

DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE CONDITION SURVEY

WEST COURT RETREAT
READING ROAD
WOKINGHAM
BERKSHIRE
RG40 4AX

CLIENT: JAMES LAMBURN

OCTOBER 2025
Ref: 06828 / 2025

REPORT BY: SARAH DUCKWORTH

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Instruction	4
1.2	Inspection information	4
1.3	Qualifications	4
1.4	Insurance	4
2	STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION	5
2.1	Tree Preservation Orders	5
2.2	Conservation Areas	5
2.3	Felling Licences	5
3	GENERAL GUIDANCE	6
3.1	Tree Work Good Practice	6
3.2	Protected Species	6
3.3	Ash Dieback	7
3.4	Soil Amelioration	8
3.5	Management of Deadwood	8
3.6	Ivy	8
3.7	Fungal decay	9
4	SCOPE & LIMITATIONS	10
4.1	Scope	10
4.2	Caveats	11
5	TREE SURVEY DATA	12
6	TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER	27
7	SITE PLAN	29

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

This Arboricultural Report has been commissioned by James Lamburn, Head of Produce and Nature at Nirvana Spa.

I have been asked to carry out a health and safety assessment of trees within the grounds of the West Court Retreat, Reading Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 4QJ.

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

1.2 Inspection information

The trees were inspected on the 25th and 26th of September 2025 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant.

On the survey days, the weather was overcast and dry. Visibility was good.

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

1.3 Qualifications

Surveyor: Sarah Duckworth

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

1.4 Insurance

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

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

2 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

2.1 Tree Preservation Orders

I have confirmed on the Wokingham Borough Council website that at the time of this report, trees within the survey area are protected by Tree Preservation Orders Ref: TPO-1454-2012.

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

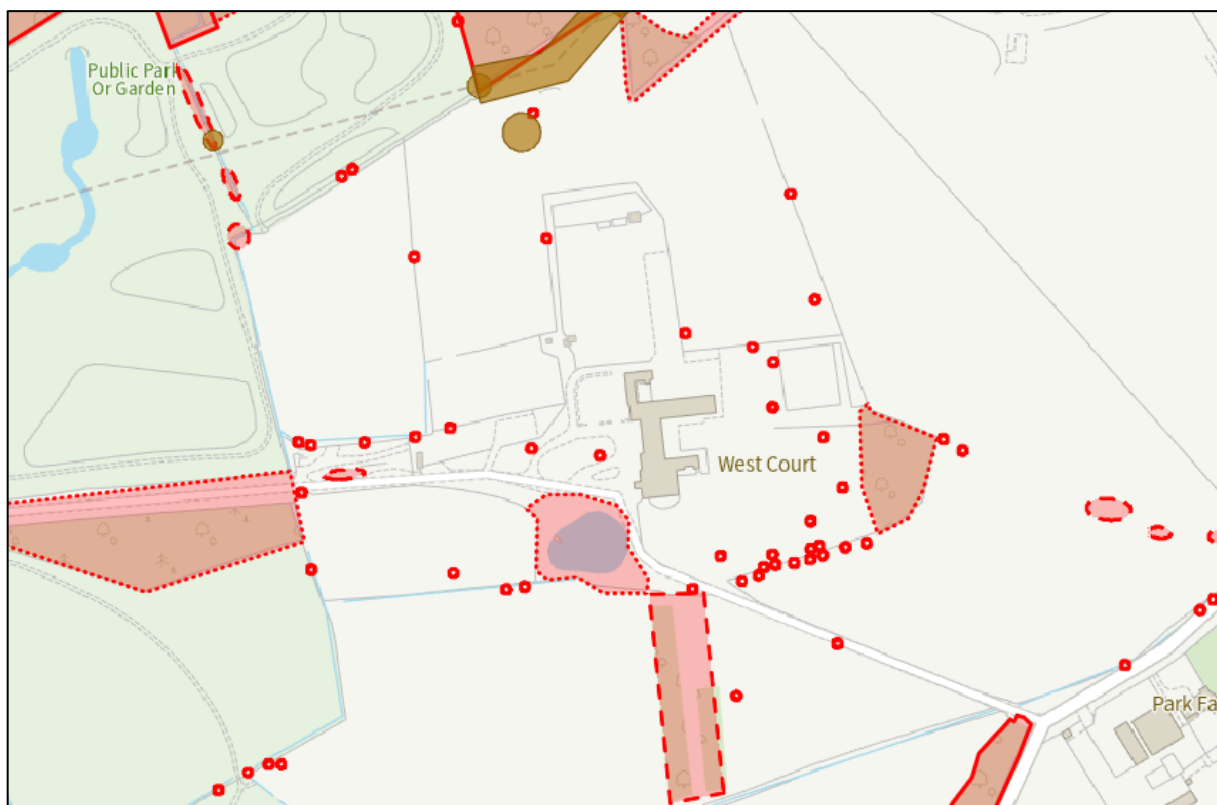


Figure 1 - Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order Map

2.2 Conservation Areas

West Court Retreat is not within a Conservation Area.

2.3 Felling Licences

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

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

3 GENERAL GUIDANCE

3.1 Tree Work Good Practice

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

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

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

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

3.2 Protected Species

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

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

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

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

3.3 Ash Dieback

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4 Soil Amelioration

There is substantial evidence for the benefit of mulches to trees to increase their root development and improve tree health and physiological condition. To do this, the soil around the base of the tree should be lightly tined / broken up with a garden fork to improve aeration and reduce compaction.

Once the area is cleared and tined, a suitable tree and shrub fertilizer should be applied according to the manufacturer's instructions. I would recommend a slow-release granular fertilizer such as 'Arbor Gold' or similar if available, but if you can't source this then any bonemeal, blood fish and bone or chicken manure will still benefit the tree.

Following the fertilizer application, the tree should be watered then mulched with 60-100mm of well-rotted bark chip or fully composted organic material or ericaceous compost raked over the area taking care not to obscure the newly exposed root flare.

The mulch improves Mycorrhizal growth (beneficial root fungi), stabilises soil temperature and moisture levels, reduces compaction and improves soil nutrient levels and porosity for the benefit of healthy tree root growth.

3.5 Management of Deadwood

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

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

3.6 Ivy

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

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

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

3.7 Fungal decay

Trees can be colonised by a number of decay-causing fungal pathogens. As many fungi fruit only annually, their presence may not always be apparent in a seasonal tree survey.

Tree owners are advised to monitor the ground where trees may be rooting. Any unusual fungal growths around any tree should be photographed and forwarded to a professional arborist for identification. The fungus growth should be left in situ to mature (for identification purposes).

4 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

4.1 Scope

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

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

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

This report is not a structural report, and it does not consider the structural integrity of the property and its use as such is invalid.

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

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

The extent of the survey was limited to a survey of trees in the grounds of West Court Retreat as requested by the client. Fences present on site have been taken as the presumed site boundary. Neighbouring properties were not entered or included in the survey.

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

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

4.2 Caveats

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

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

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

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

This report is valid for two years from the survey date. A follow-on inspection of trees is due before 26th September 2027.

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

5 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T001	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Front access drive	Mature	Height (m): 14 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	Prominent girdling root at base. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem to 2m. Multiple branching above 2m. Broad crown. Moderate collage density. Minor deadwood in crown. Low crown over edge of driveway. Pests and Diseases:Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Cut back to create 4.5m canopy clearance over access drive. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T002	Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	Works yard	Mature	Height (m): 16 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Rooting area covered with compacted hardcore. Building structure within 1.2m of tree base. Single stem. Broad crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Foliage slightly stressed, sparse. Short but prolific epicormic growth on all branches. Phone lines through canopy. Outer branch tips in direct contact with adjacent building.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Cut back to create 2m lateral spread to clear adjacent building. Remove deadwood. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T003	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Front access drive	Mature	Height (m): 13 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature	Extensive mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Minor girdling roots around trunk. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem to 1.7m. Broad crown. Foliage autumnal. Moderate collage density. Low crown over edge of driveway. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Cut back branch tips to create 4.5m canopy clearance over access drive. Mulch rooting area to prevent further damage to roots. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T004	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Front access drive	Mature	Height (m): 13 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots, historic wounds to buttress roots and to bark on trunk. Cracking split bark on South side, heartwood exposed. Bleeding canker on trunk. Four way stem form 1.5m above ground level. Foliage slightly sparse and autumnal. Several branches on southeast side of crown fully defoliated. Buds present so branches not necessarily dead. Pests and Diseases:Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Review tree May 2025 when next into leaf to monitor for deadwood. Mulch rooting area to prevent further damage to roots and improve physiological health. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T005	Dawn redwood (<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 13 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Deeply fluted trunk commensurate with species. Base clear, bark intact. Light epicormic growth on lower trunk. Feathered crown from 2m. Epicormic growth on branches. Minor deadwood in crown. Needle density slightly sparse, but within the parameters of normal.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Mulching base to protect tree roots. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T006	Common walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 7 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature	Girdling root with mechanical damage to bark. Swept stem south towards driveway. Historical damage to underside of trunk with good wound wood / adaptive growth. Small cavities in old pruning cuts. Foliage slightly sparse. Deadwood throughout crown.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	Mulch rooting area to prevent damage to roots. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T007	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Rear of security hut.	Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Fortunately twin stem with stump of cut stem 1m above ground level. Epicormic shoots from around base. Remaining stem forks just above 2m. Epicormic growth on trunk touching adjacent security hut. High crown. Foliage density normal. Previously reduced crown 3m new growth from previous reduction points.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Cut back epicormic growth to clear security office. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T008	Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Base clear, bark intact. Single stem forks at 2.5m. broad crown. Foliage slightly sparse but even throughout crown. Tree condition not exceptional for this time of year. Canopy cut back to clear access drive.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T009	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Adjacent to outbuilding	Mature	Height (m): 11 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Ivy clad it. New fence close to lower trunk. Historic stumps on lower trunk where low side trunks x2 removed. Cavity at 1.5m where branch removed. Where accessible bark intact. Multiple branching from 2m. Dense epicormic growth within lower crown. Asymmetrical crown heavily suppressed by offsite Ash. Foliage density normal. Minor deadwood throughout crown. Outer branch tips touching roof of outbuilding.	Fair	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy	Selectively remove one or two small branches as required to clear building roof. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T010	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Eastern lawn near tennis courts.	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 120 Life Stage: Mature	Cavity on south side at base between buttress roots at least 400mm deep. Ganoderma fungal fruiting bodies on southeast side at base. Cavity 1m above ground level. Base hollowing. Ivy stems cut with a chainsaw on west side of trunk cutting into bark. New fence on North side cut around tree roots. Single stem to 4m. Five wounds/cavities between 3 & 6m where large branches removed. Dead ivy stems on trunk. Broad crown. Forks / unions satisfactory. Historic wounds in canopy associated with previous branch failure. Historically reduced crown with 4-5m mature regrowth on previous reduction points. Foliage density normal, slightly clustered. Minor deadwood in crown. Fungus: <i>Ganoderma adspersum</i> (Southern Bracket)	Fair	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T011	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 19 DBH (cm): 48 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Base clear bark intact. Swept stem East due to proximity of adjacent offsite woodland. Base clear, bark intact. High, asymmetrical crown. Deadwood high in central canopy over low occupancy area. Foliage density good.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T012	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 16 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Base clear bark intact. Swept stem East due to proximity of adjacent offsite woodland. Base clear, bark intact. Suppressed, asymmetrical crown. Deadwood in canopy over low occupancy area where lower branches aborted due to lack of light. Foliage density normal, not overly vigorous.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T013	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Base clear bark intact. Swept stem East due to proximity of adjacent offsite woodland. Base clear, bark intact. Suppressed, asymmetrical crown. Deadwood in canopy over low occupancy area where lower branches aborted due to lack of light. Foliage stunted and sparse. Sickly tree in low occupancy area.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T014	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Offsite tree	Dead	Height (m): 11 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Small standing dead tree within falling distance of grounds.	Dead	Poor	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access	Fell and stack Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T015	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 19 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Light ivy growth on trunk. Where accessible, base clear, bark intact. Single stem. High, asymmetrical crown. Deadwood high in central canopy over low occupancy area. Foliage density normal with slight dieback at tips.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy	Remove deadwood Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T016	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 47 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Light ivy growth on trunk. Where accessible, base clear, bark intact. Single stem swept North. Suppressed, asymmetrical crown due to proximity of adjacent trees. Foliage density good.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T017	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 6 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Mature	Small tree. Epicormic growth around lower trunk. Twin stem from 1.6m with poorly formed fork and included bark. Suppressed crown. Needles sparse.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T018	Cultivar apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 5.5 DBH (cm): 30 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Mature	Old multi-stem tree. Three stem from 1m. Base hollowing. Broad low crown. Foliage density normal.	Good	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T019	Cultivar apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 4 DBH (cm): 25 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature	Old multi-stem tree. Twin stem from ground level. Base hollowing. Historic wounding at base where third stem removed. Broad low crown. Foliage density normal.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T020	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	Footpath and parking	Mature	Height (m): 8 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature	Minor historic wounds at base. Cavities on trunk associated with previous branch removal. Swept stem towards parking area. Broad, full crown. Foliage density normal.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T021	Cultivar apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	Carpark	Over Mature	Height (m): 5 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Over Mature	Historic wounding on lower trunk. Bleeding canker. Canopy cut back over parking spaces. Canopy in an advanced state of decline.	Poor	Poor	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	Fell and replace Timescale: 25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)	
T022	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 19 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Swept stem North. Adaptive growth at base. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem. Canopy very sparse, around 70% defoliated. Major deadwood in crown over lower occupancy area.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T023	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Base clear, bark intact. Single stem swept South. Suppressed, asymmetrical crown due to proximity of adjacent trees. Foliage density good.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

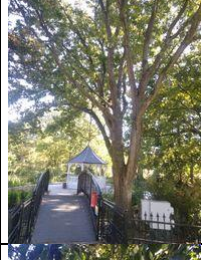
Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T024	Red horse chestnut 'Briotii' (<i>Aesculus carnea</i> 'Briotii')	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 16 DBH (cm): 52 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Base clear, bark intact. Prominent graft point on trunk 1.8m above ground level. Single stem tree forks 5m above ground level. Canopy autumnal. Ivy in crown.	Fair	Good	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T025	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Semi Mature	Height (m): 12 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Small slender tree. No visible defects. Foliage density normal.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
G026	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Portugal laurel (<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	Edge of formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 8 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature	Linear group of multi-stem trees. Recent changes in rooting and canopy environment. Tree foliage is therefore sparse but with the potential to recover.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	No works identified	
T027	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 15 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Light ivy growth on trunk. Where accessible, base clear, bark intact. Single stem, broad open crown. Foliage density normal.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T028	Red oak (<i>Quercus rubra</i>)	Pond area	Semi Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 32 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Small tree single stem. Notable dieback in crown. Tree unlikely to recover.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Fell and replace Timescale: 25-Sep-2027 (2 Years)	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T029	Elm 'Dodoens' (<i>Ulmus sp.</i>)	Pond area	Newly planted	Height (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Newly planted	Young tree. Bamboo pole and plastic ties remain on trunk and will restrict growth.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	Remove bamboo cane and plastic ties. Strap tree to tree stake with broad tie and rubber bung. Timescale: 25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)	
T030	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Pond area	Early Mature	Height (m): 8 DBH (cm): 13 Life Stage: Early Mature	Small tree. Good form and vitality.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T031	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Pond area	Mature	Height (m): 16 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature	Manhole / services 2m from base. Possible recent changes within immediate rooting area with new terraced patio & railings. Large surface buttress roots. Light ivy growth on trunk. Where accessible no visible defects. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem tree. Previously reduced crown. Foliage very sparse. Minor deadwood throughout crown. Cavity in historic pruning cut on North side of trunk 4.5m above ground level.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Monitor and further decline of tree following ground works. Timescale: Ongoing	
T032	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 7 DBH (cm): 20 Stems: 4 Life Stage: Mature	Multi-stem, ivy clad tree. Recent changes in immediate rooting area with new lawn and possible clearance of vegetation. Foliage sparse and stunted minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Other Reference: 1438 Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy	Sever ivy Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T033	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature	Ground changes in immediate rooting area. Fungal fruiting bodies on North side of trunk & remains of fungus on northwest side of trunk. Sound intonation even & satisfactory. Single stem tree. Swept stem northwest. Cavity in old pruning cut 6m above ground level. Foliage very sparse, clustered towards tips. Physiological decline. Apical dieback. Major deadwood throughout canopy. Few growth points in crown to which tree might be pruned back to. Fungus: Ganoderma spp	Poor	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	Reduce canopy height by 3m. Reduce declining branches back to healthy wood and remove deadwood Mulch rooting area Timescale: 25-Dec-2025 (3 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T034	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)		Over Mature	Height (m): 4.5 DBH (cm): 8 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Over Mature	Twin stem from ground level. Foliage sparse.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T035	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Mature	Recent ground changes in immediate rooting area. Base clear, broad gentle root flare. Bleeding canker on West side of lower trunk. Historic wounding on South side of base. Elsewhere bark intact, no fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem to to 5m. Foliage sparse and clustered. Physiological decline. Apical dieback at branch tips.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	Remove deadwood Mulch rooting area Timescale: 25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)	
T036	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)		Over Mature	Height (m): 7 DBH (cm): 10 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Over Mature	Twin stem from ground level. New tap and water connection close to base. High slender crown. Foliage sparse. Minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T037	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 8 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature	Single stem tree. Cut ivy stems on trunk. Twin stem from 1.2m. Recent changes in immediate rooting area with new path and possible clearance of vegetation. Foliage sparse and stunted minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Mulch base Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T038	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Multi-stem from 2m. Possible clearance of vegetation within rooting area. Foliage sparse, minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Mulch base Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T039	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Multi-stem from 1.5m. Recent changes in immediate rooting area with new path and possible clearance of vegetation. Foliage sparse, minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Other Reference: 1438 Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Mulch base Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T040	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 13 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature	Recent ground works within rooting area. Shallow buttress roots with some mechanical damage. Cavity over 40cm deep on Southwest side of trunk at base. Historic wound above fully occluded. Elsewhere base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem security light attached to trunk. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage stunted and slightly sparse. Minor deadwood throughout crown.	Fair	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Monitor tree condition Timescale: Ongoing	
T041	Smokebush (<i>Cotinus coggygria</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature	Large shrub / small tree. Historic wounding at base. Swept stem. Low compact canopy. Foliage slightly stunted. Fair form and vitality.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T042	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	Eastern lawn adjacent to footpath	Mature	Height (m): 13 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature	Evidence of ground disturbance within rooting area. Recent animal burrowing at base. Swept stem North. Upper canopy resumes vertical growth. Stem forks at 3m with area of included bark not unusual for species. Foliage stunted and sparse, may have been impacted by ground works. Several small or slender dead branches.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Remove deadwood Mulch rooting area to prevent further damage to roots and improve physiological health. Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T043	Blue cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>)	Formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 16 DBH (cm): 110 Life Stage: Mature	Two flood lights at base - excavation for lights and electrical cables may have required some root severance. Broad base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident. Single stem forks at 7m. Codominant leaders in upper crown. Minor deadwood in crown. Foliage density good.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T044	Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>)	Formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 26 DBH (cm): 160 Life Stage: Mature	Two flood lights at base - excavation for lights and electrical cables may have required some root severance. Broad base with pronounced, even buttress roots. Bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident. Single stem leans slightly to the south. Feathered crown with pendulous branches from 6m. Foliage density and physiological health very good. No visible defects.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T045	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Eastern lawn near tennis courts.	Mature	Height (m): 19 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature	Two flood lights at base - excavation for lights, electrical cables and new drain within rooting area is likely to have caused some root severance. Smooth even root flare around base. Multiple Ganoderma fungal fruiting bodies at ground level on all sides of base. Bark intact. Audible decay around base. Single stem to 6m. Historic pruning cuts have been painted - old practice previously used to try to prevent decay. Foliage density normal but slightly gappy. Minor deadwood in crown. Two elongated limbs on southwest side of crown with 1) wound on upper side of branch and 2) Dieback at tips. Both have increased risk of breakage due to defects and exposure. Fungus: Collybia fusibes (Spindle Shank) Ganoderma resinaceum	Fair	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: None Timescale: 25-Dec-2025 (3 Months) (Further investigation with micro-drill / tomograph recommended within 12 months to determine the area of decay and condition of residual wood)	Reduced elongated branches on southwest side of crown by approximately 4m to reduce weight, exposure and associated risk of branch failure.	
T046	Wellingtonia (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>)	Formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 24 DBH (cm): 140 Life Stage: Mature	Two flood lights at base - excavation for lights and electrical cables may have required some root severance. Broad base with pronounced, even buttress roots. Bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident. Single stem. Feathered crown with pendulous branches from 4m. Foliage density and physiological health very good. No visible defects.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: High Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T047	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 8 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature	Recent changes in immediate rooting area with new path and possible clearance of vegetation. Cut stumps around base and lower trunk. Security light attached to trunk. Foliage sparse and stunted minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Mulch base Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T048	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Epicormic growth on list trunk. Recent changes in immediate rooting area with new path and possible clearance of vegetation. Foliage sparse and stunted minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Mulch base Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T049	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)		Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 20 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Multi-stem from 0.5m. Recent changes in immediate rooting area with new path and possible clearance of vegetation. Foliage sparse and stunted minor deadwood in crown.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Mulch base Timescale: 25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T050	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Pond area	Mature	Height (m): 15 DBH (cm): 42 Life Stage: Mature	Small tree. Recent service installation, bridge and path at base. Where accessible no visible defects. Foliage density normal.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	No works identified	
T051	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Pond area	Mature	Height (m): 9 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature	Multi-stem small tree. Ivy clad. Good vitality.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T052	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Pond area	Mature	Height (m): 14 DBH (cm): 35 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature	Twin stem from ground level. Restricted access to base due to dense rhododendron. Fair form and vitality.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T053	Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	Formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Mature	Manhole cover / drain 1.5m from tree. Base clear, bark intact. Sound intonation even and satisfactory. Substantial girdling root on southwest side of trunk. Single stem. Two larger branches removed on south side of trunk. Asymmetrical crown due to large low lateral branch on southwest side of crown. Foliage clustered, slightly sparse.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T054	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Formal lawn	Mature	Height (m): 16 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature	Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident. Single stem. Whorl of branches removed around trunk 2m above ground level. Included bark in forks on main trunk 4m above ground level. Broad crown. Foliage slightly stunted. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T055	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 15 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature	Base clear, bark intact. Sound intonation even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies evident. Single stem. Good form. Minor deadwood in crown. Good vitality in crown. Slightly subsiding elongated branch in upper crown over access drive.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	Reduce tips of elongated limb over access drive by 3m & crown lift by 2m to reduce risk of branch breakage & clear streetlight Timescale: 25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)	
T056	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Pond area	Early Mature	Height (m): 10 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Early Mature	Twin stem from ground level. Restricted access to base due to dense rhododendron. Fair form and vitality.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T057	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Pond area	Mature	Height (m): 14 DBH (cm): 30 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Mature	Twin stem from ground level. Pond side tree. Smaller trunk obscured by ivy. Swept stems and asymmetrical crown suppressed by adjacent trees. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T058	Deciduous cypress (<i>Taxodium distichum</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 17 DBH (cm): 75 Life Stage: Mature	Light ivy growth on lower trunk. Bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Feathered crown from 2m. Stem forks 3m above ground. Foliage density normal.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T059	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 15 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	Mature Ash, historic winding on trunk. Ivy removed from trunk. Previously reduced crown. Dense regrowth on previous reduction points. Minor dead branch stubs in crown Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	No Photo
T060	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 0 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	End tree in linear group. Slightly swollen lower trunk. Girdling root. Sound intonation even, no audible decay. High crown. Needles dense and even.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T061	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 14 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature	Small tree, suppressed low crown. Needles dense and even.	Good	Fair	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T062	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 18 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature	Deeply fluted buttress roots. Decay fungi at base. Historic wounding on trunk. Needles dense. Good vitality.	Good	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	Fell to ground level Timescale: 26-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T063	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 15 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature	End tree in linear group. Superficial bark wound around base and lower trunk. High crown. Needle density normal.	Fair	Fair	Amenity Value: High Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T064	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Access drive	Mature	Height (m): 8 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature	Linear group of multi-stem trees. Tree foliage is very sparse but with the potential to recover.	Poor	Fair	Amenity Value: Low Wildlife Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	
T065	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Public highway. - ownership unclear.	Dead	Height (m): 13 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Dead	Topped tree on highway verge. Canopy brown, areas of canopy dead or dying. No major defects visible around base but tree within falling distance of highway. Ivy clad.	Poor	Physical Defect	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None	Monitor when next in leaf. Fell to high stump (4m) if dead. Timescale: 26-Sep-2026 (1 Year)	
T066	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Offsite tree	Over Mature	Height (m): 14 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Over Mature	Offsite tree on adjacent public open space. Canopy in advanced decline. Major deadwood on canopy. Tree within falling distance of West Court Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 4: 75% to 100%	Poor	Unknown	Amenity Value: Moderate Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access	Reduce to safe height - to 7m monolith Timescale: 25-Dec-2025 (3 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Location	Age Class	Measurements	Description	Health / Vitality	Structural Condition	Other Data	Recommended Works	Photo
T067	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree mostly within public open space	Mature	Height (m): 16 DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature	Old oak. New fence cut around trunk. Historic bark wounding on lower trunk. Where accessible, base clear and bark intact. Sound intonation even and satisfactory. Swept stem slightly south. Historic wounding on trunk where lower branches have been removed. Large low lateral branch on South side previously reduced. New growth 4m long and close to building in West Court. Light ivy growth on trunk. Dead branch stubs in Central canopy. Epicormic growth on branches. Short incremental growth throughout tips. Foliage sparse, tree lacks vitality.	Fair	Unknown	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	Reduce regrowth from tips of low branch to create around 1.5m canopy clearance to building. Timescale: 25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)	
T068	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Boundary tree	Mature	Height (m): 15 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature	Mature tree. Base clear, bark intact. Single stem. Broad crown. Foliage density good.	Good	Good	Amenity Value: Good Wildlife Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None	No works identified	

6 TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER

Ref:	Species	what3words (Location Identifier)	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T033	Pedunculate oak	///task.sensitive.dilute	Reduce canopy height by 3m. Reduce declining branches back to healthy wood and remove deadwood Mulch rooting area (See Section 3.4)	25-Dec-2025 (3 Months)
T045	Pedunculate oak	///parkway.jiggle.evaporate	Reduced elongated branches on southwest side of crown by approximately 4m to reduce weight, exposure and associated risk of branch failure.	25-Dec-2025 (3 Months)
T066	Common ash	///illogical.snore.swing	Reduce to safe height - to 7m monolith	25-Dec-2025 (3 Months)
T021	Cultivar apple	///travel.script.slept	Fell and replace	25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)
T029	Elm	///hello.chatters.helpers	Remove bamboo cane and plastic ties. Strap tree to tree stake with broad tie and rubber bung.	25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)
T035	Pedunculate oak	///broad.delays.townhouse	Remove deadwood Mulch rooting area (See Section 3.4)	25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)
T055	Weeping willow	///bravery.foot.croaking	Pollard tips of elongated limb over access drive by 3m and crown lift by 2m to reduce risk of branch breakage and clear streetlight	25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)
T067	Pedunculate oak	///polo.visual.chap	Reduce regrowth from tips of low branch to create around 1.5m canopy clearance to building.	25-Mar-2026 (6 Months)
T001	Horse chestnut	///ideals.alcove.discusses	Cut back to create 4.5m canopy clearance over access drive.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T002	Turkey oak	///latched.appointed.bluffing	Cut back to create 2m lateral spread to clear adjacent building. Remove deadwood.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T003	Horse chestnut	///clots.ditching.gobblers	Cut back branch tips to create 4.5m canopy clearance over access drive. Mulch rooting area to prevent further damage to roots. (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T004	Horse chestnut	///depravity.lightbulb.intrigues	Review tree May 2025 when next into leaf to monitor for deadwood. Mulch rooting area to prevent further damage to roots and improve physiological health.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T005	Dawn redwood	///shocked.kinks.sharpened	Mulching base to protect tree roots.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T006	Common walnut	///reforming.flooding.deprives	Mulch rooting area to prevent damage to roots.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T007	Goat willow	///marriage.canoe.written	Cut back epicormic growth to clear security office.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T009	Pedunculate oak	///issued.flippers.ladder	Selectively remove one or two small branches as required to clear building roof.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T014	Field maple	///returns.songbirds.factoring	Fell and stack	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T015	Pedunculate oak	///installs.reporters.shelved	Remove deadwood	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T032	English yew	///fabricate.rejoins.banana	Sever ivy	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T037	English yew	///steams.pronouns.tennis	Mulch base (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T038	English yew	///prettiest.ambushed.soda	Mulch base (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T039	English yew	///informs.ghost.hotel	Mulch base (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T042	Lime	///noise.thousands.coupler	Remove deadwood Mulch rooting area to prevent further damage to roots and improve physiological health. (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)

Ref:	Species	what3words (Location Identifier)	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T045	Pedunculate oak	///parkway.jiggle.evaporate	Further investigation with micro-drill / tomograph recommended to determine the area of decay and condition of residual wood.	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T047	English yew	///blacken.explores.subsystem	Mulch base (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T048	English yew	///grief.elevates.notices	Mulch base (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T049	English yew	///paying.buzzards.grinders	Mulch base (See Section 3.4)	25-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T062	Scots pine	///coarser.snooping.small	Fell to ground level	26-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T065	Common beech	///resolves.tomorrow.bashed	Monitor when next in leaf. Fell to high stump (4m) if dead.	26-Sep-2026 (1 Year)
T028	Red oak	///singers.uptown.resonates	Fell and replace	25-Sep-2027 (2 Years)
T031	Pedunculate oak	///chose.wedge.frightens	Monitor any further decline of tree following ground works.	Ongoing
T040	Common beech	///gratuity.mammoths.nation	Monitor tree condition	Ongoing

7 SITE PLAN



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