

FINCHWOOD PARK, PARCELS 11 & 12

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Quality Management

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Prepared by:

RPS

Ross Carthew

Senior Arboriculturist

Lakesbury House, Hiltingbury Road,
Hampshire, SO53 5SS

T: +442382540678

E: Ross.Carthew@rps.tetrattech.com

Prepared for:

Vistry Thames Valley

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by RPS on behalf of Vistry Thames Valley in respect of the proposed development of Finchwood Park; Phases 11 & 12 - Park Lane, Finchampstead, Arborfield Green, Berkshire, England, RG40 4PY
- 1.2 A tree survey of the application area was carried out by RPS on 24th October 2024 in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012. The details recorded during the survey can be seen in the Tree Schedule in Appendix B and displayed spatially on the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix C.
- 1.3 This report has also been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'(BS5837:2012).¹
- 1.4 The purpose of this report is to:
- Provide an assessment of the quality of the surveyed trees with reference to the categories and sub-categories listed within Table 1 - BS5837:2012.
 - Assess and quantify the arboricultural impact of the proposed development within the survey area, based on the proposed development layout.
 - Provide additional arboricultural information and advice in relation to the protection of trees throughout the development of the site.
 - Provide a Tree Removal and Protection Plan to detail the proposed protective measures to be taken in respect of the trees during development of the site.
- 1.5 The Tree Removal and Protection Plan included in Appendix D identifies the following:
- Trees to be retained
 - Trees to be removed
 - Alignment and design of protective fencing
 - Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees
- 1.6 The Tree Removal and Protection Plan shall be made available to all relevant site operatives prior to and throughout the construction process, so they understand the scope and importance of the tree protection measures.
- 1.7 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees, all works shall be carried out in accordance with the Tree Protection measures and construction techniques detailed within this report. In particular, the establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing, will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.

¹ British Standards Institute. British Standard (BS5837) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations. 2012.

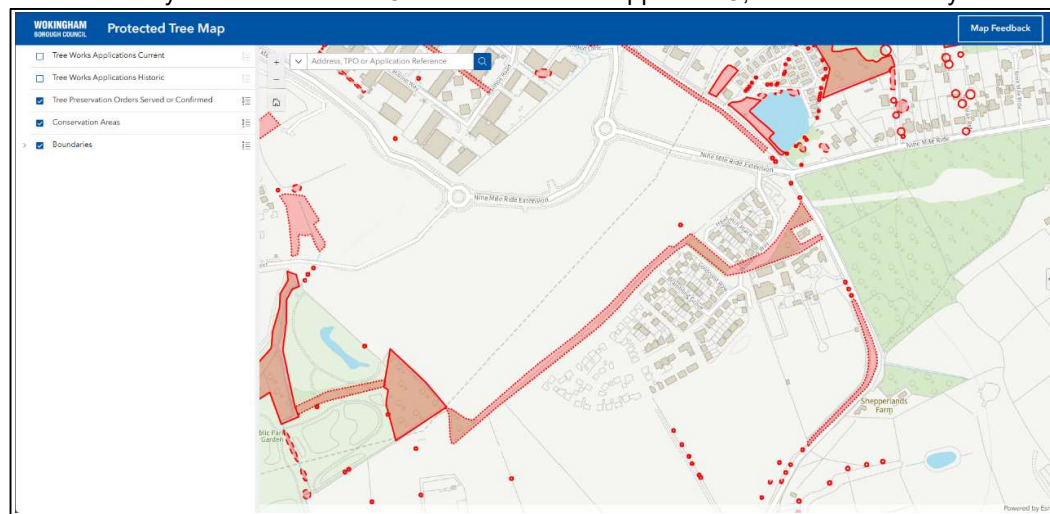
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2 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The survey site is located off Park Lane, Finchampstead, Arborfield Green, Berkshire, England, RG40 4PY.
- 2.2 The land is roughly centred on OS grid reference SU775646. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) governing this site is Wokingham Borough Council.
- 2.3 The Soilscape of the area in which the survey site is situated typically consists of slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils ².
- 2.4 The site comprised of arable and horticultural land. Over recent years this has been broken down into phases of residential development. The area surveyed is part of the larger plot. There are areas of proposed residential housing to the north separated by Nine Mile Ride Extension. The site is an open field with multiple access points.

Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

- 2.5 A desktop investigation using Wokingham Borough Council's³ interactive online map confirmed that there is two Tree Preservation Orders (TPO Nos. 1456/2012 & 1444/2012) associated with the site, as shown in the screenshot below. These have been shown and cross referenced with the tree survey data on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix C, denoted with a cyan hatch.



- 2.6 The site is not situated within a Conservation Area.
- 2.7 Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order are protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Trees Regulation 2012). The local authority must be consulted, and permission sought for any works that may affect them.

² <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

³ Wokingham Borough Council. Protected Tree Map. [Online]. <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/countryside-parks-and-conservation/trees-hedges-and-grass-cutting/tree-work-and-law>. Last Updated: 2025. Available at: <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c0ad4ce95f8e46cfb28bb8cb126eae0> [Accessed 10 March 2025].

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2.8 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a LPA to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the:

- cutting down
- topping
- lopping
- uprooting
- wilful damage
- wilful destruction

of trees without the LPA's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. Cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent.

Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees

2.9 A desktop investigation using the Magic Map Application⁴ confirmed that there are no Ancient Woodland designations on or adjacent to the site, as shown in the screenshot below.

2.10 A desktop investigation using the Ancient Tree Inventory⁵ confirmed that there are no veteran trees on or adjacent to the site.

⁴ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

⁵ <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

3 NATIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2024⁶

- 3.1 In relation to this report, there are three paragraphs of the NPPF which should be considered. Paragraph 136 states: *“Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.”*
- 3.2 Paragraph 180 (B & D) states: *“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.*
 - d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.”*
- 3.3 And most importantly, paragraph 186 (A, C & D) states: *“When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*
- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused.*
 - c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and*
 - d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.”*

⁶ <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/675abd214cbda57cacd3476e/NPPF-December-2024.pdf>

4 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The tree survey and the report were completed by Ross Carthew, Senior Arboriculturist of RPS and authorised by David Cox, a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and Chartered Landscape Architect of RPS Group.
- 4.2 The tree survey was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations". The survey does not constitute a full arboricultural condition assessment involving the detailed inspection of trees in relation to their structural condition, decay, and any other physical and pathogenic defects.
- 4.3 During the survey, all information was digitally captured on site, using a tablet running Axciscap 4.07 software. This is a program specifically designed for arboricultural surveying, which allows trees to be located directly onto a digital copy of a site's topographical survey.
- 4.4 The tree survey involved a visual inspection from the ground of individual specimens and, where deemed appropriate, trees have been assessed as groups of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Characteristics such as their amenity value, condition and dimensions have been recorded. A full breakdown of tree characteristics recorded during the survey can be seen in Appendix A.
- 4.5 Each arboricultural feature is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix C with an identification number (T1, G1, H1, W1 etc), which can be seen at and cross referenced with the Tree Schedule at Appendix B. The Tree Schedule shows a breakdown of the raw data collected during the site visit.
- 4.6 The locations of the trees are based upon a topographical survey provided by the client.
- 4.7 Measurements for tree height, minimum crown clearance and crown spread were rounded to the nearest 0.5m. Stem diameter measurements were recorded to the nearest 10 mm using a diameter tape where access to the stem was possible.
- 4.8 Trees retention categories were assigned by the following criteria and have been differentiated on the Tree Plans using the following colours:

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Category U: Trees 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. However, it may be possible to retain some trees assigned to retention Category U, where public access to them is limited, as they may exhibit conservation value providing unique wildlife habitat.
- 4.9 Categories A, B and C have further sub-categories with regards to the reasons for tree retention:
 - 1) Mainly arboricultural qualities.
 - 2) Mainly landscape qualities.
 - 3) Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA

- 4.10 The protection of the roots and soil structure within the RPA should be treated as a priority. To avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the RPA has been calculated in accordance with section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. They have been displayed on the Tree Plans with a magenta circle and may be modified in shape, where deemed necessary by obvious root barriers observed on site (although the total area remains the same).
- 4.11 This methodology is recommended as the minimum area around a tree that contains sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain viable tree vigour and structure. Where groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerows have been assessed, the RPA has been shown based on the average sized tree stem in each arboricultural feature and so may fall short/exceed the RPA required for some of the individual specimens within the feature.

Limitations

- 4.12 The findings of this survey are not valid following adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to 'force majeure' or unpredictable events.
- 4.13 Trees are dynamic structures which are constantly growing and changing. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to identify defects which may compromise the trees longevity, no guarantee can be given as to the safety or otherwise of any individual tree or arboricultural feature. Due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature, no tree can ever be deemed as safe. Natural failure of intact trees does occur, and changing climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.
- 4.14 Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level and inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics. If trees have been recorded beyond the extent of the site, all dimensions have been estimated (unless stated otherwise) and the assessment of these trees has occurred from land within the Client's ownership and publicly accessible land only (unless formal access has been arranged to these additional areas).
- 4.15 Trees and woody vegetation were not assessed for their potential impact upon future construction issues such as foundation designs (re: NHBC chapter 4.2)⁷. Whilst this report may assist in assessing likely future impacts, it should not be classed as a comprehensive vegetation survey in relation to impact upon future designs.
- 4.16 The desktop study confirming statutory and non-statutory constraints uses publicly accessible third-party information, meaning the results of this exercise are only as accurate as the information available at the time of the assessment.
- 4.17 Provisional Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) may be made whenever an LPA deems it appropriate, with only those persons interested in the land served with a copy of the Order. A further search for the presence of TPOs should be carried out prior to commencement of any tree works or removals specified within this report.
- 4.18 Where possible, the location of the arboricultural features identified at the site have been plotted using a topographical survey, which has been supplied by the client. If no topographical survey data has been provided, arboricultural feature locations have been plotted using aerial photography or OS maps, which have a reduced accuracy.

⁷ NHBC. 'Chapter 4.2- Building Near Trees'. NHBC Standards 2016. 2016.

5 APPRAISAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of Tree Survey

- 5.1 During the survey 214 trees were surveyed as individuals. The survey also recorded 15 Groups, 1 Woodland, 3 Hedges and 0 areas of Scrub.

Table 1: Summary of arboricultural features surveyed by category

Type	A	B	C	U	Total
Trees	25	84	89	16	214
Groups	6	4	5	0	15
Woodlands	1	0	0	0	1
Hedges	0	1	2	0	3
Scrub	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	32	89	96	16	233

- 5.2 For details on all the information recorded during the site visit, please refer to the Tree Schedule in Appendix B.
- 5.3 The species distribution of the individually surveyed trees recorded across the site has been shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Species distribution of individually surveyed trees across site

Species	A	B	C	U	Total
Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3	6	17	3	29
Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)		3	5	1	9
Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)			17		17
Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)		1	1		2
Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	2	30	38	4	74
Malus sylvestris (Wild Apple)			1		1
Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)		5	1		6
Populus sp. (Poplar)		18	1		19
Quercus robur (Common Oak)	1				1
Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	19	19	5	5	48
Salix caprea (Goat Willow)		1	2		3
Salix cinerea (Grey Willow)			1		1
Sorbus torminalis (Wild Service Tree)		1			1
Ulmus procera (English Elm)				1	1
Ulmus sp. (Elm)				1	1
Unidentifiable				1	1
Total	25	84	89	16	214
Distribution Percentage	11.7%	39.3%	41.6%	7.5%	100.0%

Planning considerations

- 5.4 Trees can offer many benefits, including the provision of visual amenity, softening or complementing the effect of the built environment, adding maturity to new developments and by making places more comfortable in tangible ways e.g. contributing screening and shade, reducing wind speed and turbulence, intercepting snow and rainfall, and reducing glare.

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- 5.5 New tree planting opportunities should be considered as part of any potential redevelopment; this will help to broaden the age diversity of the tree cover within the area. Sufficient space should be provided for species with significant stature to grow out into maturity.
- 5.6 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is still a material consideration that is considered when dealing with planning applications.

Design and Site Layout Considerations

- 5.7 During any future site planning exercises, the current and future growth potential of the trees should be considered.
- 5.8 The Root Protection Area (RPA) should become an exclusion zone during construction works and for any development. It should be fenced-off and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The canopy is likewise susceptible to damage during construction work and requires similar protection.
- 5.9 No activities that result in excavations, changes in level or soil compaction should take place within the RPA of any retained trees, especially older mature trees. This would include the storage of materials, any construction work, trafficking by vehicles or even excessive trafficking by pedestrians.
- 5.10 If some form of construction must take place within the RPA, then certain measures need to be adopted to avoid disturbance or damage to the roots and to maintain moisture infiltration and gaseous diffusion into the soil. It is recommended that these are detailed by a separate document called an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

Tree Risk Management

- 5.11 It is recommended that a programme of periodic arboricultural assessments be undertaken to regularly assess the full health and safety of all trees both in full leaf and bare stemmed. The assessments should prioritise areas with high footfall and/or presence of a constant target and accord with arboricultural advice, taking account of relevant factors (where known) that affect safety such as the age class, condition, size and species of the trees.

6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

- 6.1 Trees have finite energy reserves, developed each year throughout the growing season, which are utilised for biological processes such as growth and defence against pests or diseases throughout the following year.
- 6.2 Any development in proximity to trees has the potential to cause harm to those trees unless control measures are identified and acted upon; as such it is essential to consider the relationship between the proposed development and the retained trees to identify what precautions are necessary, proportionate and appropriate.
- 6.3 Development has the potential to impact upon the above ground and below ground parts of trees. Whilst some damage that can occur, such as physical damage to the trees stems and branches from machinery movements, is clearly visible, the impact from other aspects of work common on development sites, which can have a significant effect upon the continued health of trees, are not always immediately evident.
- 6.4 Damage that is not immediately evident, but which can cause long term harm to retained trees, includes things such as damage to the soil structure by compaction causing root damage and levels changes altering the water table and affecting moisture availability.
- 6.5 In general, by adopting appropriate methods of working, precautionary and protective measures, significant harm to retained trees can be avoided. The establishment of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.
- 6.6 The retention and protection of significant trees and vegetation will assist in assimilating the proposed development into the wider landscape and offer long term tree cover.
- 6.7 Furthermore, redevelopment of the site may offer an excellent opportunity to actively manage any retained vegetation and accordingly we recommend restorative tree works be undertaken as appropriate. This will further improve the amenity value and landscape setting of the site and increase the useful life of any retained trees.

Brief Description of Proposed Development

- 6.8 This document supports the proposed development, consisting of:
- The construction of new residential properties.
 - New car-parking spaces.
 - New associated access & utilities.
 - Associated works and landscaping.

Proposed Tree Removal

- 6.9 To facilitate the proposed development, none of trees surveyed will need removing.

Tree Pruning Works

- 6.10 No tree pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed development.

Proposed Works Within Root Protection Areas

- 6.11 As the protection of soil and roots within the RPA must be treated as a priority, the primary position for any construction activities should be situated outside of these protected areas.
- 6.12 However, in instances where justification can be given to work within an RPA, technical solutions may be available to minimise the potential damage to tree roots and soil volume. If work is proposed within any RPAs of trees to be retained, a compensatory RPA offset must be demonstrated which borders the existing RPA and mitigation measure can be implemented to prevent damage to roots and improve the soil environment available to the tree.
- 6.13 Due to the construction of new footpaths that link the parcels to others within the development, the proposed development is going to result in new incursions within the RPAs of several arboricultural features to be retained (T801, G18, G19 & G20).
- 6.14 To assess the potential impact these works will have on any retained trees, the percentage of incursion into the RPA has been calculated and compared to the total RPA to give an incursion percentage. These incursion percentages for individual trees are shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3: Percentage of new incursion within the RPAs of arboricultural features to be retained

Tree Number	Incursion Type	Incursion Area (m ²)	RPA Area (m ²)	Total Incursion % of RPA
T801	Construction of new footpath	6.7	191.16	3.50%
G18	Construction of new footpath	1.8	293.3	0.61%
G19	Construction of new footpath	44.8	2149	2.08%
G20	Construction of new footpath	10.8	2525.9	0.43%

- 6.15 Given the small percentage of the incursions listed in the above table, a large proportion of the rooting environment will remain unaltered. Therefore, the impact arising from the proposed works is considered minimal given that significant, structural roots are unlikely to be adversely impacted.
- 6.16 Section 7.4.2.3 of the BS5837:2012 states “New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA”. The proposed RPA incursions fall well within this tolerance limit.

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Mitigation for works within the RPA

6.17 Table below summarises the impact of the mitigation measures required for proposed works within the RPA of these retained trees:

Table 4: Impacts of the mitigation measures for proposed works within the RPA of retained trees

Tree Number	Incursion as % of RPA	Incursion Type	Potential Impact	Mitigation	Overall Impact
T801	3.50%	Construction of new footpath	Low	"No-Dig" construction	Negligible
G18	0.61%				
G19	2.08%				
G20	0.43%				

6.18 As the table above shows, the proposed mitigation measures for work within the RPAs will reduce the impact on the retained trees and increase the quantity of trees that can be retained within the context of the proposed development. These mitigation measures have been indicated on the Tree Removal & Protection Plan Appendix D with a red "crossed" hatch.

Tree Planting and Green Infrastructure

6.19 An appropriate tree planting strategy will provide an opportunity to incorporate feature trees, and through careful consideration for tree species can help diversify the tree population. An appropriate tree management and tree planting plan intrinsic to the development would serve to provide a net positive impact for arboricultural interests at the site.

7 TREE WORKS

Standard of Work

- 7.1 The tree work required to facilitate this development will adhere to the following standards.
- 7.2 All tree works shall be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 and latest arboricultural best practice.
- 7.3 All tree work shall be carried out by suitably qualified, competent and insured arboricultural contractors in accordance with Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specifications for Tree Works (2008) Edition and BS 3998:2010 Tree Work.
- 7.4 All green and woody waste generated by the tree works shall be removed from site and disposed of in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- 7.5 When a branch is removed at its point of attachment, injury of the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut shall be avoided. If a branch collar is visible, the final cut shall be just outside it and care shall be taken to avoid tearing retained wood and bark when the cut is made. Preliminary cuts shall be made, if necessary, to remove weight, before a final cut is made. Care shall be taken to prevent falling branches from harming other parts of the tree (including its roots), its surroundings, people or property. Heavy branches shall be removed in sections and, where necessary, shall be lowered with ropes.
- 7.6 Prior to the commencement of any tree works an appropriate risk assessment shall be produced to describe the measures required to fulfil the statutory safety obligations. It shall aim to identify and prioritise the necessary control measures and precautions.
- 7.7 Following the works, it is recommended that the trees are monitored on a regular basis to ensure their ongoing vitality and health. These inspections shall be completed by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Timing of Works

- 7.8 Any tree works required shall be completed prior to any construction and enabling works on the site.
- 7.9 All works shall be timed to have regard to the phenological cycles of protected species that are associated with trees, notably birds and bats.
- 7.10 Nesting birds are protected by law and any removal / tree works should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March-August inclusive). Should any vegetation be outlined for removal during this period, then an ecological inspection would be required to check that no nesting birds are present. Should checks reveal nesting birds the vegetation must remain until September or until an ecologist has certified that the fledglings have left the nest. A visual inspection for bats shall also be carried on mature / ivy clad trees prior to commencing operations.

8 OUTLINE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Construction Exclusion Zone

- 8.1 The protective fence line defines the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ), and the fencing shall not be moved or taken down at any time. Within the CEZ there must be no mechanical digging or scraping; no alteration to existing ground levels including soil stripping; no earthworks; and no handling or discharge of any chemical substance, concrete washings or of any fuels.
- 8.2 Furthermore, vehicular or pedestrian access and the storage of any materials is prohibited within the CEZ.
- 8.3 Additionally, no materials that may contaminate the soil such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings shall be discharged within 10m of the stem of any tree and no fires shall be lit within 10m of the maximum extent of a trees crown.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 8.4 Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Arboricultural Consultant and/or LPA Tree Officer, the fencing system to be utilised shall be in accordance with Appendix E and compliant with BS5837:2012.
- 8.5 The tree protection fence shall be erected as shown on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan (Appendix D) included with is report.
- 8.6 The fence line shown is the minimum required, and the length of the fence shall be extended or adjusted on site as agreed with the Arboricultural Consultant to ensure satisfactory protection of all retained trees and RPAs.
- 8.7 Where proposed (permanent) construction site-hoarding provides the same level of protection to the retained trees and RPAs as the proposed tree protection fence, subject to agreement with the Arboricultural Consultant, the hoarding may serve as the tree protection fence. Notwithstanding, depending on the form and alignment of the construction site- hoarding it may be necessary to provide additional tree protection fence to ensure adequate protection of retained trees and RPAs as shown on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan.
- 8.8 Once the protective barrier is in place it must remain in situ throughout the course of the development until the completion of development, other than to facilitate agreed tree removal; see below.
- 8.9 Where necessary, tree protection fencing may be temporarily re-aligned in order to facilitate tree removal. Fencing is to be re-instated immediately following removal in a manner that encompasses the remaining trees and their respective RPAs.
- 8.10 During tree removal, no wheeled or tracked machinery is to enter the area previously encompassed by tree protective fencing as shown in the Tree Removal and Protection Plan.
- 8.11 Copies of the Tree Removal and Protection Plan shall be placed in the site office for reference by all site staff.
- 8.12 Signs detailing the purpose of the protective barrier shall be attached to the barriers at 10m intervals. Such signs should be weatherproof and shall be substantially in the form of the examples provided in. Signs must Appendix F be replaced as necessary should they be removed or become illegible.

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- 8.13 Following erection of the protective barriers and prior to commencement of the development it is recommended that an inspection of the site, by either the Council's Tree Officer or the Arboricultural Consultant, is arranged to confirm fencing has been installed in accordance with the Tree Removal and Protection Plan and that any relevant arboreal conditions attached to the planning consent have been met.

Reporting

- 8.14 Should any arboricultural issues become apparent during the works the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant or the Council's Tree Officer for advice upon how to proceed.

9 SUMMARY

- 9.1 The survey site is located at Park Lane, Finchampstead, Arborfield Green, Berkshire, England, RG40 4PY.
- 9.2 A tree survey of the application area was carried out by RPS on 24th October 2024 in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012.
- 9.3 A desktop investigation using Wokingham Borough Council's interactive online map confirmed that there is two Tree Preservation Orders (TPO Nos. 1456/2012 & 1444/2012) associated with the site.
- 9.4 During the survey 214 trees were surveyed as individuals. The survey also recorded 15 Groups, 1 Woodland, 3 Hedges.
- 9.5 For details on all the information recorded during the site visit, please refer to the Tree Schedule in Appendix B.

Proposed Tree Removal

- 9.1 To facilitate the proposed development, none of trees surveyed will need removing.

Tree Pruning Works

- 9.2 No tree pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed development.

Proposed Works/ Mitigation Within RPAs

- 9.3 Due to the construction of new footpaths that link the parcels to others within the development, the proposed development is going to result in new incursions within the RPAs of several arboricultural features to be retained (T801, G18, G19 & G20).
- 9.4 Given the small percentage of proposed incursions, a large proportion of the rooting environment will remain unaltered. Therefore, the impact arising from the proposed works is considered minimal given that significant, structural roots are unlikely to be adversely impacted.
- 9.5 In order to further mitigate potential impact of these works, there construction will use a "No-Dig" Methodology. These mitigation measures have been indicated on the Tree Removal & Protection Plan Appendix D.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 9.6 Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Arboricultural Consultant and/or LPA Tree Officer, the fencing system to be utilised shall be in accordance with Appendix E and compliant with BS5837:2012.

Reporting

Should any arboricultural issues become apparent during the works the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant or the Council's Tree Officer for advice upon how to proceed.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Tree Characteristics Recorded During Survey

Tree Ref No:	Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees. Avenues, woodlands and hedgerows were also recorded on the tree constraints plan. # - denotes inaccessible trees (best estimates are made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics.)			
Species	Species listed by common name, with scientific names (italic lettering).			
Height (m)	Estimated height of canopy to nearest metre.			
Branch Spread	branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown			
Stem diameter @ 1.5 m (m)	Estimated diameter of trunk at 1.5 m above ground level in metres unless otherwise indicated, multi-stemmed trees being measured in accordance with Annex C: BS5837:2012			
Existing height above ground level	To inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading the estimated height of the first significant branch and direction of growth and canopy above ground level.			
Stem No.	Number of stems (if necessary) of individual tree.			
Life Stage	Expressed as:-	Y SM EM M	(Young) (Semi-mature) (Early mature) (Mature)	OM V D (Over-mature) (Veteran) (Dead)
Physical Condition	Apparent condition expressed as the following categories, based upon a brief visual inspection from the ground only:-			Good Fair Poor Dead
Comments / Management Recommendations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations and potential for wildlife habitats (not exhaustive).			
Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+,20+,40+)			
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	A (Trees/Vegetation of high quality and value) B (Vegetation of moderate quality and value) C (Trees/Vegetation of low quality and value) 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)		
	* Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.			
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Sub - Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	1 (Trees with mainly <i>arboricultural</i> value) 2 (Trees with mainly <i>landscape</i> value) 3 (Trees with mainly <i>cultural / conservation</i> value)		

Appendix B

Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: Finchwood Park
 Project Schedule Ref: JSL5287_750
 Drawing Reference: JSL5287_700
 Survey date: 24/10/2024

Surveyor: Ross Carthew
 Status: For Planning
 Revision: -
 Notes: Resurvey/Update.
 Tree numbers sit within wider site survey and do not start at T1.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
T34	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	14	5	4	4	7	78	550	1	4	3.5 (SE)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, previous branch failures noted, growing adjacent ditch.	40+	A2
T35	Malus sylvestris (Wild Apple)	8	3	4	2.5	3	30	200 200	2	2	1.5 (NE)	M	Poor	Stem wounds are present, included main stem union, fungal fruiting bodies noted on crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, previous branch failures noted.	10+	C2
T45	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	13	4	6	5	6	86	500	1	4	4 (SW)	EM	Fair	Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, located adjacent road within field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T46	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	15	7	6	7	9	163	820	1	1	1 (S)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, good open-grown specimen.	40+	A1
T47	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	15	9	7	10	8	226	1150	1	4	4 (S)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, previous branch failures noted, restricted inspection due to ivy, good specimen, locally notable.	40+	A3
T52	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	15	5	5	4	5	71	600	1	3	3 (SW)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T53	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	9	1	2	2	2	9	140	1	2	2 (S)	Y	Poor	Growing in field boundary vegetation, height / form potential hindered by suppression from large oak.	10+	C2
T54	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	9	1	2	2	1	7	140	1	2	2 (S)	Y	Poor	Growing in field boundary vegetation, height / form potential hindered by suppression from large oak.	10+	C2
T55	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	14	5	5.5	7	6	107	400	1	2	2 (SE)	EM	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T56	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	13	4	4	5	6	69	500	1	6	6 (S)	EM	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T57	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	2	2	2	2	13	150	1	2	2 (SE)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
 It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.

- indicates estimated/offsite tree. * - indicates off site tree. FSB - First Signifigant Branch.

Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T58	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	15	1	1	1	1	3	150	1	3	3 (SE)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T59	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	16	1	1	1	1	3	170	1	3	3 (W)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T60	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	13	4	6	5	4	71	500	1	3	3 (S)	EM	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T61	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	15	1	1	1	1	3	160	1	3	3 (S)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T62	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	15	1	1	1	1	3	160	1	1	1 (SE)	Y	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T63	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	3	7	8	6	110	550	1	3	3 (SE)	EM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation, utility pruned.	20+	B2
T64	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	4	4	4	3	44	300	1	2	2 (SE)	SM	Good	Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T65	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	3	4.5	5	2.5	44	300	1	2	2 (SW)	SM	Good	Restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T66	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	15	5	7	7	6	123	600	1	2	2 (SE)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, not plotted on land survey plan, growing adjacent road in field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T67	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	6	0	2	2	2	6	150	1	1	1 (S)	Y	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, heavily suppressed crown, not plotted on land survey plan, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T68	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	6	0	2	2	2	6	150	1	1	1 (SE)	Y	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, heavily suppressed crown, not plotted on land survey plan, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T69	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	2	1	2	2	9	200	1	2	2 (S)	SM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T70	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	2	1	2	2	9	220	1	2	2 (SW)	SM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T71	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	15	1	1	1	1	3	230	1	2	1.5 (SE)	SM	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T72	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	9	2	2	1	2	9	150 230	2	1	1 (S)	SM	Fair	Included main stem union, pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, general poor form to tree, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T73	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	16	1	1	1	1	3	230	1	2	2 (SW)	SM	Fair	Restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing in field boundary vegetation.	20+	B2
T74	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	5	1	1	0.5	1	2	110	1	1	1 (W)	Y	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, growing in field boundary vegetation.	10+	C2
T75	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	4	4	6	6	75	500	1	2	2 (S)	EM	Good	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy and vegetation, hard surface located in RPA, located adjacent road within field boundary vegetation.	40+	A2
T100	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	18	10	10	5	7	188	750	1	3	3 (E)	M	Good	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, larger than woodland trees surrounding it.	40+	A2
T342	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	8	3.5	3.5	3.5	5	47	100	7	2	1.5 (N)	EM	Fair	Not plotted on land survey plan, multi-stemmed with multiple leaders in crown, fusion and friction wood between stems, dense crown, good vitality, crossing branches.	10+	C2
T343	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	23	9.5	4.5	9.5	9.5	209	400 330 350 300 330	5	3	3.0 (S)	M	Good	Multi-stemmed from 0.5 m upwards, likely aged coppice stand, occluded unions between basal stems, lateral support between leaders, dense crown, exposed structural roots along ditch, habitat value, prominent landscape amenity.	40+	A2
T344	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	20	6.5	3.5	8.5	5.5	110	250	6	3	3.0 (S)	M	Fair	Exposed structural roots along ditch, habitat value, multiple stems, likely age coppice stand, occluded unions between stems, lateral support amongst leaders, minor deadwood in lower crown, minor ivy clad middle stem, group value, epicormic growth throughout crown, possible sign of ash die back.	20+	B2
T345	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	15.5	6	4	5.5	0.5	47	350 180	2	0	0.0 (S)	EM	Poor	Major previous stem failure and scaffold limb failures, remaining crown has asymmetric form, with reduced scaffold limb structure, heavy end weights with reduced lateral support, consider limb reduction.	10+	C2
T346	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	6	2	1.5	3.5	4.5	22	220	1	2	2 (E)	EM	Fair	Suppressed crown form with biased east, basal stem decay, small statured.	10+	C2
T347	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	19	8	4	9.5	8.5	170	390 390 160 240 210	5	2	2.0 (N)	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed, likely aged coppice stand, eastern stems stray outwards, giving overall crown biased the east, previous basal compression forks have responded with adaptive growth, group value.	20+	B2
T348	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	17	4.5	4.5	8.5	5	95	760	1	0	0.0 (SW)	M	Fair	Moderate deadwood in upper crown, reduced scaffold limb structure in upper crown, tree appears to be retrenching, epicormic growth around lower stem.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T349	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	19	9.5	3.5	5	3.5	87	390	1	10	10 (S)	EM	Good	Basal stem off kilter and corrected from 1.5 m upwards, strong apical growth diverging into a decurrent crown form, relatively narrow crown, previous failures of lower limbs noted.	10+	C2
T350	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	16	4.5	1.5	9.5	6	73	250 280 260	3	0	0.0 (S)	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed at ground level, likely aged coppice down, tension forks between basal stems, some leaders bow away to the peripheries.	10+	C2
T351	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	23	4	3.5	8	3.5	68	400 370	2	4	3.5 (S)	EM	Good	Bifurcates at ground level, no included growth noted, codominant crown, self suppressing, minor deadwood in lower crown, group value.	20+	B2
T352	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	15	4.5	7.5	6.5	2.5	85	290 300	2	3	3 (SE)	EM	Fair	Bifurcates at ground level, adaptive growth at stem union, dense codominant crowns, pruning wounds to northern stem, decay pockets present, semi-occluded with epicormic growth, limited stature.	10+	C2
T353	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	18	7.5	2.5	7.5	6	106	320 160 280 280	4	0	0.0 (SE)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, occluded unions between stems, previous compression fork between stem and branch is semi-occluded, minor basal stem wound noted, exposed sapwood, part occluded, dense crown, good vitality, crown biased east.	10+	C2
T354	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	18	6	7.5	10.5	5	164	860	1	2	2.5 (S)	M	Good	Good scaffold limb structure and crown vitality, wide spreading crown, prominent landscape amenity, minor to moderate deadwood in lower crown.	40+	A2
T355	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	17.5	6	6.5	8.5	8.5	167	200 200 350 350 300	5	3	3 (SE)	M	Fair	Multi-stemmed at ground level, likely aged coppice stand, wide spreading crown with multiple leaders, limited minor dieback in lower crown, otherwise good vitality, unable to inspect basal stem unions in detail due to dense vegetation.	20+	B2
T356	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	14.5	5.5	6.5	6.5	7	127	760	1	3	3.0 (E)	M	Fair	Ivy clad from 1 m to approximately 12 m, limited inspection of obscured areas, slightly unbalanced decurrent crown form, pruning wounds to lower south crown, good vitality.	20+	B2
T357	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	3.5	8	7.5	4.5	108	320 330 200 280	4	2	2 (SW)	EM	Fair	Clad with a mature ivy from 1.5 m to 10 m, limited inspection of obscured areas, multiple stems at ground level, crown bias to south, off kilter stems with reduced lever arm at peripheries, limited minor dieback, otherwise good crown vitality.	10+	C2
T358	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	14	5	5	4	6.5	82	220 230 220 150	4	2	2.0 (SW)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, adaptive growth between previous compression forks, exposed to buttress roots, reduced crown density, peripheral dieback present in places.	10+	C2
T359	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	13	3.5	4.5	6	3.5	60	140	8	6	6 (SW)	EM	Poor	Multiple adjacent stems at ground level, compression forks between stems noted, basal decay and longitudinal stem wounds with internal decay noted, ivy clad stems, limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10+	C2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T360	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	1.5	3	2.5	2.5	18	220	1	8	8 (E)	SM	Fair	Small statured tree, minor sized deadwood of moderate extent in lower crown.	10+	C2
T361	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	2	3	2.5	2.5	20	190	1	0	0.0 (E)	SM	Fair	Small statured tree, stem off kilter, fusion wood between branch and lower stem, minor sized deadwood of moderate extent in lower crown.	10+	C2
T362	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	18	4.5	5.5	7	7	110	650	1	2	1.5 (S)	M	Good	Not plotted on land survey plan, old epicormic growth around lower stem, major previous limb failure at lower stem, deadwood stub remains, part occluded, reasonably well-balanced decurrent crown form, good crown vitality.	40+	A2
T363	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	16	2	2.5	2.5	7	34	160 160 170 120	4	5	5 (W)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, basal decay pockets noted, heavily ivy clad stems, relatively narrow upper crowns, aesthetically poor form, likely limited useful lifetime expectancy.	10+	C2
T364	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	16	5.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	25	150 150 200	3	5	5 (W)	OM	Poor	Multiple stems at ground level, extensive basal decay and longitudinal decay columns, heavily ivy clad stems, with relatively sparse upper crowns remaining.	<10	U
T365	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	16	3	3	4.5	5	45	120 160 100 130	4	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, extensive basal decay on easternmost stem, decay pockets on remaining stems, ivy clad stems, dieback of easternmost leader, remaining crown biased to the west, limited amenity.	10+	C3
T366	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	16	5	2.5	3	5	47	100 180 220	3	5	5 (W)	OM	Poor	Bifurcates at ground level, included growth between gnarled stems, longitudinal decay columns noted, ivy clad stems, crown biased to the north, dieback in southern crown, limited amenity and useful lifetime expectancy.	10+	C2
T367	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	21	4	7	8.5	6.5	130	660	1	3	3 (S)	M	Fair	Previous major limb failure has left crown with bias to the south, minor to moderate deadwood in lower crown, high landscape amenity.	40+	A2
T368	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	18	4.5	4.5	2	6	57	500	1	2	1.5 (E)	EM	Good	Strong apical stem growth diverges into balance decurrent crown form, good crown vitality, moderate deadwood in lower west crown.	20+	B2
T369	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	1	2.5	4	2	16	140	1	3	3.0 (S)	SM	Fair	Stem off kilter, fusion wood between lower stem and branch, relatively narrow crown, minor deadwood, moderate extent in lower crown, limited stature.	10+	C2
T569	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8	3	2	2	3	20	310	1	1	0.5 (NW)	EM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to ivy.	20+	B2
T570	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	15	5	4	5	4	64	500	1	8	8 (S)	EM	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T593	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	9	1	2	2	2	9	200	1	2	2 (S)	SM	Poor	Heavily suppressed crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing out of ditch bank.	10+	C2
T594	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	5	7	4	4	75	200	8	1	0.5 (NW)	M	Fair	Crossing branches in crown, fused limb/branches, general poor form to tree, multi stemmed specimen at 0.5m.	10+	C2
T595	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	4	7	5	3	69	380	1	2	2 (E)	EM	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown.	20+	B2
T596	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	15	6	8	7	4	121	300	6	3	2.5 (N)	M	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, large multi stemmed specimen, eastern most stem has failed and is laying in situ.	20+	B2
T597	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	5	7	6	3	85	180	6	1	0.5 (E)	EM	Poor	Major stem cavity, deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, general poor form to tree.	10+	C2
T598	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	8	3	3	3	3	28	180 180 180	3	2	2 (SE)	M	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, crossing branches in crown, previous branch failures noted.	10+	C2
T600	Ulmus sp. (Elm)	6	0.5	1.5	3	1	6	150	1	1	0.5 (S)	SM	Dead	Dead.	<10	U
T601	Sorbus torminalis (Wild Service Tree)	10	4	3	3	3	33	330 300 300	3	4	3.5 (N)	M	Fair	The tree has a moderate basal cavity, restricted inspection due to ivy, uncommon native tree.	20+	B1
T602	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14	6	7	5	7	123	550	1	5	5 (E)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy.	40+	A1
T603	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18	5	5	5	6	86	550	1	2	2 (E)	M	Poor	Bifurcated stem formed at 1.5 metres, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, general poor form to tree, severely included union at 1.5m with pronounced 'ears'.	10+	C2
T604	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	13	1	1.5	1	2	6	350	1	0	0.0 (E)	EM	Dead	Deadwood in the crown of moderate extent, dead tree, some failed limbs laying in situ.	<10	U
T605	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	12	4	8	3	6	85	330 310 200 180	4	2	2 (NW)	M	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, decayed subsiding limb.	10+	C2
T606	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	6	7	5	5	102	340 340 260	3	4	4 (NW)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, growing off ditch bank.	20+	B2
T607	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	5	4	4	4	57	340	1	3	3.0 (N)	SM	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing off ditch bank.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T608	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8	1	2	2	1.5	8	250	1	1	0.5 (W)	SM	Good	Pruning wounds to crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing off ditch bank.	10+	C2
T609	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8	2	1	1	1.5	6	200	1	3	3 (SW)	SM	Fair	The tree has a minor basal cavity, pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, growing off ditch bank.	10+	C2
T610	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	3	3	1.5	2.5	19	200 160	2	2	2.0 (SE)	SM	Poor	Included main stem union, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, crossing branches in crown, fused limb/branches, restricted inspection due to vegetation, general poor form to tree, growing off ditch bank.	10+	C2
T611	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	9	4	2	3	1.5	21	250	1	2	2 (N)	M	Fair	Pruning wounds to crown, crossing branches in crown, restricted inspection due to vegetation.	10+	C2
T612	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	0.5	3	6	3	25	130	6	1	1.0 (W)	EM	Poor	Pruning wounds to crown, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to vegetation, general poor form to tree, multi stemmed specimen.	10+	C2
T613	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	16	4	5	6	7	92	600	1	3	3 (SW)	M	Fair	Deadwood in the crown of minor extent, previous branch failures noted, restricted inspection due to ivy.	40+	A2
T614	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	16	5	5	5	6	86	600 150	2	3	3 (SE)	M	Fair	Bifurcated stem formed at 3.0 metres, deadwood in the crown of minor extent, restricted inspection due to ivy.	20+	B2
T615	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	3	3	3	3	28	600	1	3	3.0 (E)	M	Dead	Deadwood in the crown of major extent, recommend crown is deadwooded, dead oak, reduce to safe proportions and retain remainder as habitat.	<10	U
T616	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	16	5	4.5	2	2	30	200	1	6	6 (N)	SM	Good	Young tree at woodland edge, bifurcates at approximately 4 m, limited stature.	10+	C2
T617	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	21	6	7	5	5.5	107	230 260	2	6	6.0 (N)	SM	Fair	Bifurcates at ground level, compression fork with included growth, crown bias to north, young tree at woodland edge, group value as part of woodland but limited individual value.	10+	C2
T618	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	16	3	2	2	2	16	220 230 180	3	3	2.5 (N)	M	Fair	Situated at woodland edge, multiple stems, arising from compression forks, crown lacks central leader, pruning wounds to lower north crown, deadwood in middle crown, limited stature.	10+	C2
T619	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	17	7.5	7	1.5	6	85	250 120 130	3	6	6.0 (NE)	EM	Fair	Not plotted on land survey plan, located at woodland edge, main stem off kilter with crown bias to north, group value.	10+	C2

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T620	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	23	5	7	7	7	132	300 310 320	3	6	6 (N)	EM	Fair	Tree at woodland edge with prominent height, trifurcates at ground level, limited inspection of basal unions due to access, but compensatory growth apparent between northern stems, good crown vitality, lacks central leader.	20+	B2
T621	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	18	5	5	2	6	63	280	1	5	5.0 (NW)	SM	Fair	Young tree at woodland edge, one of the larger peripheral trees, group value is higher than individual value.	10+	C2
T622	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	18	4.5	2	4	5.5	48	240	1	8	8 (NW)	SM	Good	Young tree at woodland edge, stem slightly off kilter, crown suppressed east, good vitality, group value higher than individual value.	10+	C2
T623	Salix cinerea (Grey Willow)	18	7	6	0	2.5	26	220	1	3	2.5 (N)	EM	Poor	Stem has partially failed to the north, now resting on bank of ditch.	10+	C2
T624	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	18	5.5	5.5	3	5.5	73	260	1	6	6.0 (N)	SM	Good	Young tree established at woodland edge, group value higher than individual value.	10+	C2
T625	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	16	7	5	3	4	66	240 200	2	5	5.0 (N)	SM	Fair	Young tree established at woodland edge, bifurcates at 1.5 m, compression fork with compensatory growth at union, minor deadwood in western crown.	10+	C2
T626	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	16	5	2.5	4	5.5	56	250 180	2	7	7 (NW)	SM	Fair	Young tree established that woodland edge, bifurcates at .5 m, compression fork, multiple leaders in crown, minor deadwood in lower crown.	10+	C2
T627	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	18	5.5	4.5	3.5	4	59	380	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Fair	More mature tree at woodland edge, basal stem slightly off kilter, corrected in crown, slight crown bias to north, otherwise good form, minor deadwood in lower crown.	20+	B2
T628	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	18.5	6	6	2.5	6	80	300 200 130 200	4	3	3 (E)	EM	Fair	Multiple stems at ground level, no included growth unions noted, good crown vitality, deadwood in lower south crown, lacks central leader, moderate group and individual value.	20+	B2
T629	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	18	5	4	4.5	4.5	64	210 210 110	3	3	3.0 (E)	SM	Fair	Bifurcates at ground level, crown lacks central leader, major open basal wound with extensive internal decay, failure of basal stem possible, deadwood limbs in crown.	<10	U
T630	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	18	7.5	5	5.5	7.5	128	330 290 180	3	3	2.5 (E)	EM	Fair	Tree at edge of woodland border, bifurcates at ground level, included growth not noted, crown lacks central leader, good vitality, pruning wounds to lower east crown, sparse crown with deadwood, possible ash die back.	10+	C2
T631	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	5	5.5	1	4	41	100 140	2	0	0.0 (E)	SM	Poor	Not plotted on land survey plan, large open wound at basal stem, extensive internal decay present, basal stem fracture a possibility.	<10	U

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*T677	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	20	9	9	9	9	254	500	1	10	10 (W)	M	Good	Large off site tree, unable to access stem.	10+	C2
T678	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	0	1	6	1	5	200	1	10	10 (S)	SM	Poor	Heavy lean over road, remove.	<10	U
T679	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	1	1	1	1	3	300	1	0	0 (S)	SM	Dead	Dead, remove.	<10	U
T680	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	4	4	3	4	44	400	1	2	2 (W)	SM	Good	Well established tree, good potential for further growth.	10+	C1
T681	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	5	4	4	4	4	50	300	1	1	1 (W)	SM	Good	Off site on other side of ditch and boundary line.	20+	B2
T682	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	6	6	6	6	113	500	1	5	5 (N)	M	Fair	Off site on other side of ditch and boundary line, sparse canopy, significant dieback.	10+	C2
T695	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	1	2	5	4	21	500	1	3	3 (S)	EM	Fair	One sided canopy, ivy growth.	10+	C1
T696	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	2	4	4	1	24	500	1	5	5 (S)	EM	Fair	Poorly formed canopy, low amenity value, ivy growth.	10+	C1
T697	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	2	2	4	2	19	500	1	0	0 (S)	EM	Poor	Heavy ivy growth, poor form, limited useful life expectancy, remove.	<10	U
T698	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	6	4	6	5	86	500	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Fair	Growing adjacent tree, asymmetrical form, ivy growth.	20+	B2
T699	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	6	6	6	2	75	700	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Good	Growing on end of group, asymmetrical form, ivy growth.	20+	B2
T700	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	4	4	4	4	50	400	1	5	5 (S)	EM	Good	Private tree, sparse canopy, other side of 1m deep ditch.	10+	C2
T701	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	5	5	7	6	102	430	1	4	3.5 (S)	M	Fair	Ash which bifurcates at 2m, deadwood, ivy and fungi present.	20+	B2
T702	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	6	6	7	6	123	450	1	7	7 (S)	M	Fair	Ash with some ivy and fungi.	20+	B2

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T703	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	4	3	4	4	44	350	1	3	3 (W)	SM	Good	Attractive oak which bifurcates at 2.5m, fungi present.	20+	B2
T704	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12	7	6	6	7	133	900	1	3	2.5 (W)	M	Fair	Tree which bifurcates at 2m, stem occlusions, large basal cavity.	40+	A2
T705*	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	6	2	2	2	2	13	140	1	1	1 (E)	Y	Good	Young tree in brambles.	10+	C2
T706	Unidentifiable	10	4	2	3	3	28	300	1	3	2.5 (N)	SM	Poor	Dead, remove.	<10	U
T707	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	7	6	6	7	133	380 380	2	3	2.5 (N)	EM	Fair	Tree with north-westerly bias, deadwood and fungi present.	20+	B2
T708	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	7	4	3	3	52	150 150 350 350	4	2	2 (N)	M	Fair	Ash with stem cavity, deadwood and fungi present, large central leader has failed at attachment point and is resting in crown.	10+	C2
T709	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	10	3	3	4	3	33	250 250 250 250	4	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Tree with ivy.	10+	C2
T710	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	6	5	7	6	112	500 150 150	3	3	3 (N)	EM	Good	Attractive oak with deadwood, lots of ivy present.	20+	B2
T711	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	11	5	5	5	5	79	400 400	2	2	1.5 (N)	EM	Good	Tree which bifurcates at 0.5m.	20+	B2
T712	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	3	3	5	6	52	300	1	5	5 (W)	EM	Good	Tree with fungi.	20+	B2
T713	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12	4	4	4	4	50	480	1	3	2.5 (E)	EM	Good	Tree with some deadwood, fungi present.	20+	B2
T714	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	3	5	3	4	44	300	1	8	8 (N)	SM	Good	Tall ash.	20+	B2
T715	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	11	3	3	3	3	28	150 300 300	3	1	1 (W)	SM	Good	Tree with lots of ivy.	10+	C2
T716	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12	8	6	6	8	154	100 450 500	3	2	2 (W)	M	Good	Prominent attractive tree with 3 stems, lots of ivy, fungi.	40+	A2
T717	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	3	3	3	5	38	300	1	3	3 (W)	SM	Good	Tree with lots of ivy.	20+	B2

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T718	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	3	5	5	3	50	280 350	2	2	2 (E)	SM	Fair	Twin stemmed tree with basal cavity and fungi.	10+	C2
T719	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	4	5	4	4	57	300 400	2	4	4 (E)	EM	Good	Twin stemmed ash.	20+	B2
T720	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	3	5	4	6	63	360	1	3	3 (E)	EM	Good	Ash which bifurcates at 4m.	20+	B2
T721	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	10	4	4	4	4	50	300	1	2	2 (N)	SM	Good	Hazel with fungi.	20+	B2
T722	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	12	4	4	4	4	50	350	1	1	1 (E)	EM	Good	Attractive tree with ivy.	20+	B2
T723	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	7	6	6	6	123	850	1	3	3 (S)	M	Good	Attractive tree with deadwood and fungi.	40+	A2
T724	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	7	7	7	7	154	120 150 250 300 250	5	1	0.5 (S)	M	Fair	Prominent multi-stemmed tree with stem cavity and occlusions, fungi present.	20+	B2
T725	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	8	3	3	3	3	28	100 100 250 250	4	2	2 (N)	SM	Good	Hawthorn on edge of group.	10+	C2
T726	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7	3	1	2	2	13	150	1	1	0.5 (N)	Y	Good	Young tree.	10+	C2
T728	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	13	120 130	2	1	0.5 (W)	Y	Good	Young tree with ivy.	10+	C2
T729*	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	8	3	2	2	2	16	200	1	2	1.5 (N)	SM	Good	Hawthorn with northerly bias.	10+	C2
T730	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	9	2	2	2	2	13	160	1	1	1 (W)	Y	Good	Young hazel with fungi.	10+	C2
T731*	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	11	2	2	2	2	13	200	1	9	9 (N)	SM	Good	Tall hazel with fungi.	10+	C2
T732	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	9	3	2	3	2	20	180	1	5	5 (N)	SM	Good	Hazel with fungi.	10+	C2

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T733	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	2	1	1	1	1	3	200	1	1	1 (W)	SM	Poor	Dead tree, falling west.	<10	U
T743	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	3	16	200	1	1	0.5 (W)	SM	Fair	Hawthorn with deadwood.	10+	C2
T745	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	6	2	3	1	1	8	200	1	1	0.5 (E)	SM	Dead	Dead, fallen tree laying in situ.	10+	C2
T751	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	1	1	1	1	3	800	1	0	0.25 (N)	SM	Poor	Dead tree leaning to the north-east.	<10	U
T753	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	4	4	4	4	50	400	1	8	8 (E)	M	Good	Tall tree with fungi.	20+	B2
T754	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	12	5	3	3	4	44	240 270	2	6	6 (N)	M	Good	Twin stemmed tree with fungi.	20+	B2
T755	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	7	7	5	5	110	150 300 300 300 350 350	6	2	2 (E)	M	Fair	Ash with stem cavity, deadwood and fungi present.	20+	B2
T756	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12	3	3	3	3	28	250 350	2	2	2 (E)	M	Poor	Tree which leans towards the east, fungi present, lots of ivy-limited inspection.	20+	B2
T757	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	2	1	1	1	1	3	350	1	0	-	EM	Poor	Dead, remove.	<10	U
T758*	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	11	5	5	5	5	79	100 150 250 250 250 300 300	7	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Multi-stemmed tree with ivy.	20+	B2
T759	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12	5	7	6	4	94	250 400 400	3	6	6 (W)	M	Good	3 stemmed tree with westerly bias, fungi present.	40+	A2
T761	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	12	4	3	3	7	55	400	1	7	7 (W)	M	Fair	Tree with basal cavity.	20+	B2
T762	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	7	8	7	4	130	400 350 350 300 300	5	5	5 (N)	M	Good	Multi-stemmed ash with deadwood, fungi present.	20+	B2

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T763	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	7	7	5	7	132	450 450	2	4	4 (W)	M	Good	Prominent, twin-stemmed ash.	20+	B2
T764	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	5	5.5	4	3	58	270	1	5	5 (E)	SM	Good	Easterly bias.	10+	C2
T765	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	7	2	2	2	2	13	180	1	2	2 (S)	SM	Good	Semi-mature hawthorn.	10+	C2
T766	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	4	4	4	4	50	300	1	3	3 (N)	SM	Fair	Bifurcates at 6m, small basal cavity.	10+	C2
T767	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	11	5	8	5	4	92	170 280	2	6	6 (N)	EM	Fair	Twin-stemmed ash, dead wood, fungal fruiting body on main stems.	<10	U
T768	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	7	6	6	6	6	113	250	1	3	2.5 (E)	SM	Poor	Slight lean east, some stem damage, occluding, deadwood.	10+	C2
T769	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	6	7	6	6	123	450	1	4	3.5 (E)	M	Fair	Slight easterly bias, deadwood and stem occlusions.	20+	B2
T770	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	6	2	4	3	2	24	100 100 150	3	1	0.5 (N)	Y	Good	Tri-stemmed tree with easterly bias.	10+	C2
T772	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	8	3	8	11	3	121	300	1	5	5 (S)	EM	Fair	Strong southerly bias, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T775	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	10	2	3	2	2	16	170 170	2	4	4 (N)	SM	Poor	Dead, twin-stemmed.	<10	U
T776	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7	2	2	2	2	13	140	1	1	1 (W)	Y	Poor	Stem damage and occlusions.	10+	C2
T777	Populus sp. (Poplar)	14	4	4	4	4	50	620	1	4	4 (N)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T778	Populus sp. (Poplar)	14	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	41	550	1	4	4 (S)	M	Fair	Bifurcates at 6m.	20+	B2
T779	Populus sp. (Poplar)	14	2	2	3.5	2	17	530	1	3	3 (W)	M	Fair	Poplar which bifurcates at 5m, deadwood, ivy clad limiting inspection.	20+	B2
T780	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	9	3	3	4	3	33	290	1	4	4 (E)	SM	Fair	Some stem occlusions.	10+	C2

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T781	Populus sp. (Poplar)	12	2	2.5	2	2	14	300	1	3	3 (S)	EM	Fair	Early mature poplar with deadwood.	20+	B2
T782	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	4	4	4	4	50	350	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Early-mature ash.	20+	B2
T783	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	7	7	7	7	154	1000	1	4	3.5 (N)	M	Poor	Dead.	<10	U
T784	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	9	4	4	4	4	50	250	1	3	3 (N)	SM	Good	Semi-mature ash.	10+	C2
T785	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	8	8	8	8	201	850	1	4	4 (W)	M	Fair	Prominent oak with wide crown, ivy clad limiting inspection, dieback, poor form.	20+	B2
T786	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	3	3	4	33	500	1	2	2 (N)	M	Fair	Deadwood.	20+	B2
T787	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	4	4	3	3	38	400	1	4	4 (W)	M	Fair	Unremarkable.	10+	C2
T788	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	3	4	3	3	33	450	1	5	5 (E)	EM	Good	Slight bias to east, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T789	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	13	4	4	4	4	50	270	1	5	5 (N)	SM	Good	Unremarkable.	10+	C2
T790	Populus sp. (Poplar)	12	4	3	3	3	33	400	1	5	5 (N)	EM	Fair	Deadwood.	20+	B2
T791	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	3	3	4	33	500	1	3	3 (N)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T792	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	3	3	3	28	500	1	3	3 (E)	M	Good	Prominent poplar.	20+	B2
T793	Populus sp. (Poplar)	12	2	3	2	2	16	400	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Ivy clad.	20+	B2
T794	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	9	5	4	4	4	57	400	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Good	Early-mature oak, good potential.	40+	A2
T795	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	3	3	3	28	570	1	3	2.5 (W)	EM	Good	Early-mature poplar.	20+	B2
T796	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	4	4	3	2	31	450	1	4	4 (W)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T797	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	6	6	7	6	123	800	1	3	3 (S)	M	Good	Prominent ash, ivy clad.	20+	B2
T798	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	12	7	8	7	7	165	900	1	4	4 (N)	M	Good	Prominent oak, wide crown.	40+	A2
T799	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	6	3	3	3	42	450	1	3	3 (N)	EM	Fair	Northerly bias, some stem damage.	20+	B2
T801	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	2	3	3	24	650	1	2	2 (N)	M	Good	Prominent poplar, ivy clad.	20+	B2
T802	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	3	3	2	24	670	1	3	3 (N)	M	Good	Prominent poplar, ivy clad.	20+	B2
T803	Populus sp. (Poplar)	12	2	2	2	2	13	500	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Slight lean to east.	20+	B2
T804	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	9	4	3	3	3	33	500	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Some decline, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T805	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	7	3	3	3	3	28	500	1	3	3 (S)	M	Fair	Some decline, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T806	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	9	4	4	4	4	50	150 350 230 230	4	4	4 (S)	M	Fair	4-stemmed tree.	10+	C2
T807	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	8	3	3	3	3	28	380	1	3	3 (S)	M	Fair	Ivy clad limiting inspection, growing on wall (through).	10+	C2
T808	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	9	3	3	3	3	28	200 400	2	3	2.5 (W)	M	Fair	Some decline, ivy clad limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T809	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	9	3	3	3	3	28	280	1	4	4 (E)	SM	Fair	Field maple with basal cavity.	10+	C2
T810	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	7	7	7	7	154	800	1	4	3.5 (N)	M	Good	Oak with wide crown.	40+	A2
T811	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	5	5	3	4	55	380	1	2	1.5 (N)	SM	Good	North-easterly bias.	20+	B2
T812	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	4	4	5	4	57	360	1	3	3 (W)	EM	Fair	Ivy clad and some deadwood.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
T814	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	12	5	5	4	4	63	380	1	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Early-mature ash.	20+	B2
T815	Populus sp. (Poplar)	10	2	2	2	2	13	350	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Some deadwood.	10+	C2
T816	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	4	3	3	33	600	1	3	3 (W)	M	Good	Prominent poplar in scrub limiting inspection.	20+	B2
T817	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	9	4	3	3	3	33	400	1	3	3 (E)	EM	Good	Bifurcates at 2m.	20+	B2
T820	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	7	7	7	6	143	450	1	2	2 (W)	EM	Good	Oak with wide crown, set within scrub limiting inspection.	40+	A2
T821	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	10	3	4	3	3	33	400	1	2	2 (N)	EM	Good	Early mature ash.	20+	B2
T822	Populus sp. (Poplar)	11	3	3	3	3	28	420	1	2	2 (W)	M	Fair	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T823	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8	4	4	4	4	50	150 200 200 400	4	1	1 (W)	M	Fair	Overrun with ivy limiting inspection.	10+	C2
T827	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	4	4	4	4	50	500	1	1	1 (W)	M	Good	Mature poplar.	20+	B2
T828	Populus sp. (Poplar)	13	3	3	3	3	28	200 400	2	5	5 (S)	M	Good	Prominent poplar in scrub limiting inspection.	20+	B2
T829	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	10	4	4	4	4	50	450	1	4	4 (W)	EM	Good	Early mature oak.	20+	B2
T830	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	9	4	3	3	3	33	350	1	3	3 (N)	SM	Good	Semi-mature ash.	10+	C2
T831	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	8	3	3	3	3	28	100 160 160	3	1	0.5 (N)	M	Fair	Mature hawthorn.	10+	C2
T864	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	5	4	5	4	64	200	4	1	1	EM	Good	Cluster of four stems, predominantly ash.	20+	B2
G18	Acer campestre (Field Maple), Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash)	15	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	M	Fair	Growing adjacent ditch.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
G19	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash), Acer campestre (Field Maple), Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar), Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak), Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	15	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Mixed field boundary group.	20+	B2
G20	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash) Acer campestre (Field Maple) Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar) Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak) Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	16	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Tree belt on field boundary comprising mixed broadleaved species, poplar occur in intermittent clumps, collective worth greater than individuals present.	40+	A2
G27	Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	11	-	-	-	-	-	450 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Located adjacent road within field boundary vegetation, collective worth greater than individuals present.	40+	A2
G33	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash) Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak) Acer campestre (Field Maple) Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	20	-	-	-	-	-	500 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	M	Fair	Woodland block of predominantly ash, bramble encroachment.	40+	A2
G34	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Salix sp. (Weeping Willow) Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	13	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Bramble encroachment.	20+	B2
G35	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder) Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar) Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash) Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	16	-	-	-	-	-	350 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Tree belt on field boundary comprising mixed broadleaved species, poplar occur in intermittent clumps, collective worth greater than individuals present.	40+	A2
G56	Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur, Acer campestre, Prunus spinosa (Common Ash, Pedunculate Oak, Field Maple, Blackthorn)	14	-	-	-	-	-	400 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Large, well formed climax oak, ash with a lower/mid story of field maple.	20+	B2

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
G83	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash) Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak) Populus canescens (Balsam poplar)	16	-	-	-	-	-	300 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Mature, aged woodland, various higher canopy, midstory and ground flora qualities, good collective worth.	40+	A2
G106	Acer campestre (Field Maple) Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	5	-	-	-	-	-	250 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Young poor quality trees beneath power lines.	10+	C2
G110	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn) Ulmus sp. (Elm) Rubus fruticosus (Bramble)	3	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Mass of vegetation.	10+	C2
G116	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel) Ilex aquifolium (Common Holly) Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	5	-	-	-	-	-	150 (avg.)	-	0	-	SM	Fair	Mass of vegetation on ditch bank.	10+	C2
G117	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	5	-	-	-	-	-	250 (avg.)	-	0	-	SM	Fair	Small sporadic hawthorn.	10+	C1
G118	(n/a)	0	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	0.00	0.00		40+	A2
G129	Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash), Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn)	9	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Good	Understory of young/semi-mature trees and shrubs.	10+	C2
H8	Corylus avellana, Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna (Common Hazel, Blackthorn, Common Hawthorn)	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Hedge, formed of hazel coppice with sections of blackthorn, runs along ditch.	20+	B1
H25	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn) Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash) Acer campestre (Field Maple) Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak)	4	-	-	-	-	-	- (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	EM	Fair	Occasionally flailed mixed hedgerow section.	10+	C2
H50	Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn) Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4	-	-	-	-	-	100 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Good	Hedgerow section, side flailed.	10+	C2

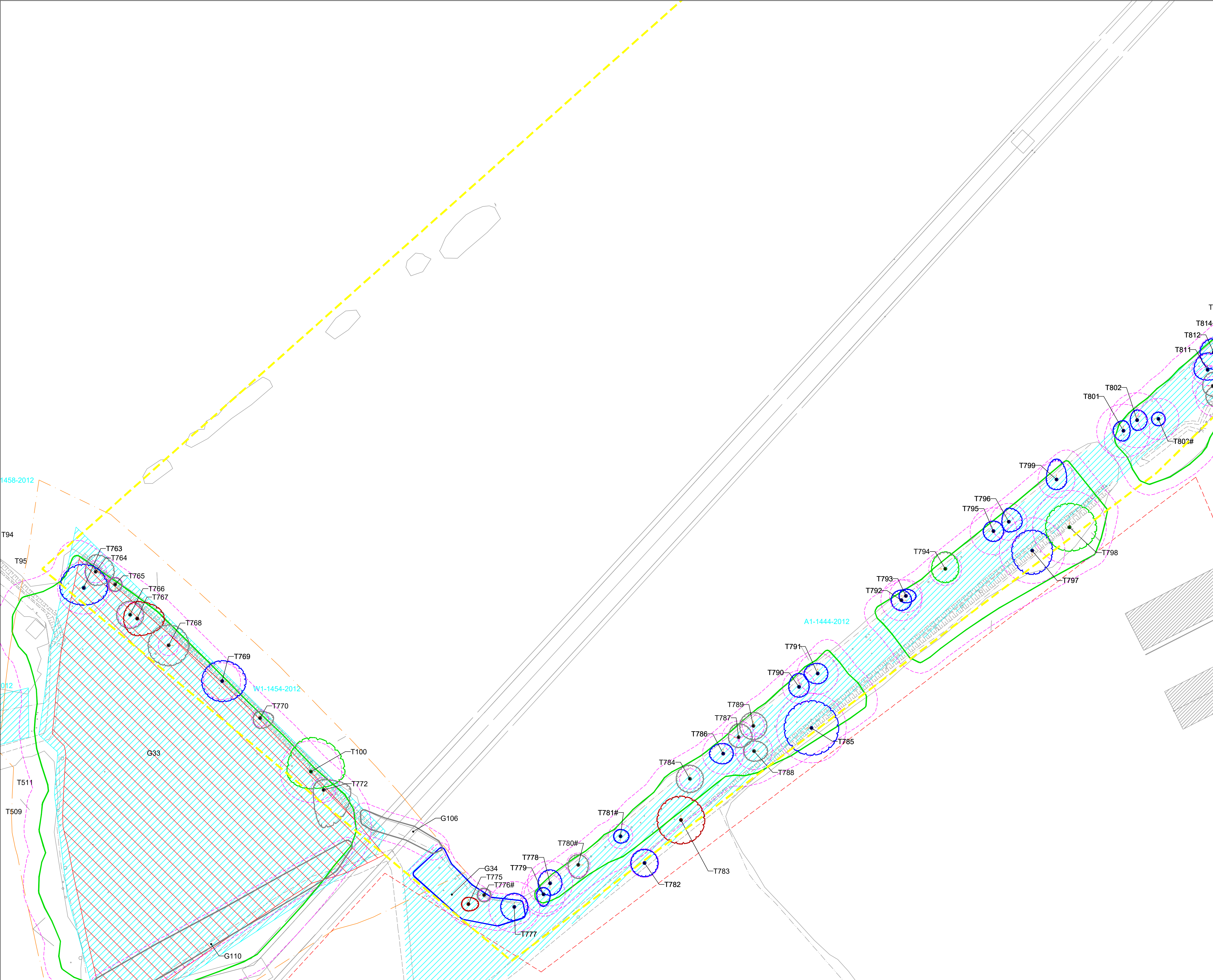
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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown Area	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	remaining contribution (yrs)	Quality Category (BS5837)
W11	Acer campestre (Field Maple) Fraxinus excelsior (Common Ash) Quercus robur (Pedunculate Oak) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Crataegus monogyna (Common Hawthorn), Corylus avellana (Common Hazel), Hedera helix (Common Ivy)	10	-	-	-	-	-	250 (avg.)	-	-	- (-)	SM	Fair	Aged wooded copse, linear form, ditches on east and west boundaries, ash coppice dominant, few aged maidens, even aged ash, some multi-stem, few thorn and maple, few butchers broom, open stand.	40+	A2

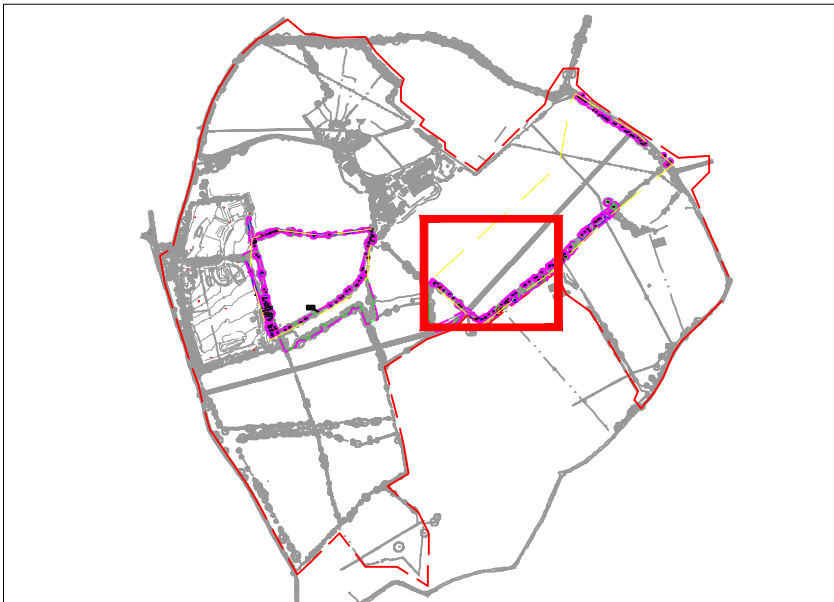
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Appendix C

Tree Constraints Plan



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KEY PLAN (NTS)

Key

- Survey boundary.
- Hogwood development boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree in off site location
- Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Hedge with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Woodland with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1
- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention
- Maximum canopy spread of mature tree estimated as a displacement of current canopy
- Direction of first significant branch
- Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Designated Ancient Woodland (as per Natural England ancient woodland inventory, via open data publication)
- Ancient Woodland buffer (15m offset) (as per standing advice produced by Forestry England and Natural England)
- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order. Bracketed number reference relates to the TPO Schedule.

NOTES:
• Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
• Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
• Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction.
• Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds, vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
• Survey based upon topographic survey provided by the client.

Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Checked
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Lakesbury House, Hittingbury Road, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO53 5SS
T: 02380 810 440 E: rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Client **Vistry Thames Valley**

Project **Hogwood Farm
Finchampstead**

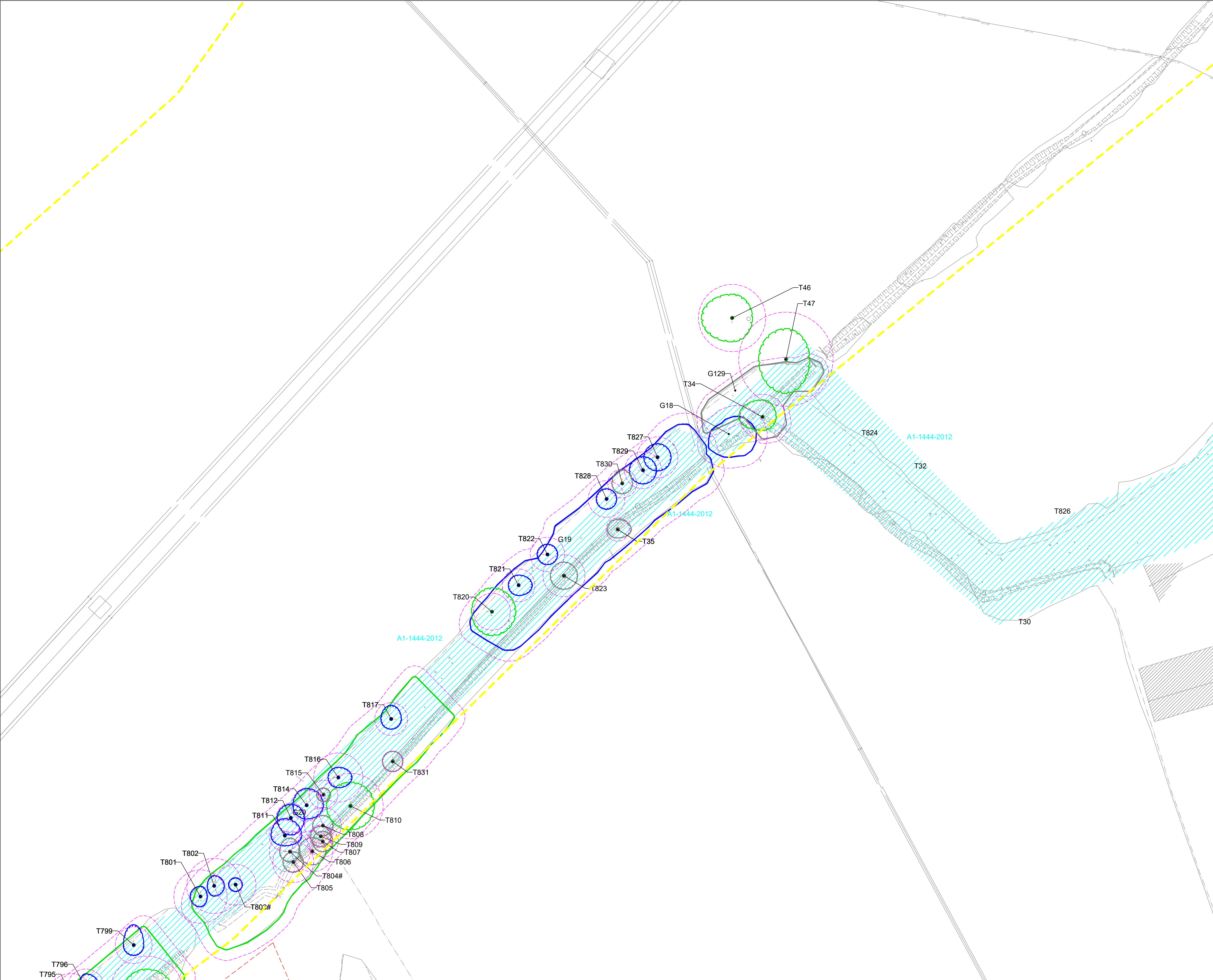
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Status **Planning** Drawn By **RC** PM/Checked by **DC**

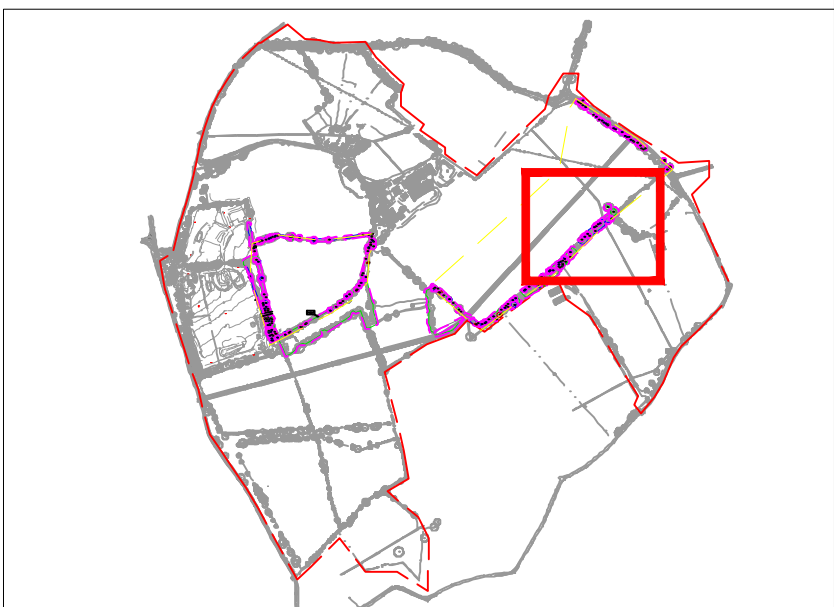
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• Survey based upon topographic survey provided by the client.

B				
A				
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Project **Hogwood Farm Finchampstead**

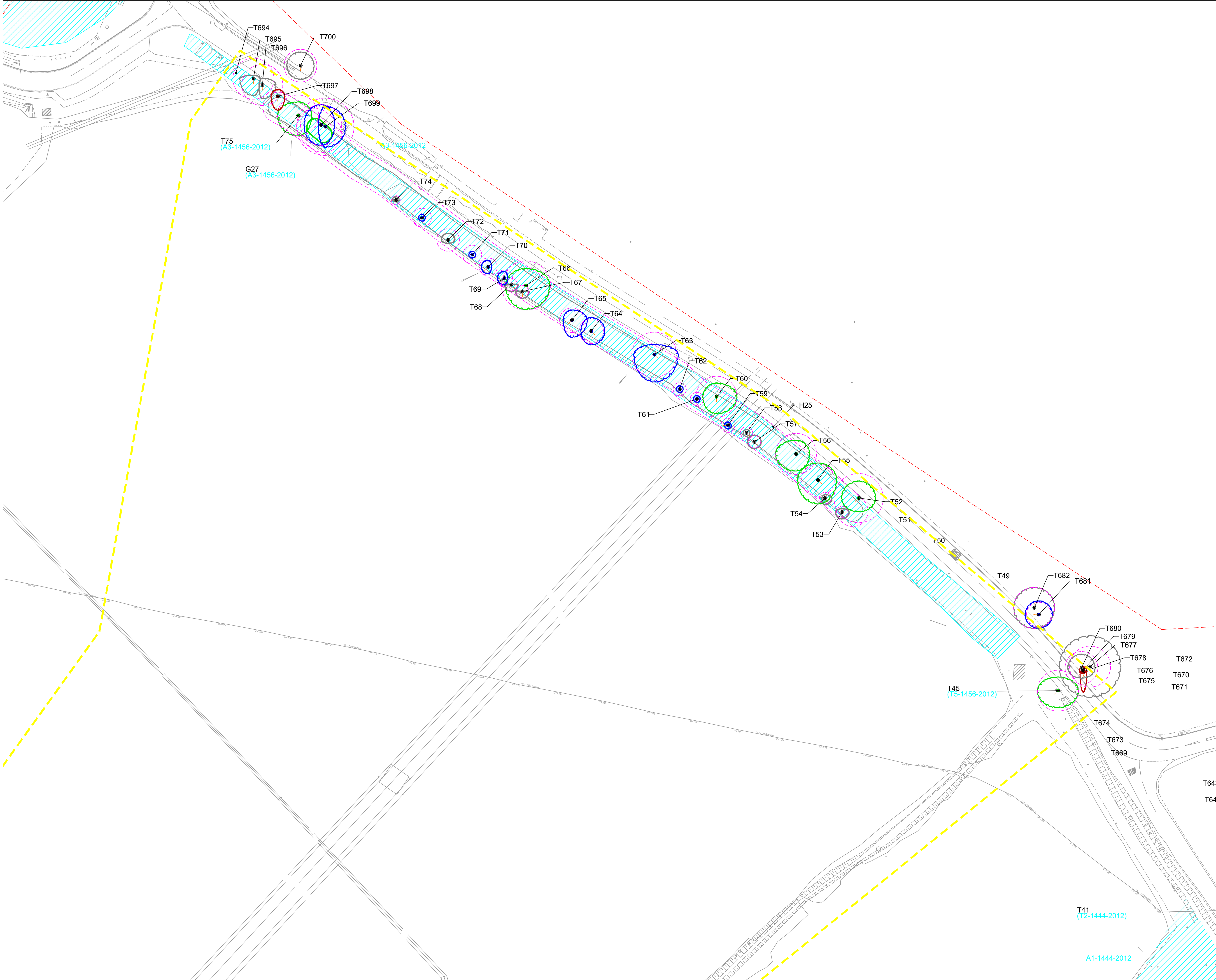
Title **Tree Constraints Plan**

Status **Planning** Drawn By **RC** PM/Checked by **DC**

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Project **Hogwood Farm Finchampstead**

Title **Tree Constraints Plan**

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Planning	RC	DC

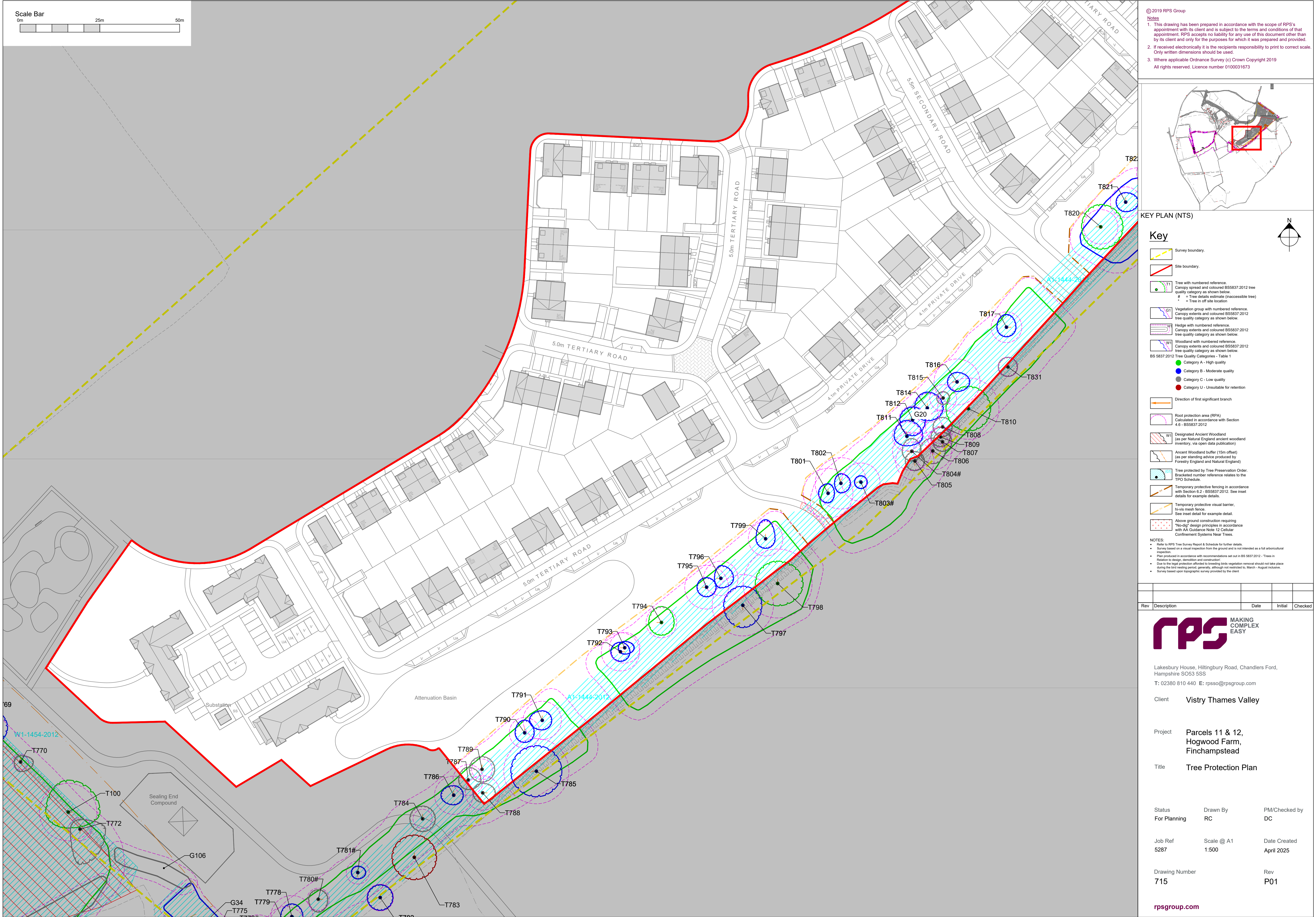
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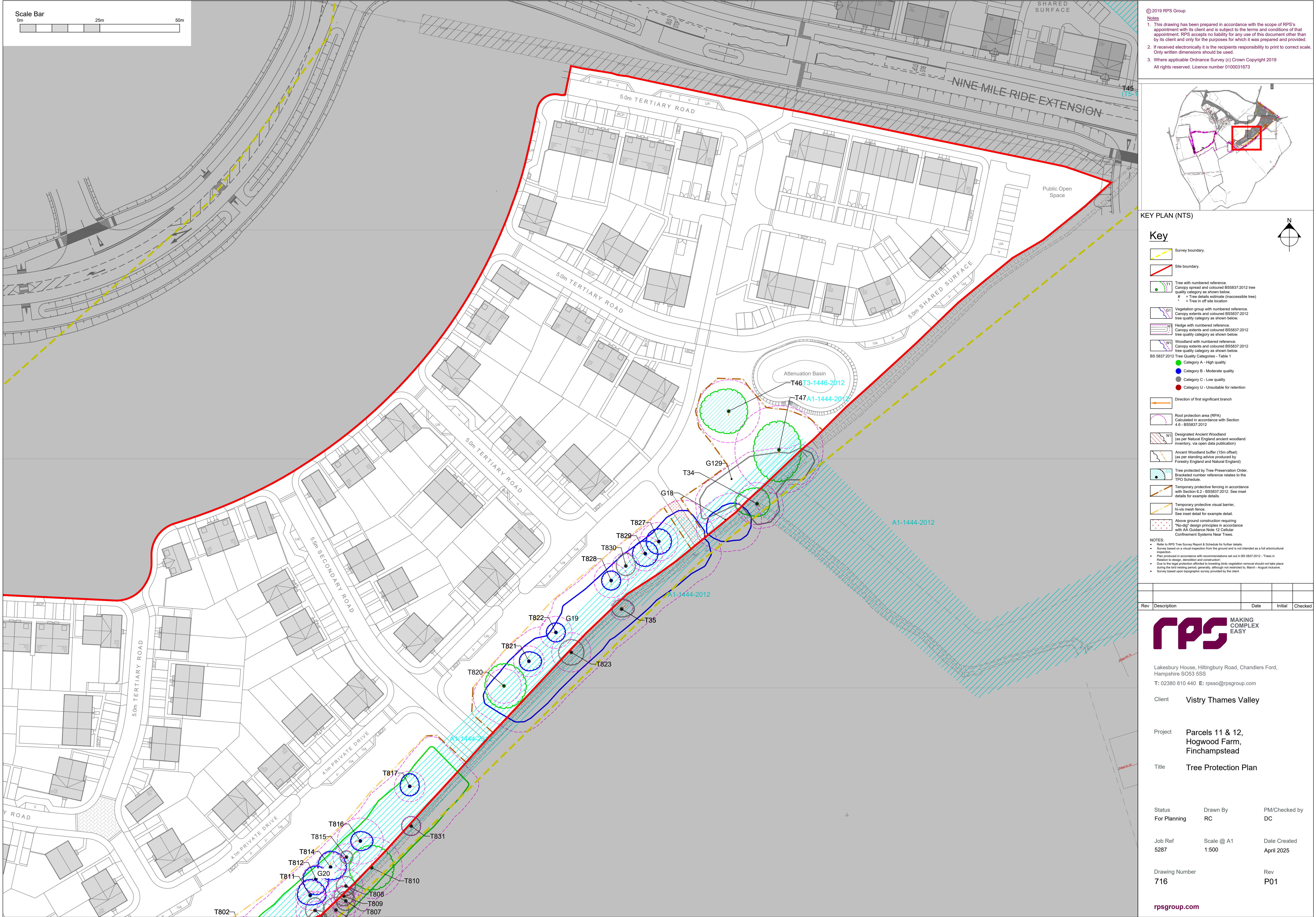
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Appendix D

Tree Removal & Protection Plan





Appendix E

Example Tree Protection Barriers (BS5837:2012 Fig 2 & 3)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

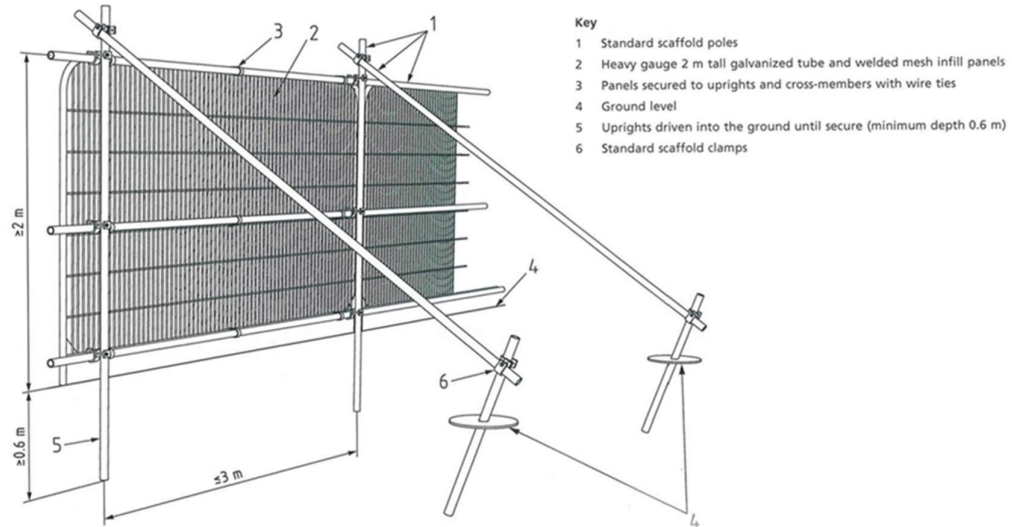
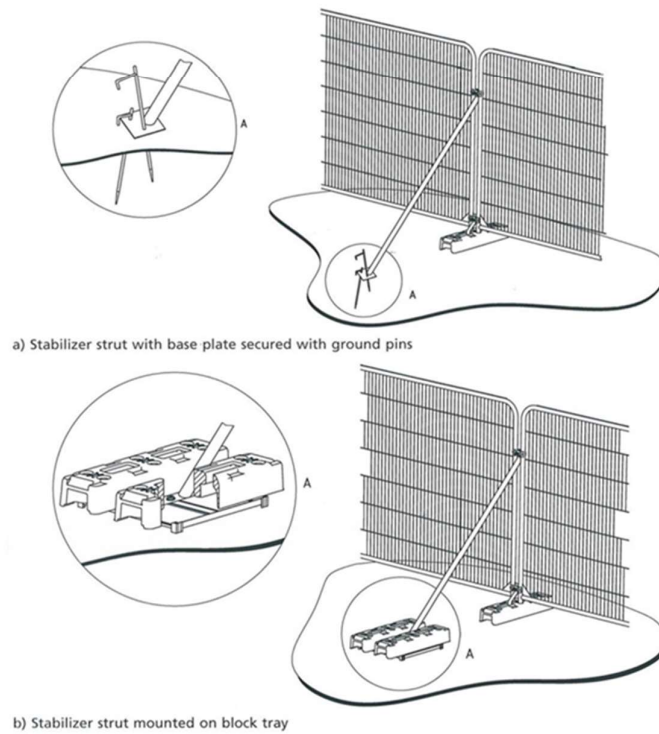


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix F

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) Sign



Appendix G

Arboricultural Glossary

Age-class - A general classification of the tree into either - young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over-mature, or veteran.

Apical Bud/Shoot – The apical bud, also known as the leading shoot, is responsible for shoot extension and is dominant.

Apical Dominance – A singular, leading shoot remains dominant.

Arboreal - In connection with, or in relation to, trees.

Arboriculturist – Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained recognised qualifications and expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) – Study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) – Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in the loss of or damage to a tree. Note The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.

Asymmetric crown- Crowns that have a morphological bias in a particular direction. This can give the tree an aesthetically unfavourable appearance but can also subject the tree to uneven wind- loading forces and potentially result in failure.

Basal – Referring to the bottom part of a tree's stem.

Basifugal mortality – A natural process seen in trees in an advanced life stage whereby the trees extremities die back, and the inner crown expresses new growth, in order to conserve energy reserves.

Bifurcated - A growth characteristic, where two stems of similar size grow from the same point. Can create an inherent weakness.

Branch union/junction - The point at which a branch joins a larger stem. Can be a point of weakness, especially in certain species.

Brown Rot- Decay caused by certain species of fungus which results in the affected wood becoming brittle and liable to suddenly 'break out', especially if in key structural areas.

Buttress flares – Extensions of the basal stem of a tree that provide additional structural support. See reaction wood.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Bifurcated- A growth characteristic, where two or more stems of similar size grow from the same point.
Can create an inherent weakness.

Cable braces – Cable braces used to support the crown of a tree, reduce impacts caused by wind- throw oscillation.

Canker – A clearly defined area of dead and sunken or malformed bark, caused by bacteria or fungi. Can have a bearing on structural integrity of infected limb(s) depending on size and location.

Central leader- See apical dominance.

Chalara ash dieback- A disease affecting ash trees caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. Usually fatal, the disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in infected trees. It was first confirmed in Britain in 2012.

Chlorosis- yellowing of leaves which can be caused by a range of factors, often an indicator of nutrient deficiency.

Compaction - The compressing & hardening of soil around tree root systems, due to vehicular/pedestrian use etc. Loss of pore space between soil granules limits water movement and gaseous exchange and inhibits root growth.

Companion shelter- Shelter provided by neighbouring trees in groups to one another, factors such as wind throw are reduced due to supporting branches and interlocking root systems. Removing individual trees on the peripheries of such groups can expose neighbouring trees to environmental factors they have not previously been subjected to and can lead to individual failure.

Competent person – Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached

Note 1 A competent person understands the hazards and the methods to be implemented to eliminate or reduce the risks that can arise. For example, when on site, a competent person is able to recognise at all times whether it is safe to proceed.

Note 2 A competent person is able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.

Condition – Assessment based on a visual and professional view giving consideration to many factors such as tree health, structural integrity and suitability of its position.

Conservation dead- wooding- Removal of deadwood using 'coronet cuts' that mimic the way a branch would naturally break off, maximising deadwood habitat availability for invertebrates.

Coppice - The method of managing trees by cutting the stems at between 1.0 inch and 1.0 foot from the ground level on a regular cycle, the cut stumps of the trees or shrubs are allowed to re-grow many new stems.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Crown spread - Gives distances between extreme limits of the crown and the stem, usually along the four compass points. Helps to show crown symmetry.

Crown Reduction – The removal of branch ends to reduce the extreme limits of a tree's branch spread and height.

Crown Thin – The removal of selected branches within the crown to thin the internal branch structure.

D.B.H. - 'Diameter at Breast Height', an industry standard to gauge tree stem size and development. Within arboriculture, breast height is taken to be 1.5m above ground level.

Dieback - The reduction in crown vigour and extension growth progressing to death of distal parts; often associated with decline.

Epicormic growth - New growth from dormant buds that can often form tenuous attachments. Although some species readily form such shoots, it can be an indication of stress.

Form - A general assessment of the shape and position of the tree within its environment.

Hanger – Term used to describe a branch that has become detached and is being supported by other branches. Can be a hazard to persons and property below.

Hazard Beam – After the loss of a distal part, a limb concentrates growth upwards creating adverse end weights that can render the limb susceptible to failure.

Included bark – Growth characteristic usually caused when two or more stems/branches growing in close proximity 'fuse' together entrapping the bark from when the parts were separate in the middle, creating a structural weakness.

Invertebrate tower – Pollarding of a (usually dead) tree to a safe height that leaves part of the main stem as a deadwood habitat for invertebrate species.

Occlusion/Occluded – Normally used to describe the overgrowth of a wound. Also, immovable foreign objects in contact with a tree part can become encased or 'occluded' by the tree as it grows incrementally.

Pathogen - An agent that causes disease, especially a living microorganism such as a bacterium or fungus.

Phototropic growth – Growth responding to a light stimulus i.e. the sun. This can influence the form of a tree, particularly where other factors e.g. buildings or other trees, affect the amount/ direction light is received.

Pollard – The removal and subsequent regular re-removal of the crown of a tree above animal browsing height. Can be an effective method of controlling the size of trees in urban areas. This is ideally begun in the trees early stages and maintained throughout its life.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Reaction wood - Essentially additional wood laid down by the tree to compensate for structural defects such as cavities.

Rhizosphere - The rhizosphere is the narrow region of soil that is directly influenced by root secretions and associated soil microorganisms. In particular, mycorrhizal fungi form a symbiotic relationship with trees and assist in the assimilation of phosphates essential to the tree's health.

Ring barking/Girdling – the removal of bark around the entire circumference of a stem or branch, causing the death of all distal parts.

Root Protection Area (RPA) – Layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m².

Scaffold limbs - The main structural branches within the crown.

Tree Removal & Protection Plan – scale drawing prepared by an arboriculturist showing the finalised layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the AMS, which can be shown graphically.

U.L.E – 'Useful Life Expectancy' is an estimate based on currently known factors of the possible remaining life of the tree as an asset. AKA 'Estimated remaining contribution'.

Veteran tree – Tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Vigour - A general classification, as to the present and future potential growth and development of a tree. A comment regarding the health status of the tree specific to its species.

White Rot - A type of decay caused by certain species of fungi which results in the affected wood becoming flexible with little compressive strength.