



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

TREE CONDITION SURVEY

HONEYSUCKLE DAY NURSERY
CHURCH LANE
SHINFIELD
BERKSHIRE
RG2 9BY

CLIENT: NATALIE CADMAN (NURSERY MANAGER)

NOVEMBER 2024

Ref: 06565 / 2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

This Arboricultural Report has been commissioned by Natalie (Nursery Manager) of Honeysuckle Day Nursery.

I have been asked to carry out a health and safety assessment of trees at Honeysuckle Day Nursery, Church Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire, RG2 9BY.

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 Thursday 21st November 2024 by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant.

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

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

1.3 Access

I have been advised that the site is accessed by nursery children and staff throughout the year. Children are not permitted in the garden during stormy / excessively windy conditions. Trees are therefore growing in areas considered to be growing in a moderately high usage (occupancy) area.

1.4 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
- QTRA & VALID Licensed User

1.5 Insurance

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

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

2 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

2.1 Tree Preservation Orders

I have confirmed on the Wokingham Borough Council website that at the time of this report, trees within the survey area are protected by Tree Preservation Order ref TPO-1743-2020.

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



Fig. 1 Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order Map

2.2 Conservation Areas

Honeysuckle Day Nursery is not within a Conservation Area.

2.3 Felling Licences

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

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

3 GENERAL GUIDANCE

3.1 Protected Species

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

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

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

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

3.2 Ash Dieback

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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 five Ash Trees within the nursery garden and most are showing early symptoms of the disease. Two trees have been identified as being in a poor state beyond the point of reasonable recovery. These trees have been recommended for removal.

3.3 Management of Deadwood

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

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

3.4 Ivy

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

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

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

3.5 Tree Work Good Practice

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

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

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

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

4 SCOPE & LIMITATIONS

4.1 Scope

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.2 Caveats

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

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

The survey looks for defects which may make the failure of all or part of the tree foreseeable. The report then makes recommendations for remedial works which would reduce the probability of failure where the hazard presented poses an unacceptable risk to persons or property. Healthy trees or parts of healthy trees may fail in normal weather situations, although the risk increases with storm conditions and, as the consequences of such weather events are unforeseeable, Sarah Duckworth (trading as 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 21st November 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.

5 TREE SURVEY DATA

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T001	Fastigate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i> 'Fastigiata')	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 1N, 0.5E, 0.5S, 0.5W DBH (cm): 5 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Recent planting. Well-formed canopy. Foliage dense and even. Good vitality.	Good	No works identified.	
T002	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 4N, 5.5E, 5S, 4.5W DBH (cm): 30 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Twin stem from 0.6m. Fork well formed and satisfactory. Bracing not justified. Rapid growth bark cracks on trunk. Epicormic shoots on lower crown indicative of early Ash dieback disease. Bud density good. Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of T003. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Good	No works identified.	
T003	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 50 Stems: 6 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Multi-stem small tree. Compaction at base. Mechanical damage to exposed surface roots (not significant). Canopy previously noted as being asymmetrical. Canopy is now broad and reasonably symmetrical crown. Reduction was previously recommended, however I consider this would cause harm to the tree and increase the risk of branch breakage therefore this recommendation is not carried forward. Fair form and vitality.	Fair	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T004	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 3.5E, 5S, 7W DBH (cm): 69 Stems: 6 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Small girdling root. Swept stem West. Base clear, bark intact. Hammer test even and satisfactory. No audible decay. No evidence of any root plate movement. Asymmetrical crown likely due to proximity of off-site trees which have since been removed. New development close to tree and probably within rooting area, approximately 3.5m east of tree. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Crown lift to create 1.5m canopy clearance over pergola roof. Timescale: 21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	
G005	Common ash x3 (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Aspen x4 (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 35 Trees: 7 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Small trees, slender form. Swept stems and asymmetrical crowns where grown as a group. Historic wounding possible fire damage and stripped bark on trunks. Some wounds fully occluded. Various straps tied around trunks. Ash trees showing advanced symptoms of Ash dieback. Small trees, lower risk. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 2: 25% to 50%	Fair	Fell end Ash on Western end of group. Timescale: 21-Nov-2025 (1 Year) Long term Recommendations: Monitor remaining Ash for progress of Ash Dieback. Timescale: Ongoing	
G006	Cultivar apple x3 (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 4.5N, 2E, 2S, 2W DBH (cm): 30 Trees: 3 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small trees, two of which have swept low stems close to crown level. Decay pockets in old pruning cuts. Asymmetrical crowns very heavily suppressed by adjacent trees. Previous survey recommended pruning for fruit production, however, given nature of the site I have assumed fruit is not a priority. There is limited light available to the trees and removal of branches as previously recommended would further reduce the photosynthetic area. This work recommendation has not therefore been carried forward.	Fair	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T007	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 6N, 6.5E, 4S, 5W DBH (cm): 53 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Ivy clad tree. Twin stem from 2m. Ivy clad. Epicormic shoots from base and throughout canopy. Deadwood in crown. Jelly ear fungus in fork at 2m. Elongated branch on North side over nursery play area. Tree has a short safe useful life expectancy due to Ash Dieback Disease. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 3: 50% to 75%	Poor	Fell and replace. Timescale: 21-Nov-2027 (3 Years)	
T008	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 5N, 6.5E, 4S, 6.5W DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Broad, asymmetrical canopy. Foliage dense. Fair form and vitality.	Good	No works identified.	
T009	False acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia)	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 2N, 1E, 2S, 3W DBH (cm): 20 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Small suppressed multi-stem tree. Canopy lacks vitality. No major defects.	Fair	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T010	False acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 2N, 4E, 4S, 3W DBH (cm): 42 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Ivy cut on trunk. Sulphur tuft fungus on old ivy stems. Where accessible base clear, bark intact. Twin stem from 2m. Fork satisfactory. No audible decay. Small suppressed multi-stem tree. Deadwood in crown. Bud density normal.	Fair	Remove deadwood and dead ivy stems where possible. Timescale: 21-Feb-2025 (3 Months)	
T011	False acacia (Robinia pseudoacacia)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Slender swept stem. Small suppressed tree. Bud density normal. Good vitality.	Fair	No works identified.	
T012	Flowering cherry (Prunus Serrulata)	Height (m): 6.5 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 2.5E, 2S, 3W DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Twin stem from 1.5m. Second stem removed and wound remains. Small suppressed multi-stem tree. Remaining stem has been topped at 6.5m. small, symmetrical crown. Bud density normal.	Fair	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T013	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 DBH (cm): 10 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Two stems, small trees lacking vitality.	Fair	No works identified.	
T014	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 2.5N, 6.5E, 6.5S, 6.5W DBH (cm): 74 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. New development within rooting area. Swept stem to the south. Deeply fluted trunk. Multi stem from 3m. Occluded bark on forks. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Reduce height by 3-4m and lateral spread on West southern and eastern sides by 1-2m to create a more compact canopy and reduce exposure of branches in high winds. Timescale: 21-May-2025 (6 Months)	
T015	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 5N, 5.5E, 3S, 4W DBH (cm): 68 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. New development within rooting area. Swept stem to the south. Deeply fluted trunk. Multi stem from 2m. Occluded bark on forks. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage density normal.	Fair	Reduce height by 3-4m and lateral spread on West Northern and eastern sides by 1-2m to create a more compact canopy and reduce exposure of branches in high winds. Timescale: 21-May-2025 (6 Months)	
T017	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 0 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 0 Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled. Stump removed.		No works identified.	No Photo

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T018	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 0 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 0 Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled. Stump removed.		No works identified.	No Photo
T019	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	Height (m): 0 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 0 Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled. Stump removed.		No works identified.	No Photo
G020	Western red cedar x6 (Thuja plicata)	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 0.5 DBH (cm): 15 Trees: 6 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Recent planting of hedge. Sides clipped but good tips of trees not pruned and of irregular heights.	Good	Top trees at 4m to maintain formal hedge. Timescale: 21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	
T021a	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 2N, 1E, 1.5S, 4W DBH (cm): 30 Stems: 4 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Multi-stem tree. Low stem removed at ground level. Split limb in asymmetrical crown 4m above ground level. Upper canopy lacks vitality with minor dead / declining branches. Branch failure possible but over low occupancy areas.	Poor	Fell to ground level. Timescale: 21-May-2025 (6 Months)	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T021b	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 1E, 3S, 2W DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Single stem to 2m. Excurrent multi-stem form in canopy. Suppressed crown. Foliage slightly sparse.	Fair	No works identified.	
T021c	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 2.5N, 1E, 2S, 1W DBH (cm): 30 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Twin stem from 0.6m. included bark in fork. Slender, suppressed crown. Foliage slightly sparse.	Fair	No works identified.	
T021d	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 1E, 3.5S, 1.5W DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Twin stem from 2m. Included bark in fork between two smaller branches 100mm on south side of crown. Slender, suppressed crown. Foliage slightly sparse.	Fair	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T021e	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 2.5N, 2E, 5S, 2W DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. No audible decay. Multi-stem from 3m. Asymmetrical crown over highway. Slender, suppressed crown. Foliage slightly sparse. Split branch on south side of crown. Dead branch in upper crown on roadside.	Fair	Reduce lateral spread on south side of canopy - towards carpark by 1-2m. Remove dead branches from upper crown. Timescale: 21-Feb-2025 (3 Months)	
T021f	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 3N, 3E, 1.5S, 1W DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Multi-stem from 4m. Low, asymmetrical canopy. Foliage density normal. Canopy obscured Street light.	Fair	Cut back to clear streetlight. Timescale: 21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	
T021g	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 1N, 1E, 4S, 1.5W DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Swept, fluted lower trunk. Upper crown resumes vertical growth. Base clear, bark intact. Asymmetrical, suppressed canopy. Foliage slightly sparse.	Fair	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T021h	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 2.5N, 1E, 3.5S, 2W DBH (cm): 46 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Multi-stem crown. Suppressed, oval canopy. Foliage slightly sparse.	Fair	No works identified.	
T021i	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 4N, 4E, 1S, 2W DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Deeply fluted trunk. Multi-stem from 3m with long area of included bark between stems. Low, asymmetrical canopy. Foliage density normal.	Fair	No works identified.	
T021j	Leyland cypress (X Cuprocyparis leylandii)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 1N, 4E, 4S, 2W DBH (cm): 49 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Base clear, bark intact. Multi-stem from 2m. Asymmetrical canopy. Foliage density normal.	Fair	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T022	English elm (Ulmus procera)	Height (m): 3 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 3 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Young tree, small. Suppressed form lacks vitality. Regeneration from felled stump?	Fair	No works identified.	
T023	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	Height (m): 0 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 32 Life Stage: Dead	Stump from felled tree.		No works identified.	
T024	Holm oak (Quercus ilex)	Height (m): 2.5 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 7 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small tree, feathered form. Reasonable vitality. No significant defects.	Good	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T025	Holm oak (Quercus ilex)	Height (m): 3 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 7 Life Stage: Young Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Small tree, feathered form. Reasonable vitality. No significant defects.	Good	No works identified.	
T026	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 4.5N, 5E, 5S, 1W DBH (cm): 43 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Behind low level retaining wall. Base clear, bark intact. No fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Single stem forks at 6m. Asymmetrical crown. Foliage dense and even. Good vitality.	Good	No works identified.	
T027	Monterey cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	Height (m): 0 Crown Radius (m): 0 DBH (cm): 0 Life Stage: Dead	Tree felled. Stump removed.		No works identified.	No Photo
T028	Fastigate oak (Quercus robur 'Fastigiata')	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 11 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Recent planting. Trunk forks at 4m above ground level. Well-formed canopy. Foliage dense and even. Good vitality.	Good	No works identified.	

Ref:	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Recommendations	Photo
T029	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4N, 4E, 4.5S, 4W DBH (cm): 65 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy clad tree. Base and trunk partially obscured by ivy and epicormic shoots. Where accessible no fungal fruiting bodies evident or audible decay. Previously reduced crown. 2-3m on previous reduction points. Good bud density and vitality. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Blotch (<i>Guignardia aesculi</i>) Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>)	Fair	Remove epicormic shoots at base. Reduced lateral branches south side to create 1-1.5m canopy clearance to garage roof. Timescale: 21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)	
T030	Cherry plum 'Nigra' (Prunus cerasifera)	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 4N, 4E, 2.5S, 2.5W DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Swept stem. Base clear. Bark intact. Hammer test even and satisfactory. No audible decay. Dead / decaying branches in crown. Dog legged limbs in crown. Bud density good. Reasonable vitality.	Poor	Prune out dead / decaying branches and reduce two dog-legged limbs in crown back to previous reduction points. Timescale: 21-Feb-2025 (3 Months)	

6 TREE WORKS IN PRIORITY ORDER

Ref:	Species	Location / Target	Recommendations	Work Timescale
T010	False acacia	Play area	Remove deadwood and dead ivy stems where possible.	21-Feb-2025 (3 Months)
T021e	Leyland cypress	Front garden & public highway.	Reduce lateral spread on south side of canopy - towards carpark by 1-2m. Remove dead branches from upper crown.	21-Feb-2025 (3 Months)
T030	Cherry plum 'Nigra'	Play area with AstroTurf.	Prune out dead / decaying branches and reduce two dog legged limbs in crown back to previous reduction points.	21-Feb-2025 (3 Months)
T014	Leyland cypress	Play area and neighbouring residential property	Reduce height by 3-4m and lateral spread on West southern and eastern sides by 1-2m to create a more compact canopy and reduce exposure of branches in high winds.	21-May-2025 (6 Months)
T015	Leyland cypress	Play area and neighbouring residential property	Reduce height by 3-4m and lateral spread on West Northern and eastern sides by 1-2m to create a more compact canopy and reduce exposure of branches in high winds.	21-May-2025 (6 Months)
T021a	Leyland cypress	Front garden & public highway.	Fell to ground level.	21-May-2025 (6 Months)
T004	Lawson cypress	Play area	Crown lift to create 1.5m canopy clearance over pergola roof.	21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)
G005	Common ash x3 Aspen x4	Woodland play area	Fell end Ash on Western end of group.	21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)
G020	Western red cedar x6	Car park and neighbouring property	Top trees at 4m to maintain formal hedge.	21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)
T021f	Leyland cypress	Front garden & public highway.	Cut back to clear streetlight.	21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)
T029	Horse chestnut	Carpark and footpath	Remove epicormic shoots at base. Reduce lateral branches south side to create 1-1.5m canopy clearance to garage roof.	21-Nov-2025 (1 Year)
T007	Common ash	Play areas and off-site neighbouring property	Fell and replace.	21-Nov-2027 (3 Years)

7 SITE PLAN

