



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

WOODLAND SURVEY

SITE:

COOMBES WOODLAND
COOMBES LANE
BARKHAM

CLIENT:

ARBORFIELD & NEWLAND PARISH COUNCIL & BARKHAM PARISH COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 2026

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1 CONTENTS

2	INTRODUCTION	5
2.1	Instruction	5
2.2	Inspection information	5
2.3	Qualifications	5
2.4	Insurance	5
2.5	Site Description	6
2.6	Access	6
3	STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION	8
3.1	Tree Preservation Orders	8
3.2	Conservation Areas	8
3.3	Felling Licences	8
3.4	Ancient Woodland	9
4	ARBORICULTURAL GOOD PRACTICE	10
4.1	Tree Work Good Practice:	10
4.2	Management of Deadwood	10
4.3	Protected Species	10
4.4	Management of Ash Dieback	11
4.5	Ivy	12
5	SCOPE & LIMITATIONS	13
5.1	Scope	13
5.2	Caveats	13
6	TREE SURVEY DATA	15
7	TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER	22
8	SITE PLAN	23

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Instruction

This Arboricultural Report has been commissioned by Hannah Sampson (Parish Clerk for Barkham Parish Council) on behalf of Arborfield & Newland Parish Council and Barkham Parish Council.

I have been asked to carry out a new negative-reporting walk-over re-survey of the main footpaths around the woodland to identify any significant tree related risks on site.

A previous survey was undertaken August 29th – 16th September 2023.

Arborfield and Newland and Barkham Parish Councils manage Coombes Woodland for the benefit of local residents and amenity. The survey is to identify any essential tree works to address unacceptable high-risk hazards from trees to the surrounding footpaths.

2.2 Inspection information

The survey was undertaken over three days in December 2025 and January 2026 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant.

On the survey dates the weather was overcast with occasional light rain showers. Visibility was satisfactory.

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

2.3 Qualifications

Surveyor: Sarah Duckworth

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

2.4 Insurance

Sarah Duckworth t/a Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited is insured with Hiscox Insurance

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

2.5 Site Description

Coombes Woodland is a mixed, mature woodland of approximately 60 Acres. The woodland has many distinctive blocks which are characterised by the prevailing dominant tree type (Birch, Ash, Larch, Sweet Chestnut or Mixed Species) and the shrub understorey (Rhododendron, Bracken, Bramble etc). The diversity of tree species and woodland type increases the biodiversity and ecological value of the woodland as well the charm of the site for locals and visitors.

The woodland has official Public Rights of Way running through the site and off the north and eastern boundaries. There is regular and frequent footfall on these routes, mostly walkers, runners, dog walkers etc. Visitors can be expected at all times of the day and in all weathers.

Where not bordered by footpaths the woodland backs onto agricultural land and paddocks.

2.6 Access

In assessing existing or potential hazards for the level of risk that trees present to people or property, consideration has been given to the level of usage of the likely 'target' area in the event of failure.

Recommendations for action are made in consideration of the guidance provided in 'Common Sense Risk Management of Trees' produced by the National Tree Safety Group (published by The Forestry Commission, 2011).

FOOTPATHS

There is unrestricted public access to the woodland throughout the year and in all weathers. Coombes Lane to the north is an unrestricted byway with frequent public access. The bridleway along the eastern boundary has a similarly high level of usage. The footpaths down the western boundary and crossing east to west in the southern half of the woodland is less open and has moderate use by dog-walkers and leisure users.

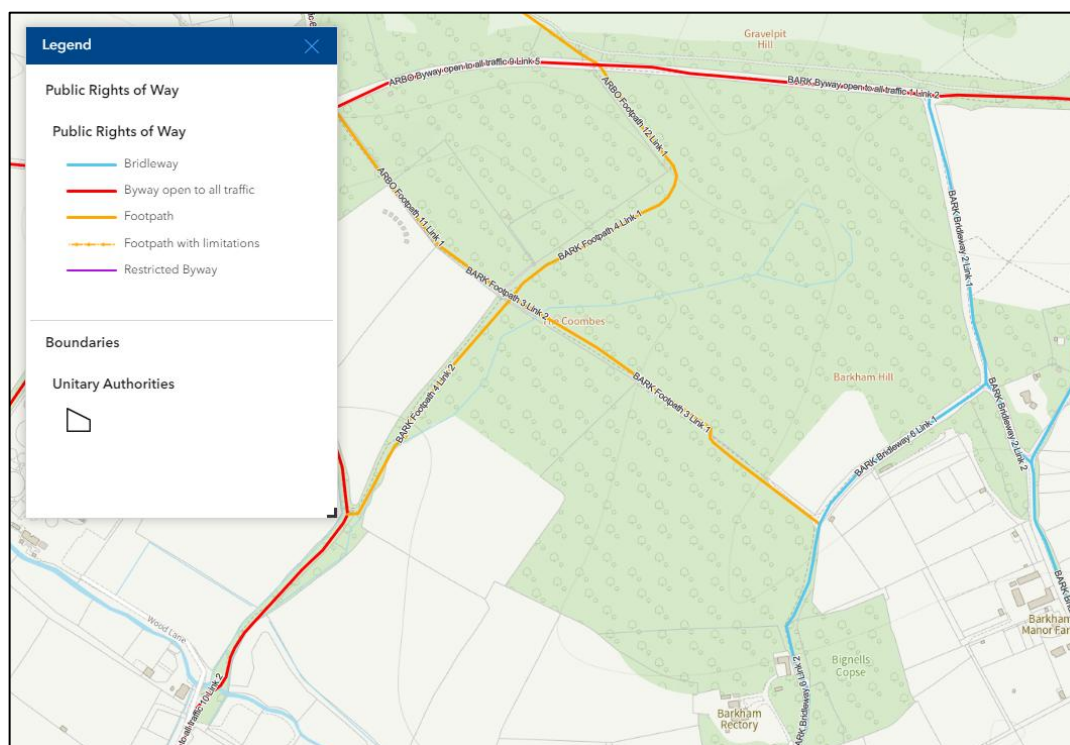


Figure 1 – Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order PROW Map

In addition, there are a number of informal footpaths particularly around the southern half of the woodland which are lower usage areas. All footpaths on site and informal paths have been walked by the Tree Surveyor where access is freely available and there is a clear route from frequent use by visitors.

Fallen trees across footpaths should be left where they fall to prevent dirt bikes / offroad motorcyclists accessing the woodland, provided they can be stepped over by pedestrians.

OTHER ACCESS / USEAGE

- As with many woodlands on the edge of residential areas, there is evidence of 'dens' being built out of sticks and cordwood in more open areas of the woodland. This suggests usage by young children and their families, scout groups etc.
- To the north of the site a hilly area is used by offroad cyclists / BMX bikers.
- In several areas, swings have been hung in trees. Although this is a usual activity in woodlands and fun for visitors, it can create an unnecessary hazard where the swing is hung on dead or defective branches or from a tree with evident decay. The swings also run the risk of girdling the branch it is attached to, which can cause branch failure. In these cases, the swings are recommended for removal, but consideration could be given for reinstalling a swing on a more appropriate branch or tree.
- South of Coombes Woodland is the site of the Woodland Tea Rooms – a seasonal pop up café providing tea and cake for visitors – presumed weather dependent. The site is believed to be within adjacent private land but visitors are directed to access the site via Coombes Woodland.

3 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

3.1 Tree Preservation Orders

Coombes Woodland is protected by the following Tree Preservation Orders:

- TPO 1684/2019 WOODLAND 2
- TPO 1925/2023 WOODLAND 1

No works should be undertaken to trees subject of the Tree Preservation Order without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority (exemptions apply).

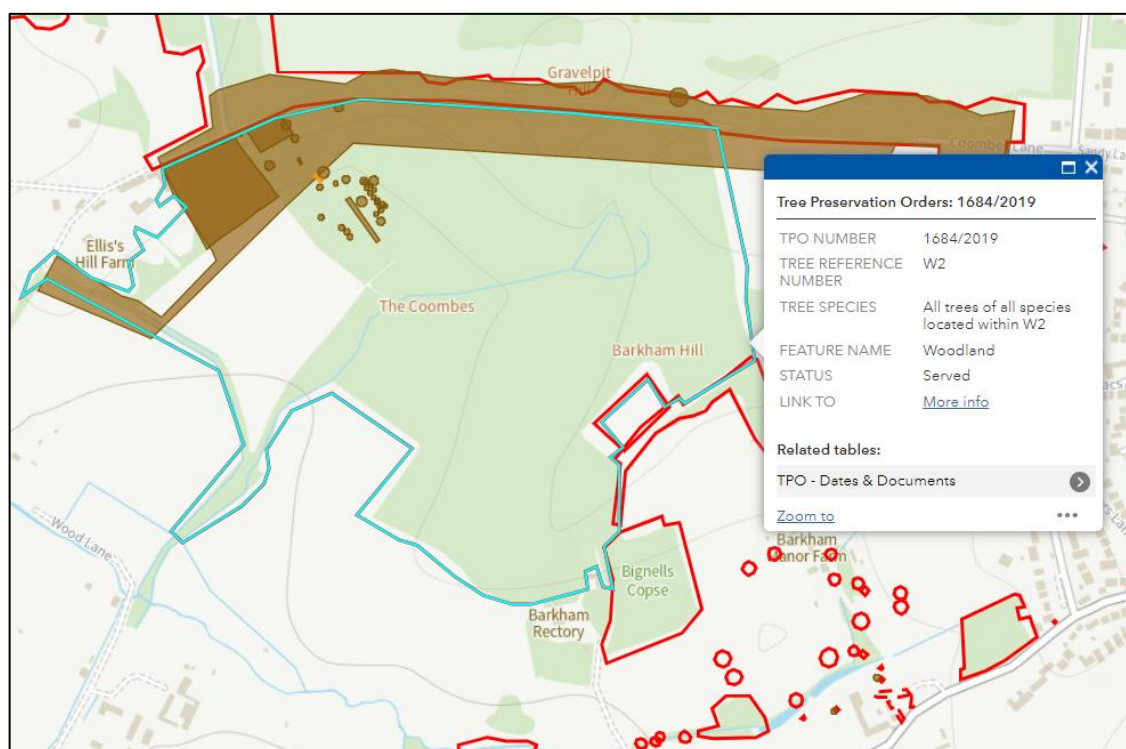


Figure 2 – Extract from the Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order Map

3.2 Conservation Areas

Coombes Woodland is not within a Conservation Area.

3.3 Felling Licences

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

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

3.4 Ancient Woodland

A significant area of 'The Coombes' is designated as Ancient Woodland.

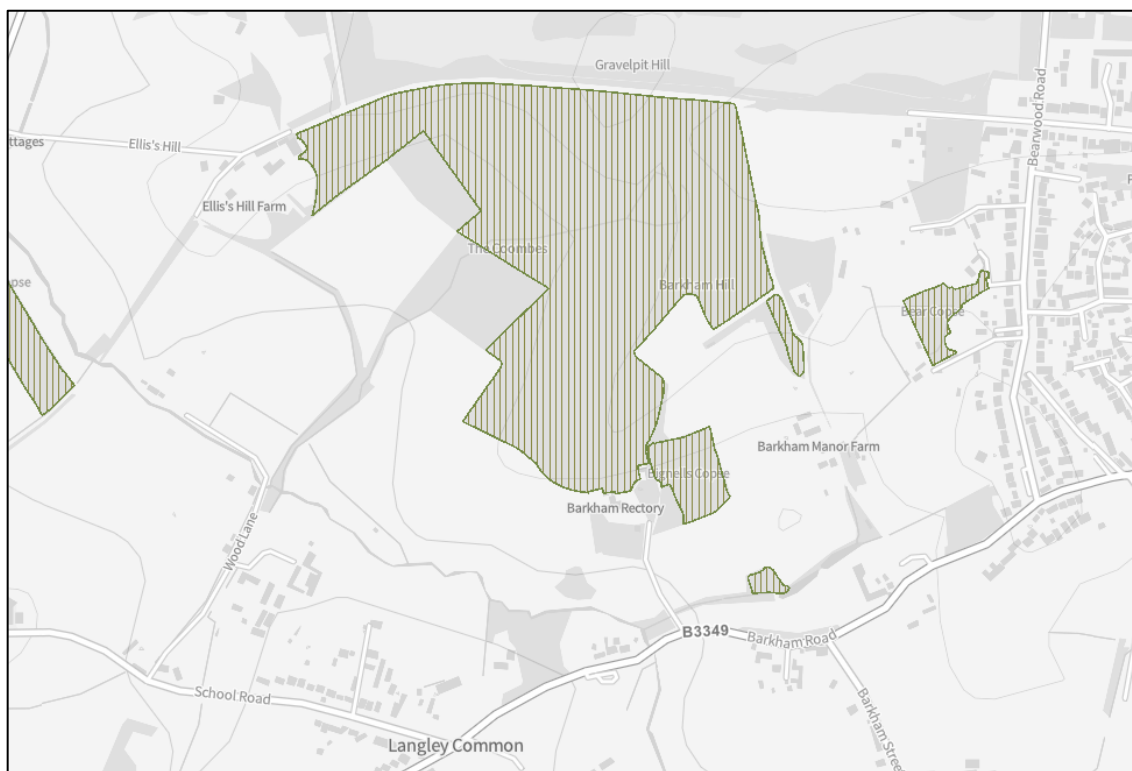


Figure 3 – MaGIC Map showing the extent of the Ancient Woodland

In England, an ancient woodland is defined as woodland that has existed continuously since 1600. Planting of woodland was uncommon before those dates, so a wood present in 1600 is likely to have developed naturally.

In most ancient woods, the trees and shrubs have been cut down periodically as part of the management cycle. Provided that the area has remained as woodland, the stand is still considered ancient. Since it may have been cut over many times in the past, ancient woodland does not necessarily contain very old trees.

Ancient Woodland provides a rich and unique habitat created by centuries of undisturbed soils and accumulated decaying wood. They provide habitat for communities of fungi and invertebrates and many specialist species of insects, birds and mammals rely on ancient woodlands. Ancient Woodlands in the UK are home to more threatened species than any other.

Coombes Woodland is therefore a very valuable local resource which should be protected and carefully managed. Any works within the wood should be carefully planned and phased, avoiding any drastic works which may disrupt the fine ecological balance of the wood.

4 ARBORICULTURAL GOOD PRACTICE

4.1 Tree Work Good Practice:

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

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

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

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

4.2 Management of Deadwood

Dead and decaying trees are vital components of a properly functioning woodland ecosystem and play a key role in sustaining biodiversity and soil fertility. A balanced and healthy tree ecosystem features deadwood in various locations both on the ground and in the canopy.

It is therefore undesirable to remove all areas of dead or decaying wood from the woodland as this would harm the natural ecosystem. Standing deadwood, dead branches and other defects with ecological value have been retained and are only listed for removal where they represent an immediate risk to footpaths. Deadwood in tree canopies has been retained where it is considered reasonable and safe to do so.

Where trees are removed, it will benefit the woodland ecology to leave a high stump (ideally 2-3m) as a standing monolith or to reduce the trees to a height where defects such as cavities can be retained if it is safe and reasonable to do so. A percentage of the wood from all forest operations, (particularly wood that is already decayed) should be stacked and left on site for habitat value where possible (taking care not to restrict access for future surveys).

4.3 Protected Species

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

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

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

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

4.4 Management of Ash Dieback

A large area of the woodland particularly to the south of Coombes Woodland is planted with dense Ash trees. Ash is susceptible to Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). Many parts of the UK are now affected by Ash dieback to various degrees, and the future of the species is uncertain.

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

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

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

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

Public safety is the priority, and tree owners are advised to keep an eye on the trees as the disease progresses by informal monitoring and scheduled Tree Inspections. Trees should be removed if they or their branches threaten to cause injury or damage. In particular, watch for basal lesions (lesions, or cankers, forming near the bottom of the trunk), which can weaken the trunk and make the tree more prone to falling.

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

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

In the southern area of Coombes Woodland, there are dense stands of young slender Ash trees with many standing dead trees or trees which are in the Class 3 or 4 grade for Ash Dieback and in advanced decline.

It was not possible to record all defective Ash trees in this survey as there are simply too many. Plans should be drawn up for the phased removal of young Ash trees in manageable blocks to enable replacement planting. Trees in lower occupancy areas or where they are not the primary tree species should be left where it is safe and reasonable to do so.

4.5 Ivy

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

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

I have specified for the removal of ivy from the base of individual trees if the visual appearance of the tree (its structural form or canopy vitality) meant a more detailed inspection of the lower trunks and forks is prudent.

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

5 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

5.1 Scope

The woodland was surveyed with a 'walk-through' re-assessment of trees undertaken from designated and informal footpaths and from ground level only.

Trees in decline or with evident / visible defects were looked at in more detail in accordance with the 'Diagnosis of Ill Health in trees' and 'Inspecting Trees for Signs of Decay' methodologies described by R.G. Strouts and T.G. Winter¹. This is a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of trees.

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

The report is to specify any necessary remedial tree works which may be required to address imminent hazards from the trees to visitors whilst acknowledging and respecting their local significance to the amenity and biodiversity of Coombes Woodland.

Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change, whose health and condition can be subject to significant change influenced by internal and external factors. The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the days the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and were not climbed.

The extent of the survey boundary was confirmed in a plan provided by the client. Private properties were not accessed or included in the survey. Fences where present on site have been taken as the presumed site boundary.

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

5.2 Caveats

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

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

The report is valid for normal weather conditions only. Healthy trees or parts of healthy trees may fail in normal weather situations, although the risk increases with storm conditions and, as the consequences of such weather

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

events are unforeseeable, Sarah Duckworth (trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited) cannot be held liable for any such failures.

This report is valid for two years from the survey date. A further survey is due before 16th January 2028. If the condition of the trees evidently changes or where tree(s) are subject to extreme weather conditions, more frequent inspection may be required.

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

6 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T001	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Adjacent to high use public footpath. May be offsite	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Adjacent to well-trod footpath. Vegetation cleared around base. Extensive audible decay around lower trunk. Fungi on stem at 5m. Multiple cavities on trunk, habitat holes. Stem decay. Bees nest in one hole. Deadwood mostly over low occupancy area. Significant habitat value. Needles dense, slight browning in upper crown. Sheltered location.	Structural defect.	Reduce height by 6m retaining trunk as a monolith with short branch stumps for habitat value. Top trunk with wooden disk screwed into place if necessary to ensure cavities remain dry. Timescale: 16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	
G003	Silver birch x3 (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	Adjacent to lower occupancy woodland	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 DBH (cm): 20 Trees: 4 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Trees pushed over by larger fallen tree.	Poor	Fell 4x trees to high stump. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	
T019	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	BMX area.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 160 Life Stage: Veteran Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Large decaying tree in low occupancy area. Informal footpath to old Yew trees cut through dense rhododendron close to tree. Open space at base 15m from BMX area. Stem extensively decayed. Ganoderma on west side at base. Large cavity southwest side 1m x .3m wide. Cavity 600mm deep with further cavities at base. Twin stem from 5m. Major trunk above failed at 7m. Ganoderma brackets at wound site. Asymmetrical canopy remains with large lateral stem over low occupancy footpath. Foreseeable risk of further major branch failure. Desirable to retain for habitat value.	Poor	Continue to restrict access under canopy by creating physical barriers to prevent pedestrians passing under canopy which will allow rhododendron to grow, further restricting access. Timescale: 16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T028	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Bankside tree	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 12 DBH (cm): 120 Life Stage: Veteran Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Large tree, historic wounding at base between buttress roots. Exposed buttress roots on trunk. Historic scars on trunk. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Large side trunk over path with possible area of bark inclusion at source. Swing on branch removed since previous survey and reattached to adjacent branch. Broad canopy in good health. Foliage dense and even.	Physical defect	Remove swing. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	
T030	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Within falling distance of public footpath	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Vegetation cleared since previous survey. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Habitat hole midway on stem. Dieback in crown. Deadwood over footpath reasonable foliage density on live growth.	In decline - unlikely to recover	Remove deadwood over footpath. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	
T048	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Open area of woodland with unrestricted access	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 140 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Twin stem from 2m. Weak fork failed since previous survey. Ganoderma at base, audible decay on inner side of remaining trunk. Swings attached to branches off remaining trunk. High crown in sheltered location. Bud density on remaining trunk good. Fungus: Ganoderma adspersum (Southern Bracket)	Basal decay	Remove swings. Discourage activity under tree with deadwood hedge Monitor remaining stem regularly. Timescale: 16-Feb-2026 (1 Month)	

Ref:	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T049	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Public byway	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 50 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Dead	Standing dead tree with smaller tree adjacent. Directly adjacent to byway. Larger tree dead. Smaller tree etiolated form with asymmetrical, suppressed crown. Decay present around base of larger dead tree.	Dead	Fell both trees to 6m monolith and retain for habitat value. Timescale: 14-Jul-2026 (6 Months)	
T050	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 4.5 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Mature oak. Smaller Holly directly at base. Barbed wire occluded into lower trunk. Large branch in upper crown broken out and hanging over footpath. Bud density normal. Small to medium sized deadwood elsewhere in crown.	Physical defect	Remove broken branch over footpath. Timescale: 14-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	
T051	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Large tree with broad crown. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Bud density normal. Tree has shed a large side branch now resting on the ground. Point of failure and wound undermines the remaining branch.	Fair	Reduce damaged branch back to 2m stump. Timescale: 14-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T052	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Slender tall tree suffered partial rootplate failure. Basal decay. Stem decay. Propped in crown of adjacent tree. Within falling distance of lower use footpath.	Poor	Fell to high stump. Timescale: 14-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	
T053	Sweet chestnut x3 (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 25 Trees: 3 Life Stage: Dead	3 trees, seven stems in total. Standing deadwood leaning trunks over higher use footpath. Fell to 3m high stumps.	Dead	Fell to high stump. Timescale: 14-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	
T054	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead	Standing dead tree. Trunk broken at 2m and upper crown propped on canopy of adjacent trees over footpath.	Poor	Remove broken part of trunk, leaving lower trunk as high monolith for habitat value. Timescale: 14-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T055	European larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Two trees growing close together. Trunks previously impacted by collapse of adjacent trees. Two stems now leaning. Southernmost trunk within falling distance of footpath.	Structural defect	Fell to high stump. Timescale: 16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	
T056	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Collapsed tree broken and resting in canopies of adjacent trees over footpath	Dead	Fell to ground level. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	
T057	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) x2 Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) x1	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 35 Stems: 4 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Two birch stems collapsed and resting in canopies of adjacent trees over footpath and pushing over two Rowan trees. Birch trees not marked due to restricted access.	Dead	Fell to ground level birch stems X2 and damaged Rowan. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	

Ref:	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T058	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Adjacent to footpath	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 15 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Collapsed tree broken and resting in canopies of adjacent trees over footpath	Dead	Fell to ground level. Timescale: 16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)	
T059	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Public byway	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 30 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Twin stem tree with extensive decay up north trunks. At junction of lower use footpaths.	Decaying	Fell to 3m high stumps. Timescale: 16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	
T060	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Public byway	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 5.5 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Dead	Standing dead tree with branches over footpath.	Dead	Reduce dead branches over footpath back to 2m stumps. Timescale: 16-Jul-2026 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T061	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Public byway	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Dead	Standing dead tree within falling distance of highway.	Dead	Fell and stack. Timescale: 16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)	

7 TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER

Ref	Species	What3Words	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T048	Common beech	///callers.exotic.libraries	Remove swings. Discourage activity under tree with deadwood hedge Monitor remaining stem regularly.	16-Feb-2026 (1 Month)
T050	Pedunculate oak	///denoting.menu.organ	Remove broken branch over footpath.	14-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T052	Sweet chestnut	///overpaid.campus.impose	Fell to high stump.	14-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T001	Scots pine	///popular.deeds.amplified	Reduce height by 6m retaining trunk as a monolith with short branch stumps for habitat value. Top trunk with wooden disk screwed into place if necessary to ensure cavities remain dry.	16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T019	Common beech	///perch.probing.pursue	Restrict access under canopy by creating physical barriers to prevent pedestrians passing under canopy.	16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T053	Sweet chestnut x3	///clearcut.firmer.campers	Fell to high stumps.	16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T055	European larch	///fantastic.enchanted.terms	Fell to high stump.	16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T059	Silver birch	///couple.spider loafing	Fell to 3m high stumps.	16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T061	Silver birch	///beamed.universes.jokes	Fell and stack.	16-Apr-2026 (3 Months)
T049	Sweet chestnut	///adverbs.crossing.commander	Fell both trees to 6m monolith and retain for habitat value.	14-Jul-2026 (6 Months)
T060	Sweet chestnut	///outermost.conducted.improve	Reduce dead branches over footpath back to 2m stumps.	16-Jul-2026 (6 Months)
T051	Common beech	///sneezing.grunt.player	Reduce damaged branch back to 2m stump.	14-Jan-2027 (1 Year)
T054	Silver birch	///behalf.officials.brother	Remove broken part of trunk, leaving lower trunk as high monolith for habitat value.	14-Jan-2027 (1 Year)
G003	Silver birch x3 Rowan	///electric.superbly.dripped	Fell 4x trees to high stump.	16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)
T028	Common beech	///cello.extreme.landmark	Remove swing.	16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)
T030	Sweet chestnut	///offers.shorthand.window	Remove deadwood over footpath.	16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)
T056	Silver birch	///helped.drag.dream	Fell to ground level.	16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)
T057	Silver birch / Rowan	///retina.points.poses	Fell to ground level birch stems X2 and damaged Rowan.	16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)
T058	Sweet chestnut	///watching.booster.barstool	Fell to ground level.	16-Jan-2027 (1 Year)

8 SITE PLAN

