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**BS5837:2012 TREE SURVEY AND
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:
8 South Drive, Wokingham, RG40 2DH**

Dated: 8th April 2024

Our reference: GHA/DS/163330:24

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Location: 8 South Drive, Wokingham, RG40 2DH
Our reference: GHA/DS/163330:24
Client: E Plews
Dated: 8th April 2024
Prepared by: Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MArborA
Date of Inspection: 5th February 2024

Instructions

Issued by – Peter Hatch of Hamden Homes

TERMS OF REFERENCE – GHA Trees were instructed to survey the subject trees within and adjacent to 8 South Drive, Wokingham, in order to assess their general condition and to provide a planning integration statement for the indicative proposed development that safeguards the long term wellbeing of the retained trees in a sustainable manner.

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Executive Summary

The proposal for the site is to construct a new detached garage to the east of the existing house. A new swimming pool will also be constructed adjoining the south eastern corner of the house. The proposed scheme requires the removal of a small number of relatively insignificant (C and U category) trees and shrubs, which will not significantly impact the local or wider landscape. The proposal requires a new structure to be installed within the root protection area of a nearby tree; however, mitigations are proposed to ensure these structures will not adversely affect these trees. The retained trees require protection in accordance with industry best practice and BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations, in order to ensure their longevity.

Documents Supplied

The client supplied the following documents:

- Topographical survey
- Existing layout plans
- Proposed layout plans

Scope of Survey

- 1.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.
- 1.2 The planning status of the subject property was not investigated in detail.
- 1.3 A qualified Arboriculturist undertook the report and site visit and the contents of this report are based on this. Whilst reference may be made to built structure or soils, these are only opinions and confirmation should be obtained from a qualified expert as required.
- 1.4 Trees in third party ownership were surveyed from within the subject property, therefore a detailed assessment was not possible and some (if not all) measurements were estimated. Where the stem location of a third party tree has been estimated, this is noted on the plan.
- 1.5 Dense vegetation or climbers (such as ivy) also prohibited full inspections for some trees; this is noted where applicable.
- 1.6 No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.
- 1.7 The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breleor (The body language of tree, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994)
- 1.8 The survey was undertaken in accord with British Standard 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.
- 1.9 Underground services near to trees will need to be installed in accord with the guidance given in BS5837.
- 1.10 The client's attention is drawn to the responsibilities under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

Survey Method

- 2.1 The survey was conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars if needed.

- 2.2 No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- 2.3 No soil samples were taken.
- 2.4 The height of each subject tree was estimated using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre.
- 2.5 The stem diameter for each tree was measured in line with the requirements set out in BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.
- 2.6 The crown spreads were measured with an electronic distometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where the crown radius was notably different in any direction this has been noted on the Plan (appendix A) and within the tree table (Appendix B). The crowns of those trees that are proposed for removal, or trees where the crown spread is deemed insignificant in relation to the proposed development are not always shown on the appended plan; however their stem locations are marked for reference.
- 2.7 The Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree is included in the tree table, both as an area, and as the radius of a circle.
- 2.8 The crown clearance was measured using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where it is significantly lower in one direction, this is noted within the tree table at appendix B.
- 2.9 All of the trees that were inspected during the site visit are detailed on the plan at Appendix A; this plan was produced in colour and **MUST** only be scanned or reproduced in colour. The trees on this plan are categorised and shown in the following format:

COLOUR CODING AND RATING OF TREES:

Category A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Colour = light **green** crown outline on plan.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Colour = mid **blue** crown outline on plan.

Category C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 to 20 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Colour = uncoloured crown outline on plan.

Category U – Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Colour = **red** crown outline on plan.

All references to tree rating are made in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations', Table 1.

The Site

- 3.1 The site is located on South Drive, a residential through road located to the south of Wokingham.
- 3.2 A good tree cover is present on the site itself as well as adjacent sites, with many semi-mature and mature trees of both native and exotic origin characterising the local area.
- 3.3 Access to the property is currently gained via a driveway to the front of the site.

The Subject Trees

- 4.1 The details of the subject trees are set out in the Schedule at Appendix B.
- 4.2 **Please be aware that ash tree(s) were identified during the survey. Many ash trees in the UK are suffering from 'ash dieback' (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) which can cause the rapid decline of affected trees, often rendering them unsafe. Affected trees have been highlighted in the tree table at appendix B and the severity of the infection noted; however please ensure these trees are inspected regularly.**
- 4.3 Of the thirty-seven individual trees, and groups of trees surveyed, six have been assessed as BS 5837 category A, ten have been assessed as BS category B, fifteen have been assessed as BS category C with the remaining five trees being assessed as BS 5837 category U.

Category A	6 trees
Category B	10 trees
Category C	15 trees / groups
Category U	5 trees

The Proposal

- 5.1 The proposal for the site is to construct a new detached garage to the east of the existing house.
- 5.2 A new swimming pool will also be constructed adjoining the south eastern corner of the house.
- 5.3 The proposed location of the above structures can be seen on the appended plan.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

PROPOSED TREE REMOVAL / RETENTION:

- 6.1 The following trees are proposed for removal as part of the new development, as these specimens could not be effectively retained as they are located within the outline of the new structures, or located too close to make their retention feasible / sustainable.

T18, G19 and T20

- 6.2 All of the trees to be removed have been given either a C or U category grading in accordance with BS 5837. It is therefore felt that these trees should not act as a limitation on the effective use of the site, or impose any significant constraints on the layout (see table 1 BS5837).
- 6.3 The assessed grading (as per BS5837 table 1) of each of the trees to be removed, as well as any relevant comments on their condition can be seen in the tree table at appendix B.

TREE PRUNING TO ACCOMMODATE THE PROPOSAL OR ACCESS TO THE SITE

- 6.4 The implementation of the proposal does not lead to the requirement to prune any of the retained trees, or shrubs.
- 6.5 There is no part of the new structure which will have tree canopies (from trees to be retained) overhanging it and the building works can progress safely without the need for any facilitation pruning.

ASSESSMENT OF RETAINED TREES ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

- 6.6 Section 4.6.3 of BS 5837: 2012 states that the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree should be assessed by an arboriculturalist considering the likely morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions.
- 6.7 The assessed RPAs (excluding the RPAs of U category trees and those trees which are proposed for removal) can be seen on the appended plan.
- 6.8 The RPAs of several trees have been amended to take account of the existing structures; these adjustments can be seen on the appended plan.

ASSESSED IMPACT ON RPAS BY PROPOSED STRUCTURES

- 6.9 There is an encroachment into the RPA of T12 from the new garage as shown on the appended plan. The use of traditional strip foundations will therefore not be acceptable as this could cause harm to this tree.
- 6.10 The garage structure will be constructed using either A) a localised piled footing comprising one corner pile in the RPA of T12 or B) a cantilevered footing spanning over the RPAs of T12 to ensure no level alterations near this tree.

- 6.11 In order to arrive at a suitable foundation design (which minimises root disturbance within the RPAs of nearby retained trees), site specific and specialist advice regarding footings should be sought from an Engineer, in close discussion with the projects Arboriculturalist.
- 6.12 If using a localised pile, this will be positioned (following trial digs) to ensure that any significant roots (over 25mm) that are present in the area where the new building will sit can be retained and protected to coexist with the new structure.
- 6.13 The proposed new swimming pool is situated outside of the assessed RPAs of all of the trees proposed for retention, therefore these trees pose no below ground constraints on the new structure or vice versa.

PROPOSED ACCESS TO THE NEW DEVELOPMENT

- 6.14 Where sections of the new driveway layout are within the RPA of T1, a no-dig construction will be necessary, to ensure that all existing ground levels are retained in their current form, as well as ensuring that satisfactory moisture and oxygen can be obtained from the underlying soil by any tree roots in this area. A design for this proposed access route must be drawn up by a structural engineer, in close co-ordination with the retained arboriculturalist. A preliminary method statement has been included at section 8 of this document.

INSTALLATION OF SERVICES

- 6.15 The full details of existing and proposed new services have not been made available at the time of writing.
- 6.16 The installation of underground apparatus and drainage systems with the use of mechanical excavators will undoubtedly sever any roots that may be present and can change the hydrology and structure of the nearby soil in a way that will adversely affect the health of any nearby trees. Particular care should therefore be taken when assessing the layout of new services and consideration all be given to the methods of installation of all underground apparatus.

Post Development Pressure

FUTURE TREE AND STRUCTURE RELATIONSHIPS

- 7.1 The retained trees are at a satisfactory distance from the proposed new buildings and highly unlikely to give rise to any inconvenience.
- 7.2 Regular inspections of the retained trees by a suitably qualified Arboriculturalist and subsequent remedial works will ensure that the trees are maintained in a suitable manner, to exist in harmony with the new structures and its occupants for many years to come.

Tree Protection Measures and Preliminary Method Statement for Development Works

8.1 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

The position of the fence **MUST** be marked out with biodegradable marker paint on site and agreed with appropriate representatives from the LPA and contractor. The fencing **MUST** be erected **prior** to any works in the vicinity of the trees and removed only when all development activity is complete. The protective fencing **MUST** be as that shown in BS 5837 (see Appendix C). The herras panels **MUST** be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers which **MUST** be installed so they can only be removed from the inside of the fence. The panels **MUST** supported by stabilizer struts, which **MUST** be installed on the inside and secured to the ground using pins or appropriate weights.

The Fence must be marked with a clear sign reading:

“Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access”

8.2 GROUND PROTECTION (EXISTING)

The hard surfacing that exists in several areas of the site provides adequate ground protection and **MUST** therefore be retained in situ for the entirety of the site works.

8.3 GROUND PROTECTION - VEHICULAR ACCESS WITHIN THE RPA

Where heavier vehicular access is required within the RPA, these areas **MUST** be covered using the Eve Trakway system (or a similar product) as shown in the photo below. Ground mats which will protect the ground can be lifted into place from the delivery lorry using the existing driveway or by placing the matting in place and then using this matting to protect the ground while the vehicle access parts of the site further from the drive.

eve

Trakway Systems

K Trakpanel



8.4 FOUNDATION DESIGN

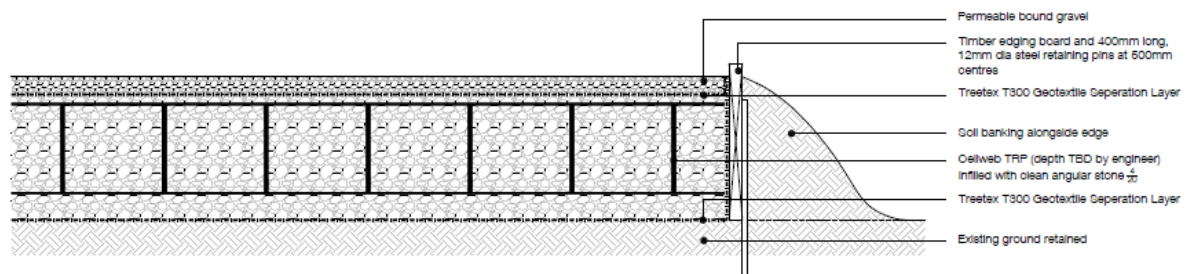
The garage structure will be constructed using either A) a localised piled footing comprising one corner pile in the RPA of T12 or B) a cantilevered footing spanning over the RPAs of T12 to ensure no level alterations near this tree. In order to arrive at a suitable foundation design (which minimises root disturbance within the RPAs of nearby retained trees), site specific and specialist advice regarding footings should be sought from an Engineer, in close discussion with the projects Arboriculturalist.

8.5 NO DIG SURFACING CONSTRUCTION METHOD IN ACCORDANCE ARBORICULTURAL PRACTICE NOTE 12 AND BS: 5837

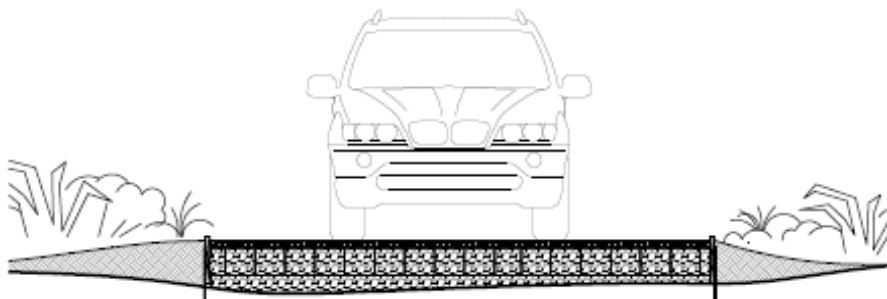
The sections of the new driveway that are within the RPA's of the retained trees **MUST** be constructed as follows.

Below is a diagram detailing the makeup of the new drive and also a typical cross the installation methodology is included below this diagram.

No dig drive makeup



Typical section:



METHODOLOGY:

- Eradication of all existing ground vegetation **MUST** be undertaken using a translocated herbicide. Any product used for this purpose **MUST** be selected to ensure that it will not have an adverse affect on the health of the retained trees, and carried out by a suitably trained operative.
- Any major protrusions within the soil **MUST** be removed, such as large rocks or existing tree stumps. Any holes **MUST** be filled with sharp sand.

- Lay a geotextile membrane over the entire area(s) to be protected, ensuring a one 1m overlap where necessary. All new surfacing **MUST** be positioned at least 500mm from tree stems or buttress roots.
- Construction of the edging of the area is to be implemented with the use of vertical steel pegs driven into the ground at intervals of 500mm with side supports firmly attached. **CHECK FOR UNDERGROUND SERVICES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF SUCH WORK.**
- The three dimensional cellular confinement system (e.g cellweb or similar) must be cut to size and placed within the pre-prepared area. This area **MUST** now be filled with a no-fines aggregate infill. This **MUST** then be compacted to avoid the possibility of future "rutting".
- Lay a final layer of the geotextile membrane on top of this surface.
- A porous material can now be placed on top to complete the construction.
- Graded top soil will be used to bring the adjacent grassed areas to the same level as the new driveway.

N.B. An engineer will prepare the exact specification in agreement with the retained Arboriculturalist.

8.6 SITE HUTS, WELFARE FACILITIES AND STORAGE OF EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS

All site huts **MUST** be positioned outside of the retained trees RPAs or on existing hard surfaced area.

8.7 MIXING OF CONCRETE

All mixing of cement / concrete **MUST** be undertaken outside of the RPA of all of the retained trees.

8.8 USE CRANES, RIGS AND BOOMS

Precautionary measures **MUST** be observed to avoid contact of any retained trees when manoeuvring cranes rigs or booms into position.

8.9 INCOMING SERVICES, DRAINAGE AND SOAKAWAYS

Any new underground services which are to be located within (any portion of) the RPAs of any trees which are to be retained **MUST** be installed in accord with the guidance given in BS5837 together with the National Joint Utilities Group Booklet 4: 2007 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees (NJUG4). Service installation layouts **MUST** be planned to keep apparatus together in common ducts, in order to minimise the need for excavations. Service trench excavation within the RPAs **MUST NOT** be undertaken with the use of any mechanised machinery (minidiggers, JCBs or alike). Instead, these service trenches must be excavated using an airspade.

Airspade excavation will be undertaken using a compressor and lance which will produce compressed air. This device will displace soil without causing any harm to roots that may be present as shown in the photo below.

Below: airspade in use



Below: undamaged roots exposed



The compressor **MUST** be positioned outside of the RPAs of all retained trees and piping will be used to allow the operative to access the proposed trench location on foot. The use of an airspade will ensure the retention and protection of any roots that are discovered that are in excess of 25mm. These roots **MUST** then be covered and protected using damp hessian whilst further excavation commences; hessian must be left in situ until backfilling commences and re-wetted if needed to avoid root desiccation.

Once the trench is excavated to the correct depth, care must then be taken to ensure the new service ducts are installed so as to avoid any roots present. **Any roots that require pruning should be cut using sharp tools to leave a 'clean' cut, in order to minimise the risk of infection by decay pathogens.** The trench must then be backfilled and the soil compacted using hand tools only, to ensure not air pockets are left as these can be damaging to tree roots.

8.10 ON SITE SUPERVISION

Regular site supervision is essential to ensure all potentially damaging activities near to trees are properly supervised. A pre start site meeting **MUST** occur to ensure all parties are aware of their responsibilities relating to tree protection on site; this **MUST** include a site induction for key personnel.

Key personnel:

Name	Position	Contact number / email:
Glen Harding	Retained arboriculturalist	07884 056 025 Or info@ghatrees.co.uk
TBC	Local authority Arboricultural Officer	TBC
TBC	Site manager	TBC

8.11 OTHER TREE PROTECTION PRECAUTIONS

- **NO** fires lit on site within 20 metres of any tree to be retained.
- **NO** fuels, oils or substances with will be damaging to the tree shall be spilled or poured on site.
- **NO** storage of any materials within the root protections zone

8.12 HARD / SOFT LANDSCAPING NEAR RETAINED TREES

All new pathways and hard landscaping areas within the Root Protection Areas (RPA's) of the retained trees **MUST** be designed using no-dig, up and over construction techniques, and be specified in close co-ordination with the retained

Arboriculturalist. Porous materials **MUST** also be used when surfacing near the trees. No machinery will be used for this work, which **MUST** all be done by hand.

8.13 DISMANTLING PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

Protective barriers must only be completely removed when all machinery, and equipment has left site.

Conclusion

- 9.1 In conclusion, the principal arboricultural features within the site can be retained and adequately protected during development activities.
- 9.2 No significant or important trees will be lost to facilitate the proposed scheme.
- 9.3 Subject to precautionary measures as detailed above, the proposal will not be injurious to trees to be retained.

Recommendations

- 10.1 Site supervision – An individual e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
 - a. Be present on the site the majority of the time.
 - b. Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities.
 - c. Have the authority to stop any work that is, or has the potential to cause harm to any tree.
 - d. Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
 - e. Make immediate contact with the local authority and / or retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.
- 10.2 It is recommended, that to ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees, that details are passed by the architect or agent to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.

8th April 2024

Signed:



Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MArborA
For and on behalf of GHA Trees

Appendix A
TREE PLAN
(see separate PDF)

Appendix B

TREE TABLE

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments
T1	Holm oak	23	1250	2	15.00	5	5	8	7	M	7 plus epicormic	20-40	B1	Forks at 1m - sprawling crown. Lost limb at 1m east side in past; localised decay noted.
T2	Lawson cypress	22	539	3	6.46	2	2	3	2	M	5	10-20	C1	Dieback in upper crown noted.
T3	Douglas fir	22	540	1	6.48	3	3	3	3	M	8	40+	A1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.
T4	Horse chestnut	20	540	1	6.48	4	3	4	4	M	6 plus epicormic	20-40	B1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.
T5	Douglas fir	14	410	1	4.92	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	M	5	20-40	B1	Slightly suppressed form.
T6	Ash	22	650	1	7.80	5	2	2	7	OM	7	Less than 10	U	Crown in decline (50% live growth / vitality estimated) due to presence of ash dieback.
T7	Horse chestnut	14	380	1	4.56	3	2	3	3	M	6	10-20	C1	Suppressed tree of poor form.
T8	Yew	14	480	1	5.76	4	4	2	4.5		2	20-40	B1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.
T9	Beech	20	630	1	7.56	7	7	5	5		11 west	40+	A1	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T10	Yew	10	539	6	6.47	2	4	4	5		2	20-40	B1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments
T11	Norway maple	14	290	1	3.48	3	1	4	6		2	10-20	C1	One sided crown due to past nearby tree loss.
T12	Horse chestnut	22	620	1	7.44	4	4	5.5	5.5		2 north	20-40	B1	Ivy prevented full inspection. Recommend: remove ivy and reinspect. Cavity at 0 to 1m south side - not assessed significant at time of inspection.
T13	Ash	22	740	1	8.88	10	6	8	6		2 north	10-20	C1	Crown in modest decline (80% live growth / vitality estimated) due to presence of ash dieback.
T14	Ash	22	710	1	8.52	6	6	6	6		4 over site	10-20	C1	Crown in modest decline (80% live growth / vitality estimated) due to presence of ash dieback.
T15	Horse chestnut	21	670	1	8.04	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	OM	5 north	Less than 10	U	70% dead.
T16	Magnolia	7	324	4	3.89	6.5	3	2	5	M	2 north	10-20	C1	Unremarkable tree of modest quality and of limited value in the wider landscape.
T17	Douglas fir	23	700	1	8.40	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	M	2 north, first branch 6	40+	A1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments
T18	Walnut	8	260	1	3.12	4	4	1	1	M	3	10-20	C1	Stem damage noted at 3m where wire is attached. Lost top in past. Recommend: to be removed.
G19	Apple	3.5	160	4	1.92	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	1	10-20	C2	Small trees of limited value in the wider landscape. Recommend: to be removed.
T20	Tamarisk	6	205	3	2.46	3	3	3	3	OM	2	Less than 10	U	60% dead. Recommend: to be removed.
T21	Holly	10	313	3	3.75	4	3	2	3	OM	2	Less than 10	U	90% dead. Tree house in tree.
T22	Ash	17	580	1	6.96	5	5	5	5	M	2 west	20-40	B1	Ivy prevented full inspection.
T23	Cherry	8	420	1	5.04	1	1	3	1	OM	2	Less than 10	U	Suppressed tree of poor form. North stem dead. Remainder of tree in decline.
G24	Scrub - sycamore, holly, oak, hawthorn	6 to 11	250	1	3.00	4	4	4	4	M	2	10-20	C2	Ivy prevented full inspection.
G25	Apple	4	173	3	2.08	1	1	1	1	M	1	10-20	C2	Small trees of limited value in the wider landscape.
T26	Yew	15	940	1	11.28	6	6	5	4	M	2	40+	A1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.
T27	Sycamore	14	490	3	5.88	5	6	6	3	M	5	10-20	C1	Ivy prevented full inspection.

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments
T28	Sycamore	21	570	1	6.84	6	6	3	6	M	6	10-20	C1	Ivy prevented full inspection.
T29	Horse chestnut	23	1000	1	12.00	7	9	6	9	M	2	20-40	B1	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated. Major limb loss in past 8m south side. Similar limb to failed limb overhangs to east and presents a risk of failure if left unmanaged.
T30	Lime	17	543	3	6.52	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	M	2	20-40	B1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.
T31	Douglas fir	24	660	1	7.92	2	2	3	3	M	5	20-40	B1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.
T32	Norway maple	11	810	1	9.72	3	3	3	3	M	5	10-20	C1	Topped in past. Large deadwood present at old topping points.
T33	Corsican pine	24	570	1	6.84	4	0	1	4	M	8 north	40+	A2	No basal defects recorded during inspection. Previously cable braced at 15m. Minor noted in upper crown.

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments
T34	Corsican pine	24	790	1	9.48	6	3	2	4	M	8 north	40+	A2	No basal defects recorded during inspection. Notable noted in upper crown.
T35	Sycamore	25	894	2	10.73	5	5	3	5	M	5 east	20-40	B1	No notable defects recorded during inspection.
T36	Norway maple	22	840	1	10.08	3	4	3	2	OM	6 east	10-20	C1	Crown noted as slightly sparse. Major limb loss at 3m on east side of main stem.
T37	Sweet chestnut	20	830	1	9.96	4	4	4	4	OM	2	10-20	C1	Forks at 1.8m. Top of tree is dead. Several woodpecker holes on stem.

KEY :

Tree No: (T= individual tree, G= group of trees, W= woodland)
Age class: Young (Y), Middle aged (MA), Mature (M), Over mature (OM),
Veteran (V)
Height (Ht): Measured in metres +/- 1m

Appendix C
TREE FENCING DETAIL

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

