
Crack Willow *(Salix fragilis)*	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*
Cypress *(Chamaecyparis sp)*	Scots Pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*
Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	Silver Birch *(Betula pendula)*
Elm *(Ulmus sp)*	Sweet Chestnut *(Castanea sativa)*
False acacia *(Robinia pseudoacacia)*	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*
Field Maple *(Acer campestre)*	Weeping Willow *(Salix X chrysocoma)*
Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	Wild Cherry *(Prunus avium)*
Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	Willow *(Salix sp)*

Table 3: Species identified on the Site.

The most significant trees recorded in the survey are trees T102, T109 and T134.

T102 and T134 were identified as being ancient due to presenting discernible ancient characteristics, such as a large stem diameter for the species (commensurate with published girth values for the species), and for T102,

crown architecture and veteran features associated with the ancient life stage (crown retrenchment, extensive decay and previously failed major stems).

T109 was identified as veteran due to displaying discernible characteristics including stem decay, large sections of deadwood and previous large limb failures.

These trees are considered to form irreplaceable habitat features and are given a very high priority in the planning process.

In addition trees T8, T14, T17, T64, T69, T81, T93, T94, T95, T98, T100, T111, T123, T125, T127, T130, T132, T165, T173, T178, T194, T221, T228, T248, T249, W255, T257, T258, T259, T260, T262, T267, T272, T276, T279, T282, T284 and T285 have all been recorded as high quality (Category A) and are considered to provide significant landscape and amenity value to the wider area.

There were ten tree features (including seven individual trees T66, T68, T88, T92, T108, T222, T241 and three stumps) recorded as very low quality (Category U) and are considered unsuitable for long term retention. It is recommended that all preliminary tree work recommendations are undertaken within the recommended timescales which are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule included as Appendix B of this report. Furthermore, T88 was anonymously reported to WBC on 17th January 2025 due to its poor condition, being considered highly likely to fail, and proximity to the highway.

A number of tree features are positioned within third party land and therefore prior written consent from the tree owner must be obtained prior to any tree works that are not permitted under established rights in 'common law' or other statutory powers (the consent of the tree owner does not override any other statutory designation which may apply).

Site photography can be found at Appendix C located to the rear of this report.

3.3 Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

3.3.1 Statutory Designations

AECOM checked the WBC interactive map[6] for the presence of Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and Conservation area (CA) designations on 17th January 2025, and several TPO designations were identified that could include trees within or immediately adjacent to the Site. The findings are presented in Table 4, below and are also shown on the TCP (Appendix A).

TPO Reference	Surveyed Trees Likely to Correlate with Designation
TPO-1841-2022 (T1)	T226
TPO-1899-2022 (T3)	T219
TPO-1899-2022 (T2)	T218
TPO-0765-1995 (W1)	W131, T134, T136, T138, T139, T142
TPO-0766-1995 (G4)	T124, T125
TPO-0766-1995 (G3)	T121
TPO-1585-2017 (T2)	T111
TPO-1585-2017 (T3)	T109
TPO-1585-2017 (T4)	T106
TPO-1585-2017 (T5)	T102

[6] Protected Tree Map | Wokingham Borough Council (arcgis.com)

TPO Reference	Surveyed Trees Likely to Correlate with Designation
TPO-1585-2017 (T6)	T100
TPO-1585-2017 (T7)	T98
TPO-1585-2017 (T8)	Unable to confirm* – considered likely to apply to an oak tree within W91
TPO-1585-2017 (T9)	Unable to confirm* – considered likely to apply to T94
TPO-1597-2017 (W1)	W71, T73, T74, T75, T77, T78, T79, T81
TPO-1490-2014 (T22)	Unable to confirm – considered to have been removed
TPO-1490-2014 (T23)	T8
*Due to potential inaccuracies with online mapping, may no longer be present, or lack of visibility whilst on-site.	

Table 4: Summary of TPO designations.

AECOM checked Magic Map[7] on 17th January 2025 for the presence of any Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and none were found that include trees on or directly adjacent to the Site. No other statutory designations relating to trees were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

A felling licence may be required by the Forestry Commission (Forestry England) to fell more than $5m^3$ in any calendar quarter (subject to relevant exceptions including trees in gardens, designated public open spaces or churchyards).

Full planning consent or 'necessary' work undertaken by a statutory undertaker with permitted development rights is an exemption from the need to apply for consent for works to trees protected by a TPO, the need to give notice of the intention to undertake works within a CA and the need to apply for a Felling Licence with the Forestry Commission (to fell more than $5m^3$ per calendar quarter). Prior to any tree works the status of trees to be removed or pruned (including roots) must be verified with WBC and the Forestry Commission as appropriate. It is good practice to consult with the LPA in advance of any works to protected trees even where an exemption applies.

3.3.2 Non Statutory Designations

Following the review of Magic Map on 17th January 2025, there are a number of areas within and adjacent to the Site designated as Deciduous Woodland and Traditional Orchards within the Priority Habitat Inventory, and areas designated as Wood Pasture and Parkland as part of the provisional wood-pasture and parkland inventory. These are non-statutory designations which have the potential to be a material consideration in the planning process.

Where wood pasture is *ancient* and parkland is *historic*, these can be considered to be forms of ancient woodland and would therefore be treated as an irreplaceable habitat which is given a very high priority in the planning process. Such features should be given an equivalent buffer to ancient woodland (15m) wherein no works take place (in accordance with standing advice from Natural England). The status of Wood Pasture and Parkland priority habitat should be confirmed with a heritage consultant. Magic Map includes new data for some areas of the UK which shows ancient wood pasture, however, this is not yet available for the project study area. It should be noted that the Site is likely beyond 15m from such designated areas, and therefore is considered unlikely to form a significant constraint to the Proposed Development.

The Woodland Trust' Ancient Tree Inventory[8] (ATI) was also checked on 17th January 2025, and there were several recorded veteran and notable trees adjacent to the Site. However, the ATI is populated with volunteer entries (which are reviewed by the Woodland Trust's team of verifiers) and is therefore not considered a complete record. Furthermore, two trees were identified as ancient (T102 and T134) and one tree was identified as veteran (T109) during the walkover tree survey.

Veteran and ancient trees are considered to be irreplaceable habitat which is afforded a high priority in the planning process. Damage or loss of veteran or ancient trees should not be permitted unless there are *'wholly exceptional*

[7] https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx
[8] ATI | Woodland Trust (woodlandtrust.org.uk)

circumstances' and '*a suitable compensation strategy exists*' in accordance with the NPPF (2024). A summary of ATI tree entries has been included below as Table 5.

ATI tree records which did not correlate with AECOM surveyed trees, have been plotted indicatively on the TCP with reference to the grid reference and stem girth presented within the relevant ATI record (the stem girth was converted to diameter, which was used to calculate an indicative RPA). ATI notable and veteran trees are shown on the TCP with a 'star' marker, with exception to T102 and T109, where the AECOM veteran/ancient marker has been used by default. Where ATI veteran trees have been identified by AECOM as mature (i.e. not veteran) this has been justified with reference to the relevant ATI record, and findings from the tree survey.

No other tree related non-statutory designations were identified within or immediately adjacent to the Site.

ATI Classification (Species) - Reference	AECOM Tree ID/Location Notes	AECOM Age Class/Status and Justification
Veteran (oak) – 165308*	Unable to confirm – no surveyed tree in vicinity that correlates with ATI tree.	n/a
Veteran (apple) – 165668*	Unable to confirm – likely within G57 and not visible from public access.	n/a
Notable (cherry) - 165669	G57 – limited visibility from public access.	Semi-mature to early mature
Notable (cherry) - 165670	G57 - limited visibility from public access.	Semi-mature to early mature
Veteran (oak) - 165271	T111	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165272	T109	Veteran
Veteran (ash) - 165273	T106	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165274	T102	Ancient
Veteran (oak) - 165275	T100	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) – 165276*	Unable to confirm – likely within W91	n/a
Notable (oak) - 65874	T94	Mature
Veteran (sycamore) - 164776	T88	Mature (considered unsuitable for long term retention, Category U).
Veteran (hawthorn) – 164906*	Unable to confirm – not visible at time of survey	n/a
Veteran (ash) – 166351*	Unable to confirm - no surveyed tree in vicinity that correlates with ATI tree	n/a

ATI Classification (Species) - Reference	AECOM Tree ID/Location Notes	AECOM Age Class/Status and Justification
Veteran (oak) - 218161	T123	Mature (not considered veteran; lack of associated characteristics identified).
Notable (oak)	T127	Mature
Notable (oak) - 218027	T132	Mature
Veteran (oak) - 165278	T158	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165277	T161	Mature (not considered veteran; lack of associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165596	T166	Mature (not considered veteran; lack of associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165280	T210	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165503	T213	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165505	T221	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165281	T226	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) - 165282	T229 – previously removed, is now a stump	Mature (stump)
Veteran (oak) – 165504*	Unable to confirm – in proximity to T239 (young oak). Considered likely to have been previously removed; no other trees in vicinity that correlate with this ATI record.	n/a
Veteran (oak) – 165506*	Unable to confirm - in proximity to T248 (oak). No other trees in vicinity that correlate with this ATI record.	n/a
Veteran (oak) – 165979	Considered likely to correlate with T259	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified – typical deadwood for species).
Veteran (oak) – 165977*, 165978,	Within W255 – no access within woodland.	Young to mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified – typical deadwood for species).

ATI Classification (Species) - Reference	AECOM Tree ID/Location Notes	AECOM Age Class/Status and Justification
Veteran (birch) – 165956*	Within W255 – no access within woodland.	Young to mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified – typical deadwood for species).
Veteran (oak) – 165959	T284	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified – typical deadwood for species).
Veteran (oak) – 165961	T285	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) – 165508	T260	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified).
Veteran (oak) – 165507	T267	Mature (not considered veteran; no associated characteristics identified – typical deadwood for species).

*Denotes an ATI tree which has been indicatively plotted on the TCP (Appendix A) with reference to data available on the ATI (such as stem girth and grid reference).

Table 5: Summary of ATI veteran and notable tree entries.

4. The Proposed Development

4.1 Replacement of the 9” Trunk Main and 3” Distribution Main

The existing 1855m section of 9” trunk main will be replaced with a new 335mm pipe, and associated connection works. The 9” trunk main section begins on Bearwood Road at the junction with Highlands Avenue, and continues south to the junction with Barkham Road, before continuing west along Barkham Road until approximately 15m east of the junction with School Road. The 3” distribution main then continues from this point west along Langley Common Road to outside 18 Langley Common Road. These sections would be installed predominantly within the hardstanding of the existing road network and adjacent pedestrian footpaths, utilising the existing pipe route (wherever feasible), with the exception being the 130m section over Barkham Bridge, where it will tie in with existing (previously upgraded) piping.

4.2 Installation of a new Trunk Main

The new section of trunk main would be approximately 395m in length and comprise a 355mm pipe and associated connection works. It would continue from, and connect to, the replacement pipe (from outside 18 Langley Common Road) and extend west for 395m, until the junction with Oaklands Residential Park. It is understood that this section of the Proposed Development would be installed within the hardstanding of the existing road network and adjacent pedestrian footpaths.

For both the replacement section and the new section of pipe, construction would comprise open cut methods of excavation. The exact dimensions of the trenching is not fully understood at this stage but are considered likely to be up to 3m wide and up to 3m in depth within areas of hardstanding. The detailed design stage may present an opportunity to utilise minimum dimensions wherever feasible within the RPA of retained trees.

4.3 Associated Works

The Proposed Development will require at least ten connections to the existing clean water network, and the replacement of at least eight fire hydrants (TBC at detailed design stage). The design of the new pipeline will also incorporate the installation of washout hydrants and air valves where required (TBC at detailed design stage).

The Proposed Development will also require the decommissioning of 1855m of 9” cast iron main and 230m of 3” cast iron main, in accordance with ‘Thames Water Asset Standard AM-DES-CIV-C02-SEC1’

5. Tree Related Constraints and Opportunities

The TCP (Appendix A) shows the area of constraints associated with the trees on the Site. As identified within the drawing key, the green shaded area shows the extent of tree canopies, the canopy outline colour indicates the quality category of the tree and the dashed black line is indicative of the RPA, which is the nominal area of tree roots which are generally considered essential to tree health and function. Roots are likely to extend outside of this point but beyond the RPA extent tree roots are not considered a significant constraint.

The default position is generally that all new features and associated works be located outside of areas where trees are to be retained.

5.1 Tree Categorisations as per BS5837:2012

The trees on the Site have been assigned to a quality category as per BS5837:2012, which relates to their arboricultural, landscape and cultural/conservation value.

Category C trees are shown by a grey canopy outline on the TCP (Appendix A). This means they are of relatively low quality and would not normally be considered a significant constraint to future development. However, these trees may still provide some useful value and should be considered for retention where they do not pose a significant constraint to the proposed development.

Category B trees (blue canopy outline) are described as being of moderate quality and it is generally desirable to retain trees of this standard and incorporate them within the proposed development wherever feasible.

Category A trees (green canopy outline) are classified as being of high quality and trees of this nature should be retained and incorporated into the design of the proposed development due to the high level of benefits they provide.

Category U trees (red canopy outline) are trees with less than ten years of reasonable useful life expectancy or those in such poor condition that they should be removed, regardless of any development activity. Trees of this nature represent no constraint to development.

The table below summarises the number of trees in each category recorded within or adjacent to the Site.

Table 6: Summary of trees in each quality category.

Quality Category	A	B	C	U
Number of individual trees	40	95	19	10
Number of tree groups	-	16	19	-
Number of hedges	-	5	77	-
Number of woodlands	1	3	-	-

5.2 Considerations

In general terms, lower quality trees can often be straightforwardly removed to facilitate development where their loss can be mitigated with replacement tree planting or where no replacement planting is necessary. This is likely

to apply to Category C and Category U trees and hedgerows where there are no other constraints in place (e.g. ecological or heritage).

The default position must be that higher quality trees (Category A and B) be retained and protected, however in some cases it may also be feasible to remove trees of this quality where there is no reasonable alternative and where the benefit of the development outweighs the impact of the loss of the tree/s. Should this be required, pre application discussions with WBC are recommended to manage the risk of refused consent. Loss or detrimental impacts are highly unlikely to be acceptable where they affect ancient woodland (including ancient wood pasture/historic parkland) and/or ancient and veteran trees.

A number of tree features are positioned within third party land and therefore prior written consent from the tree owner must be obtained prior to any tree works that are not permitted under established rights in 'common law' or permitted development by a statutory undertaker or equivalent. The LPA should be consulted in relation to any works to trees subject to statutory protection such as TPOs.

5.2.1 New and Existing Services

New services or the diversion or removal of existing services must be carefully considered. In general, all new services should be routed outside of the RPA of retained trees. Where this is unavoidable alternative methodologies such as the use of directional drilling or equivalent trenchless techniques can facilitate service installation beneath tree root systems (likely to be at least 1m+ dependent on ground conditions and tree species affected). Where directional drilling or equivalent isn't feasible excavations should be carried out by hand or compressed air within an RPA (located as far from the stem of the tree as possible) and supervised by an arboriculturist unless otherwise agreed as not required.

Heavily engineered surfaces such as adopted roads typically will prohibit root development within the build-up of the road itself, however, roots may be present below this zone where suitable conditions for growth and function are available. Roots will also likely take advantage of disturbed ground associated with previous utility installation works. The closer a trees stem to the hard surface and the larger the tree the greater likelihood of significant roots below the road surface.

Below less heavily engineered surfaces such as footways and on unsurfaced ground such as verges tree roots are highly likely to be encountered within RPAs.

Pipe alignments within existing hard surfacing should therefore be positioned as far from the stems of retained trees as possible (within carriageways this should be as close to the centre of the road as possible).

New utilities and any working space requirements should avoid the RPA of veteran trees and the minimum 15m buffer zones associated with all forms of ancient woodland.

Existing services can be winched out from a manhole/chamber located outside of an RPA and redundant pipework can be decommissioned using pipe bursting techniques to avoid excavation which could damage roots.

Where significant roots cannot be avoided, remedial tree works or tree removal may be required and will require the consent of the tree owner (and potentially the approval of WBC). In addition, an Arboricultural Method Statement may be required which would provide further detail on methods of, and the procedure for, protecting trees and tree roots when removing and installing pipelines/services. In general, all works within the RPA of retained trees should be supervised by an arboriculturist.

5.3 The Future Impact of Trees

The future impact of trees on the Site must be considered in relation to any development proposals. Trees and groups to be retained must be afforded suitable space to ensure they remain viable in the long term. Trees which are currently not fully grown will increase in size and this must be considered in conjunction with the Proposed Development and future use of the Site. Any new utility infrastructure to be installed within or close to the RPA of retained trees should be constructed to resist any direct or indirect impact from tree roots.

5.4 Tree Protection

Trees to be retained in close proximity to areas of development activity, including areas for new surfacing, services, work site compounds and storage will need to be protected to ensure they are not damaged. This is generally achieved with the use of robust, immovable temporary tree protection fencing, to prevent access within the RPA or

canopy spread of trees. Where access is unavoidable, alternative protection arrangements such as ground protection (sufficient to protect the structure of the soil from compaction), and/or access facilitation pruning (to ensure a reasonable clearance for operations is provided) may be required. The advice of an arboriculturist should be sought to inform this assessment.

5.5 Tree Planting

Where trees are to be removed due to a conflict with the proposed design, mitigation planting is likely to be required in accordance with WBC policy and to ensure a continuity of tree cover for the Site and to address any negative impact on local amenity and landscape character. Consideration should be given to the reasonable provision of space for new tree planting to off-set any necessary tree loss. Tree replacement requirements should be confirmed with WBC at the earliest possible stage, as discussed in Section 1.2.1.

Soil structure in areas for new planting will need to be maintained and may require protection during operation of the Proposed Development to ensure reasonable conditions for future tree growth are available.

New planting should consider the existing species mix present on site in relation to both arboricultural and ecological considerations. New planting also offers an opportunity to increase the species and age class diversity for a given area which can boost the resilience of the local tree stock in relation to pests, disease and climate change as well as providing a greater range of amenity and other benefits.

New trees should be planted in accordance with the guidance set out in BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations (BS8545) and with the minimum distances from new structures, services and surfacing set out in Table A.1 of BS5837. AECOM's arboriculturists can provide further advice in relation to this issue if required.

6. Summary and Conclusion

The tree survey identified 285 tree features within or immediately adjacent to the Site and these comprised of 164 individual trees, 35 tree groups, 82 hedges and four woodlands.

The trees on the Site predominantly comprise of third party residential garden trees and trees bordering roadside verges. The individual trees on the Site are predominantly mature, with semi-mature trees being the second most frequently identified. The trees are predominantly in good condition.

The most significant trees recorded in the survey are trees T102 and T134 (ancient), and T109 (veteran) due to displaying discernible characteristics.

Areas of wood pasture and parkland (if found to be ancient and historic) along with veteran and ancient trees are highly valuable and considered to be irreplaceable habitat in the NPPF. Therefore it is recommended that all development works are designed away from these areas and any buffer zones that may apply. Loss of or detrimental impact to ancient wood pasture and historic parkland and/or veteran and ancient trees will be grounds for the refusal of planning permission (in standard planning applications) unless there are “wholly exceptional reasons” and “a suitable compensation strategy exists”.

A number of tree features are positioned within third party land and therefore prior written consent from the tree owner must be obtained prior to any tree works that are not permitted under established ‘common law’ or Permitted Development by a statutory undertaker or equivalent. The LPA should be consulted in relation to any works to trees subject to statutory protection such as TPOs.

All moderate and high value trees should be afforded full protection where possible. If the potential removal of higher value trees (Category A and B) is unavoidable, this should be discussed in advance with WBC. However, the default position must be that trees of this quality are to be retained and protected where possible.

In general, all new services should be routed outside of RPAs. Where this is not possible, directional drilling, or equivalent trenchless techniques are preferable to limit the potential impact on trees. Where directional drilling is not tenable, hand excavation carried out under the supervision of a qualified arboriculturist, may be an appropriate solution where significant roots can be avoided. Significant roots are less likely to be present below heavily engineered surfaces such as carriageways, and the risk of encountering significant roots decreases as the distance from the stem of the tree increases.

Where existing utilities are redundant, they should be cut off and left in situ if possible. Where existing services need to be removed this should be achieved through the utilization of pipe-bursting techniques, or for cabling, be extracted via a winching method where the winch is to be located outside of the RPA, in a manhole or chamber, thereby avoiding any excavation of the tree roots.

Lower quality trees (Category C and U) are not likely to be significant constraint to development where they can be satisfactorily replaced with new tree planting and therefore some sections of lower quality tree cover may be feasible to remove.

As the design progresses, it is recommended that the advice of an arboriculturist is sought to inform this process, particularly in relation to new features in close proximity to trees. In general, works within the RPA of retained trees must be supervised by an arboriculturist.

Draft layouts should be overlaid onto the TCP to allow an assessment of the impact of the proposed development, including the identification of any trees which are to be removed.

7. References

British Standards Institution (BSI), BS5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI.

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Wokingham Borough Council, (2023). Tree Strategy.

Appendix A Tree Constraints Plan

Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW

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0 60 120 180 240 300 360M

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GENERAL NOTES

1. TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
2. TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON ORDNANCE SURVEY DATA, AERIAL IMAGERY, AND GPS CO-ORDINATES FROM ON SITE WALKOVER.
3. * INDICATES A TREE / GROUP WHOSE POSITION IS APPROXIMATE AS BASED UPON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY AND ON SITE OBSERVATIONS.
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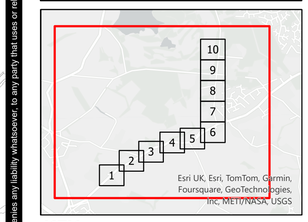

KEY

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- ANCIENT WOODLAND PASTURE
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ISSUE/REVISION

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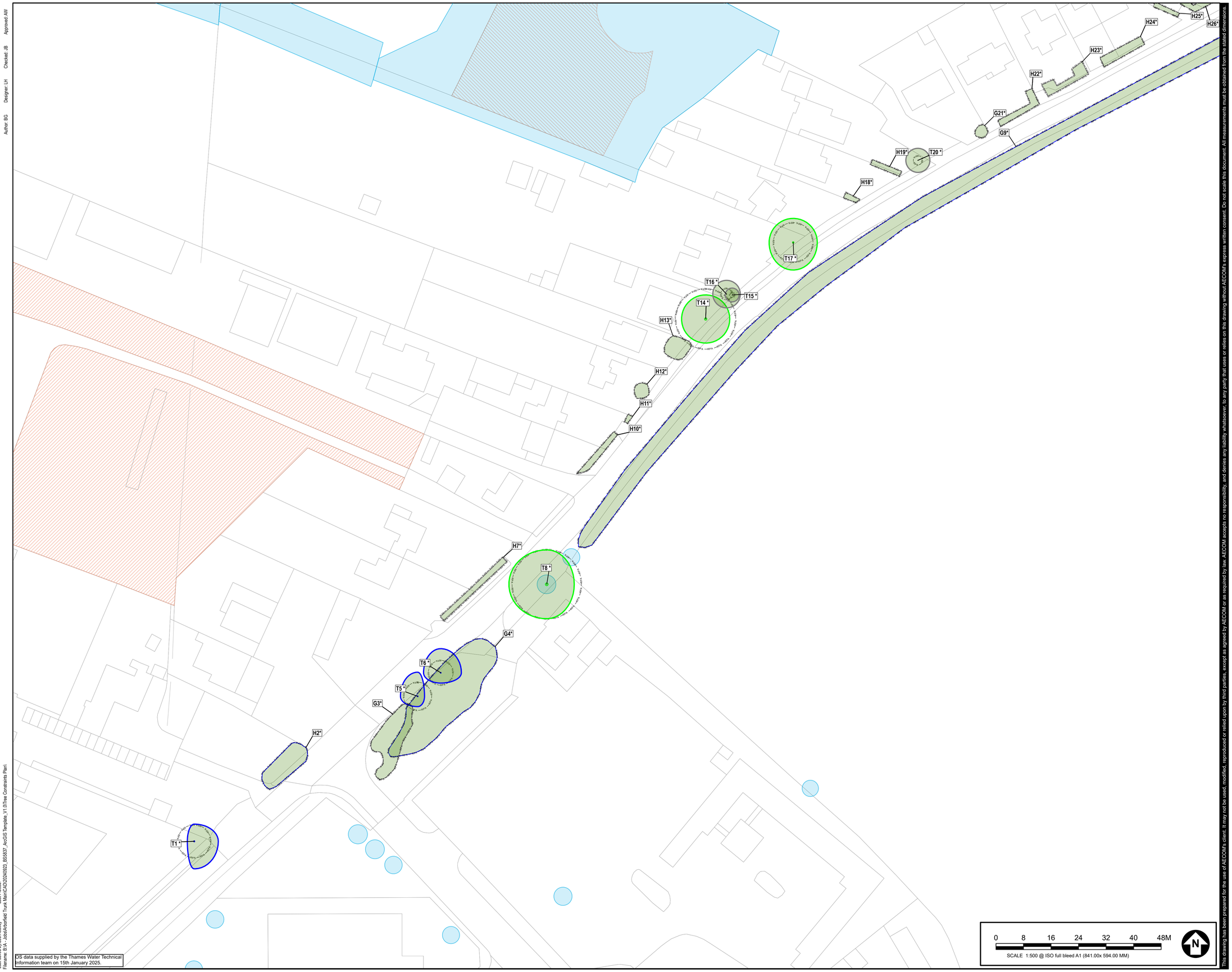
DRAWING STATUS
ISSUE

PROJECT NUMBER
60738809

SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (OVERVIEW)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.
60738809-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-00 P01

Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW



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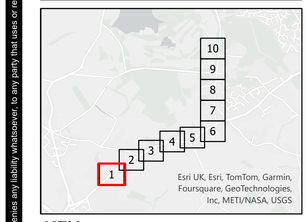

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SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 01)

SHEET NUMBER REV.
60738809-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-01 P01

Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW

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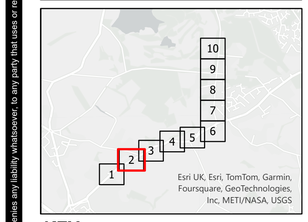

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SHEET NUMBER / REV.
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Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW

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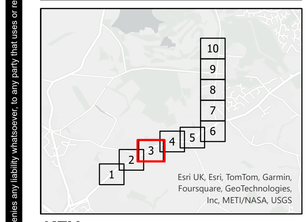

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SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 03)

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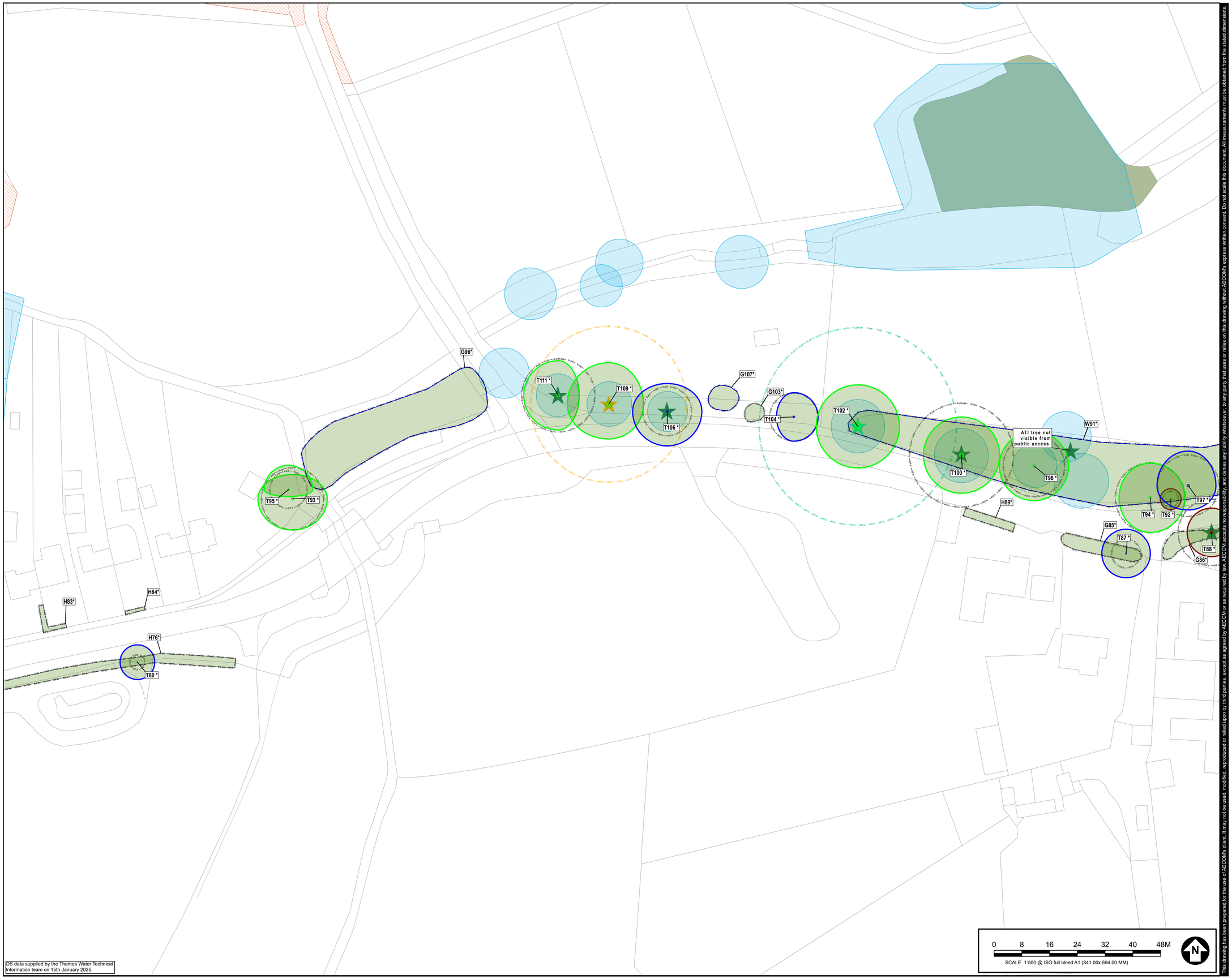
Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW



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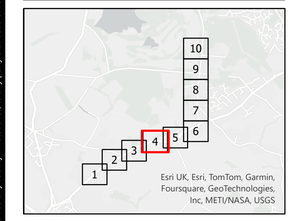

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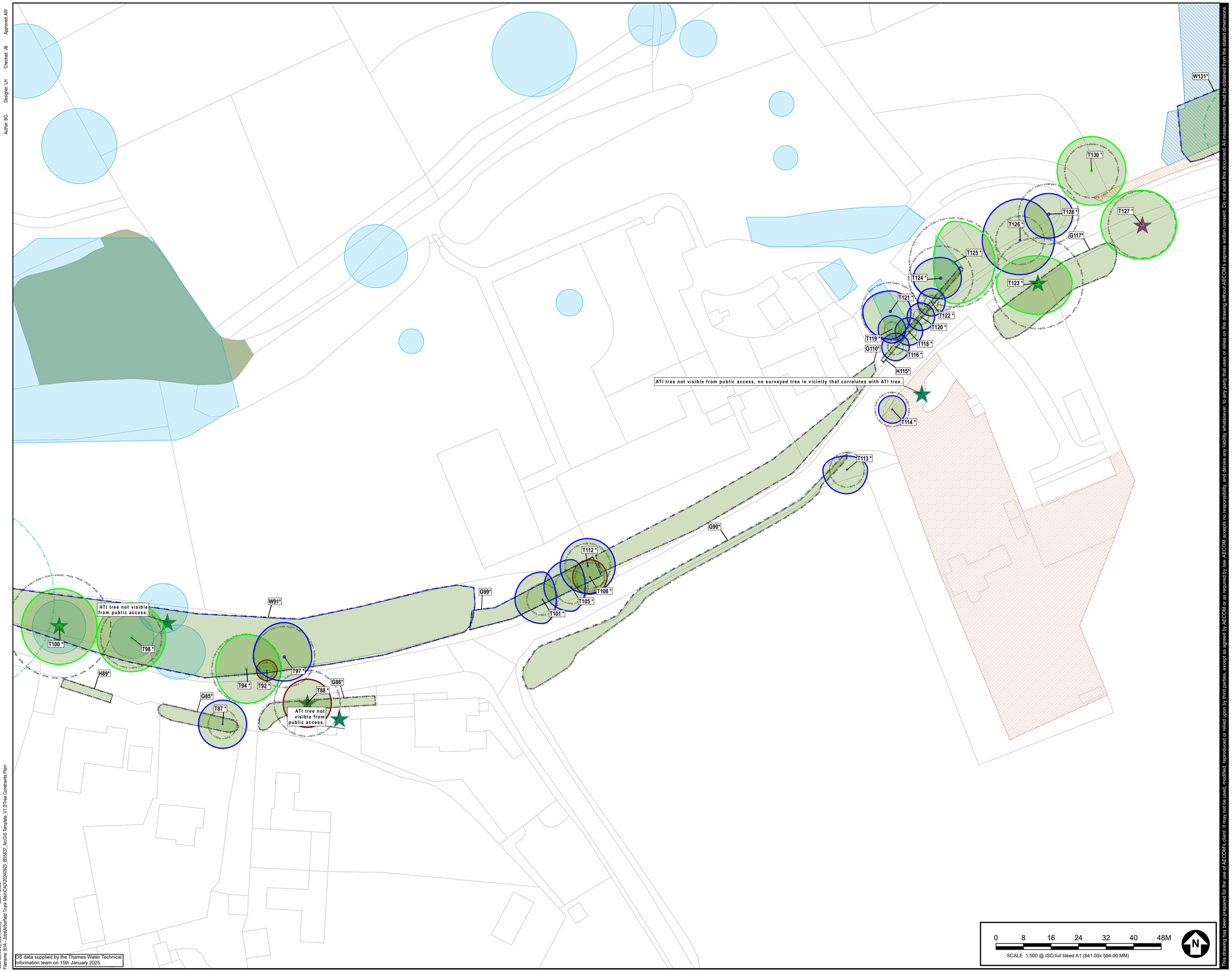
SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 04)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.
60738809-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-04 P01

Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW



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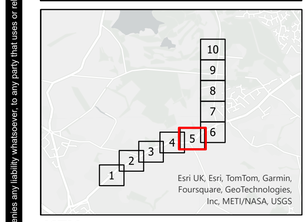

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60738809

SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 05)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.
60738809-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-05 P01

Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW

H149*
H147*
H148*
H146*
H145*
H143*
G144*
W131*
T142 *
T139 *
T138 *
T136 *
G137*
H141*
T140 *
G133*
T135 *
G129*
T134 *
T132 *
T130 *
T128 *
T127 *
T126 *
G117*
T125 *
T124 *
T123 *
H115*

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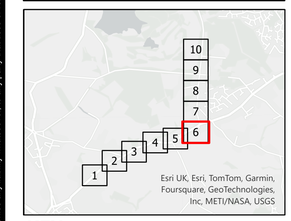

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60738809

SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 06)

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Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW

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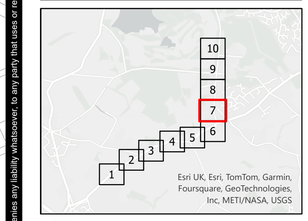

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PROJECT NUMBER
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SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 07)

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Author: BG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW

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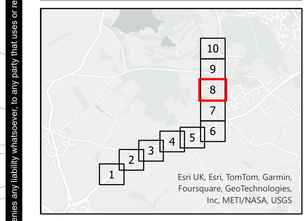

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SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 08)

SHEET NUMBER REV.
60738809-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-08 P01

Author: BIG Designer: LH Checked: JB Approved: AW

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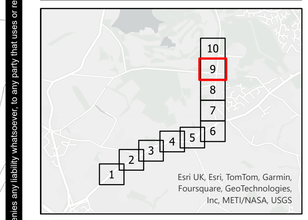

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60738809

SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 09)

SHEET NUMBER / REV.
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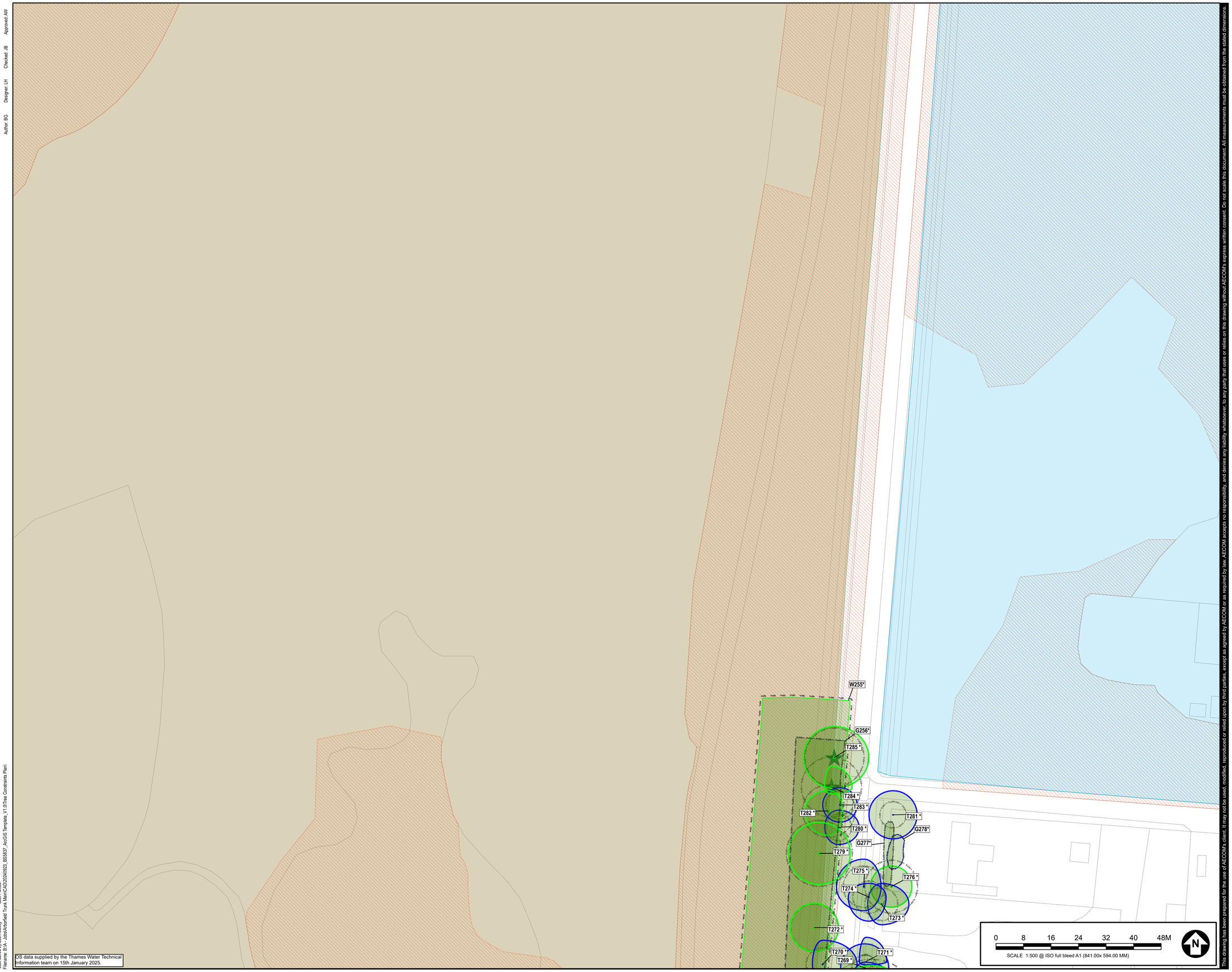
Author: BG
Designer: LH
Checked: JB
Approved: AW



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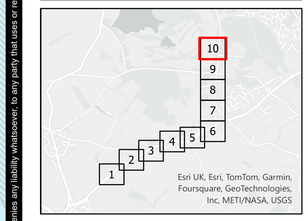

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60738809

SHEET TITLE
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 010)

SHEET NUMBER
60738809-ACM-XX-XX-AB-TCP-010 P01

REV.

Appendix B Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T1*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	400#	5	8	7	2	5.0/S	6	Fair	EM	Fair	No access to base. Dense ivy covering majority of primary and secondary structure. Scattered minor dieback, minorly low bud density. Previously crown lifted over road.		20+	B2	4.8m
H2*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	11	<250#	6	4	6	6	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility to bases, behind 2.2m boundary wall. Previously topped. Crown lifted of footpath and southern face cut back beyond road edge.		20+	B2	3m
G3*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Willow (*Salix sp*)	7	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Scrub group.		10+	C2	1.2m
G4*	Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	16	<300#	7	7	7	7	n/a	5	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access to bases, surveyed from across road. Growing from boundary of pond area. Largely ivy clad stems. Occasional willow with moderate dieback, and previously failed trees lying on floor. Crowns previously lifted over road.		20+	B2	3.6m
T5*	Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)	15	340#	7	3	2	5	7.0/N	5	Fair	SM	Good	Larger tree from edge of group, ca. 1.5m from edge of road. No access to base, surveyed from across road. Ivy clad primary structure, obscuring inspection of main unions. Stem to north over road with tear out wound, remaining branch considered unstable. Southern crown with moderate dieback and associated deadwood, no targets at present.	Remove damaged first order branch over road. (< 1 month)	20+	B2	4.08m
T6*	Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)	15	300#	7	3	6	5	7.0/N	5	Fair	SM	Good	Larger tree from edge of group, ca. 1.5m from edge of road. No access to base, surveyed from across road. Ivy clad main stem.		20+	B2	3.6m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
H7*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	5	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	1.2m
T8*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	840#	10	10	8	11	3.0/W	6	Good	M	Good	No access to base, surveyed from across road. Base ca. 1.2m from road edge. No obvious major buttressing roadside. Limb to west growing parallel to road edge with repeated high sided vehicle damage, and broken branch ends, otherwise crown well clear of road. Occasional deadwood over verge with no targets.	Crown lift to clear road by 5.2m (< 3 months)	40+	A2	10.08m
G9*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Elm (*Ulmus sp*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)	11	<220#	5	5	5	5	n/a	5.5	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Dead	Boundary row resembling un-topped hedgerow. Crowns clear of road, low crowns managed as verge hedgerow. Largely ivy clad. Ash dominant. Frequent dead and dying ash amongst row. Occasional dead and dying elm.	Fell dead and dying trees. (< 1 month)	20+	B2	2.64m
H10*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.72m
H11*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.72m
H12*	Laburnum (*Laburnum anagyroides*)	4	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Fair	Boundary shrub, ivy clad.	Sever ivy (When funds allow)	10+	C2	0.72m
H13*	Mahonia (*Mahonia sp.*), Unknown	4	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Fair	Boundary shrubs, unmanaged and encroaching footpath.	Cut back to clear footpath (< 1 month)	10+	C2	0.72m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T14*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	730#	7	7	7	7	7.0/S	6	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Previously reduced with good regrowth, previously lifted over road. Occasional minor deadwood, considered low risk. Dead stub to west on main stem, exposed wood visually sound.		40+	A1,2	8.76m
T15*	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	8	60#	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good	Y	Good	No access to base. Contorted hazel.		10+	C1,2	0.72m
T16*	Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)	8	140#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Co dominant stems from 2m, union visually sound with no signs of active separation at present.		10+	C1,2	1.68m
T17*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	15	480#	7	8	7	7	2.2/S	6	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over footpath and road, 2.2m clear of footpath.		40+	A2	5.76m
H18*	Red Tipped Photinia (*Photinia x fraseri 'red robin'*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Fair - Poor	Y	Fair	Boundary shrubs, roadside specimen in decline.		10+	C2	0.48m
H19*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
T20*	Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)	6	110#	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility to base.		10+	C2	1.32m
G21*	Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Kohuhu (*Pittosporum sp.*)	3	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary shrubs.		10+	C2	0.72m
H22*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Firethorn (*Pyracantha sp.*)	3	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.72m
H23*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	3	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	1.2m
H24*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos sp.*), Eleagnus (*Eleagnus sp.*)	3	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge and shrubs.		10+	C2	0.6m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
H25*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	1.08m
H26*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	3	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	1.08m
T27*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	17	620, 160#	7	9	9	8	4.0/S	6	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Moderate ivy cover of main stem to ca. 7m. Minorly low bud density. Several sections of moderate deadwood over road. Previously crown lifted over road.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2	7.68m
H28*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.6m
H29*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.6m
T30*	Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*)	9	390#	4	6	5	6	3.0/N	3.5	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Heavily topped with limited regrowth.		20+	B2	4.68m
H31*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*)	5	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge and shrubs.		10+	C2	1.08m
H32*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	5	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	1.08m
T33*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	9	240, 200#	2	5	5	5	n/a	2.5	Good	SM	Good	No access to. Un-topped section of hedgerow, cut back from road.		20+	B2	3.75m
H34*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*)	5	<90#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge and shrubs.		10+	C2	1.08m
H35*	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*)	3	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge and shrubs.		10+	C2	0.84m

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				N	S	E	W										
H36*	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
H37*	Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*)	5	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge and shrubs.		10+	C2	0.84m
H38*	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
T39*	Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)	10	300#	3	3	3	3	n/a	1.5	Good	SM	Good	No access to base.		20+	B2	3.6m
H40*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.96m
H41*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.96m
T42*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	260, 250, 340#	7	7	7	7	5.0/N	6	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over footpath and road.		20+	B2	5.95m
T43*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	780#	5	4	5	6	4.0/S	4	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Heavily topped with limited regrowth.		20+	B2	9.36m
H44*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.96m
T45*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	10	260#	6	6	6	6	4.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over footpath and road.		20+	B2	3.12m
H46*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.6m
H47*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	10	<180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Un-topped boundary hedgerow. Low crown managed and clear of road.		20+	B2	2.16m
T48*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	15	400#	3	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good	M	Fair	From hedgerow, un-topped section forming mature stem.		20+	B2	4.8m

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				N	S	E	W										
G49*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	11	<220#	5	5	5	5	n/a	5.5	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Boundary row resembling un-topped hedgerow. Crowns clear of road, low crowns managed as verge hedgerow. Largely ivy clad. Ash to east end with minor dieback and low bud density.		20+	B2	2.64m
T50*	Cider Gum (*Eucalyptus gunnii*)	9	330#	6	6	6	6	3.0/N	6	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over footpath.		20+	B2	3.96m
T51*	Indian Bean Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides*)	6	140#	4	4	4	4	2.5/S	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over footpath.		10+	C2	1.68m
H52*	Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)	7	<130#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Boundary hedgerow.		10+	C2	1.56m
H53*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	6	<120#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge and emergent trees. No access or visibility to bases.		10+	C1,2	1.44m
T54*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	0	350#	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	Stump	EM	Stump	Previously failed tree and remnant stump, stem on verge but cut back from foot path.	Remove from verge (when funds allow)	<10	U2	4.2m
H55*	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)	3	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedgerow.		10+	C2	0.9m
H56*	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	6	<100#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Boundary hedgerow. Occasional Y dead species, well sheltered. Occasional clusters of SM species emergent. Occasional gaps which have been rejuvenated with infill planting. Largely ivy swamped.		10+	C1,2	1.2m
G57*	Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)	13	<360#	6	6	6	6	n/a	3	Good - Fair	SM-EM	Good - Fair	No access or visibility to bases, behind hedge. Cluster of cherry trees.		20+	B2	4.32m

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				N	S	E	W										
H58*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	4	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedgerow.		10+	C2	0.9m
G59*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)	15	<300#	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good	SM-EM	Good	Group beyond fence, no access or visibility to bases.		20+	B2	3.6m
T60*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	260#	5	5	5	5	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree. No access to base, surveyed from across road to north. Previously topped at ca. 1.5m, resembling previous part of hedge. Previously crown lifted over road		20+	B2	3.12m
T61*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	7	140#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	Y	Good	Hedgerow tree. No access to base, surveyed from across road to north. Dense ivy.		10+	C2	1.68m
T62*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	220#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree. No access to base, surveyed from across road to north. Moderate ivy.		20+	B2	2.64m
H63*	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Dogwood (*Cornus sp.*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	6	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	Verge hedgerow. Mostly 2.5m tall with occasional SM trees emergent.		10+	C2	0.9m
T64*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	720#	8	10	8	8	4.0/S	6	Good	M	Good	No access or visibility to base, behind fence. Previously crown lifted over road. Occasional minor deadwood.		40+	A2	8.64m
G65*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	<300#	8	5	8	8	n/a	6	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility to bases, behind fence. Group of SM oak.		20+	B2	3.6m
T66*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	300#	6	0	4	4	n/a	8	Dead	SM	Dead	Dead tree failed at base, leaning away from road, resting in adjacent tree.	Fell (< 1 month)	<10	U3	3.6m
T67*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	7	140#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	Y	Good	Hedgerow tree. No access to base, surveyed from across road to north. Dense ivy. Minor south lean.		10+	C2	1.68m

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				N	S	E	W										
T68*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	420	6	7	4	7	5.0/S	7	Poor	EM	Fair	From hedgerow with no access to base. Leans north through fence (away from road) correcting at ca.4m. Previously crown lifted over road. Severe dieback of northern crown. Southern crown with low bud density.		<10	U2	5.04m
T69*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	750#	8	10	8	8	4.0/S	6	Good	M	Good	No access or visibility to base, behind fence. Previously crown lifted over road. Occasional minor deadwood.		40+	A2	9m
T70*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	180#	5	5	5	5	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree. No access to base, surveyed from across road to north. Dense ivy. Minor south lean.		10+	C2	2.16m
W71*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Apple (*Malus sp*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	15	<330#	8	8	8	8	n/a	5.5	Good - Dead	Y-EM	Good - Dead	No access within woodland. Predominantly Y to SM trees, with several dead/dying ash within woodland, set well back from road.		20+	B2	3.96m
T72*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	360, 260#	8	8	5	4	3.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good - Fair	Larger specimen from woodland edge, no access to base. Two stems from base with visually sound union and no signs of active separation. occasional minor deadwood. moderate ivy cover of primary structure.		20+	B2	5.33m
T73*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	360#	6	8	1	7	5.0/S	5	Good	SM	Good	Larger specimen from woodland edge, no access to base. occasional minor deadwood. moderate ivy cover of primary structure.		20+	B2	4.32m
T74*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	380#	8	8	9	2	4.0/E	5	Good	SM	Good	Larger specimen from woodland edge, no access to base. occasional minor deadwood. moderate ivy cover of primary structure.		20+	B2	4.56m
T75*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	480#	8	8	6	8	4.5/S	5	Good	EM	Good	Larger specimen from woodland edge, no access to base. occasional minor deadwood. Light ivy cover of main stem to ca. 5m.		20+	B2	5.76m

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				N	S	E	W										
H76*	Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	6	<100#	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Boundary hedgerow, largely un-topped. Occasional young dead species, well sheltered.		10+	C1,2	1.2m
T77*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	350#	3	8	1	9	4.0/S	5	Good	SM	Fair	Larger specimen from woodland edge, no access to base. Occasional minor deadwood. Moderate ivy cover of primary structure. With west lean, moderately suppressed by adjacent tree.		20+	B2	4.2m
T78*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	640#	8	9	9	5	4.5/S	6	Good	EM	Fair	Larger specimen from woodland edge, no access to base. Occasional minor deadwood. Dense ivy cover of primary structure. With east lean, moderately suppressed by adjacent trees.		20+	B2	7.68m
T79*	Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)	18	850#	11	8	9	10	2.0/E	5	Fair	M	Fair	Dominant tree amongst woodland edge. Dense ivy cover to ca. 8m. Branches to south previously failed, with remnant dead stubs. Scattered moderate dieback with associated sections of deadwood.	Remove dead wood over footpath and road (< 1 month)	20+	B2	10.2m
T80*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	180#	5	5	5	5	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	Hedgerow tree, beyond deep ditch. No access to base, surveyed from across road to north.		20+	B2	2.16m
T81*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	750#	11	11	11	11	2.0/E	6	Good	M	Good	No access to base, from hedgerow. Previously crown lifted over road. Occasional minor deadwood. Light ivy cover to ca. 5m.		40+	A2	9m
H82*	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Dogwood (*Cornus sp.*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	6	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	Verge hedgerow. Mostly 2.5m tall with occasional 6m tall sections, previously topped and cut back hard from footpath. SM trees emergent.		10+	C2	0.96m

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				N	S	E	W										
H83*	Red Tipped Photinia (*Photinia x fraseri 'red robin'*), Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster sp.*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
H84*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	1	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
G85*	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	7	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access to bases. Scrub group long boundary.		10+	C1,2	1.8m
G86*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	6	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Scrub group along boundary.		10+	C2	1.2m
T87*	Cider Gum (*Eucalyptus gunnii*)	14	350#	7	7	7	7	4.0/S	7	Good	SM	Good - Fair	No access or visibility to base, behind fence. Previously crown lifted over road. Co dominant stems from ca. 3m, no signs of active separation at present.		20+	B2	4.2m
T88*	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	16	800#	7	7	7	7	6.0/N	5	Poor	M	Poor	No access to base. Dense ivy cover of entire primary and secondary structure. Dead from ca. 4m, large deadwood with potential to fall into road. Reported to WBC on 17/01/25 via their website.	Fell (Asap)	<10	U2	9.6m
H89*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	4	<90#	1	1	1	1	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C1,2	1.08m
G90*	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Elm (*Ulmus sp*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	8	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Dead	Boundary row resembling un-topped hedgerow. Frequent dead, dying and failed elm amongst row.	Fell dead and dying elm. (< 1 month)	10+	C2	1.2m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
W91*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Elm (*Ulmus sp*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	12	<160#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Densely populated scrub group, holly dominant, occasional other species emergent. Largely ivy swamped at edges. Several dead and dying elm amongst group, well sheltered, low risk.		20+	B1,2	1.92m
T92*	Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	12	190#	3	3	3	3	n/a	5	Dead	SM	Dead		Fell (< 1 month)	<10	U1	2.28m
T93*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	750#	7	9	10	10	7.0/S	8	Good	M	Good	No access to base, ca. 4m west of brook. Prominent tree in landscape, previously tip reduced with good regrowth. Occasional minor deadwood.		40+	A1,2	9m
T94*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	840#	10	10	10	9	7.0/S	8	Good - Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Dense ivy cover of main stem. Occasional minor deadwood. Previously crown lifted over road. Scattered minor dieback of upper crown.		40+	A1,2	10.08m
T95*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	450#	7	2	7	7	6.0/W	6	Good	EM	Good	No access to base, ca. 4m west of brook.		40+	A2	5.4m
G96*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	16	<450#	7	7	7	7	n/a	0	Good - Poor	Y-EM	Good - Fair	Group set back from road, no access to bases, surveyed from footpath to south. Largely ivy clad. Occasional ash and singular oak with severe upper crown dieback and associated sections of deadwood. Hawthorn and hazel abundant in understorey.		20+	B1,2	5.4m
T97*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	740#	10	7	8	9	9.0/S	9	Fair	M	Fair	No access or visibility to base. Several sections of large deadwood, associated with sections of moderate-severe dieback. Previously crown lifted and reduced over road.		20+	B1,2	8.88m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T98*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	740#	10	10	10	10	7.0/S	7	Good	M	Good	No access to base, set back from road. Ivy previously severed. Occasional deadwood with no targets.		40+	A1,2	8.88m
G99*	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), False acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Elm (*Ulmus sp*)	14	<320#	7	7	7	7	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Dead	Roadside scrub group, no access to bases. Largely ivy swamped, occasional dead trees which present no immediate risk to road due to size and location. Lower crowns cut back to edge of footpath, and mostly 5m clear of road.		20+	B2	3.84m
T100*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	1350#	11	11	11	11	6.0/S	5	Good - Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted and reduced over road. Moderate ivy cover of majority of primary structure. Minorly sparse upper crown with scattered moderate dieback. Mid-lower crown with good physiological condition at present.	Sever ivy (< 3 months).	40+	A1,2	16.2m
T101*	False acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)	15	380#	8	7	4	8	5.0/S	5	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base, from scrub group. Dense ivy cover of primary structure to ca. 8m. Previously crown reduced and lifted over road.	Sever ivy (< 3 months)	20+	B2	4.56m
T102*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	1900#	12	12	12	12	5.0/S	5	Fair	A	Good	No access to base. Single stem becoming five from ca. 3m, resembling previous pollard. Stem to west previously failed at ca. 5m, with decay visible at remnant tear out wound, considered extensive. Dense ivy cover of main stem, extending into crown. Previously crown lifted over road. Moderate outer crown sparsity and scattered moderate dieback, presenting ancient crown architecture. Dead stubs over road previously shortened and considered low risk.		40+	A1,2,3	28.5m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
G103*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	8	<120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	Good	Y-SM	Good - Fair	No access to bases. Managed as coppice stools.		10+	C2	1.44m
T104*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	580#	7	7	7	5	n/a	3	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. previously crown lifted over road. Dense ivy cover of entire primary and secondary structure. Previously cut back from power lines to west.		20+	B2	6.96m
T105*	False acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)	15	400#	8	7	4	8	5.0/S	5	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base, from scrub group. Dense ivy cover of primary structure to ca. 11m. Previously crown reduced and lifted over road.	Sever ivy (< 3 months)	20+	B2	4.8m
T106*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	500, 190, 250#	8	10	10	10	5.0/S	5	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Ivy previously severed although still provides dense cover of entire primary and secondary structure. Awkward formation of basal stems, unable to fully inspect due to ivy. Occasional deadwood with no targets at present.	Sever ivy (< 3 months)	20+	B2	7.09m
G107*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	15	<300#	6	6	6	6	n/a	3	Fair	SM	Fair	Group of 2 ash, no access to bases. Proliferation of inner crown epicormic and scattered minor dieback.		20+	B2	3.6m
T108*	False acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*)	15	350#	5	5	5	5	6.0/S	6	Poor	SM	Poor	No access to base, from scrub group. Dense ivy cover of primary structure to ca. 7m. Previously crown reduced and lifted over road. Central stem dead from ca. 8m.	Sever ivy (< 3 months). Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	<10	U2	4.2m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T109*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	22	1500#	12	10	10	12	5.0/S	6	Good - Fair	V	Good	From verge, with no access to base. Upper, outer crown with minor-moderately low bud density, with dense interior crown. Central stem with linear stem cavity from ca. 8m to 14m, with good woundwood development, resembling lightning strike or tear out wound. Scattered minor dieback of upper crown, resembling ancient crown architecture. Previously failed stem to west at ca. 8m, with remnant dead stub ca.2m long, ca.400mm diameter Occasional minor deadwood over road, considered low risk.		40+	A1,2,3	22.5m
G110*	Himilayan birch (*Betula utilis*), Japanese Laurel (*Aucuba japonica*)	7	<90#	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	Good	Y-SM	Good	Area enclosed behind 3m tall boundary wall, unable to fully inspect, few treetops observed. It is considered unlikely for roots to be present beyond the footprint of the wall.		10+	C1,2	1.08m
T111*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	880#	10	10	6	10	5.0/S	5	Good - Fair	M	Good	No access to base, from hedgerow. Several large sections of deadwood with no targets at present. Co dominant stems from ca. 2.2m, union visually sound with no signs of active separation at present. Minorly low bud density. Light ivy cover to ca. 9m.		40+	A1,2	10.56m
T112*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	17	550#	8	8	8	8	n/a	5	Good	M	Good	No access to base		20+	B2	6.6m
T113*	Weeping Willow (*Salix X chrysocoma*)	12	340, 250#	4	7	6	7	5.0/E	4	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Previously topped at ca. 8.5m, with juvenile regrowth. Bifurcates at ca. 1.2m, union visually sound, surveyed from across road.		20+	B2	5.06m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T114*	Willow (*Salix sp*)	12	200, 220, 290#	4	4	4	4	1.0/N	1.5	Good	SM	Good	Corkscrew willow/ contorted willow. No access to base. Previously topped at ca.7m, with juvenile regrowth. Three stems from base unable to inspect unions, surveyed from across road.		20+	B2	4.98m
H115*	Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	1	<30#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.36m
T116*	Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	8	190#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, from hedgerow. Ivy cover of primary structure.	Sever ivy (< 3 months)	20+	B2	2.28m
G117*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	10	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	Good - Dead	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Roadside scrub group with no access to bases. Occassional standing dead young trees, considered low risk.		10+	C2	1.8m
T118*	Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	8	190#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, from hedgerow.		20+	B2	2.28m
T119*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	11	180#	4	4	4	4	n/a	4	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, from hedgerow. Ivy cover of primary structure.	Sever ivy (< 3 months)	20+	B2	2.16m
T120*	Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	8	190#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, from hedgerow.		20+	B2	2.28m
T121*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	700#	6	8	6	8	6.0/S	6	Fair	EM	Good	No access to base. Previously heavily crown reduced with wounding up to ca. 100mm diameter, moderate regrowth up to ca. 40mm diameter.		20+	B1,2	8.4m
T122*	Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	8	170#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, from hedgerow.		20+	B2	2.04m
T123*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	21	1100#	8	9	10	12	6.0/W	5	Good	M	Poor	No access to base, beyond roadside ditch. Dense ivy obscuring inspection of base and buttresses. Previously codominant stems, failed main stem ca. 2m above main union, remains partially attached and suspended over verge. Remaining tree considered unstable.	Sever ivy (< 3 months) Crown reduce by 4m to mitigate risk of further failure. (< 12 months)	40+	A1,2	13.2m

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				N	S	E	W										
T124*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	780#	6	6	6	8	5.0/S	3	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously crown reduced and lifted over footpath. Minor-moderately sparse upper crown with localised moderate dieback.		20+	B1,2	9.36m
T125*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	1080#	12	12	12	6	7.0/S	6	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously crown reduced and lifted over footpath. Moderately sparse upper crown with scattered moderate dieback. Large sections of deadwood with potential to hit footpath and road.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	40+	A2	12.96m
T126*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	19	300, 160, 480#	12	10	10	11	5.0/W	7	Fair	M	Fair	From roadside verge. Butress pointing towards road, lifting pavement. Two main stems from base with visually sound union at present. Moderately sparse crown, with several sections of large deadwood with potential to fall into road and footpath.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2	7.06m
T127*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	820#	10	10	10	12	5.0/N	5	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over road. Light ivy cover of main stem to ca. 5m. Occasional minor deadwood, considered low risk. No significant buttressing towards road observable.		40+	A1,2	9.84m
T128*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	730#	6	7	7	7	4.0/E	4	Fair - Poor	M	Fair	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over footpath. Severe dieback of upper crown with two sections of large deadwood, previously shortened, considered low risk. Appears to be in decline.		20+	B1,2	8.76m
G129*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	<340#	7	7	7	7	n/a	6	Good	SM	Good - Fair	Group of 5 roadside oak, no access to bases, surveyed from across road. Tree to east of group with moderate form suppression and moderate lean over road. Occassional minor deadwood, considered low risk. Trees to west with moderate ivy cover of main stems.		20+	B2	4.08m

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				N	S	E	W										
T130*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	650#	10	10	10	10	5.0/E	4	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Branch to south with cavity at site of previous tear out, with good woundwood. Moderate stage decay observed, not considered extensive.		40+	A1,2	7.8m
W131*	Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	<400#	6	6	6	6	n/a	0	Good - Dead	Y-M	Good - Dead	No access within woodland, surveyed from footpath/verge to south. M holly dominant woodland, with occasional other species, EM oak and beech set well back from road, more frequent to eastern end. Some standing dead trees with no targets at present.		20+	B1,2	4.8m
T132*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	750#	10	10	10	10	8.0/N	7	Good	M	Good	No access to base, surveyed from across road. Basal damage to south, likely vehicle damage, with good woundwood development, likely to occlude in future, exposed wood visibly sound. Occasional deadwood over road. Buttresses pointed towards road.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	40+	A2	9m
G133*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	17	<360#	5	5	5	5	n/a	5	Good	SM-EM	Good	No access to bases, boundary row of trees. Surveyed from across road.		20+	B1,2	4.32m
T134*	Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	14	580, 380, 320#	8	8	8	8	6.0/S	5	Good	A	Fair	No access to base, dominant tree from woodland edge. Three main stems from base, unable to fully inspect unions, although visually sound from footpath.		20+	A1,2,3	13m
T135*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	8	260#	4	4	4	4	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Dense ivy cover of primary structure.		20+	B2	3.12m
T136*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	16	500#	1	14	7	7	6.0/S	5	Good	EM	Fair - Poor	No access to base. with strong south lean towards road, minorly correcting from ca. 7m. Basal cavity on underside of stem to ca. 1.2m, unable to fully inspect due to limited visibility. Southern lower-mid crown previously reduced/lifted over road.	Inspection of basal cavity to inform requirement for remedial works e.g. crown reduction (< 3 months)	20+	B2	6m

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				N	S	E	W										
G137*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	8	<180#	3	3	3	3	n/a	2.5	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	No access to bases. Boundary group.		10+	C1,2	2.16m
T138*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	480, 420, 380#	10	10	11	10	5.0/S	6	Good	M	Fair	No access to base, dominant tree along woodland edge. Previously three stems from base, stem to south previously failed, remaining stems with no signs of active separation at present, with east and north leans respectively. Occasional deadwood with no targets at present.		20+	B1,2	8.91m
T139*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	320#	1	7	7	7	3.0/W	5	Good	SM	Fair	From verge, adjacent woodland. Light ivy cover to ca. 5m. Minorly suppressed form, minor lean over road, previously crown lifted over road.		20+	B2	3.84m
T140*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	7	250#	5	5	5	5	2.0/N	2.5	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously topped to ca. 5m with good regrowth.		20+	B2	3m
H141*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.96m
T142*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	18	380#	8	10	9	4	5.0/S	5	Fair	EM	Good	Dominant woodland edge tree, with no access to base. previously crown lifted over road. Dense ivy cover of primary structure.		20+	B1,2	4.56m
H143*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge. Some discoloration of foliage to east.		10+	C2	0.96m
G144*	Cider Gum (*Eucalyptus gunnii*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	13	<380#	6	6	6	6	n/a	2	Good - Fair	SM-M	Good - Fair	No access to bases. M hazel stool and SM eucalyptus beyond roadside verge, behind fence.		20+	B2	4.56m
H145*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.96m
H146*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.96m

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				N	S	E	W										
H147*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	8	<180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Boundary row. No access or visibility to bases.		20+	B2	2.16m
H148*	Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)	2	<80#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.96m
H149*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	8	<80#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row. No access or visibility to bases.		10+	C2	0.96m
H150*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	6	<180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	2.5	Good	SM	Good	Boundary row. No access or visibility to bases.		20+	B2	2.16m
T151*	Maple (*Acer sp*)	7	180#	3	6	5	4	2.5/W	4	Good	SM	Good	No access. Snake bark maple.		20+	B2	2.16m
T152*	Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	6	190#	3	3	3	3	n/a	1.8	Good	SM	Good	No access. Co dominant stems from 1.6m, no signs of active separation at present.		20+	B2	2.28m
H153*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.48m
T154*	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	5	250, 260#	1	4	3	2	n/a	2.5	Poor	M	Fair	No access to base. Previously pollarded no live growth visible at present, fresh pruning wounds visible. Unable to fully assess physiological condition.		10+	C2	4.33m
H155*	Eleagnus (*Eleagnus sp.*), Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*), Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster sp.*)	3	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.6m
T156*	Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)	6	280#	5	5	5	4	n/a	2.5	Good	SM	Fair	No access to base. Previously heavily topped. Moderate ivy cover of primary structure.		20+	B2	3.36m
T157*	Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)	7	180, 80#	3	3	3	3	n/a	2.5	Fair	SM	Fair	No access to base. Previously heavily topped.		10+	C2	2.36m

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				N	S	E	W										
T158*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	900#	6	7	7	7	4.0/E	5	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. No major buttressing visible roadside. Previously heavily reduced with wounding up to ca. 120mm diameter with good regrowth, up to ca. 40mm diameter. Occasional minor deadwood, considered low risk.		20+	B1,2	10.8m
T159*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	8	320#	5	6	6	6	4.0/E	4	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously heavily reduced with proliferation of juvenile regrowth.		20+	B2	3.84m
H160*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)	3	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.84m
T161*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	1300#	8	7	8	8	4.0/E	6	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. No major buttressing visible roadside. Previously heavily reduced with wounding up to ca. 150mm diameter, and associated dead stubs, regrowth mostly ca. 40mm diameter.		20+	B1,2	15m
H162*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Camelia (*Camellia sp.*)	3	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.84m
H163*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	3	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.84m
H164*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	3	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge. Cluster of Y-SM ash emergent to north of group.		10+	C2	1.2m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T165*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	740#	7	7	5	7	n/a	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Previously reduced to ca. 11m, with up to ca. 60mm diameter regrowth, occasional minor deadwood associated with past pruning. Several broken branch ends over road, likely high sided vehicle damage. No major roadside buttresses.	Crown lift to provide statutory clearance over road and footpath (< 3 months)	40+	A2	8.88m
T166*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	1100#	8	8	8	8	4.5/W	5	Fair	M	Fair	No access to base. Dense ivy covering majority of stem and primary structure. Previously heavily topped, limited regrowth up to ca. 50mm diameter, large sections of deadwood associated with past pruning. Large buttress pointing into road. Adjacent buttress to south with extensive damage, moderate woundwood development.	Sever ivy (< 3 months) Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2	13.2m
H167*	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	2	<110#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row. Singular SM ash to south of row.		10+	C2	1.32m
T168*	Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)	4	120#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Cluster of stems, combined DBH estimated on site.		10+	C2	1.44m
H169*	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Photinia sp. (*Photinia sp.*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.48m
T170*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	370#	6	6	6	6	4.5/W	5.2	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility base, behind fence. Previously crown lifted over road.		20+	B1,2	4.44m
H171*	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.48m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
H172*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Euonymus (*Euonymus sp.*)	2	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.84m
T173*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	740#	10	10	10	10	6.0/S	5.5	Good	M	Good	No access and limited visibility base. Occasional minor deadwood, low risk. Ivy clad main stem. Previously crown lifted over road. Prominent tree in landscape.	Sever ivy (< 3 months)	40+	A1,2	8.88m
T174*	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	9	280#	5	5	5	5	3.4/E	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Ivy covering main stem. Bifurcates at 2m, with u shaped union, considered low risk.		20+	B2	3.36m
G175*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	8	<130#	4	4	4	4	n/a	5	Good - Fair	SM	Good - Fair	Group of two trees, suppressed by adjacent tree, ash with moderate lean over road.		10+	C2	1.56m
H176*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	3	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.9m
T177*	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	10	310#	5	5	5	5	4.5/S	4	Fair	SM	Fair	No access to base. Stem to south previously topped, with remnant dead stub. Moderate crown dieback, upper.		10+	C2	3.72m
T178*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	730#	9	9	9	9	5.5/E	5.5	Good	M	Good - Fair	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over road. Several sections of deadwood and suspended branch over road. Buttresses towards road.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	40+	A1,2	8.76m
H179*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	3	<120#	1	1	1	1	n/a	2	Good	SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	1.44m
H180*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	3	<120#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	1.44m

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				N	S	E	W										
T181*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	800#	6	8	6	6	5.0/E	5.5	Good - Fair	M	Good - Fair	No access to base. Previously reduced, and crown lifted over road. Scattered minor dieback. Occasional deadwood. Cavity at base, north, with good woundwood, exposed wood appears visually sound, unable to conduct sound test. Ivy.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2	9.6m
T182*	Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	5	170, 150#	1.5	3	3	1.5	n/a	1.5	Good	SM	Fair	No access, previously topped north and west faces managed,		10+	C1,2	2.72m
H183*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)	2	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.84m
H184*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.72m
H185*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.72m
H186*	Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.72m
H187*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	8	<150#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		20+	B2	1.8m
H188*	Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.72m
H189*	Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.72m
H190*	Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.72m

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				N	S	E	W										
G191*	Eleagnus (*Eleagnus sp.*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	6	<100#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-SM	Good - Fair	Boundary group, no access to bases.		10+	C2	1.2m
H192*	Photinia (*Photinia sp.*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.48m
T193*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	350#	6	6	6	7	4.0/W	3.2	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility to base.		20+	B2	4.2m
T194*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	780#	8	8	8	8	5.0/N	5	Good	M	Good	Limited access to base. On boundary. Previously crown lifted over road. Occassional deadwood, considered low risk due to size. Light ivy cover of main stem. No significant roadside buttresses.		40+	A1,2	9.36m
H195*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Mahonia (*Mahonia sp.*)	2	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.9m
T196*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	8	300#	5	5	5	5	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base, previously topped to ca. 6m with juvenile regrowth.		20+	B2	3.6m
T197*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	340#	7	7	7	7	3.2/S	5	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously reduced and crown lifted, well managed.		20+	B1,2	4.08m
H198*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Forms boundary.		10+	C2	0.9m
T199*	Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*)	12	320, 290#	5	5	5	5	4.0/E	5	Good	SM	Fair	No access or visibility of base. Previously reduced.		20+	B2	5.18m
H200*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Japanese Laurel (*Aucuba japonica*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	2	<60#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.72m

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				N	S	E	W										
T201*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	10	650#	7	5	5	5	4.0/S	4	Fair	EM	Fair	No access to base. Previously heavily reduced. Southern crown with extensive dieback and several sections of deadwood. Previously crown lifted over road.		10+	C2	7.8m
H202*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Cherry (*Prunus sp*)	8	<100#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Laurel hedge with cherry emergent to north.		10+	C2	1.2m
T203*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	11	300#	6	6	6	6	2.5/W	4	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over road.		20+	B2	3.6m
T204*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	14	280, 220, 110#	5	5	3	5	1.0/S	2.5	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Multistemmed, with previous reduction points, resembling previously managed low shrub.		20+	B2	4.47m
T205*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	750#	7	7	7	7	4.5/E	5	Good	M	Good	No access to base, grows on boundary line, ownership unclear. Previously heavily reduced to ca. 8-10m with good regrowth. Several pocket cavities associated with previous pruning. Moderate ivy cover of main stem. Previously crown lifted over road.		20+	B1,2	9m
T206*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	14	280, 280, 110, 110, 100#	5	5	2	5	3.0/N	2.5	Good	EM	Fair	No access to base. Multistemmed, with previous reduction points, resembling previously managed low shrub. Previously removed stem to east.		20+	B2	5.24m
T207*	Magnolia (*Magnolia sp*)	5	200#	5	5	5	5	0.5/N	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base.		20+	B2	2.4m
T208*	Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*)	7	250#	4	4	4	4	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over footpath.		10+	C2	3m
G209*	Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster sp.*), Magnolia (*Magnolia sp*), Common Walnut (*Juglans regia*), Cherry (*Prunus sp*)	4	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Group of young trees behind fence.		10+	C2	0.6m

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				N	S	E	W										
T210*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	780#	8	8	8	8	6.0/N	5.5	Good	M	Good	Grows from pavement. Managed as street tree, previously topped, crown lifted, and deadwood removed, with cuts up to ca. 70mm diameter and good regrowth.		20+	B1,2	9.36m
G211*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	4	<70#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Laurel hedge and young cypress adjacent to boundary, no access.		10+	C2	0.84m
H212*	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.6m
T213*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	1100#	7	7	7	5	n/a	4.5	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Previously topped to ca. 9m with epicormic forming crown.		20+	B2	13.2m
G214*	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Magnolia (*Magnolia sp*)	3	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge with adjacent magnolia.		10+	C2	0.6m
G215*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Forms boundary.		10+	C2	0.6m
T216*	Atlantic Cedar (*Blue*) (*Cedrus libani atlantica`Glauca´*)	12	390#	6	6	6	6	n/a	3	Good	SM	Good	No access to base. Previously reduced and crown lifted.		20+	B2	4.68m
T217*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	12	750#	6	6	6	6	2.0/W	4	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously heavily crown reduced to ca. 10m with juvenile regrowth, and occasional branches with associated dieback.		20+	B2	9m
T218*	Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)	16	360#	1	8	6	6	4.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Northern crown suppressed by adjacent tree.		20+	B1,2	4.32m
T219*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	740#	9	7	9	7	6.0/N	6	Fair - Poor	M	Fair	No access to base. Previously heavily crown lifted and reduced. Western and upper crown dieback, with no obvious causal agent, elsewhere with fair physiological condition.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	10+	C2	8.88m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
H220*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	3	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
T221*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	780#	10	9	10	9	6.0/S	2.5	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted over road. Minor dieback of upper crown. First order branch to north previously topped with ca. 180mm diameter stub, and associated dead bark. Occasional deadwood over road/footpath.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	40+	A2	9.36m
T222*	Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*)	6	180#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Dead	SM	Dead	Ivy clad stem, appears to be dead.	Fell (< 1 month)	<10	U3	2.16m
H223*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster frigidus*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
T224*	Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	8	280#	3	3	3	3	n/a	3	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Previously topped at 8m.		20+	B2	3.36m
H225*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)	2	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
T226*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	1100#	8	10	8	8	4.5/S	5	Fair	M	Fair	From verge adjacent road with no access to base. Previously crown reduced and lifted, with uniform moderate crown dieback and stunted form. Frequent moderate deadwood, over road. Pruning wound east at ca. 4.5m from base, ca. 300mm diameter with good woundwood development.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B2	13.2m
H227*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.6m
T228*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	740#	6	10	10	9	6.0/W	6	Good - Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted. Occasional deadwood. Scattered minor upper crown dieback.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	40+	A2	8.88m
T229*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	0	1000#	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	Stump	M	Stump			<10	U2	12m

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				N	S	E	W										
H230*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	1	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
T231*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	820#	8	6	7	8	5.0/W	7	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously heavily crown lifted. Occasional deadwood. Previously heavily reduced with juvenile regrowth.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2	9.84m
H232*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	1	<40#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge.		10+	C2	0.48m
T233*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	740#	7	6	8	8	5.0/W	7	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously heavily crown lifted and reduced. Occasional deadwood. Low bud density of upper crown, likely associated with past pruning.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2	8.88m
G234*	Cypress (*Chamaecyparis sp*), Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster sp.*)	6	<140#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary hedge with SM Cypress emergent to south.		10+	C2	1.68m
T235*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	740#	5	5	6	6	6.0/W	4	Fair	M	Good	No access to base. Previously heavily crown lifted and reduced. Occasional deadwood, previously shortened. Low bud density and limited regrowth of upper crown, likely associated with past pruning.		20+	B1,2	8.88m
T236*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	6	180#	2	2	2	2	n/a	1	Good	SM	Good	Ivy clad, no access to base		10+	C2	2.16m
T237*	Unknown	0	800#	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	Stump	M	Stump	Partially ground out stump.		<10	U3	9.6m
T238*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	5	100#	3	3	3	1	n/a	0	Good	SM	Good	Behind fence, no access or visibility of base.		10+	C2	1.2m
T239*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	6	120#	3	3	3	3	n/a	1	Good	Y	Good			10+	C2	1.44m
H240*	Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Portugal Laurel (*Prunus lusitanica*)	2	<50#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Formal garden hedgerow.		10+	C2	0.6m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T241*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	13	800#	7	7	5	7	2.0/N	4	Poor	M	Poor	Limited access to base. Five stems from ca. 1.6m. Central and eastern stem with severe dieback, and moderate dieback elsewhere, and large sections of deadwood. Basal decay and associated area of necrotic bark to west with moderate stage decay and frass observed, although wood density sounds normal when hit with hammer. No obvious causal agent for decline. Limited useful remaining life expectancy.	Fell (< 1 month)	<10	U2	9.6m
T242*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	12	280, 260, 100, 70, 120, 60, 50#	6	6	6	4	1.0/W	0	Good	SM	Fair	Cluster of stems from base, no access. Basal unions visually sound at present with no signs of active separation. Previously reduced to west.		20+	B2	4.26m
T243*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	300#	4	6	5	6	4.0/S	3	Good	SM	Fair	From verge, no access to base. Previously crown lifted over road, with several broken branch ends, and singular failed branch attached by fibres, likely high sided vehicle damage.	Remove broken branch over road. (< 1 month)	20+	B2	3.6m
G244*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*)	6	<280#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Densely populated boundary group.		20+	B2	3.36m
G245*	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	7	<250#	3	3	3	1	n/a	0	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	From roadside verge. Stems adjacent to fence line.		10+	C2	3m
T246*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	720#	6	10	10	10	6.0/W	7	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Central and northern stems previously heavily reduced at ca. 8m, with mature regrowth, unions visually sound at present although resembling lapsed pollard points. Occasional deadwood with no targets.		20+	B1,2	8.64m

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				N	S	E	W										
T247*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	7	240#	0	8	0	7	3.0/W	5	Fair	SM	Fair	No access to base. Heavily suppressed form. Minorly sparse crown.		10+	C2	2.88m
T248*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	1000#	7	10	10	10	6.0/E	6	Fair	M	Good	From third party garden with no access or visibility of base, surveyed from road. Scattered minor dieback of northern crown. Previously crown lifted over road. Occasional minor deadwood over road, considered low risk.		40+	A1,2	12m
T249*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	18	700, 680, 160#	10	8	10	8	6.0/W	6	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. Co dominant stems from base with included bark to ca. 1.2m, union visually sound with no signs of active separation at present, well sheltered, early signs of natural bracing in mid-crown.		40+	A2	11.87m
T250*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	760#	14	3	9	11	6.0/W	6	Good	M	Fair	No access to base. With significant north lean, suppressed by adjacent beech. Minorly low outer crown bud density. Occasional deadwood.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B1,2	9.12m
T251*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	400#	5	7	6	8	5.0/S	5	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Deadwood over footpath/road.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month)	20+	B2	4.8m
T252*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	730#	10	10	10	10	6.0/W	6	Fair	M	Fair	No access or visibility of base. Minor-moderately sparse crown with scattered minor dieback. Occasional moderate deadwood with no targets at present.		20+	B1,2	8.76m
G253*	Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	<340#	7	7	7	7	n/a	6	Good	SM	Good	No access to bases.		20+	B2	4.08m
H254*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Wild privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*), Firethorn (*Pyracantha sp.*), Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*)	6	<75#	1	1	1	1	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row.		10+	C2	0.9m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
W255*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	18	<550#	6	6	6	6	n/a	5	Good - Fair	Y-M	Good - Fair	Woodland group, beyond roadside ditch, with no access or visibility to bases due to dense understorey.		40+	A1,2	6.6m
G256*	Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	8	<150#	3	3	3	3	n/a	0	Good	Y-EM	Good	Dense roadside understorey group, predominantly Rhododendron with occasional other species.	Woodland management plan to control Rhododendron. (When funds allow)	10+	C2	1.8m
T257*	Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*)	19	640#	5	10	10	10	7.0/W	4	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted.		40+	A1,2	7.68m
T258*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	19	650#	9	9	9	10	6.0/S	6	Good	EM	Good	No access to base. Previously crown lifted.		40+	A1,2	7.8m
T259*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	1000#	10	10	10	10	3.0/E	4	Good	M	Good	Dominant tree amongst woodland edge, no access or visibility to base due to dense understorey. Previously crown lifted over road.		40+	A1,2	12m
T260*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	16	1000#	11	11	11	11	3.0/W	7	Good	M	Good	No access to base, surveyed from footpath to west.		40+	A1,2	12m
T261*	Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*)	9	420#	7	7	7	7	3.0/W	2	Good	M	Good	No access to base. Standard laurel.		20+	B1,2	5.04m
T262*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	1000#	12	12	10	12	3.0/N	6	Good	M	Good	Dominant tree amongst woodland, no access or visibility to base due to dense understorey. Previously lost stem with remnant tear out wound, east at ca. 3m. Previously crown lifted over road.		40+	A1,2	12m
T263*	Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)	14	450#	6	8	6	8	3.0/S	5	Good	M	Good	Beyond ditch with no access to base.		20+	B2	5.4m
G264*	Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)	16	<290#	5	5	5	5	n/a	5	Good	SM	Good	Group of two birch beyond ditch with no access to bases.		20+	B2	3.48m
T265*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	260#	3	8	3	8	3.0/S	7	Good	SM	Good	From ditch, no access to base. Occasional deadwood with no targets.		20+	B2	3.12m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T266*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	13	300#	7	3	3	8	4.0/W	7	Good	SM	Good	From ditch, no access to base. Singular dead branch to north with no targets.		20+	B2	3.6m
T267*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	17	1150#	12	12	12	12	3.0/S	5.5	Good	M	Good - Fair	Beyond ditch with no access to base. Several dead branches in lower crown, likely due to shading, considered typical of size and species. Moderate ivy cover of main stem spreading to primary branches.	Remove dead wood over road and footpath. (< 1 month)	40+	A1,2	13.8m
T268*	Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)	15	240, 160, 70#	4	5	7	3	9.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good - Fair	From ditch, no access to base. Three stems from base, unions visually sound with no signs of active separation at present.		20+	B2	3.56m
T269*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	310#	7	3	7	7	4.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good - Fair	From ditch, no access to base.		20+	B2	3.72m
T270*	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	16	400#	7	4	10	3	8.0/N	5	Good	EM	Fair	From roadside verge, with no access to base, ca. 3m from road edge. Minor form suppression with east lean correcting at 5m.		20+	B2	4.8m
T271*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	9	170#	7	1	6	2	3.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good - Fair	From ditch, no access to base. Suppressed by adjacent tree		20+	B2	2.04m
T272*	Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)	19	580#	7	7	7	7	6.0/E	7	Good	M	Fair	Dominant tree amongst woodland edge, beyond ditch. From dense understorey group with no access or visibility to base. Stem bifurcates at ca. 4m, unable to fully inspect union. Several large sections of deadwood, with no targets.		40+	A2	6.96m
T273*	Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)	15	400#	6	6	8	4	4.5/E	6	Good	EM	Good	Beyond ditch, no access to base.		20+	B2	4.8m
T274*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	300, 250#	4	7	5	6	5.0/W	6	Good	SM	Good - Fair	From ditch with no access to base. Two stems from base. Occasional deadwood with no targets at present.		20+	B2	4.69m
T275*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	15	320, 200, 330#	8	7	5	8	6.0/W	6	Good	EM	Good - Fair	From edge of ditch with no access to base. Three stems from base, with moderate ivy cover, unable to fully inspect unions. Occasional deadwood.	Remove dead wood (< 1 month) Sever ivy (< 3 months)	20+	B2	6.02m

Tree ID	Species	Est Height	Stem Diameter (mm)	Canopy				First Significant Branch	Canopy Clearance	Physiological Condition	Age	Structural Condition	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Comments	Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years	Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W										
T276*	Norway Spruce (*Picea abies*)	22	640#	6	6	6	6	n/a	2	Good	M	Good - Fair	Behind fence, no access to base. Codominant stems from ca. 4m. Union visually sound with no signs of active separation at present.	Install cable bracing (When funds allow)	40+	A2	7.68m
G277*	Leyland Cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron sp.*)	6	<60#	2	2	2	2	n/a	0	Good	Y-SM	Good	Boundary row beyond ditch.		10+	C2	0.72m
G278*	Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)	13	<300#	5	5	5	5	n/a	4	Good	SM	Good	No access to bases, group of two birch.		20+	B2	3.6m
T279*	Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)	22	800#	9	9	9	9	8.0/E	7	Good	M	Fair	Dominant tree amongst woodland, beyond ditch. From dense understorey group with no access or visibility to base. Stem bifurcates at ca. 6m, unable to inspect union. Several large sections of deadwood.		40+	A1,2	9.6m
T280*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	13	320#	5	5	6	4	4.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	From roadside ditch, no access to base. Previously crown lifted over road.		20+	B2	3.84m
T281*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	320#	7	7	7	7	5.0/W	5	Good	SM	Good	No access or visibility to base.		20+	B2	3.84m
T282*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	640#	6	7	4	7	6.0/E	5	Good	EM	Good	Dominant tree from woodland edge, set back from road with no access or visibility to base.		40+	A1,2	7.68m
T283*	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	14	300, 160#	5	5	5	5	4.0/N	5	Good	SM	Good	From roadside ditch, no access to base. Two stems from base, union visually sound with no signs of active separation at present.		20+	B2	4.08m
T284*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	14	730#	6	2	6	2	6.0/E	5	Fair	M	Fair	Beyond highway boundary from dense group with no access or visibility of base. Several large sections of outer crown deadwood, with moderate dieback.		40+	A1,2	8.76m
T285*	Common Oak (*Quercus robur*)	18	720#	9	9	10	9	5.0/E	6	Good	M	Good	Beyond highway boundary from dense group with no access or visibility of base.		40+	A1,2	8.64m

Key to Abbreviations Used in the Survey

Ref No	Specific identification number given to each tree or group. T=Tree/H=Hedge/G=Group.	
Species	Common name followed by botanical name shown in *italics*	
RPA	Root Protection Area (As defined by BS5837)	
Stem diameter	Diameter of main stem measured in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level. (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837 Annexe C)	Av / Average: indicates an average representative measured dimension for the group or feature
Spread	The width and breadth of the crown. Estimated on the four compass points in metres.	
Crown clearance	The estimated height (in metres) above ground level of the lowest significant branch attachments.	
#	Estimated dimensions	
*****	Indicates estimated position of tree (not indicated on topographical survey).	
Category	Categorisation of the quality and benefits of trees on Site as per Table 1 and 2 of BS5837:2012. 1=Arboricultural quality/value 2=Landscape quality/value 3=Cultural quality/value (including conservation)	
	A=High quality/value 40yrs+ (light green). B=Moderate quality/value 20yrs+ (mid blue) C=Low quality/value min 10yrs/stem diameter less than 150mm (grey). U=Unsuitable for retention (dark red).	
Life stage	**Young (Y):** Newly planted tree 0-10 years. **Semi-Mature (SM):** Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size). **Early Mature (EM):** Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size) **Mature (M):** Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size). **Over Mature (OM):** Tree beyond the normal life expectancy for the species. **Veteran (V):** Tree which is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its condition, size or age. **Ancient (A):** Tree which is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its size or age.	
Structural condition	**Good:** No significant structural defects **Fair:** Structural defects which can be resolved via remedial works. **Poor:** Structural defects which cannot be resolved via remedial works. **Dead:** Dead.	
Physiological condition	**Good:** Normal vitality including leaf size, bud growth, density of crown and wound wood development. **Fair:** Lower than normal vitality, reduced bud development, reduced crown density, reduced response to wounds. **Poor:** Low vitality, low development and distribution of buds, discoloured leaves, low crown density, little extension growth for the species. **Dead:** Dead **Fair/Good** = Indicates an intermediate condition **Fair – Good** = Indicates a range of conditions (e.g. within a group)	

Preliminary management recommendations	Works identified during the tree survey as part of sound arboricultural management, based on the current context of the Site (where relevant reference has been made to tree management based on the potential future context of the site).

Appendix C Site Photography

Figure 4: T102, identified as ancient.

Figure 5: T102, identified as ancient.

Figure 6: T109, identified as veteran.

Figure 7: T109, identified as veteran.

Figure 8: Looking north along Bearwood Lane, W255 left of frame.

Figure 9: T134, identified as ancient.

Figure 10: Looking north along Bearwood Road, T158 left of frame.

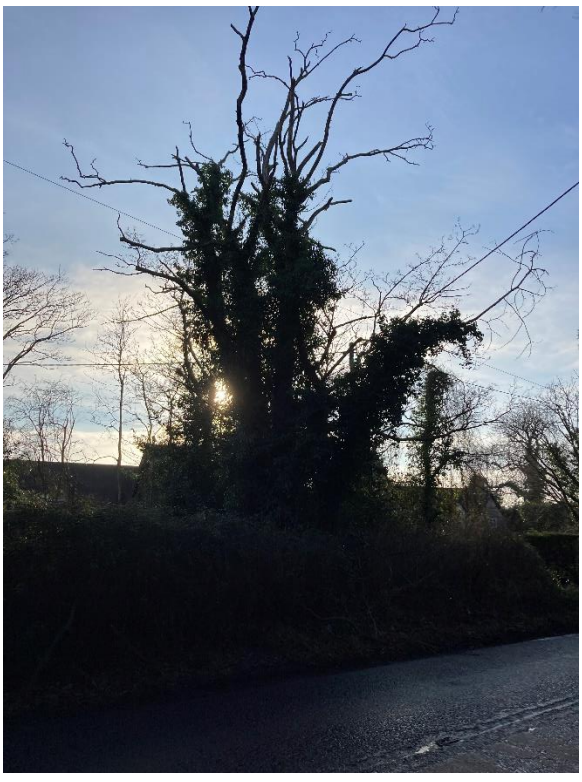

Figure 11: T88, Category U tree along southern edge of Barkham Road.