

DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE CONDITION SURVEY

MILL GREEN
WARGRAVE
READING
RG10 8EU

CLIENT: MR. PETER MAYES

MARCH 2024

Ref: SCD 06308 / 2024

REPORT BY: SARAH DUCKWORTH

DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), M. Arbor.A, BA (Hons)
LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector

E: sarahcduckworth@hotmail.com

T: 01672 519 811 M: 07810 440546

Prepared by: Sarah Duckworth

Position: Arboricultural Consultant

Qualifications: DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), M. Arbor.A, BA (Hons),
LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector

File ref: TREE CONDITION SURVEY 06308/2024

Date Issued: 8th March 2024

CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	Instruction.....	4
1.2	Inspection information	4
1.3	Qualifications.....	4
1.4	Insurance.....	4
1.5	Statutory Tree Protection	5
1.6	Access.....	6
1.7	Protected Species	6
1.8	Ivy.....	6
1.9	Ash Diebaack	7
1.10	Management of Deadwood	8
1.11	Tree Work Good Practice:	8
1.12	Recommendations for further assessment	9
1.13	Scope	9
1.14	Caveats.....	10
2	TREE SURVEY DATA	11
3	TREE WORKS SUMMARY IN PRIORITY ORDER.....	20
4	SITE PLAN.....	21

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

This Arboricultural Report has been commissioned by Peter Mayes on behalf of Wargrave with Knowl Hill PCC. I have been asked to inspect the trees growing on an area of public open space known as Mill Green, Wargrave, RG10 8EU.

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

1.2 Inspection information

The trees were inspected on Saturday 24th February 2024 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant.

On the day of the survey, the weather clear and bright. Visibility was good.

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

1.3 Qualifications

Surveyor: Sarah Duckworth

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

1.4 Insurance

For your peace of mind, Sarah Duckworth t/a Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited is insured with Hiscox Insurance

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

1.5 Statutory Tree Protection

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

I have confirmed on the Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order Map that at the time of this survey, trees within the survey area are not protected by any Tree Preservation Orders.

The protected status of trees is subject to change. You are advised to reconfirm the protected status of trees prior to carrying out any works to trees on site.

CONSERVATION AREAS

Mill Green is within the Wargrave Conservation Area which affords a certain level of protection to the trees.

Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 all trees in a Conservation Area with a trunk diameter of 75mm or more (measured at 1.5m above natural ground level) are protected (subject to some exemptions). It is an offence to prune, fell or otherwise damage a tree without first giving notice to the Council.

You are required to give the Borough Council six – weeks' notice of works to trees within a Conservation Area (a Section 211 Notification). The Local Authority cannot refuse the works, but it will use the six-week notification to consider whether the work is sufficiently harmful to amenity that it is expedient to serve a tree preservation order on the tree(s) in order to prevent or modify the works.

The protected status of trees can change; therefore, you are advised to re-confirm the status on the Council's online Tree Preservation Order Map immediately prior to carrying out tree works.

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.

1.6 Access

The trees are growing on an area of open space and there is unrestricted public access throughout the year and in all weathers. Trees are therefore growing in a 'medium' to 'high' occupancy area.

1.7 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.

1.8 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.

1.9 Ash Diebaack

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are a number of Ash Trees within Mill Green although generally the condition of the trees is good and the disease as yet, does not appear to be particularly prevalent. However, public safety is the priority, and the land managers are advised to keep an eye on the trees' safety as the disease progresses by informal monitoring and scheduled Tree Inspections.

1.10 Management of Deadwood

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

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

1.11 Tree Work Good Practice:

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

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

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

You are advised to use a properly qualified and experienced company will be 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.

1.12 Recommendations for further assessment

T009 (London Plane) is a very large tree with an area of decay at the base. A more detailed assessment of the tree is recommended using a Tomography or Micro-drill to establish the extent of the decay in each tree and the condition and strength of the residual wood.

A Sonic Tomograph analyses sonic waves to draw conclusions of the wood's inner structure. In solid wood, sonic waves propagate fast. Defects within the wood interfere with the propagation of the waves and lead to lower calculated velocities. The different recorded velocities are displayed in varying colours in the tomogram.

The Micro-drill is a sophisticated electronically controlled drill that measures the relative density of wood in trees and timber structures.

Assessment with one or both of these apparatuses will help identify the extent of the decay and determine whether greater works are required such as a reduction of the tree's canopy in order to reduce the weight and wind loading of the canopy over the area of dysfunction.

This is not a service provided by Duckworths Arboriculture, however we can provide recommendations for local consultants who provide this service.

1.13 Scope

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

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

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

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.

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.

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

The extent of the survey was confirmed in a plan provided by the client. Private properties were not accessed or included in the survey. Fences 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.

1.14 Caveats

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

This report is a baseline survey and reflects the condition of the trees on the day of the survey.

Between survey dates, trees will be viewed and informally monitored by volunteer managers and grounds maintenance staff. In the event of any changes or decline in the condition of the trees, or presence of new fungal growths etc., the advice of a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant should be sought.

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

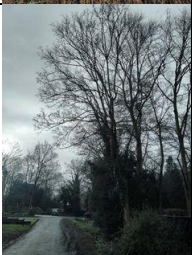
Trees are dynamic living organisms subject to change, whose health and condition can be subject to significant change influenced by internal and external factors. The assessment, conclusions and recommendations from the report are based on the condition of the trees and surrounding ground conditions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

This report is valid for two years from the survey date. A follow-on inspection of trees is due before 24th February 2026.

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.

2 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
G001	Austrian pine x5 (Pinus nigra austriaca) Holm oak x2 (Quercus ilex) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Wild cherry (Prunus avium) Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) Sycamore (A.pseudoplatanus)	60	18	5	Mature	40+ Years	2: Minimal	Prolific ivy throughout woodland group. Some Ash in the group mostly smaller trees, with light dieback in canopies. Sycamores have squirrel damage in crowns. Prolific ivy throughout group. Slender Pines. Usual woodland defects offer habitat potential in lower occupancy areas. Larger trees assessed individually. Holly understory. Canker on cherry. Deadwood and cavities retained for habitat.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: Restricted access due to dense vegetation and ivy.
G002	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Blackthorn x3 (Prunus spinosa) Hazel (Corylus avellana)	15	6	2	Young	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Small tree group in low occupancy area. Branch tips close to, but not yet touching roof of neighbouring outbuilding.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None
G003	Black poplar x5 (Populus nigra) Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) Common holly (Ilex aquifolium) Sycamore x5 (A.pseudoplatanus)	100	16	5	Over Mature	20+ Years	4: Moderate	Very large poplar. <i>Sesia apiformis</i> (Hornet Moth) emergence holes around base. Audible decay around lower trunks. Cavities in upper trunks. Poplars topped around 12m. Ivy on stems. Regrowth 4m long from previous reduction points. Pests and Diseases: <i>Sesia apiformis</i>	Re-pollard poplars back to previous reduction points. Timescale: 24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation
G004	Sycamore x7 (Acer pseudoplatanus) European larch (Larix decidua) Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	35	15		Early Mature	40+ Years	2: Minimal	Ivy clad, young trees. Poor form. Some multi-stem individuals. Squirrel damage causing dieback in canopies of Sycamores. Dieback in crown over low occupancy area.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T001	Prunus (Prunus sp.)	2003	4		Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Ivy clad, small ornamental tree. Climbers throughout crown. Pendulous form.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense ivy
T002	Prunus (Prunus sp.)	15	6	2	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Climbers through crown. Small tree, suppressed form.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: No access due to dense vegetation
T003	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	40	17	6	Early Mature	40+ Years	2: Minimal	Ivy clad. Twin stem from 1.5m. Some included bark. High, asymmetrical crown. Buds dense and even. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Vegetation
T004	Red horse chestnut (Aesculus x carnea)	30	6	4.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Basal graft. Bleeding canker on lower trunk. 3-way stem fork at 2m. Compact balanced canopy.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None
T005	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	67	17	8	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Base clear, bark intact. Hammer test even, no audible decay. Single stem. Broad canopy. Unions satisfactory. Buds dense, good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: None

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T006	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	95	16	9.5	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Base clear, bark intact. Single stem. Hammer test even, no audible decay. Broad, low canopy. Unions satisfactory. Buds dense, good vitality. Small to medium sized deadwood in crown.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: None
T007	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	90	16	8	Mature	20+ Years	2: Minimal	Decayed roots 4m from trunk. Base clear. Hammer test even. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem. Decay pockets in old pruning cuts. Nylon rope around low, lateral branch. Included bark. Splits in bark on trunk commensurate with species. Reduced crown. Regrowth 2-3m long from previous reduction points. Compaction at base. Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots.	Control Measures 1: Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots. Remove nylon rope. Timescale: 24-Aug-2024 (6 Months) Control Measures 2: Reduce canopy back to previous reduction points Timescale: 24-Feb-2026 (2 Years)		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None
T008	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	34	13	5	Early Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Base clear, bark intact. Hammer test even, no audible decay. Twin stem from 2m with small area of bark inclusion. Broad canopy. Minor deadwood. Buds dense, good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T009	London plane (Platanus x hispanica)	130	24	13	Mature	40+ Years	3: Slight	Large tree. Damage from parking within rooting area. Superficial bark wounds on north to east side of trunk. Cavity and decay under large buttress on North side (400mm deep) and east side (100mm deep) of trunk. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem. Stem forks at 5.5m. Large horizontal lateral branch 15m long. Fork satisfactory. Very large canopy. Some deadwood in crown. Bud density normal.	Further assessment of decay - see Section 1.12 – canopy reduction likely to be necessary. Remove deadwood. Timescale: 24-May-2024 (3 Months)		Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: None
T010	Lime (Tilia sp.)	37	10	4			1: Insignificant	Commemorative tree. Compaction at base. Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Single stem. Forks at 5m. Codominant leaders in upper crown. Balanced crown. Buds dense and even. Minor deadwood. Good vitality.	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots. Timescale: 24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations:
T011	Common beech (Fagus sylvatica)	50	14	6.4	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Stem fork at 2.5m. Broad crown. Bud distribution dense and even. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: None
T012	Red horse chestnut (Aesculus x carnea)	71	11	5.2	Mature	20+ Years	1: Insignificant	Compaction at base. Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Bark necrosis on southeast side of lower trunk. Hammer test even. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Some bleeding canker. Single stem. Grafted at 1.5m. Asymmetrical crown. Buds dense. Good vitality.	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots. Timescale: 24-Aug-2024 (6 Months)		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None
T013	Common beech (Fagus sylvatica)	85	20	8	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Compaction at base. Base clear. Hammer test even. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem swept west. Asymmetrical crown. Minor deadwood. Buds dense, good vitality.	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots. Timescale: 24-Aug-2024 (6 Months)		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T014	Common beech (Fagus sylvatica)	115	22	10	Mature	40+ Years	2: Minimal	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Compaction at base. Base clear. Hammer test even. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem swept southeast. Asymmetrical crown. Decay pockets 300mm diameter in old pruning cut, 3m above ground level. Large, low lateral branch. Entwined stems in upper crown. Minor deadwood. Buds dense, good vitality.	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots. Timescale: 24-Aug-2024 (6 Months)		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None
T015	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	32	10	6	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Base clear, bark intact. Single stem. Broad canopy. Unions satisfactory. Buds dense, good vitality and form.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None
T016	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	32	10	5	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Base clear, bark intact. Single stem. Broad canopy. Unions satisfactory. Buds dense, good vitality and form.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None
T017	Cherry plum (Prunus cerasifera)	3	3	1	Newly planted	20+ Years	1: Insignificant	Small tree, establishing well.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None
T018	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	45	12	4.5	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Directly adjacent to brick boundary wall. Ivy clad. No major defects. Single stem. Asymmetrical canopy. Risk of damage to wall with future growth	Sever ivy Timescale: 24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T019	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	30	12	4.5	Mature	40+ Years	2: Minimal	Three stems. Ivy clad. Two stems touching. Area of included. Wire fence included into trunk of larger stem. Buds dense, reasonable vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T020	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	30	13	3	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Wire fence included into trunk. Single stem, slender tree. Co-dominant leaders in upper crown. Buds dense, reasonable vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T021	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	30	12	3	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	On raised bank. Ivy clad. Single stem, slender tree. Buds dense, reasonable vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T022	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	40	12	5	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Collapsing low brick wall all at base. Ivy clad. Single stem, slender tree. Stumps at base. Codominant leaders in upper crown. Buds dense, reasonable vitality.	No works identified		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T023	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	10	4	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Collapsing low brick wall all at base. Multi-stem, ivy clad tree. Stumps at base. Buds dense, reasonable vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T024	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	50	13	5	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Ivy clad. Single stem, asymmetrical crown. Codominant leaders in upper crown. Buds dense, reasonable vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T025	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	66	19	7	Mature	20+ Years	1: Insignificant	Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Twin stem from 3m. Asymmetrical crown. Buds dense. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None
T026	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	76	20	10	Mature	20+ Years	1: Insignificant	Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Multiple branching from 3m. Asymmetrical crown, suppressed form. Unions satisfactory. Buds dense. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T027	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	61	19	5	Mature	20+ Years	2: Minimal	Ivy clad tree. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Three-way stem fork at 4m with area of bark inclusion. High, slender canopy suppressed form. Buds dense. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T028	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	72	16	6	Mature	20+ Years	2: Minimal	Ivy clad tree. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Swept stem, asymmetrical canopy, suppressed form. Buds dense. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T029	Lime (Tilia sp.)	55	15	5.5	Mature	20+ Years	1: Insignificant	Ivy clad tree. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem - suppressed form. Buds dense. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T030	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	13	3	Young	20+ Years	1: Insignificant	Small tree adjacent to bench, epicormic shoots at base. Ivy on trunk. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T031	Field maple (Acer campestre)	55	16	5	Mature	20+ Years	1: Insignificant	Ivy clad tree. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Asymmetrical canopy. Buds dense. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T032	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	80	16	5	Mature	10+ Years	3: Slight	<i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> and aggressive decay fungus between buttress roots on northwest side of trunk. Epicormic shoots from base and lower trunk. Major deadwood in crown over low occupancy area. Fungus: <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> (Brittle Cinder)	Reduce to 8m in height and 2m radius and retain for habitat value. Timescale: 24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)	 	Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None

Ref:	Species	DBH (cm)	Height (m)	Crown Radius	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Threat Category	Survey Notes	Recommendations	Photo	Other
T033	Holm oak (Quercus ilex)	15	85	7	Mature	20+ Years	2: Minimal	Woodland area. Swept stem. Fluted trunk. Small wound on south side at base can be probed up to 250mm deep. Hammer test even and satisfactory. No audible decay. Multi-stem from 2m. Foliage density normal.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Ivy and dense vegetation.
T034	Austrian pine (Pinus nigra austriaca)	90	17	4.5	Mature	40+ Years	2: Minimal	Ivy clad tree. Root flare obscured, possible ground level changes at base. Slight swelling on lower trunk. Hammer test even and satisfactory. No fungal fruiting bodies evident. High crown, arching stem. Needles dense. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Root collar buried, ivy.
T035	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	70	15	5	Mature	20+ Years	2: Minimal	Prolific epicormic completely obscures the lower trunk. Growing on raised bank. Single stem. Ivy clad tree. Some squirrel damage in canopy. Dieback in crown.	Clear epicormic shoots and inspect base. Sever ivy Timescale: 24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: No view of base due to dense vegetation.
T036	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	100	16	7	Mature	20+ Years	2: Minimal	Cavity between buttress roots on north side, 450mm deep, northeast side 600mm+. No obvious active decay. Two stems from 1m. Four main stems from 2m. Structurally weaker with some areas of included bark. Hammer test even and satisfactory. Ivy clad trunks. Well-formed, balanced canopy. Buds dense, good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: None
T037	Weeping pear (Pyrus salicifolia)	40	5.5	4.5	Mature	40+ Years	1: Insignificant	Forks at 1.6m. Small ornamental tree. Ivy clad trunk. Asymmetrical pendulous canopy. Suppressed form. Bud dense and even. Good vitality.	No works identified.		Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense ivy.

3 TREE WORKS SUMMARY - IN PRIORITY ORDER

Ref:	Species	What3words – location finder	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T009	London plane	///laptops.static.wages	Further assessment of decay with tomograph/ micro drill to determine extent of an appropriate reduction. Remove deadwood.	24-May-2024 (3 Months)
T007	Horse chestnut	///arranges.mere.latitudes	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots. Remove nylon rope.	24-Aug-2024 (6 Months)
T012	Red horse chestnut	///fence.airbase.screeches	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots.	24-Aug-2024 (6 Months)
T013	Common beech	///shook.diary.view	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots.	24-Aug-2024 (6 Months)
T014	Common beech	///ogre.chaos.spillage	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots.	24-Aug-2024 (6 Months)
G003	Black poplar x5	///swordfish.corrosive.palace s	Re-pollard poplar back to previous reduction points.	24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)
T010	Lime	///smoker.latitudes.driving	Mulch area around base to prevent further damage to tree roots.	24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)
T018	Sycamore	///magazines.smile.shrubbery	Sever ivy	24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)
T032	Sycamore	///dress.crash.ownership	Reduce to 8m in height and 2m radius and retain for habitat value.	24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)
T035	Sycamore	///carbonate.ribs.improves	Clear epicormic shoots and inspect base. Sever ivy	24-Feb-2025 (1 Year)
T007	Horse chestnut	///arranges.mere.latitudes	Reduce canopy back to previous reduction points	24-Feb-2026 (2 Years)

4 SITE PLAN

