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HATCH FARM
Arboricultural Impact Assessment
(Demolition)

21st May 2026

ISSUE SHEET

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JOB NUMBER:	TF1282
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P02	21.05.26	MINOR AMENDMENTS	RD	RD
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P05	03.09.26	ADDITIONAL REMOVALS AND MINOR AMENDMENTS	RD	RD

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1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1

Scope

- 1.1.1
- Instructions were received from Hatch Farm Land Ltd to carry out an assessment of trees located within land at Hatch Farm.
- 1.1.2
- The following land survey was provided prior to carrying out this assessment;
 - Topographical Survey P9971J1099z - Hatch Farm updated May 24 final
- 1.1.3
- The following information informed the extent of off-site vegetation and woodlands and is therefore indicative only;
 - Aerial Photograph.

1.2

Purpose Of This Report

- 1.2.1
- The purpose of this report is to assess the arboricultural implications of the proposed demolition works. The assessment considers the relationship between the existing structures proposed for demolition and retained trees, including their canopies, Root Protection Areas, access requirements, working space, demolition methodology and the potential for impacts to arise during the works.
- 1.2.2
- A tree survey assessment has been undertaken to identify the condition, quality and value of the existing tree stock insofar as it is relevant to the proposed demolition works. This provides sufficient information to identify arboricultural constraints, potential conflicts and appropriate protection measures. The report therefore enables an informed approach to the retention and protection of trees during demolition, ensuring that the works can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to retained trees or their rooting environments.
- 1.2.3
- The assessment has been carried out in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations (BS5837). BS5837 provides recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and the design, demolition and construction processes, and sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures.
- 1.2.4
- In this instance, the primary focus of the report is demolition. The report does not provide ecological assessment, bat survey information, bat licensing justification or ecological mitigation, which are addressed separately by the Project Ecologist. Its purpose is to demonstrate that the demolition works required can be carried out in an arboriculturally acceptable manner, subject to the implementation of appropriate tree protection measures, sensitive demolition methods and arboricultural supervision where required.
- 1.2.5
- The BS5837 process starts with a tree survey to qualify and quantify the trees on and adjacent to the site and to establish the arboricultural constraints relevant to the proposed works. This sequence then continues with an assessment of the potential impacts arising from demolition, including access, plant movement, working space, dismantling methodology, the removal of demolition arisings and the treatment of foundations,

posts or other below-ground elements within Root Protection Areas. Where potential impacts are identified, appropriate mitigation and tree protection measures are set out within this report to ensure retained trees are protected throughout the demolition phase.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1** The site comprises predominantly open land at Hatch Farm, Sindlesham, located to the south of the M4 motorway and adjacent to the existing settlement edge. It lies south-west of Winnersh and west of Wokingham, with Sindlesham located immediately to the west/south-west.
- 2.2** The surrounding context is strongly influenced by the M4 corridor to the north, Mill Lane to the east and Gypsy Lane, an existing Public Right of Way, to the south. The wider area includes Winnersh, Wokingham, Sindlesham and Reading, with the site forming part of the eastern edge of the wider Loddon Valley Garden Village area.
- 2.3** The Demolition site is primarily made up of an existing farmstead with associated buildings located towards the eastern part of the site. Access is currently available from Mill Lane to the east, where the existing vehicular access is identified as the main point of access to the site.
- 2.4** The principal arboricultural features are largely associated with the site margins, particularly along existing boundaries, lanes and adjoining land parcels. Internally, the site appears more open, with trees and hedgerows providing the main landscape structure, visual containment and separation from the surrounding road network, settlement edge and wider countryside.

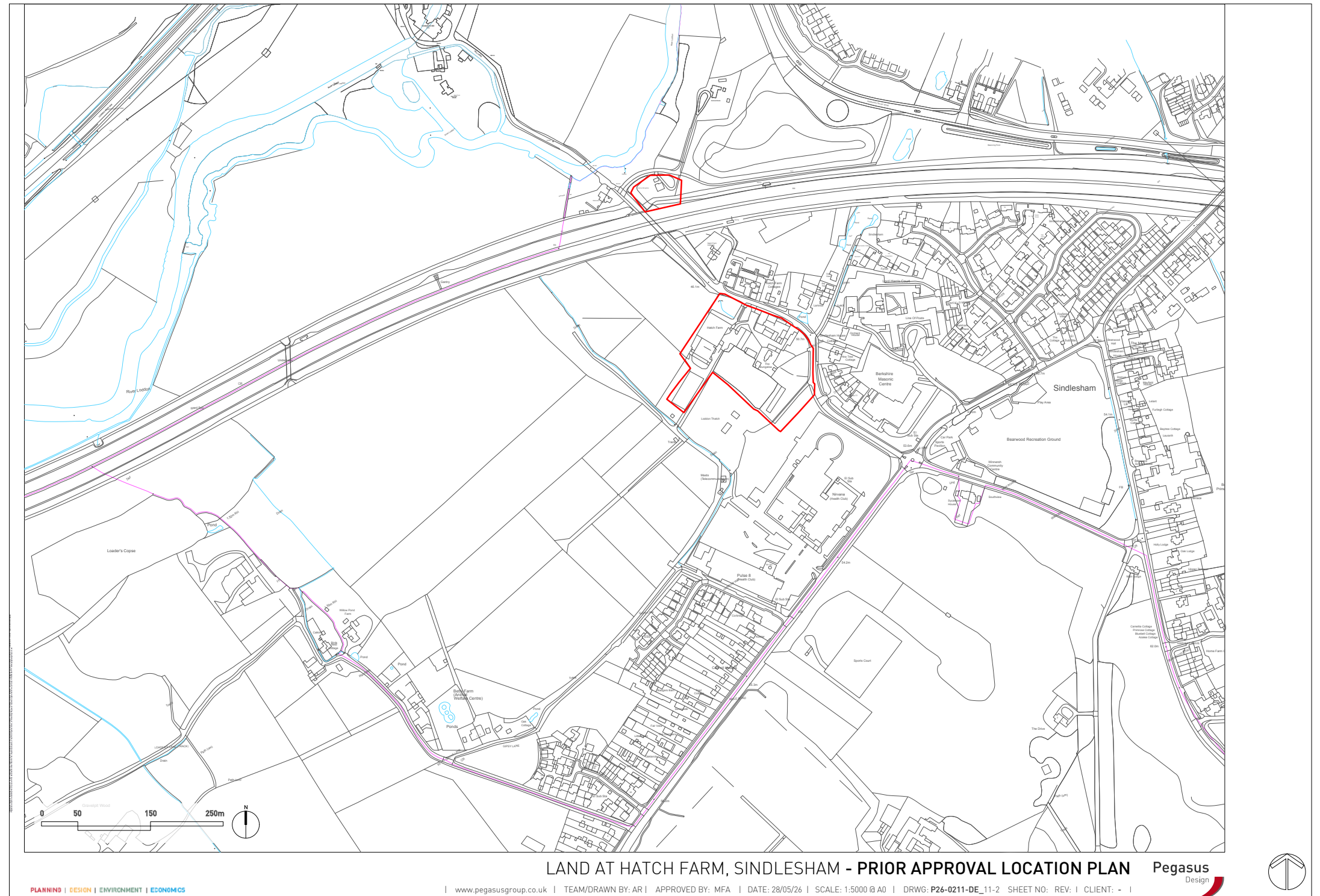


FIGURE 1 - SITE BOUNDARY

STATUTORY DESIGNATION (TREES)

3.1.1 Trees are a material consideration within the planning process, whether or not afforded statutory protection by a Tree Preservation Order or located within a Conservation Area.

3.1.2 Attention is drawn to the responsibilities under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. This may place additional constraints on trees above that considered within this report.

3.2.1 Selected trees adjacent to the site are subject to Tree Preservation Order TPO-1321-2009 TPO-582-1993 and TPO-1150-2006 administered by Wokingham Borough Council. Written consent must be obtained from Wokingham Borough Council prior to carrying out tree works subject to the TPO.



NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS & OTHER HABITATS (TREES)

4.1 Ancient Woodlands

4.1.1 A search of the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) online database provides a snapshot of the information at the time of this report. MAGIC is continuously being maintained or updated by the originating organisation. Within the site, 1 area of designated ancient woodland have been identified.

- 1 Unidentified Woodland - located adjacent to the River Loddon to the northeast of the main site

4.1.2 Ancient woodland is an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient semi-natural woodland is mainly made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration.

4.1.3 National Planning Policy Framework:- para 193c states;

"... 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;"

4.1.4 Provision for protection of ancient woodlands, veteran and ancient trees is guided by Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: protecting them from development issued by the Forestry Commission and Natural England. Commonly referenced as Standing Advice.

4.1.5 Amongst other guidance within the Standing Advice, a landscape buffer is recommended to provide separation to potential development and minimise impact:

"... a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, you're likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic."

4.2 Priority Habitat Inventory –

4.2.1 Selected wooded areas are also identified as Deciduous Woodland. Wood-pasture and parkland are diverse habitats treasured for their trees, including ancient and veteran specimens, as well as the flora and fauna they support. Grazing animals play a crucial role in maintaining these habitats. The unique and varied

environments within wood-pasture and parkland offer shelter to a wide array of species, some of which are found exclusively in these areas. This includes insects, lichens, and fungi that rely on dead and decaying wood. The presence of individual trees, often large and old, is vital to the habitat's character, and many of these sites are also significant for their historical landscape.

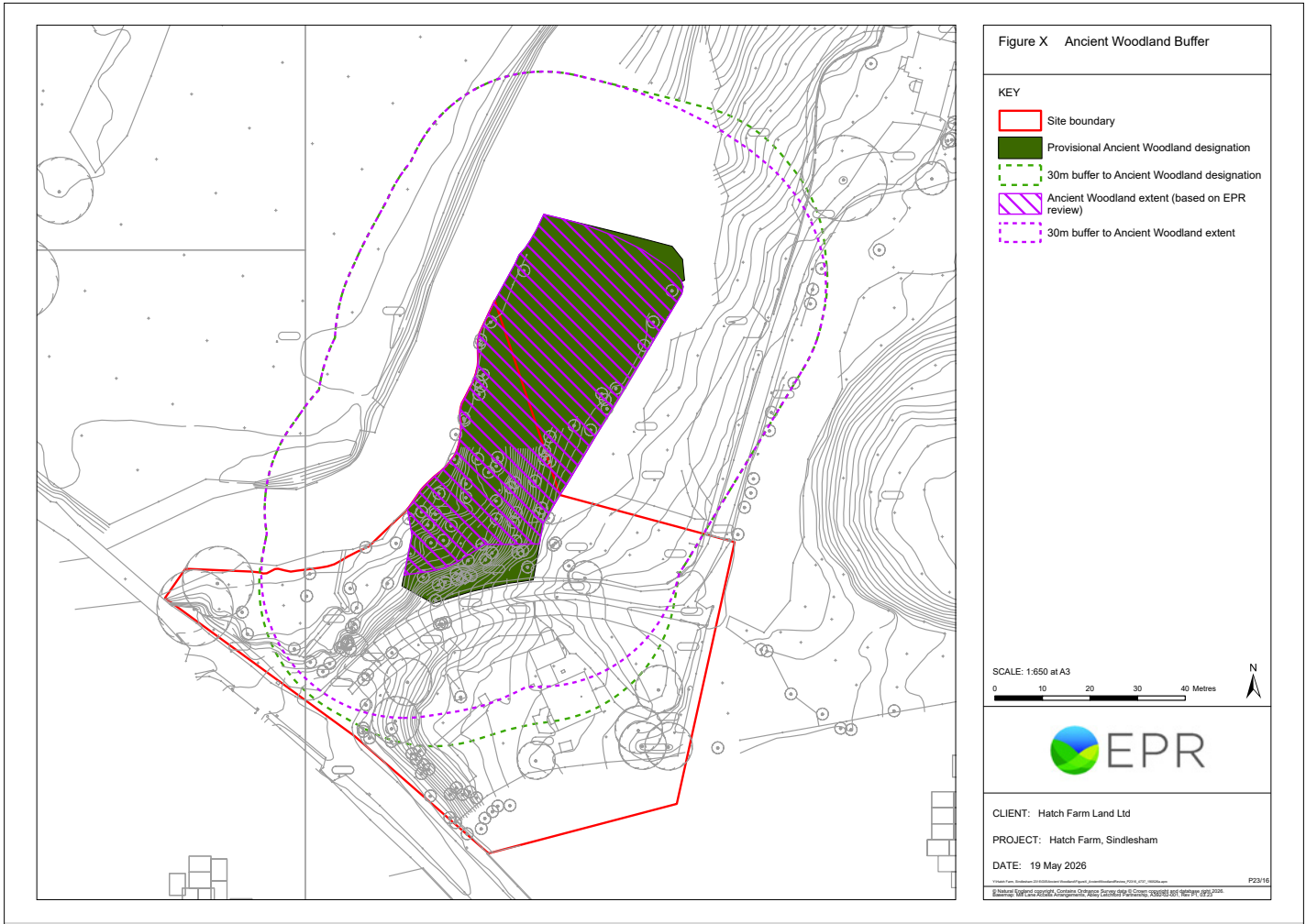


FIGURE 3 - ANCIENT WOODLAND REVISED BOUNDARY - EPR



5.0

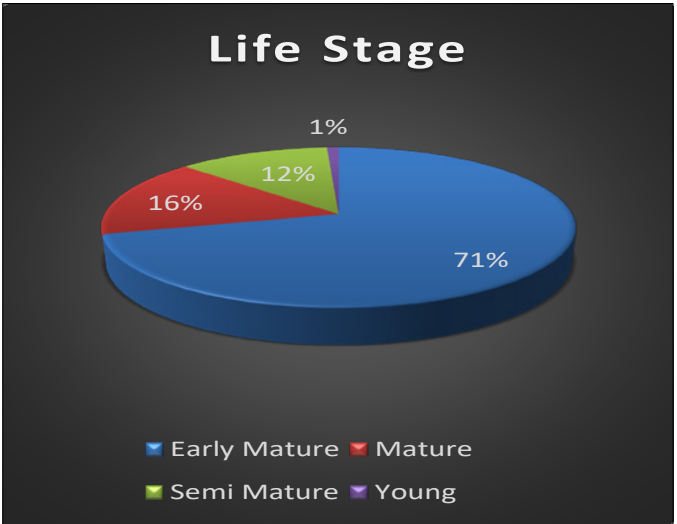
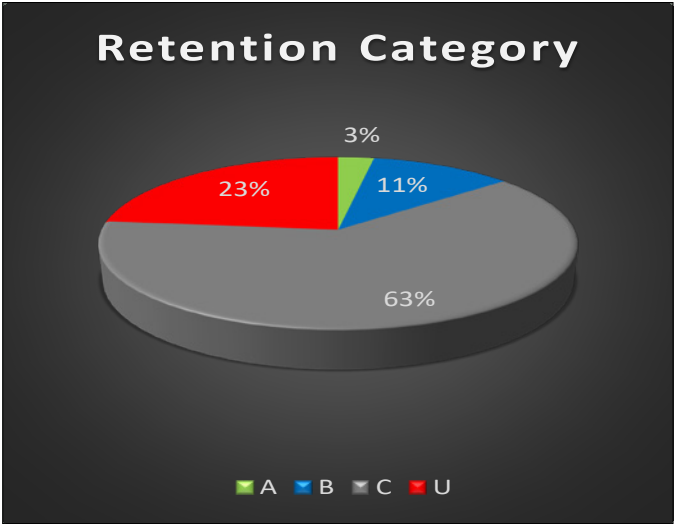
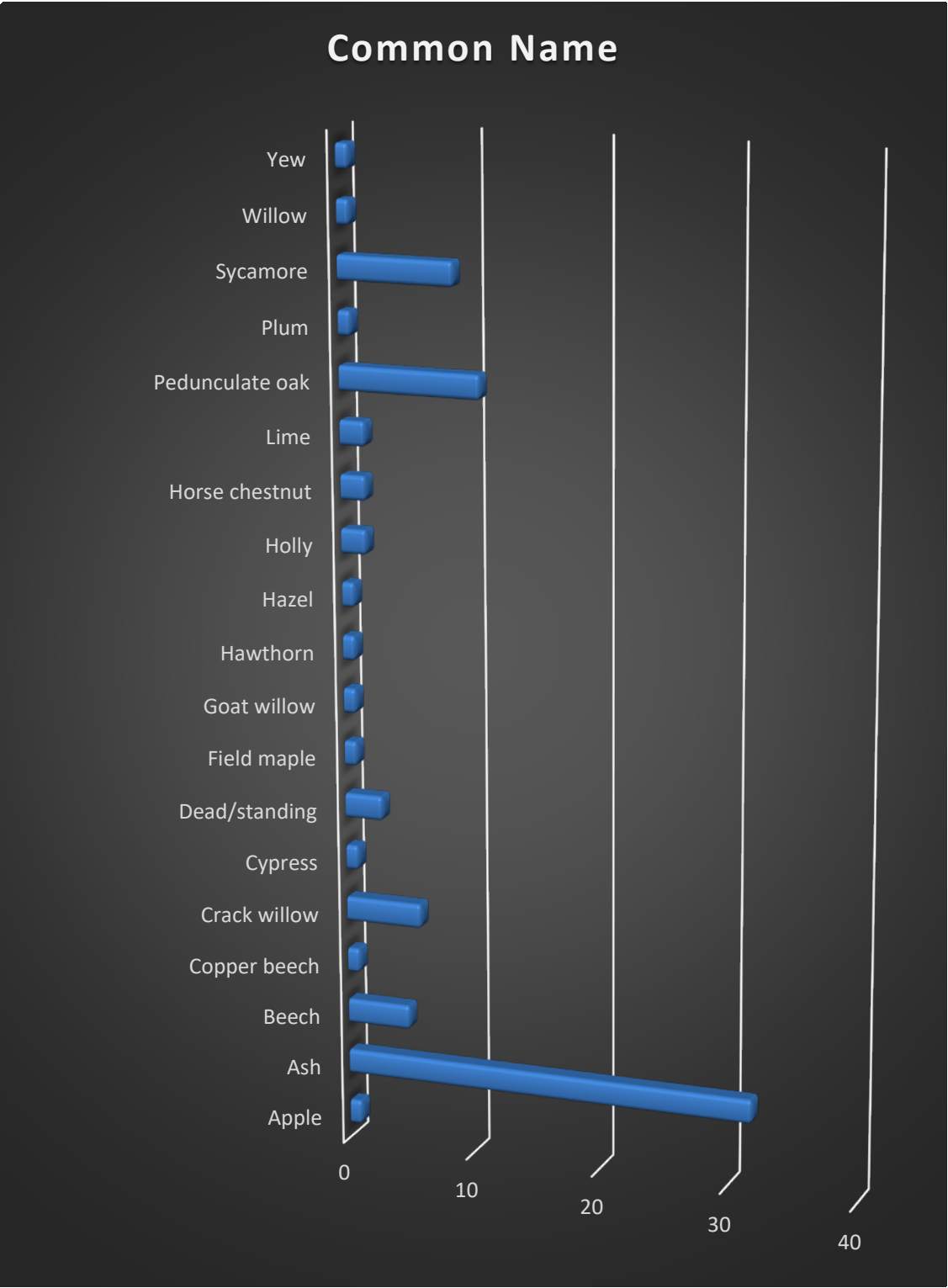
TREE SURVEY

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 This assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidance and recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' and good arboricultural practice.
- 5.1.2 Trees identified within this assessment were visually inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture. The tree's common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with their age, physiological, structural condition and a category code.

5.2 Observations

- 5.2.1 A total of 77 individual trees, 23 groups, and 1 woodlands were assessed within the survey schedule including 3 category 'A' trees, groups and Woodlands (High quality), 12 category 'B' trees, Groups and Hedges (Moderate quality), 61 category 'C' trees, groups and hedgerows (Low quality) and 25 'U' category trees and groups in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- 5.2.2 Trees assessed as category 'U' are considered to be of such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 5.2.3 In general, trees within the site are located to the field boundaries and are of a mixed age range and condition. Species include; Apple, Ash, Beech, Copper beech, Crack willow, Cypress, Dead/standing, Field maple, Goat willow, Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly, Horse chestnut, Lime, Pedunculate oak, Plum, Sycamore, Willow and Yew
- 5.2.4 For detailed assessment of each individual tree please refer to the tree survey schedule (Appendix A).



6.0

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.3

General

- 6.3.1
- The principal arboricultural features have been considered in the context of the proposed demolition works, with regard given to the guidance and recommendations contained within BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations. Particular consideration has been given to the relationship between retained trees and existing structures proposed for demolition, including canopies, Root Protection Areas, access requirements, working space, demolition methodology and the potential for direct or indirect impacts during the works.
- 6.3.2
- The purpose of this assessment is to identify the arboricultural constraints relevant to the proposed demolition and to assess whether the works can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to retained trees. The assessment is therefore focused on trees located within, adjacent to, or in close proximity to the structures proposed for demolition. Any impacts should be considered in the context of the wider tree stock, the majority of which is unaffected by the proposed works.
- 6.3.3
- The demolition works are required in connection with the bat licence process. This report does not provide ecological assessment, bat survey information, bat licensing justification or ecological mitigation, which are addressed separately by the Project Ecologist. The arboricultural purpose of this report is to demonstrate that the demolition works can be delivered in a controlled and tree-sensitive manner.
- 6.3.4
- The potential arboricultural impacts, both direct and indirect, are illustrated on the Tree Removal and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan [TF1282-FAB-00-XX-DR-G-8301] at Appendix C.

6.4

Tree Retention and Removal

- 6.4.1
- The majority of trees within and adjacent to the site are to be retained as part of the proposed demolition works. Retained trees will be protected during demolition through the installation of tree protection fencing, ground protection and/or other suitable protection measures where required, in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.
- 6.4.2
- A total of eight trees and one group are proposed for removal to facilitate the demolition works. Five of the trees are Category U trees of very low arboricultural

quality and are unsuitable for long-term retention. Their removal represents good arboricultural practice and does not give rise to a significant arboricultural impact.

- 6.4.3
- One further tree [insert reference] is categorised as Category C and is of low arboricultural quality. The proposed removals are necessary because the trees would either be in direct conflict with the demolition operations or could not be adequately protected throughout the works. Their retention is therefore not considered feasible.
- 6.4.4
- These trees are identified as:
- T020
 - T023
 - T032
 - T065
 - T402
 - T403
 - T404
 - T407
 - G054
- 6.4.5
- The removal of these trees will also assist with the safe delivery of the demolition works by removing poor quality tree stock from the immediate working area. No moderate or high-quality trees are proposed for removal as part of the demolition proposals.
- 6.4.6
- Subject to the implementation of appropriate tree protection measures, sensitive working methods and arboricultural supervision where required, the proposed demolition works are not anticipated to result in unacceptable impacts to retained trees.

6.5

Demolition Works within the RPA of Retained Trees

- 6.5.1
- Where existing structures are located within the Root Protection Area of retained trees, demolition shall be undertaken using a controlled dismantling methodology. Structures shall not be pushed, pulled or collapsed by machine within the RPA. The works shall be sequenced to minimise ground disturbance, soil compaction, excavation and the risk of accidental damage to retained trees.

- 6.5.2
- Plant and machinery shall operate from existing hard standing, existing load-bearing surfacing or suitable temporary ground protection. No plant shall track across exposed soil within the RPA unless this has been agreed in advance with the Project Arboriculturist and suitable ground protection is in place.
- 6.5.3
- Demolition arisings shall be removed progressively and shall not be stored within the RPA. Materials shall not be dragged across exposed soil or placed against retained trees, tree protection fencing or other protective measures.
- 6.5.4
- Where below-ground structures, posts, pads or foundations are present within the RPA, these shall be retained in situ or cut off at existing ground level unless their removal can be achieved without root disturbance. Where removal is necessary, this shall be undertaken using hand tools, air spade or other root-sensitive methods under arboricultural supervision.

6.6

Removal of Hard surfacing within RPA of retained trees

- 6.6.1
- The demolition operations require the removal of a small area of existing hard standing within the RPA of retained tree T409. As the works involve the removal of an existing surface rather than new excavation, they are unlikely to adversely affect the tree's health or stability, subject to appropriate precautionary measures being detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement.

6.7

Demolition of Steel Structures

- 6.7.1
- Steel-framed structures within the RPA or beneath the canopy of retained trees shall be dismantled in a controlled manner. Steel members shall be unbolted where practicable or cut into manageable sections using appropriate equipment. The structure shall not be mechanically pushed, pulled or allowed to collapse.
- 6.7.2
- Where lifting equipment is required, this shall be positioned outside the RPA wherever practicable. Any lifting or slewing operations close to retained trees shall be carefully controlled to avoid contact with stems, branches or tree protection measures. A banksman shall be present where plant movements or lifting operations take place in close proximity to retained trees.

- 6.7.3
- Hot works shall be managed to prevent damage to retained trees, tree protection fencing, vegetation, mulch or exposed soil. Suitable precautions shall be in place to prevent sparks, heat or contaminants from affecting retained trees or their rooting environment.

6.8

Demolition of Timber-Framed Structures

- 6.8.1
- Timber-framed structures within the RPA or beneath the canopy of retained trees shall be carefully dismantled by hand where practicable. Roof coverings, cladding, doors, windows and lightweight elements shall be removed first, followed by the progressive dismantling of the timber frame.
- 6.8.2
- Timber members shall be unscrewed, unbolted or cut into manageable sections and removed from the RPA without dragging materials across exposed soil. Timber posts or fixings set into the ground shall be cut off at existing ground level unless removal can be achieved without excavation or root disturbance. No burning of timber or demolition waste shall take place within or adjacent to the RPA of retained trees. Treated timber, fixings, felt, glass, insulation and other demolition waste shall be removed carefully to prevent contamination of the soil.

6.9

Tree Management and Pruning

- 6.9.1
- Several retained trees have canopies in close proximity to the existing structures. In these locations, selective pruning will be required to provide sufficient working clearance for demolition operations and to reduce the likelihood of accidental canopy damage during the works. Trees T402 and T409 will required crown lifting to 4m to pull canopies away from proposed demolition.
- 6.9.2
- Any pruning shall be limited to the minimum extent necessary to facilitate safe demolition. Works shall be undertaken by a suitably qualified arboricultural contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations. No pruning shall be undertaken without prior agreement from the Project Arboriculturist and, where relevant, confirmation of any statutory tree constraints.

6.10

Arboricultural Supervision

- 6.10.1
- Arboricultural supervision shall be required where

demolition works take place within the RPA, beneath the canopy of retained trees, or where works involve the removal or treatment of below-ground elements close to retained trees.

technical demolition methodology, the tree protection measures recommended in BS5837:2012 and current good arboricultural practice.

6.10.2 The Project Arboriculturist shall attend site prior to the commencement of relevant demolition works to confirm the tree protection measures, access routes, working areas and sensitive demolition methodology. Further supervision visits shall be undertaken at key stages where works have the potential to affect retained trees. Subject to the implementation of the above measures, the demolition works are considered acceptable from an arboricultural perspective.

6.11 Tree Protection

- 6.11.1** Trees located within the site and off-site can be adequately protected in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).
- 6.11.2** Preliminary Tree Protection is provided within the Tree Removal & Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan [TF1282-FAB-00-XX-DR-G-8301] at Appendix C. This plan identifies precautionary areas and demonstrates that tree protection measures can be successfully implemented within the proposed development.
- 6.11.3** Further consideration has been given to the relationship between the existing structures proposed for demolition and retained trees, including the availability of suitable working space for demolition operations, machinery access, scaffold or temporary works where required. Where works are required within or adjacent to the RPA or canopies of retained trees, they should be undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012, with suitable measures in place to minimise soil compaction, root damage and accidental damage to stems or branches.
- 6.11.4** An appropriate mechanism for securing the protection of retained trees during demolition would be through a site-specific Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement. The primary purpose of the Arboricultural Method Statement would be to set out the working practices, demolition techniques, tree protection measures and arboricultural supervision required where demolition is undertaken in close proximity to retained trees.
- 6.11.5** The contents of the Method Statement should be informed by the approved demolition proposals,

APPENDIX A

Tree Survey Schedule

A1 Limitations

- A1.1

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The validity of this report and conclusions or recommendations cease at the prescribed period of two years from the site inspection or if the site conditions change due to unspecified works or storm events that affect the subject tree(s) whichever is the sooner.
- A1.2

This tree survey assessment is a basic data collection exercise for the sole use of identifying site constraints in context of the planning process and a record of the trees condition at the time of assessment. This is not a vegetation assessment for NHBC guidance or a higher level inspection (full hazard or risk assessment) and no guarantee, either expressed or implied can therefore be given with regards to identification, safety, stability or internal condition.
- A1.3

All observations are confined to that which was visible from the site. Where dense ivy/ground vegetation hampered visual assessment of trees assessed its quality and condition was assessed from that which was visible from the point of inspection. This preliminary assessment may therefore be subject to amendment following additional detailed inspection.

A2 Tree Assessment Methodology

- A2.1

The assessment was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction and good arboricultural practice.
- A2.2

Trees identified within this assessment were inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture using the Visual Tree Assessment Method (VTA). Visual assessment, in accordance with accepted arboricultural practice, was based on visual observation of vitality (leaf cover, extension growth), presence of deadwood and die back, fractured and detached limbs, structural form or external indications of stem and basal decay likely to affect the structural condition of the tree. No decay detection equipment either invasive or non-invasive was employed.
- A2.3

For the purpose of clarity, trees are identified by a reference number within the Tree Survey Schedule which corresponds with the tree no. recorded within the Tree Survey Reference Plan. The tree’s common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with its age, physiological, structural condition and a category grade in accordance with the guidelines set out in British Standard 5837: (2012)’.
- A2.4

Trees have been assessed as individuals, groups, woodlands or hedgerows where it has been determined appropriate. The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or of similar species including biodiversity or habitat potential. An assessment of individual trees within the groups or woodlands has been made where there has been a clear need to differentiate between them, for example; in order to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.
- A2.5

Where a tree’s crown is heavily asymmetrical, the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given. Together with the height, clearance between ground level and the crown, this provides a good guide to the size and outline form of the tree. The estimated life expectancy in context of the species is provided as guidance only.

- A2.6

The quality and value of each tree is assessed, grading the tree to one of four categories. The purpose of the tree categorization method is to allow informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.
- A2.7

Details of the preliminary root protection area (RPA) around each individual tree are provided and illustrated within the Tree Survey Reference Plan to assist in assessment of site layout and the likely impact of construction works proposed within the vicinity of trees to be retained.
- A2.8

Where the trees root morphology within the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features, these areas of restrictive growth may be illustrated within the Tree Survey Reference Plan for higher grade trees ie category ‘A’ & ‘B’. The preliminary root protection area may therefore require adjustment; this may change its shape but not reduce its area (m2) in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). It is recommended that tree:fabrik be consulted and additional detailed evaluation and guidance be considered within the emerging site layout.

A3 Key to Tree Schedule

- No:

Relates to individual trees identified within the Tree Survey Reference Plan:
T = Individual Tree,
G = Group,
W = Woodland,
H = Hedgerow
- Species:

Common name
- Height:

Estimated height expressed in metres
- Stem Diameter:

Diameter of main trunk taken at 1.5m above ground level.
- Stem Count:

The number of stems present below 1.5m for individual trees forming the stem diameter.
- Abbreviations:

E: Estimated
Ave: Average
G.L: Ground Level
A.G.L: Above ground level
- Branch Spread:

Estimated crown radius expressed in metres. Where a trees crown is heavily asymmetrical the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given. Within woodlands or groups where closed canopy is attained, the average crown radius is provided.
- Height of Lower Crown:

Estimated lower crown above ground level expressed in metres
- First Significant Branch:

First significant major scaffold branch above ground level expressed in metres

Age Class	
Y	Young - A recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted
SM	Semi Mature – An establishing tree which is still exhibiting apical dominance and has significant growth potential
EM	Early Mature - A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height and losing apical dominance but has potential to increase in height, girth and crown extents
M	Mature - A tree which has lost apical dominance with limited potential for any increase in overall size
OM	Over mature - A senescent or moribund specimen
V	Veteran - a tree that by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristics of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. These trees usually exhibit retrenchment.

Physiological	
N	Normal
P	Poor
D	Dead

Condition:

CATEGORY	DEFINITION		IDENTIFICATION ON PLAN
TREES FOR REMOVAL	U	TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION THAT THEY CANNOT REALISTICALLY BE RETAINED AS LIVING TREES IN CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT LAND USE FOR LONGER THAN 10 YEARS.	DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION	A	TREES OF HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE. TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION AS TO BE ABLE TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION (A MINIMUM OF 40 YEARS IS SUGGESTED).	LIGHT GREEN
	B	TREES OF MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION AS TO MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION (A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS IS SUGGESTED).	MID BLUE
	C	TREES OF LOW QUALITY AND VALUE TREES CURRENTLY IN ADEQUATE CONDITION TO REMAIN UNTIL NEW PLANTING COULD BE ESTABLISHED (A MINIMUM OF 10 YEARS IS SUGGESTED), OR YOUNG TREES WITH A STEM DIAMETER BELOW 150MM.	GREY

SUB-CATEGORIES	1. MAINLY ARBORICULTURAL VALUES	2. MAINLY LANDSCAPE VALUES	3. MAINLY CULTURAL VALUES, INCLUDING CONSERVATION
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Root Protection Area
This is the minimum Root Protection Area (RPA) recommended within British Standards 5837 2012. The RPA is an area (m2) equivalent to a circle with a specified radius. This is the minimum area in m2 which should be left undisturbed. All measurements are rounded to the nearest 0.5m.

APPENDIX B

Tree Survey Reference Plan

NOTES
This drawing is the property of tree:fabrik Ltd. It must not be copied or reproduced without written consent. Only figured dimensions are to be taken from this drawing. All contractors must visit site and be responsible for taking and checking all dimensions related to the works shown on the drawing.

General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

Site Boundary

 Indicative site boundary

Tree Survey

 Tree No.
 Trunk diameter
 Common name

Quality & value of existing tree stock

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

 U Category tree
Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.
 B Category tree
Trees of moderate quality and value
 A Category tree
Trees of high quality and value
 C Category tree
Trees of low quality and value

Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.

Above and Below Ground Constraints

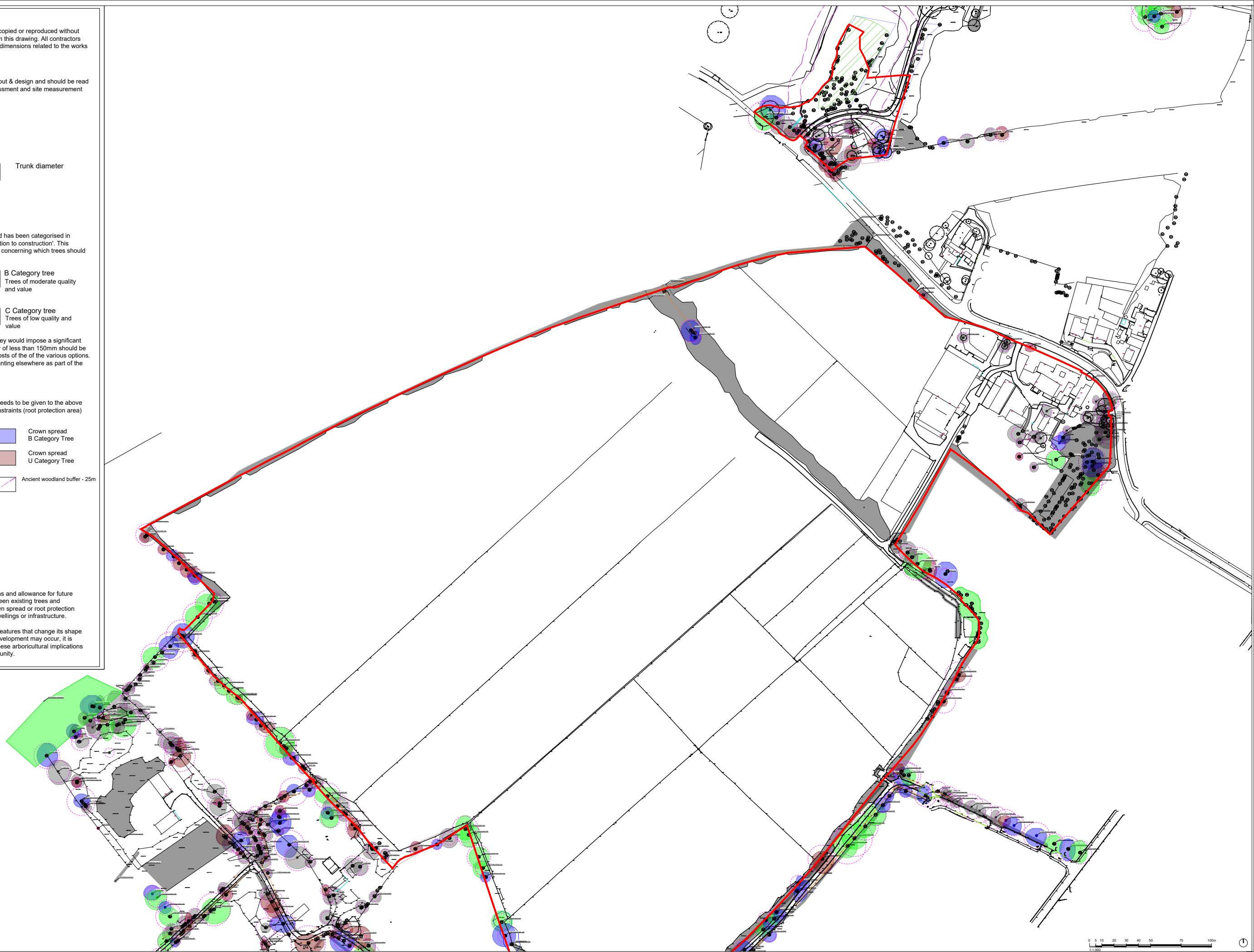
In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

 Crown spread
A Category Tree
 Crown spread
B Category Tree
 Crown spread
C Category Tree
 Crown spread
U Category Tree
 Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle.
 Ancient woodland buffer - 25m
 Ancient and semi-natural woodland
 Ancient woodland buffer - 15m
(Forestry Commission & Natural England (2018) - Standing Advice)

Notes

The provision of adequate working space, utility or drainage runs and allowance for future growth or overshadowing by trees may indicate distances between existing trees and proposed structures should be increased above that of the crown spread or root protection area. This may influence site use, location and orientation of dwellings or infrastructure.

Where the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features that change its shape but may not reduce its area or where encroachment through development may occur, it is recommended that tree:fabrik be contacted and evaluation of these arboricultural implications on the emerging site layout be considered at the earliest opportunity.



Tree No.	Tree Name	Tree Size	Tree Quality	Tree Value
1	Ash	100mm	A	High
2	Ash	100mm	A	High
3	Ash	100mm	A	High
4	Ash	100mm	A	High
5	Ash	100mm	A	High
6	Ash	100mm	A	High
7	Ash	100mm	A	High
8	Ash	100mm	A	High
9	Ash	100mm	A	High
10	Ash	100mm	A	High



APPENDIX C

Tree Removal and Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan

Revision
P02

NOTES

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General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

Tree Survey

1	Tree No.	○	Trunk diameter
Ash	Common name		

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

U Category tree Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.	B Category tree Trees of moderate quality and value
A Category tree Trees of high quality and value	C Category tree Trees of low quality and value

Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.

Tree and Vegetation Removal

Tree identified for removal

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Type 1 Barriers - shall consist of a scaffold framework comprising of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m and driven into the ground. Onto this, weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps unless similar fencing is agreed with the Local Planning Authority. See Tree Protection Barriers - Type 1 (extract of Fig.2 BS5837 2012 - Default specification for protective barrier)

Area of Temporary Ground Protection (TBC) - precautionary measures to be adopted during demolition of structures following methodology in accordance with BS5837 (2012)

Area of Hard Surface Removal (TBC) - precautionary measures to be adopted during demolition of structures following methodology in accordance with BS5837 (2012)

Above and Below Ground Constraints

In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

Crown spread (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)
Preliminary root protection area Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Notes

The provision of adequate working space, utility or drainage runs and allowance for future growth or overshadowing by trees may indicate distances between existing trees and proposed structures should be increased above that of the crown spread or root protection area. This may influence site use, location and orientation of dwellings or infrastructure.

Where the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features that change its shape but may not reduce its area or where encroachment through development may occur, it is recommended that tree:fabrik be contacted and evaluation of these arboricultural implications on the emerging site layout be considered at the earliest opportunity.



P01	11/05/26	Issued for Planning Approval	RD	RD
P02	03/09/26	Revised for further tree removal and additional protection measures	RD	RD
Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked
1		This drawing is copyright of tree:fabrik ltd. It must not be copied or reproduced without written consent from the owner.		
2		Do not scale from this drawing. Only figured dimensions are to be taken from this drawing.		
3		All contractors must visit site and be responsible for taking and checking all dimensions related to the works shown on the drawing prior to fabrication or setting out.		
4		This drawing was prepared from: Please do not rely on a microchrome copy.		

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First Floor Studio | The Old School | 4 Exton Street | London | SE1 8UE
T: 0207 620 1453 | E: london@treefabrik.com | W: www.treefabrik.comProject
Hatch Farm, WokinghamClient
Hatch FarmDrawing Title
Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Removal Plan - Sheet 1 of 3Purpose of Issue
Issued for Planning ApprovalDrawn By
rdChecked By
rd

Sheet 2

Drawing Number
Sheet 2Revision
P02

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This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

1	Tree No.		Trunk diameter
Ash	Common name		

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

- The diagram illustrates four categories of trees, each represented by a colored circle inside a square box:

 - U Category tree**: A red circle. Description: Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.
 - B Category tree**: A blue circle. Description: Trees of moderate quality and value.
 - A Category tree**: A green circle. Description: Trees of high quality and value.
 - C Category tree**: A grey circle. Description: Trees of low quality and value.

Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.

 Tree identified for removal

 Type 1 Barriers - shall consist of a scaffold framework comprising of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m and driven into the ground. Onto this, weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps unless similar fencing is agreed with the Local Planning Authority. See Tree Protection Barriers - Type 1 (extract of Fig. 2 BS5837 2012 - Default specification for protective barrier)

 **Area of Temporary Ground Protection (TBC)** - precautionary measures to be adopted during demolition of structures following methodology in accordance with BS5837 (2012)

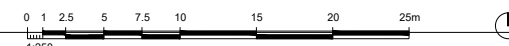
 **Area of Hard Surface Removal (TBC)** - precautionary measures to be adopted during demolition of structures following methodology in accordance with BS5837 (2012)

In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

- | | |
|---|--|
|  | <p>Crown spread
 (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)</p> |
|  | <p>Preliminary root protection area
 Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)</p> |

The provision of adequate working space, utility or drainage runs and allowance for future growth or overshadowing by trees may indicate distances between existing trees and proposed structures should be increased above that of the crown spread or root protection area. This may influence site use, location and orientation of dwellings or infrastructure.

Where the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features that change its shape but may not reduce its area or where encroachment through development may occur, it is recommended that *tree:fabrik* be contacted and evaluation of these arboricultural implications on the emerging site layout be considered at the earliest opportunity.



APPENDIX D

Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan

NOTES
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General
This illustrative plan is intended to inform the location of protective barriers, other relevant physical protection and highlight precautionary areas for retained trees prior to site establishment and demolition. This plan should be incorporated into the overarching Method statement for the works, subsequent drawings and contractors method statements and issued for use on site, to ensure that all parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place. The Contractor will be required to prepare detailed Risk Assessments and Method Statements which take into account relevant health and safety requirements, including those associated with the Construction Design and Management Regulations (CDMR). Regulations, specific phasing and other Client requirements to ensure the works are undertaken in a safe, economic, sustainable, legal and appropriate manner. This document may therefore require review and therefore presents only the conceptual understanding of how the works will be undertaken and is not a substitute for the detailed Risk Assessment and Method Statements required to be prepared by the Contractor as part of the future works.

Site Boundary

Indicative site boundary

Tree Constraints

U Category tree
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

A Category tree
Trees of high quality and value

Crown spread

Tree Removal

Individual tree identified for removal

Trees

Structures to be demolished

B Category tree
Trees of moderate quality and value

C Category tree
Trees of low quality and value

Preliminary root protection area illustrated as a radius centered on the trunk

Vegetation identified for removal

Arboricultural Method Statement

The primary purpose of this plan is to aid the presentation of retained trees during setting out the appropriate working practices, demolition techniques and tree protection measures that are to be adopted when demolition works are undertaken in the proximity of trees. The methodology of this Tree Protection Strategy follows a logical sequence of events. Variations to the sequence could significantly reduce the efficiency of the tree protection measures.

This plan should be incorporated into subsequent drawings and method statements used for design purposes or issued for use on site, to ensure that all parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place. A summary of tree protection will be provided to all personnel through the Site Induction. This summarises the key precautionary measures and responsibilities of all site personnel to ensure an awareness of trees during site works and that they are successfully protected throughout the demolition and site establishment works. Contractor A is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the Tree Protection Plan is implemented on site, maintained during the process and understood by all site personnel and contractors prior to commencement of works.

Site Traffic

Route of access

Direction of Demolition

Site Compound

Site Set-Up

Responsibilities of key personnel & site induction - Equally as important as the physical measures of tree protection are the links of communication. Pre-commencement discussions will be carried out between the Project Arboriculturist and members of the Technical Team to ensure that tree issues are considered within the complexities of detailed construction and site management.

A summary of Tree Protection will be provided to all personnel through the Site Induction. This summarises the key precautionary measures and responsibilities of all site personnel to ensure an awareness of trees during site works and that they are successfully protected throughout the excavation process.

Site Manager - It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that details of this Arboricultural Method Statement is implemented on site, maintained during the complete process and understood by all site personnel and contractors prior to commencement of works. The Site Manager will notify the appointed Project Arboriculturist of any programmed or unscheduled works within the RPA or Construction Exclusion Zone. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to inform the appointed Project Arboriculturist at least 72hrs before commencement of each operation within the arboricultural scope of works outlined within Arboricultural Monitoring & Recording (below) and of any unscheduled works or variations to enable action by the Project Arboriculturist.

Site Personnel - Information on the required protection measures will be provided at the site induction to personnel. All damage to protective barriers or accidental damage to trees must be reported to the Site Manager immediately. Works occurring within the vicinity will cease immediately until adequate tree protection measures are rectified.

Project Arboriculturist - It is the responsibility of the Project Arboriculturist to liaise with the Client and Council Representative to ensure appropriate tree protection and precautionary measures are designed and implemented prior to commencement of works. Once the site is active, the appointed Project Arboriculturist will monitor compliance with the arboricultural conditions through regular site visits and provide supervision and technical support on tree issues arising during the development as agreed with the client.

Unscheduled works - The Site Manager will notify the appointed Project Arboriculturist of any unscheduled works within the RPA or construction exclusion zone. The extent of works will be discussed and a method statement and provision for tree protection implemented. All unscheduled works must be agreed by the appointed Project Arboriculturist and if appropriate the Local Authority Representative consulted prior to commencement of the works.

Breaches of tree protection & unforeseen events - All damage to protective barriers or accidental damage to trees must be reported to the Site Manager immediately. Works occurring within the vicinity will cease immediately until adequate tree protection measures are rectified. A record of the damage will be made by the Site Manager and, if appropriate in consultation with the appointed Project Arboriculturist, remediation measures carried out. In the event of spillage the area is to be secured with sandbags on the line of the tree protection area and measures taken to drain/soak any spillage away from the protected area.

Storage and delivery of materials - During site establishment and installation of tree protection fencing within the site, all delivery vehicles will unload in the designated area and materials carefully stored outside the tree protection barriers.

Pre-commencement meeting - A pre-commencement meeting will be held on site prior to commencement of enabling or excavation works. This shall be attended by the Client's Representative, the Installation Contractor, appointed Contractor and Project Arboriculturist. The Local Authority Tree Officer will be notified and invited to attend. The methods of tree protection outlined within this statement shall be fully discussed at the meeting, so that all aspects of their interpretation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement shall be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.

In brief, the work stages for the site establishment and demolition phase will be as follows:

Stage 1 Pre-commencement meeting and identify facilitative pruning works.
Stage 2 Execute agreed facilitative pruning works.
Stage 3 Installation of tree protection and protective mesh.
Stage 4 Demolition of identified structures outside of precautionary areas.
Stage 5 Demolition of identified structures inside of precautionary areas.
Stage 6 On completion, Site Manager to review tree protection.

Tree Roots - The majority of tree roots are typically concentrated within the top 600mm of soil. Repeat tracking by vehicles, excavation or cement (including washings and crush) over soft ground near trees is likely to cause root damage. This may have an adverse impact on the trees health and stability. Any tree roots exposed during operations should be treated at once. Exposed roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pinned back, preferably to a side branch, using proprietary cutting tools. In the event that roots are required to be removed, sharp cutting tools are to be used to ensure the minimum damage is caused. Clean cuts can result in the redevelopment of fine roots. Poor utility cuts can, however, result in root die back and decay. No roots greater than 25mm are to be pinned without prior agreement with the Project Arboriculturist. Exposed roots will be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sackling to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes. Following completion of works within the immediate vicinity all exposed roots will be covered with good quality topsoil before backfilling. In the event that large quantities of structural roots are found, a re-evaluation of the proposed works and impact is to be made by the Project Arboriculturist and a record made.

Tree Protection Barriers - A scheme for the protection of trees should be implemented to avoid damage or loss of retained trees. All barriers are to be erected prior to commencement of any works on site, including site establishment and excavation, or the delivery of machinery, materials, plant or equipment to the site or any adjacent land benefits. Where sequential installation is required, barriers will be erected prior to commencement of operations as specified. Where appropriate the protection barriers may be aligned with the site boundary. Barriers are to be retained throughout the appropriate phase of development process and are to be fit for purpose. The area between the tree and the protection barriers forms the Construction Exclusion Zone. The construction exclusion zone is to remain unobstructed with storage of materials, machinery or equipment prohibited. No excavation or changes in land levels are to occur within this area unless agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. All Weather tree protection notices are to be fixed to the outside of all tree protection barriers. See Example - Tree Protection Signage.

Any damage to protective barriers or accidental damage to trees must be reported to the Site Manager immediately. Works occurring within the vicinity will cease immediately until adequate tree protection measures are rectified. All personnel using the site including site managers, agents, supervisors, operatives and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the tree protective fences and its importance.

Tree Protection Barriers Type 2 (supervisors) Barriers to be installed prior to any works commencing and dismantled only immediately prior to resumption of excavation and re-sed hard surfacing. Barriers should consist of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet and secured with tie-ropes secured to the ground. The panels should be supported on the inner side by with ground pins unless similar fencing is agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Temporary Ground Protection will be required within the RPA of retained trees:

- Ground protection will be required within the RPA of trees T402, T403, T404, T405, T406, T407 and T410.
- ES: S&P 2012 states that where construction working takes place in the vicinity of trees, the ground should be protected by the following:
 - The installation of areas of suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design, to act as temporary ground protection during construction (subject to re-evaluation by the project Arboriculturist and an engineer as appropriate).
 - The use of new temporary ground protection, where the set-back of the tree protection barrier would expose unsuitable ground to construction damage, as part of the implementation of physical tree protection measures prior to work starting on site.
- New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. In all cases, the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpeded.

Suitable forms of ground protection include:

- Positional movement only:
 - A single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), so as to form a geotextile membrane.
- Positional movement plus:
 - A single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
 - Temporary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
 - Timber or 'timber' inter-linked ground protection boards, exceeding 22.
 - An alternative system (to proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

In the case of the operator it is expected that areas indicated to require ground protection will require sufficient levels of ground protection to accommodate larger plant machinery such as Excavators, Piling rigs etc. In all cases, the objective of the ground protection is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root functions remain unimpeded.

Arboricultural supervision during demolition of structures within precautionary areas. Any work within RPA's requires a high level of care. Qualified arboricultural supervision will be present to monitor the risk of misinterpretation and misinterpretation. Site personnel will be properly briefed before any work starts. Ongoing work will be inspected regularly and, on completion, the work will be agreed with the Arboriculturist to confirm compliance by the contractor. In the context of this method statement, an appropriate supervising officer is to be an arboriculturist.

The demolition of structures within the RPA's of retained trees T402, T403, T404, T405, T406 and T410 has the potential to cause damage to the structure of the soils and to the tree roots. Demolition should be 'top down and just back' using existing hard surfaces to operate plant machinery for the demolition. Operational area of the excavator (if used) should not be allowed to damage the retained tree stems or excavating trenches. In addition the excavator bucket should only be used in a horizontal motion, to avoid damage to the surrounding soil and hidden roots from the teeth of the excavator bucket. No demolition material or rubble is to be piled or stored within the RPA of retained trees.

The removal of the existing hard surfacing within the RPA of trees throughout the site also has the potential to cause damage to the structure of soils and to tree roots. All hard surfacing requiring removal within the RPA of retained trees will be broken up with a hand held pneumatic drill or a hydraulic breaker mounted on a mini digger located outside the RPA, unless operating on suitable ground protection, or on the existing surface if it is suitably laid bearing, such as the existing parking area. Debris should then be removed by hand or the mini digger may be used to pull the debris away from the site with the existing hard surfacing to be removed. No soil or hard core may be removed from beneath the surfacing and repeat or sharp sand must immediately be used to cover the soil surface to prevent tree roots from drying out. The anticipated soil landscaping can then be applied to top of the sub-base.

Arboricultural Monitoring & Recording

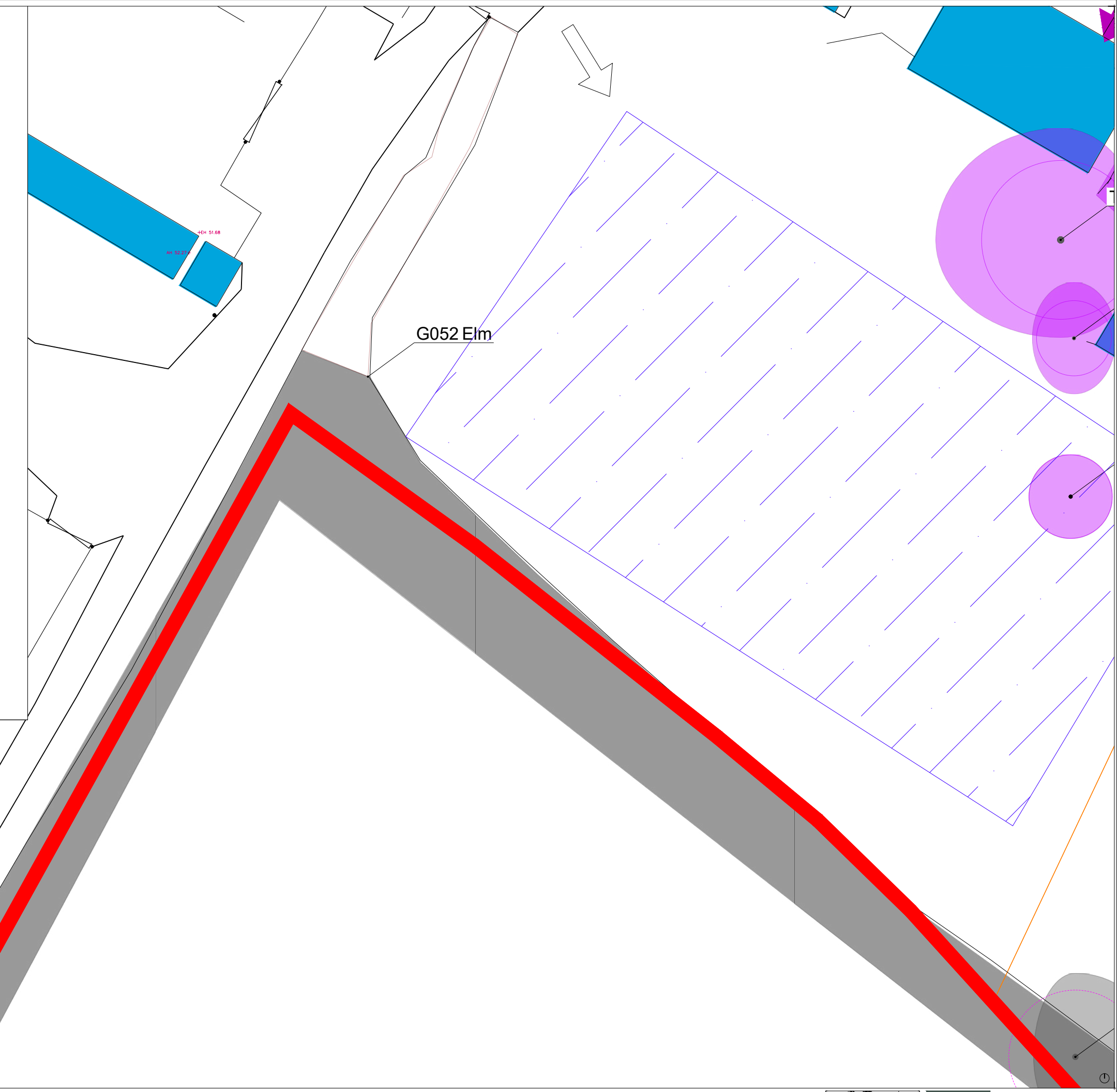
All works within the RPA of trees and close to the crown extents of retained trees will be carried out under an Arboricultural Monitoring and Recording plan.

It is the responsibility of the Client to appoint a Project Arboriculturist and agree the level of monitoring and recording prior to commencement. The frequency of site visits will be determined by the scope of works and complexities of development prior to commencement of key work stages. As a minimum, a site visit will be made to the key work stages identified within 1 month of commencement. Following each site visit, the appointed Project Arboriculturist will circulate a report to the Site Manager and LPA Tree Officer within 5 working days. The reports shall be related to form an auditable log for inspection by the LPA at such time as is requested. The key work stages and associated scope of works for Arboricultural Monitoring forms Table 1 below.

It is the responsibility of the demolition contractor to inform the Client's Representative of works within the RPA at least 72hrs prior to commencement.

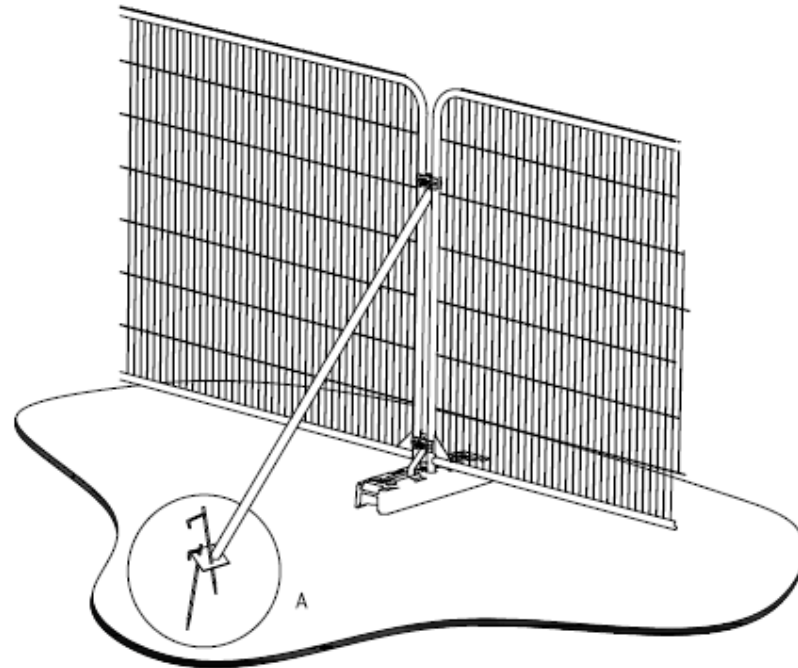
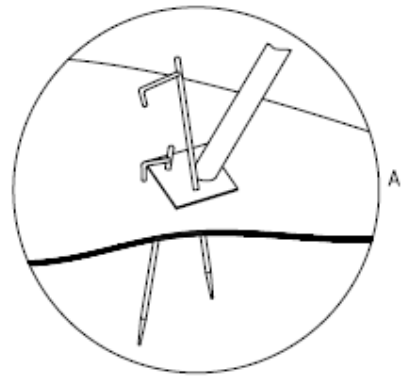
TABLE 1 - ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Work Stage	Scope	Site Inspection	Site Monitoring
Pre-commencement meeting	Prior to site establishment or excavation - discuss tree protection measures with main contractor so that all aspects of their interpretation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement shall be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.	Site meeting	date TBC
Tree Protection Barriers	Prior to site establishment - protect tree protection barriers from damage by excavation or other means. On completion of any outstanding actions sign off on completion. Report breaches to Site Manager for action.	YES - monthly visits	TBC to monthly visits
Demolition Phase	During demolition phase - attend during relevant demolition operations to agree working methods, monitor tree protection measures, and advise on any required adjustments to avoid arboricultural harm. Report breaches to Site Manager for action.	YES - TBC	YES - TBC
Tree Protection Barriers	Following completion of demolition operations - repair tree protection measures, and advise on any required adjustments to avoid arboricultural harm. Report breaches to Site Manager for action.	YES	-

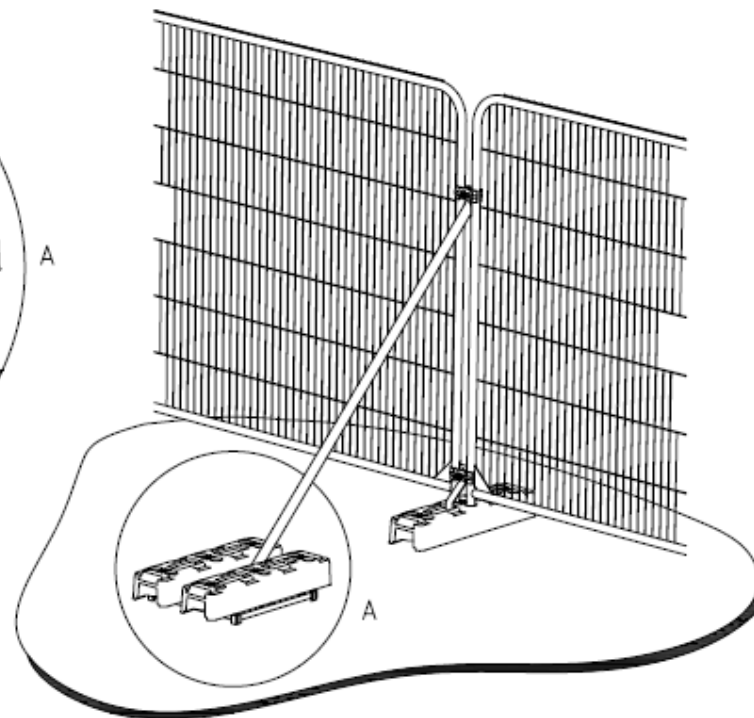
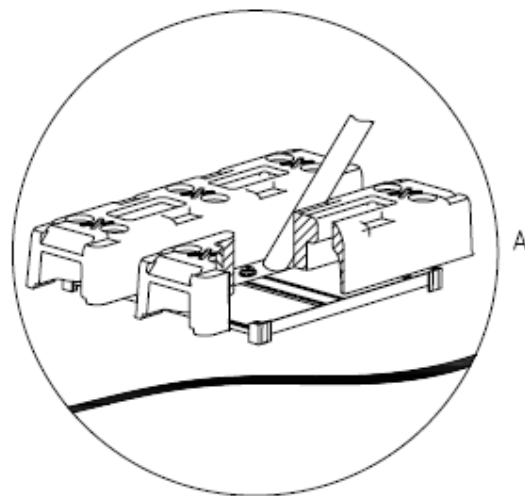


APPENDIX E

Tree Protection Fencing Specification



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
G002	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Group	1	13.0	420	7.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	Area: 222 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	D	Fair	Located to E of boundary fence, heavily ivy clad trunks, dead/standing, overhead cable. Fell.	U
G005	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Group	1	10.0	190	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	Area: 254 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N	Poor	Intermittent linear group of self-set trees located within narrow softground strip between drives, predominantly Ash, occ. Sycamore, Hazel with Bramble, ivy clad trunks, etiolated stems, early sign of Ash die-back.	C2
G008	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Group	1	20.0	550	6.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	1.0	0.0	Area: 67 sq m.	Mature	<10 years	N	Poor	Linear group of x6 trees, outgrown form with significant brown wood, southern most tree of group collapsed, overhead cable.	U
G012	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	16.0	260	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	3.1	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	P		x3 trees located off-site, central tree suppressed over road forming low crown clearance, sparse crowns, early signs of Ash dieback.	C1
G014	Mixed species (<i>Mixed species</i>)	Group	3	17.0	390	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	0.0	Area: 208 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Good/Fair/Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition.	C2
G016	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Group	1	16.0	360	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	Area: 113 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N	Fair	Off-site group x5 trees, located E of service steps to highway on bank, scattered major deadwood.	C2
G018	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Group	1	5.0	40	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	Area: 4654 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Scrub group located either side of wet ditch, occ Field Maple, Crack Willow and Elder, overhead cables along 3/4 length.	C2
G020	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Group	1	17.0	310	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	Area: 94 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	P	Poor	Linear group of approx 21 trees forming extant boundary, poor quality (dbh range 180mm to 320mm)	U
G024	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	4	19.0	340, 320, 280, 200	6.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	5.0	7.0	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Group x3 trees, multi-stemmed from g.l., included bark, tight fork formations, W most tree subservient, dead. Fell.	C2

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
G028	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	230	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.8	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Attenuated form, SW most tree multiple stemmed and subservient.	C2
G032	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	Group	1	21.0	460	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	0.0	Area: 5900 sq m.	Mature	40+ Years	N	Fair	Woodland area adjacent river, predominantly Ash standards with Hazel (coppice) and Holly forming mid/lower canopy, occ Willow (collapsed) within wetter lower areas, scattered English Oak, Cherry and Field Maple. Ground Elder and wild garlic dominant flora. Mature Ash displaying advanced Ash dieback. Occasional trees collapsed into river. No recent visual evidence of management. (hgt range 5m to 22m, dbh range 190mm to 750mm), Individual Ash (dbh 1170mm) measured below trifurcate stems, whilst of sizable girth not considered to be notable. Sections within are identified as Ancient Woodland	B2
G036	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Group	1	8.0	190	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	Area: 454 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N	Good	Scattered trees along boundary of scrub area, predominantly Ash (SM/EM) with multi stemmed Plum (M) centrally within group, open areas predominantly dense Bramble. (Hgt range 3m to 8m, dbh range 130mm to 400mm).	C2

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
G040	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Group	1	16.0	410	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	Area: 1809 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N	Good	Off-site linear group located to E of drive forming W boundary to public area, predominantly Ash with occ. Sycamore and Horse Chestnut, ivy clad trunks, scattered major deadwood, (hgt range 8m to 17m, dbh 330mm to 570mm). No access.	B2
G042	Mixed species (<i>Mixed species</i>)	Group	2	3.0	80	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	Area: 1181 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Linear group located along highway fence line, encroaching Bramble within field, occ English Oak, Ash and Field Maple saplings (hgt range 1m to 3m).	C2
G044	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Group	1	16.0	430	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	Area: 685 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	P	Poor	Intermittent individual trees located along boundary to E of residential garden and W of public area, all display early signs of Ash dieback, (hgt range 12m to 16m). No access.	C2
G046	Mixed species (<i>Mixed species</i>)	Group	2	12.0	200	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	Area: 545 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	Diseased	Fair	Group of predominantly Ash with Sycamore of uniform age, highway to N and E, etiolated stems, dead/standing trees within falling distance of highway, carryout detailed inspection and carryout recommendations.	C2

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
G048	Mixed species (Mixed species)	Group	2	11.0	240	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	Area: 564 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Group of trees located on bank between highway and field, predominantly Ash with Sycamore and individual Hawthorn along fence line, understory of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, occ English Oak saplings and Holly, early signs of Ash dieback, (hgt range 3m to 11m, dbh range 110mm to 260mm). Carryout detailed inspection and carryout recommendations.	C2
G050	Mixed species (Mixed species)	Group	1	6.0	320	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	Area: 272 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Group of trees located on bank between highway and field, predominantly Hawthorn along fence line, understory of Bramble, occ Dogrose, (hgt range 1m to 6m, dbh range 110mm to 320mm).	C2
G052	Elm (<i>Ulmus sp.</i>)	Group	1	6.0	110	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	Area: 150 sq m.	Semi Mature	<10 years	Dead	Poor	Dead/standing, Dutch Elm Disease within area of dense Bramble. Fell.	U
G054	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Group	1	13.0	160	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	Area: 92 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Linear group of Cypress.	C2
G056	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Group	1	7.0	290	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	Area: 90 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	Poor	Fair	Linear screen to residential garden, lower section brown wood to N & E, poor quality.	C2
G058	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Group	1	9.0	290	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	Area: 37 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Poor form and quality.	C2
G060	Mixed species (Mixed species)	Group	1	2.0	30	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	Area: 100 sq m.	Semi Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Area of dense shrubs forming understorey.	C2
G061	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Group	1	13.0	320	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	Area: 92 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	Poor	Fair	Group of x3 trees, x1 tree off-site within highway, S trees multiple-stemmed from g.l., N tree heavily ivy clad trunk, overhead cable, Ash dieback. Fell.	U

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
G062	Laurel (<i>Laurus sp.</i>)	Group	1	3.0	90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	Area: 249 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Group of predominantly Laurel forming boundary to garden, occ. Holly, Snowberry, Dogrose, Bramble, maintained roadside (hgt range 2m to 6m).	C2
G063	Mixed species (<i>Mixed species</i>)	Group	2	3.0	100	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	Area: 1253 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Domestic hedgerow to residential garden, maintained in height, N section (along track) occ Hawthorn, Ash and Elm (dead) forming continuous screen, Bramble dominant in places, E section bund to E with Holly, Bramble scrub inbetween (height range 3m to 4m)	C2
T002	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	Tree	5	18.0	470, 410, 310, 300, 260	7.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	2.0	9.6	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Mature	20+ Years	N		Hard surfaced drive to E, multiple stemmed, E main stem trifurcated, addressed, included bark.	B1
T005	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	2	7.0	110, 100	3.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	1.8	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Young	<10 years	N		Twin-stemmed from 0.5m a.g.l., spiralled stem, lower trunk bark wound, self-set tree, overhead cable.	U
T008	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	1	8.0	140	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.7	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.	Semi Mature	<10 years	N		Central trunk dead, vertical trunk wound SW side, overhead cable.	U
T011	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	570	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	7.0	6.8	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Located directly adjacent ditch to NE, ivy clad trunk, major deadwood, overhead cable.	B
T014	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	Tree	1	13.0	570	5.5	4.0	5.5	5.5	3.0	6.8	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from 3m a.g.l., subservient tree to adjacent English Oak, overhead cable.	B1
T017	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	11.0	300	5.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	3.0	3.6	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Located directly adjacent drive to W, severed surface roots, distorted lower trunk, heavily inclined to NW, suppressed by adjacent Lime.	C1

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
T020	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	1	10.0	190	4.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	3.0	2.3	Radius: 2.3m. Area: 17 sq m.	Semi Mature	<10 years	P		Located directly adjacent drive an 4m from building, slight incline to W, heavily assymetrical crown to W, dead leader.	U
T023	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	5	8.0	380, 350, 350, 240, 230	9.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	8.5	Radius: 8.5m. Area: 227	Early Mature	<10 years	N		Multi-stemmed from g.l., diverging stems, collapsing stems, overhead cable. Fell.	U
T026	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	Tree	14	8.0	110	7.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	4.9	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Hazel (coppiced), directly adjacent outbuilding an concrete pad.	C2
T029	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	11.0	300	6.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.6	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Directly adjacent outbuilding an concrete pad.	C1
T032	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	3	8.0	200, 120, 90	1.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28	Semi Mature	<10 years	N		Directly adjacent building, trifurcated from g.l. heavily assymetrical crown to E.	U
T035	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	18.0	370	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	4.4	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from 3m a.g.l., S stem branch tear mid crown, early signs of Ash dieback, overhead cable.	C1
T038	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	5	15.0	330, 310, 260, 250, 250	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0		7.6	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Multiple stemmed from 1m a.g.l., included bark, ivy clad stems.	B1
T041	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	15.0	300	3.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	2.0	3.6	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Subservient tree, heavily assymetrical crown to S.	C1
T044	Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	Tree	1	7.0	300	4.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	3.6	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Domestic scale.	C1
T047	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	190	1.0	4.0	8.0	3.0	4.0	2.3	Radius: 2.3m. Area: 17	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Heavily inclined trunk to S over highway, suppressed tree.	C1
T050	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	17.0	300	4.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	3.6	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41	Early Mature	<10 years	P		Off-site tree, adjacent highway, Ash dieback. Fell.	U
T053	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	17.0	300	3.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	3.6	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41	Early Mature	<10 years	P		Off-site tree, swept lower trunk, adjacent highway, Ash dieback. Fell.	U
T056	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	15.0	200	2.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	2.4	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18	Early Mature	<10 years	P		Off-site tree, Ash dieback. Fell.	U

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
T059	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	16.0	300	4.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	3.6	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	P		Off-site tree, adjacent highway, lower trunk wound N side, Ash dieback. Fell.	U
T062	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	18.0	400	8.0	8.0	9.0	11.0	7.0	4.8	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Mature	20+ Years	N		Off-site tree, heavily ivy clad trunk, invasive within crown, extended laterals W side, early sign of Ash dieback.	C1
T065	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	1	20.0	450	1.0	8.0	13.0	7.0	4.0	5.4	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Mature	<10 years	N		Heavily inclined trunk to S, extended laterals, potential for failure.	U
T068	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	2	4.0	110, 100	4.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	1.8	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Semi Mature	10+ Years	N		Heavily inclined trunk to N, poor form.	C1
T071	Dead/standing (<i>Dead/standing</i>)	Tree	1	6.0	210	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	2.5	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	D	Not Recorded	Dead/standing. Fell.	U
T074	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	1	18.0	370	5.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	4.4	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Scattered major deadwood, lower subservient trunk dead.	C2
T077	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	280	3.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	7.0	3.4	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	N		Heavily inclined trunk to S with offset crown, trifurcate at 5m a.g.l., high sparse crown, early sign of Ash dieback.	U
T080	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	10.0	220	3.0	3.0	4.5	4.0	3.0	2.6	Radius: 2.6m. Area: 21 sq m.	Semi Mature	10+ Years	N		Distorted lower trunk, twin-stemmed from 2m a.g.l.	C2
T083	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	3	10.0	220, 210, 210	3.0	4.0	8.5	8.0	3.0	4.4	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	N		Trifurcate from g.l., decay within basal trunk, extended laterals to road, potential for failure. Coppice.	U
T086	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	2	17.0	490, 220	6.0	6.5	9.5	10.0	4.0	6.4	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Mature	10+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from g.l., W stem dominant, incline to W, shattered branch stubs, potential for failure. E stem trunk decay N side. Coppice.	C2
T089	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	2	18.0	310, 300	3.0	5.0	9.0	6.0	4.0	5.2	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from g.l., inclined trunk to S, included bark, potential for failure. Coppice.	C2

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
T092	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Tree	1	16.0	320	5.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	1.0	3.8	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Attenuated form. Coppice.	C2
T095	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	20.0	690	12.0	13.0	7.0	9.0	4.0	8.3	Radius: 8.3m. Area: 216 sq m.	Mature	40+ Years	N		Distorted mid trunk, dominant leader offset to N, scattered major deadwood, shattered branch stubs.	B
T098	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	21.0	1,080	8.0	9.0	11.0	8.0	5.0	13.0	Radius: 13.0m. Area: 531 sq m.	Mature	40+ Years	N		Crown break at 2m a.g.l. forming three scaffold branches, shattered branch stubs, scattered major deadwood, significant landscape feature. Remove major deadwood.	A1
T131	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	12.0	480	7.0	5.0	4.0	6.5	3.0	5.8	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	P		Off-site tree, displays Ash dieback, scattered major deadwood.	U
T134	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	11.0	410	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	4.9	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Located on fenceline, occluded rails, previously topped at 2m a.g.l. forming three stems.	C1
T137	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	490	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	5.9	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Off-site tree, heavily ivy clad trunk, twin-stemmed from 2m a.g.l. early signs of Ash dieback, scattered major deadwood.	C1
T140	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	9.0	340	5.5	4.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	4.1	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Semi Mature	40+ Years	N		Distorted mid trunk, low broad crown form, potential for growth.	B1
T398	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	10.0	230	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Early signs of Ash dieback.	C1
T399	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Tree	6	10.0	150	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	1.0	4.4	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Multi-stemmed from g.l. N of ditch.	C1
T400	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	5	9.0	210, 190, 120, 120, 100	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	4.1	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Multi-stemmed from g.l., ivy clad trunk.	C1
T401	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	8	10.0	120	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	1.0	4.1	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Multi-stemmed from g.l..	C1

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
T402	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	16.0	480	8.0	6.0	7.0	9.0	2.0	5.8	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Mature	20+ Years	N		Temporary outbuildings within canopy to E and S, bund within canopy to SW with building material and logs stored around basal area, extended lower laterals, scattered major deadwood, no access	C1
T403	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	5	8.0	120, 110, 100, 100, 90	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	2.8	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Semi Mature	10+ Years	N		Multi-stemmed from g.l. directly between bund and temporary outbuilding to E and W, limited useful life expectancy, no access.	C1
T404	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	11.0	360	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	4.3	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Located directly adjacent outbuilding, no access.	C1
T405	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	10.0	400	5.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	4.8	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72	Early Mature	10+ Years	P		Domestic tree adjacent conservatory, twin-stemmed, N stem dead.	C1
T406	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	16.0	680	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	8.2	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	Mature	40+ Years	N		Heavily ivy clad trunk, invasive within crown, no access or inspection.	A1
T407	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	2	6.0	180, 160	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	Radius: 2.9m. Area: 26 sq m.	Semi Mature	<10 years	P		Twin-stemmed from g.l. significant apical die-back within crown.	U
T408	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	Tree	3	7.0	130, 120, 100	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.4	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Scrub form at base of bund, hardcore within basal area.	C1
T409	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	12.0	390	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	4.7	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Located directly adjacent retaining wall on upper side, building 3m to S, ivy clad trunk, limited useful life expectancy.	C1
T410	Copper beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>)	Tree	1	13.0	470	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.5	3.0	5.6	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Located to E of out building, no access or inspection.	B1
T411	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	430	5.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.2	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Heavily ivy clad trunk.	B1

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
T412	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree	1	8.0	210	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.5	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.	Semi Mature	10+ Years	N			C1
T413	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	2	13.0	280, 260	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.0	3.0	4.6	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from g.l., heavily ivy clad trunk, scattered major deadwood.	C1
T414	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Tree	2	4.0	150, 80	5.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	Radius: 2.0m. Area: 13	Semi Mature	20+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from g.l., poor form and quality.	C1
T415	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	450	6.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	5.4	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Ivy clad trunk, asymmetrical crown to W, co-dominant branch NW, possibly truncated/storm damaged at 10m a.g.l.	C1
T416	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Tree	6	4.0	60	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10	Semi Mature	20+ Years	N		Multi-stemmed from g.l., shrub.	C1
T417	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	490	6.5	5.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	5.9	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Previously topped/storm damaged at 7m a.g.l., twin-stemmed from 4m a.g.l., broken hanging branches, sparse crown.	C1
T418	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Tree	1	12.0	490	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	5.9	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	Mature	<10 years	P		Located within hedge adjacent highway, twin-stemmed from 3m a.g.l., heavily ivy clad, invasive within crown, N trunk dead. Fell.	U
T419	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	4	16.0	320, 290, 270, 260	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	6.9	Radius: 6.9m. Area: 150	Early Mature	20+ Years	N		Multi-stemmed from g.l., early signs of Ash dieback.	C1
T420	Dead/standing (<i>Dead/standing</i>)	Tree	2	11.0	260, 260	1.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	4.4	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	D	Not Recorded	Dead, twin-stemmed from g.l., heavily ivy clad trunk. Fell.	U
T421	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	290	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	2.0	3.5	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from 2m a.g.l.	C1

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
T422	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	20.0	500	6.0	8.0	5.0	8.5	10.0	6.0	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Extended lower laterals, early signs of Ash dieback, scattered major deadwood.	C1
T423	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	20.0	470	5.0	6.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	5.6	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Etiolated form, scattered major deadwood.	C1
T424	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	280	5.0	6.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.4	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Twin-stemmed from 2m a.g.l., tight fork formation, scattered major deadwood, future potential for failure.	C1
T425	Dead/standing (<i>Dead/standing</i>)	Tree	4	9.0	200, 200, 190, 110	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.3	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Early Mature	<10 years	D	Not Recorded	Dead, multi-stemmed from g.l. Fell.	U
T426	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	1	13.0	230	3.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.8	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Etiolated form, asymmetrical crown to E, poor quality.	C1
T427	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	21.0	530	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	6.4	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Mature	20+ Years	N		Within area of dense shrubs, extended lower laterals oversailing highway, scattered major deadwood, knot holes, shattered branch stubs, no access, carryout detailed inspection and carryout recommendations.	C1
T428	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	21.0	520	8.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	6.2	Radius: 6.2m. Area: 121 sq m.	Mature	20+ Years	N		Within area of dense shrubs, heavily ivy clad trunk, extended lower laterals, scattered major deadwood, knot holes, shattered branch stubs, no access, carryout detailed inspection and carryout recommendations.	C1
T429	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	19.0	760	9.0	6.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	9.1	Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.	Mature	<10 years	P		Located on edge of woodland adjacent PROW, root decay N side, significant crown dieback, epicormic growth, scattered major deadwood, terminal decline. Carryout detailed inspection.	U

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	RPA Radius	RPA	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Survey Notes	Retention Category
T430	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	21.0	700	10.0	6.0	10.0	10.0	6.0	8.4	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Mature	40+ Years	N		Located on edge of woodland adjacent PROW, scattered major deadwood.	A1
T431	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	21.0	710	5.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	7.0	8.5	Radius: 8.5m. Area: 227 sq m.	Mature	20+ Years	N		Located within woodland, assymmetrical crown to SW, scattered major deadwood.	B2
T432	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	1	21.0	940	11.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	3.0	11.3	Radius: 11.3m. Area: 401 sq m.	Mature	20+ Years	N		Located within woodland, extended lower laterals N side, scattered major deadwood.	B2
T433	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	2	16.0	270, 210	3.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	4.1	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	N		Located within woodland, twin-stemmed from g.l. tight fork formation, poor crown form.	C2
T435	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	1	12.0	210	3.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20	Early Mature	<10 years	N		Directly adjacent barn at base, limited future potential to mature.	U
W005	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Woodland	1	18.0	340	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	Area: 3528 sq m.	Early Mature	10+ Years	Diseased	Fair	Woodland area, bounded by Highway to N with PROW to E and bunds and residential gardens to S and W, areas of concrete/hardstanding within woodland area, hardcore and building materials through central area associated with operational use. Predominantly Ash with Sycamore, majority multi-stemmed from g.l. displaying Ash dieback, dead/standing trees throughout, understory, formed of Blackthorn, Laurel and Goat Willow, Bramble and Nettle within more open areas, limited future potential due to Ash dieback. (Hgt range 11m to 18m, dbh range 240mm to 400mm).	C2

LENTEN HOUSE
16 LENTEN STREET
ALTON
HAMPSHIRE
GU34 1HG

FIRST FLOOR
STUDIO
THE OLD SCHOOL
4 EXTON STREET
LONDON
SE1 8UE

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