



**Priors Farm,
Wokingham**

**Arboricultural Impact
Assessment
(Incorporating Tree
Protection Measures)**

Prepared by:
**The Environmental Dimension
Partnership Ltd**

On behalf of:
Lightwood Strategic

July 2024

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Section 1

Introduction

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Lightwood Strategic ('the Applicant') in relation to the proposed development of Priors Farm, Wokingham (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.2 It sets out the nature and extent of tree losses and provides mitigation and protection measures to ensure the viable long-term retention of retained trees in the context of the development proposals.

SITE CONTEXT

- 1.3 The Site is located to the south-east of Wokingham and west of Bracknell and is located within the Local Planning Authority of Wokingham Borough Council (WBC). It currently comprises of farmland, which is now predominantly left to pasture, a small allotment which is situated on the southern section of the Study Area, an industrial estate with businesses currently using it, and residential properties. The Study Area is bisected by the Easthampsted Road.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 1.4 The Site forms part of the wider South Wokingham Strategic Development Location (SDL) Extension, allocated in the Wokingham Borough Council 2006-2026 Local Plan, under Core Policy 21 (CP21 - South Wokingham Strategic Development Location). See **Section 2** for further information.
- 1.5 The proposed development description is as follows:
- "A Hybrid Planning Application seeking Outline permission for up to 850 units with all matters reserved (except access to the site) and a full application for SANG land and associated facilities by Lightwood Strategic".*
- 1.6 This AIA has been prepared using EDP's arboricultural constraints information contained within the Arboricultural Baseline Note as **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 1.7 This baseline survey data was collected by EDP on 25-26 August and 01 September 2022. The survey data specifically relevant to this Site is provided within **Appendix EDP 1**, with the Tree Constraints Plan included.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.8 The purpose of this AIA is to assess the impacts upon the tree stock from the proposed development and demonstrate which trees can be retained and which will require removal.

In addition, it will provide mitigation measures, such as protective fencing, to ensure the safe, long-term retention of any retained tree should the development be permitted.

RELEVANT BASELINE DOCUMENTS

- 1.9 EDP's Arboricultural Baseline Note is relevant to the provisions of this AIA and this AIA should be read in conjunction with it where applicable.
- 1.10 It should also be noted that adjoining land where development has been proposed, has been surveyed and considered by Quaife Woodlands Consultants. This report has been completed taking into account Quaife Woodlands tree retention and removal plan, and where possible, has tried to align categories and features.
- 1.11 The following best practice guidance and informative standards are relevant to the provisions of the AIA and should be read in conjunction with the AIA where applicable:
- BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. BSI 2012; and
 - BS 3998:2010 *Tree Work – Recommendations*. BSI 2010.

Section 2

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 2.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared following Site-based observations, a desktop study of the baseline survey data and consideration of the Detailed Landscape Masterplan (**Appendix EDP 2**). In particular, it relates to the Tree Constraints Plan (contained within **Appendix EDP 1**), which is overlaid onto the proposed Detailed Landscape Masterplan. The resulting drawing is a Tree Retention and Removal Plan (**Plan EDP 1**).
- 2.2 During the survey process, one stump (**S35**) was included in the 156 items surveyed. It has not been considered in this AIA and is not included in calculations to follow.
- 2.3 This AIA recognises that construction activities pose a threat to subject trees if treated inappropriately, assesses the likely impacts of the proposals on the tree stock and, where appropriate, provides mitigation with the view of achieving a harmonious relationship between the trees and the built form.
- 2.4 Assessment of the impact of the proposals has been determined following consideration of the constraints each surveyed item poses by virtue of its position, branch spread and designated root protection area (RPA).
- 2.5 Consideration should be given to retaining all trees where possible. However, ultimately the removal of any tree is dependent on its proximity to the footprint of any proposal and associated landscaping.

TREE REMOVALS FOR REASONS OF SOUND ARBORICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

- 2.6 The BS 5837:2012 compliant survey identified a total of 18 category U items, the condition of which was considered to be impaired to such an extent that they are unsuitable for retention. These are summarised in **Table EDP 2.1** and detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule contained within **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 2.7 Off-site items remain outside of the control of the development and require the landowners' consent prior to any works or removals.
- 2.8 Due to their condition, category U items often have ecological value and therefore any work to, or removal of category U items, requires cross-referencing with the ecological assessment prior to any work or felling taking place.
- 2.9 If category U items are to be retained as an ecological asset, arboricultural advice should be sought to ensure this can be achieved.

Table EDP 2.1: Tree Removal for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management

Reference Number	Species	Category Grading
T18	Oak sp. (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	U
T24	Unknown Deciduous	U
T31	Elm sp. (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)	U
T52	Ash sp. (<i>Fraxinus</i> sp.)	U
T56	Unknown Deciduous	U
T57	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	U
T58	Ash sp.	U
T64	Unknown Deciduous	U
T68	Unknown Deciduous	U
T91	Unknown Deciduous	U
G93	Unknown Deciduous	U
G97	Unknown Deciduous	U
G100	Unknown Deciduous	U
T130	Birch sp. (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	U
T143	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U
T144	Ash sp.	U

ITEMS IMPACTED BY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 2.10 Assessment of the Detailed Landscape Masterplan (**Appendix EDP 2**) determines that 22 items are impacted by the development proposals; these are detailed within **Table EDP 2.2**. One item is category A, of high quality; four items are category B, of moderate quality; 12 items are category C, of low quality; and 5 items are category U which are considered unsuitable for retention. Where a TPO item has been impacted, the item number has been highlighted in yellow.

Table EDP 2.2: Items Impacted by Development Proposals

Reference Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
H20	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>), Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Partial Removal	C
T26	Ash sp.	Complete Removal	C
H27	Blackthorn	Complete Removal	C
T50	Goat willow	Complete Removal	C
H51	Blackthorn	Complete Removal	C
T52	Ash sp.	Complete Removal	U

Reference Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
G53	Common ash, English oak, Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>), Lime sp. (<i>Tilia</i> sp.), Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Partial Removal	C
T57	English oak	Complete Removal	U
T58	Ash sp.	Complete Removal	U
T59	English oak (	Complete Removal	A
H76	Blackthorn, Goat willow	Partial Removal	C
H92	Blackthorn, Common hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>), Elm sp., Hawthorn sp. (<i>Crataegus</i> sp.)	Partial Removal	C
G103	Ash sp., Field maple, English oak, Nootka cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis nootkatensis</i>), Turkey oak (<i>Quercus cerris</i>)	Partial Removal	B
G108	Field maple, English oak	Partial Removal	B
H110	Blackthorn, Field maple, Hawthorn sp.	Partial Removal	C
G140	Ash sp., Blackthorn, Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>), Common hazel, Elm sp., English oak, Field maple, Maple (<i>Acer</i> sp.)	Partial Removal	C
T143	Common ash	Complete Removal	U
T144	Ash sp.	Complete Removal	U
H149	Common hawthorn	Partial Removal	C
G153	Alder sp. (<i>Alnus</i> sp.), Common ash, Common hazel, English oak	Partial Removal	B
G154	Ash sp., Alder sp., Blackthorn, Common hawthorn, Common hazel, English oak, Field maple	Partial Removal	B
G156	Common hawthorn, Birch sp. (<i>Betula</i> sp.), English oak, Pine sp. (<i>Pinus</i> sp.)	Complete Removal	C

SUMMARY OF TREE LOSSES AND RETENTION

- 2.11 A summary of the tree losses and retention based upon the Detailed Landscape Masterplan (**Appendix EDP 2**) is provided within **Table EDP 2.3**. In this context, the term ‘affected’ means encroachment into the RPA of a retained item.

Table EDP 2.3: Summary of Tree Losses and Retention

	Existing	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Lost Due to Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Affected by Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Unaffected by Proposals
Category A	7	1	0	6
Category B	32	0	4	28
Category C	98	5	7	86
Category U	18	5	0	13
Totals	155	11	11	133

MITIGATION

- 2.12 Should any trees be affected by the proposed development at the detailed design stage, these will be sensitively worked around to minimise any adverse effects. This can be achieved with the use of ground protection, no-dig technologies, hand digging and access facilitation pruning, where applicable. This level of detail will be assessed during the detailed design stage.
- 2.13 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Retention and Removal Plan (**Plan EDP 1**) will continue to be managed in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*. Critically, this requires arboricultural review of any future emerging detailed design and the implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to *BS 5837:2012* (**Appendix EDP 3**), during the construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.

Section 3

Conclusions

- 3.1 Masterplanning of the development has been informed by arboricultural recommendations throughout and has resulted in the loss or partial loss of 22 items. To ensure succession to the existing tree stock, new planting is recommended in line with the Detailed Landscape Masterplan (**Appendix EDP 2**). The new planting has potential for longevity within the landscape and will enhance the species diversity for the Site, whilst also contributing to the Green Infrastructure for the area.
- 3.2 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Retention and Removal Plan (**Plan EDP 1**) will continue to be managed in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*. Critically, this requires arboricultural review of any alteration to the development layout and the implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to *BS 5837:2012*, during the demolition and construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.
- 3.3 A suitably worded condition can secure any mitigation measures which would be required to minimise harm and ensure safe, long-term retention to trees.

Appendix EDP 1
Arboricultural Baseline Note
(edp7438_r003)

Priors Farm, South Wokingham

Arboriculture Baseline Note

edp7438_r003a

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) has been commissioned by Lightwood Strategic ('the Applicant') to undertake a BS 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* compliant survey of trees in relation to the proposed development of Priors Farm, South Wokingham (hereafter referred to as 'the Study Area').
- 1.2 EDP is an independent environmental planning consultancy with offices in Cirencester, Cardiff and Cheltenham. The practice provides advice to private and public sector clients throughout the UK in the fields of landscape, ecology, archaeology, cultural heritage, arboriculture, rights of way and masterplanning. Details of the practice can be obtained at our website www.edp-uk.co.uk.
- 1.3 The Study Area is located to the south-east of Wokingham and west of Bracknell and is located within the Local Planning Authority of Wokingham Borough Council (WBC). It currently comprises of farmland, which is now predominantly left to pasture, a small allotment which is situated on the southern section of the Study Area, an industrial estate with businesses currently using it, and residential properties. The Study Area is bisected by Easthampsted Road.

2. Methodology and Limitations

- 2.1 The methodology adopted for this survey is based on guidelines set out in BS 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*, especially Section 4.4, 'Tree Survey'. Site trees and other significant vegetation are as noted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**Annex EDP 1**) and this data has been derived from Topographical survey data. All surveyed items are detailed in **Annex EDP 2**. No other trees are covered by this survey.
- 2.2 All trees have been visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or further detailed investigative tests being undertaken. The comments on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. All measurements are metric and have been recorded in accordance with the measurement conventions set out in Section 4.4.2.6 of BS 5837:2012.
- 2.3 Any recommendations given regarding longer-term management are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and any effects that may result from the development proposals.



2.4 The schedule in **Annex EDP 2** provides information about the following factors in accordance with Section 4.4.2.5 of *BS 5837:2012*:

- Sequential reference number (recorded on **Annex EDP 1**);
- Species;
- Height;
- Stem diameter;
- Branch spread;
- Canopy clearance above ground level;
- Life stage;
- Physiological condition;
- Structural condition;
- Comments/notes;
- Recommendations (and tree work priority);
- Estimated remaining contribution;
- Category grading; and
- Root protection radius.

2.5 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period from the survey date. Any alterations to the Study Area could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

2.6 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.

2.7 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.



2.8 The subject trees have not been tagged for identification purposes.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The purpose of this Technical Note is to:

- Identify principal trees suitable for retention; and
- Identify the constraints associated with retained trees to inform the design and layout of any forthcoming proposals and, in turn, inform an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

4. Summary of Tree Stock

4.1 The survey has identified 70 individual trees and 54 groups of trees, 30 hedgerows and 1 woodland, totalling 155 items. Of these 155 items, 7 have been categorised as A, of high quality; 32 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality; and 98 have been categorised as C and are of low quality. In addition, 18 items have been categorised as U and are considered unsuitable for retention. One item has also been identified as a stump, stumps have to be identified as part of the tree surveyed as specified in section 4.4.2.7 of BS 5837:2012.

4.2 All surveyed items are as noted on **Annex EDP 1** and detailed in the schedule at **Annex EDP 2**.

4.3 An illustrative summary of the species diversity, age distribution and grading categorisation for the Study Area is provided in **Annex EDP 3**.

4.4 Overall, the items identified across the Study Area are primarily of moderate to low quality, with the exception of 7 category A items. These category A items are located either outside of the Study Area or around the periphery of it, and therefore do not adversely constrain the main body of the Study Area; However, some of the Category A items are situated at current entry points onto the Study Area and may represent a constraint on the design and layout of any forthcoming proposals.

5. National and Local Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

5.1 Paragraph 136 of the NPPF states: *“Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term*

maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.”

- 5.2 The NPPF assumes protection of all ancient woodland and veteran trees unless there are exceptional reasons for not doing so. The importance of ancient woodland and veteran trees as irreplaceable habitats is set out in paragraph 175c of the NPPF, which 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.”*

Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework

Core Strategy Development Plan Document, adopted January 2010.

- 5.3 *“Where applicable:*

“CP7 - Biodiversity Sites designated as of importance for nature conservation at an international or national level will be conserved and enhanced and inappropriate development will be resisted. The degree of protection given will be appropriate to the status of the site in terms of its international or national importance.

...

“B) Which may harm habitats or, species of principle importance in England for nature conservation, veteran trees or features of the landscape that are of major importance for wild flora and fauna (including wildlife and river corridors), whether directly or indirectly.”

6. Statutory Protection

Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) and Conservation Areas

- 6.2 Consultation with the LPA's interactive mapping system has identified that 42 trees/groups/woodlands within the Study Area are protected under TPO, references TPO 1377 2011, TPO-1862-2021, TPO-1376-2011.
- 6.3 The items protected by the TPOs are illustrated on **Annex EDP 1** with a yellow box around the individual reference number and within **Annex EDP 2**, highlighting yellow the individual sequential reference number.
- 6.4 The Study Area is not within a designated conservation area.

7. Protected Wildlife and Trees

Bats

- 7.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded it protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Further information is provided in **Annex EDP 4**.

Nesting Birds

- 7.2 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Harm to wild birds can mostly be avoided by timing works to avoid the main bird breeding season, considered to run between March and August inclusive. Further information on their protection is provided in **Annex EDP 4**.

8. Site Specific Constraints

- 8.1 As shown by **Annex EDP 1**, the surveyed items located across the Study Area are a mix of small groups of field edge trees which should not adversely constrain the main body of the Study Area. The 42 items mentioned in **Section 5** which are protected under TPO could represent a constraint as could the large mature high quality oak trees situated at current entry points into the Study Area, the section of Ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW) identified as G65 and highlighted with a chevron on **Annex EDP 1** Tree Constraints Plan, may also represent a constraint to the design and layout of the Study Area.
- 8.2 A number of items are located outside, but adjacent to the Study Area, and therefore these items are not under the control of the Client. Items outside of the clients control require consideration when designing forthcoming proposals as to avoid interference with the trees canopy or root protection area (RPA).
- 8.3 Further information on above and below ground arboricultural constraints is provided in **Annex EDP 5**.

9. Conclusion

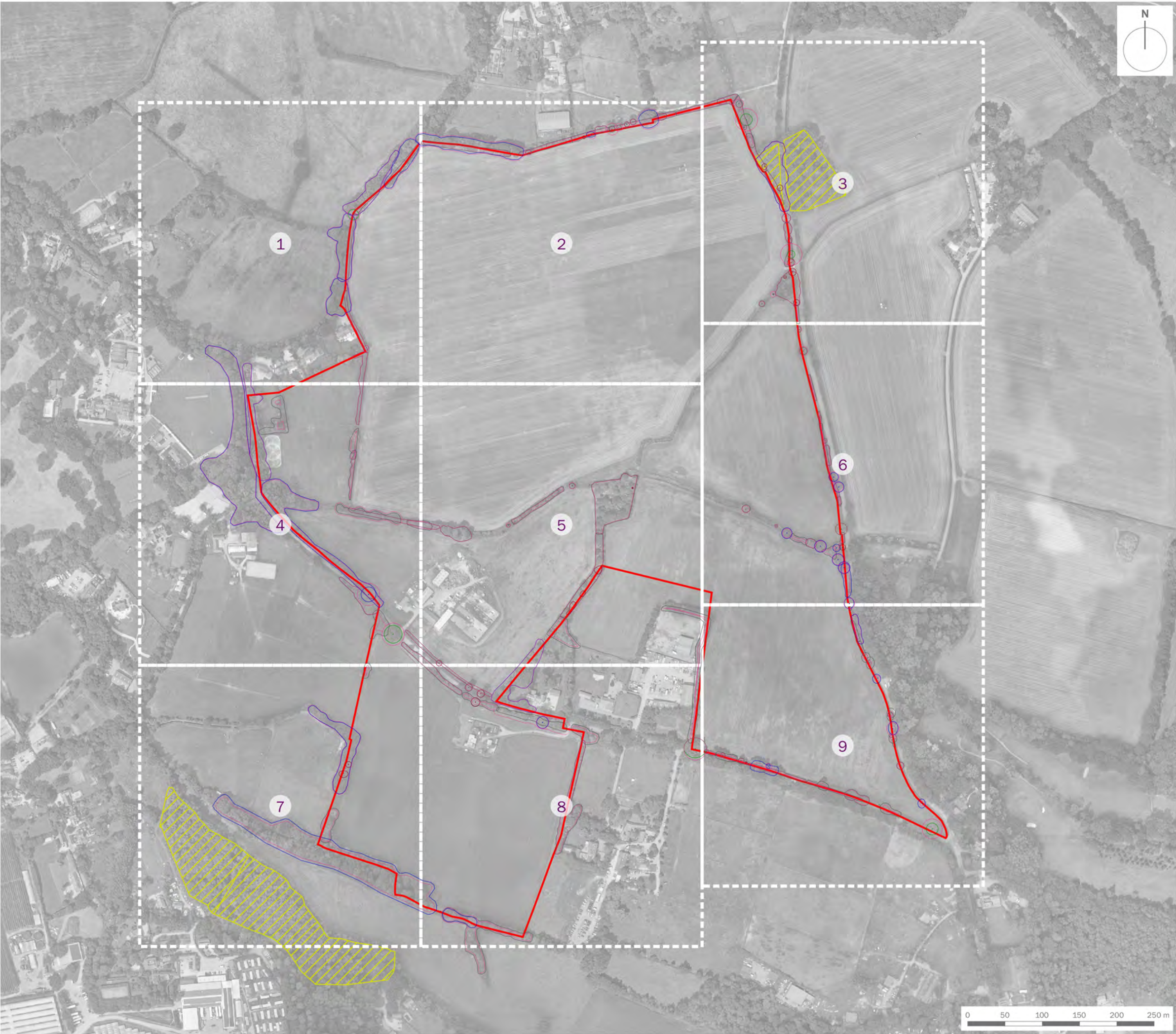
- 9.1 Of the items surveyed, 7 have been categorised as A of high quality and 32 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality. 42 items are protected under TPO and 1 ASNW is present within the Study Area, these items should be prioritised for retention, where practicable. These items are primarily outside or around the perimeter of the Study Area and therefore do not adversely constrain development.



-
- 9.2 The default position when designing any forthcoming scheme should be the retention of all items, as so far as is practicable, regardless of category grading. All trees provide positive environmental and ecological contributions, irrespective of current condition.
- 9.3 The arboricultural constraints information provided within this Technical Note will feed into the detailed design and layout of the scheme and, in turn, will be used to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, to be submitted as part of the planning application.



Annex EDP 1
Tree Constraints Plan
(edp7438_d017a 24 July 2024 SWa/GSn)



Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

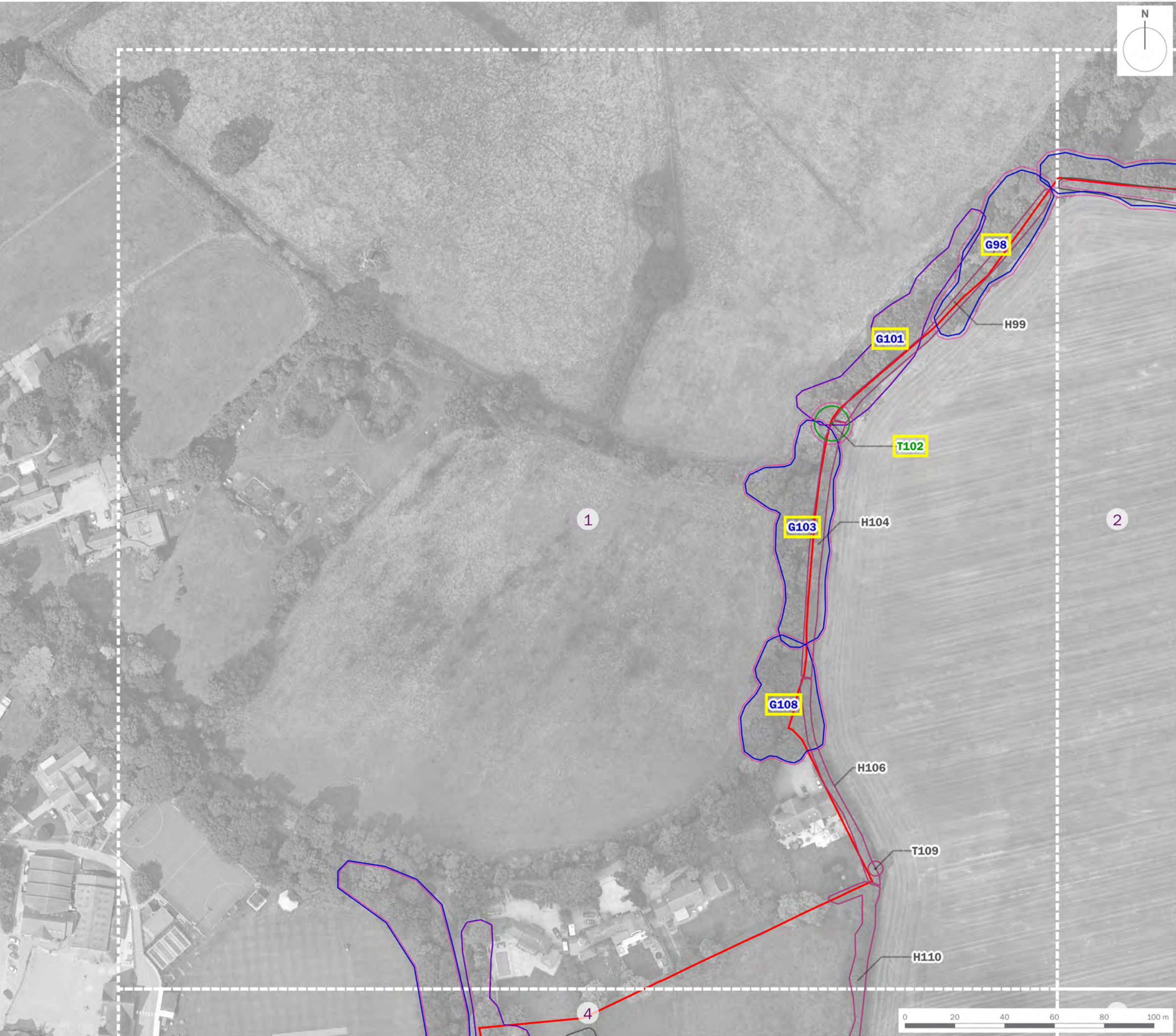
Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

client	Lightwood Land		
project title	Priors Farm, South Wokingham		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Overview)		
date	24 JULY 2024	drawn by	SWa
drawing number	edp7438_d017a	checked	GSn
scale	1:5,000 @ A3	QA	RBa

edp

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Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

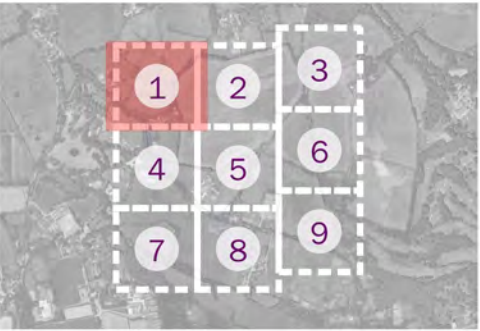
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

TPO Trees

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland



client	Lightwood Land		
project title	Priors Farm, South Wokingham		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 1 of 9)		
date	24 JULY 2024	drawn by	SWa
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Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

TPO Trees

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

client

Lightwood Land

project title

Priors Farm, South Wokingham

drawing title

Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 2 of 9)

date

24 JULY 2024

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Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

TPO Trees

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

client

Lightwood Land

project title

Priors Farm, South Wokingham

drawing title

Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 3 of 9)

date

24 JULY 2024

drawing number

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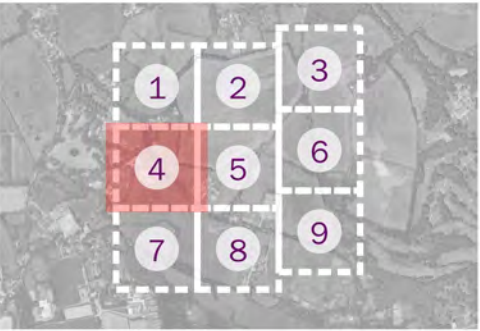
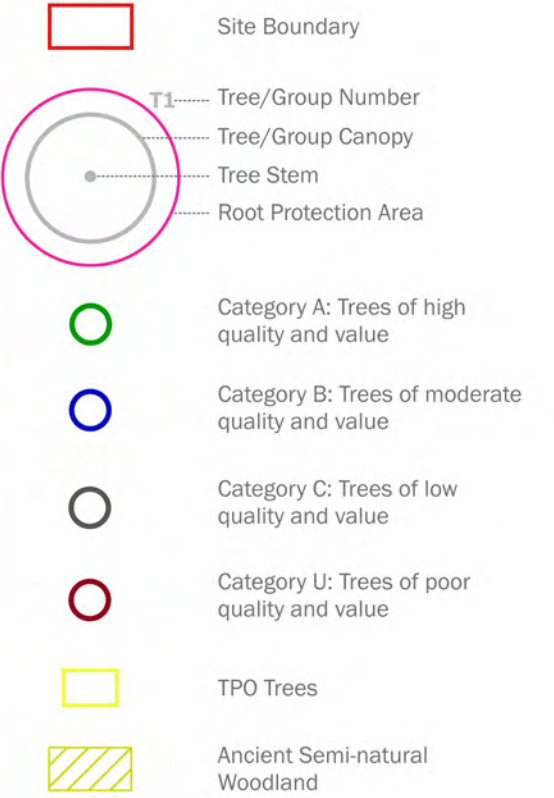
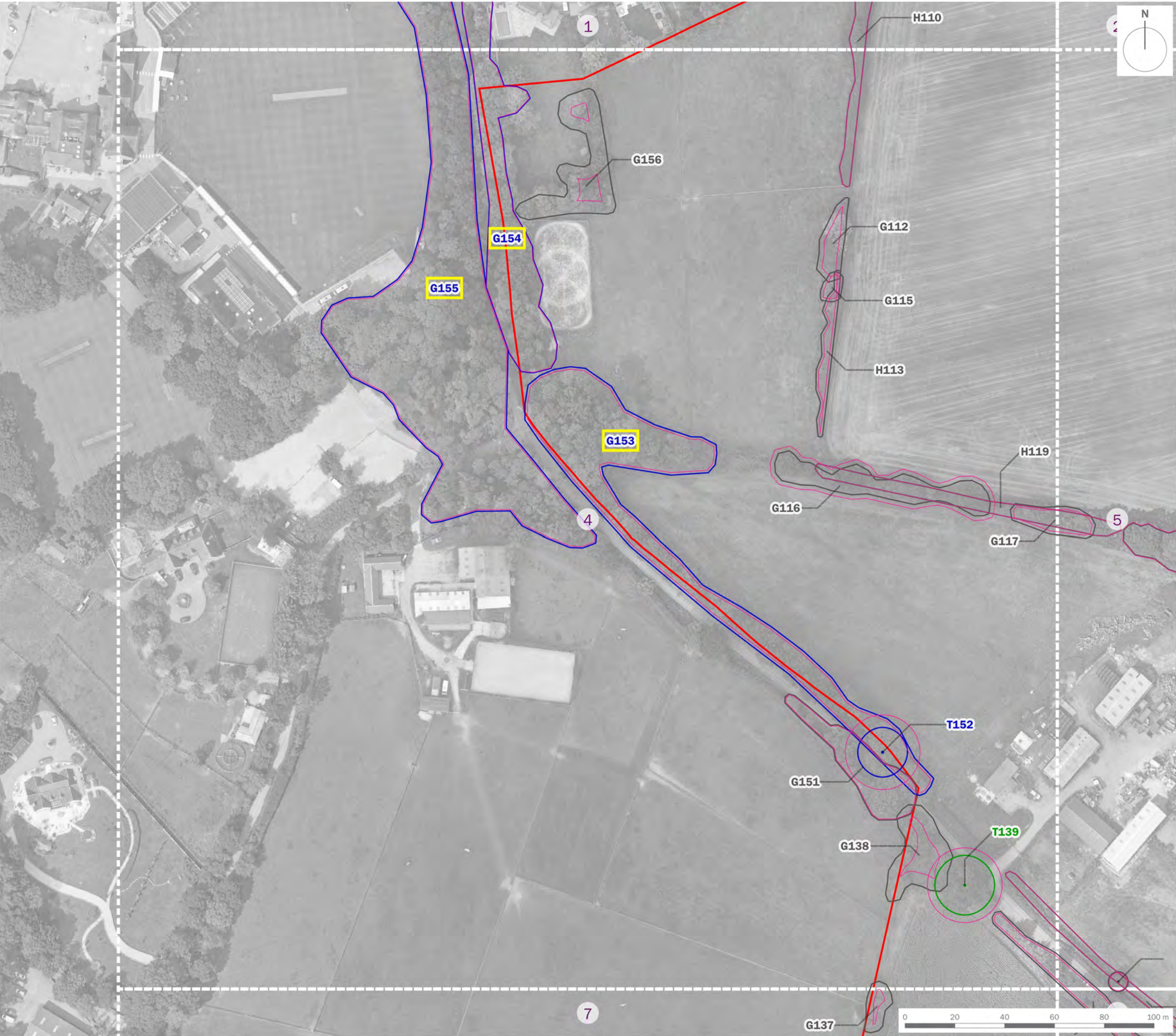
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Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

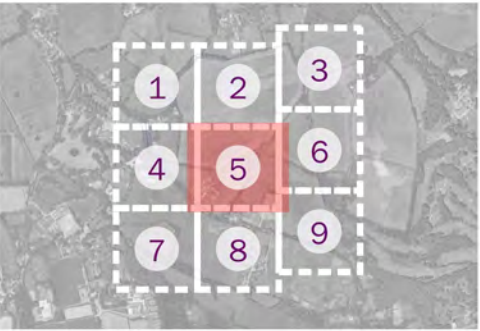
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

TPO Trees

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland



client	Lightwood Land		
project title	Priors Farm, South Wokingham		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 5 of 9)		
date	24 JULY 2024	drawn by	SWa
drawing number	edp7438_d017a	checked	GSn
scale	1:1,500 @ A3	QA	RBa



Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

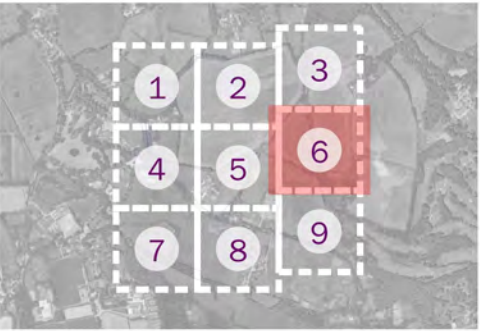
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

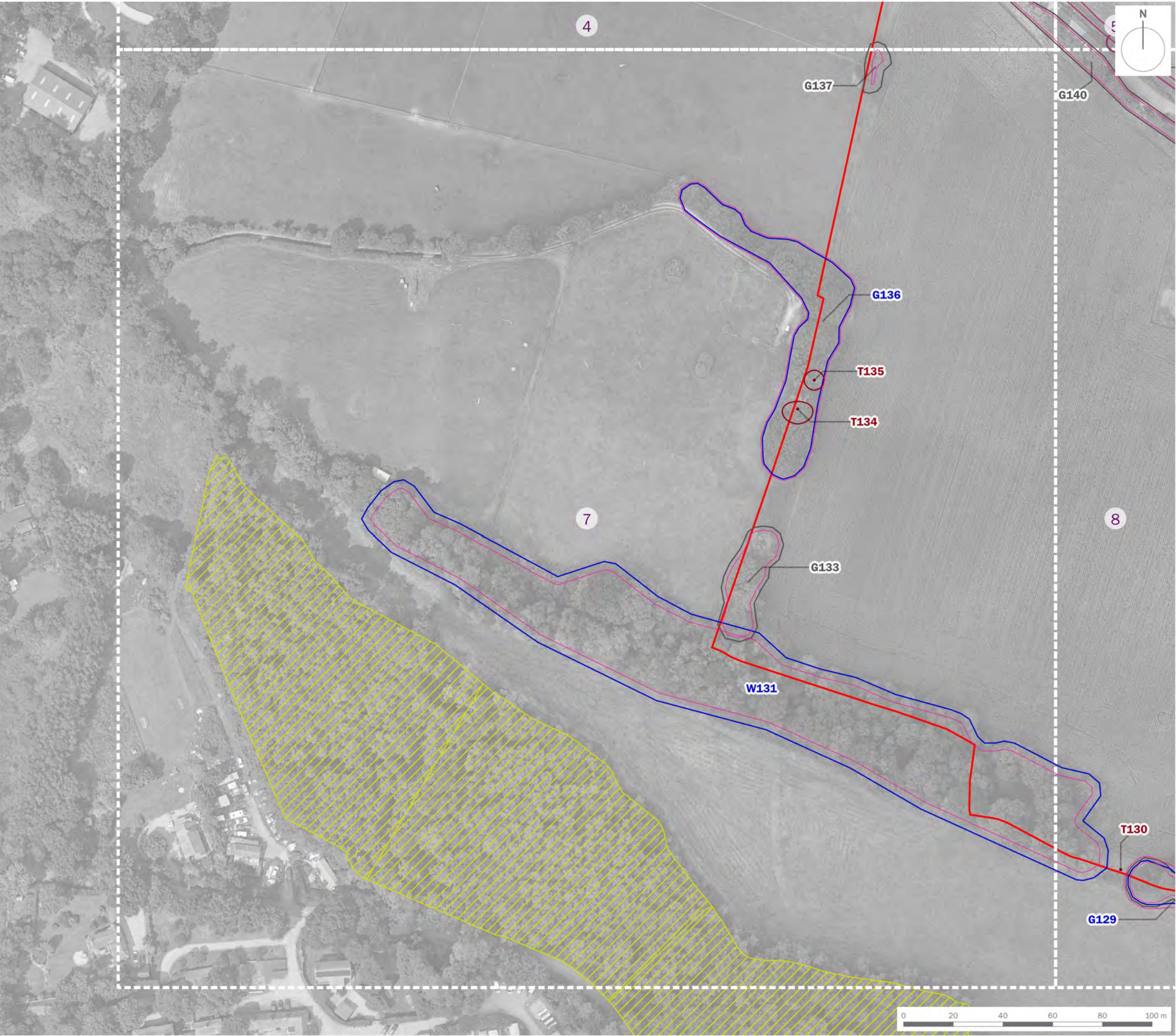
Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

TPO Trees

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland



client	Lightwood Land		
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drawing number	edp7438_d017a	checked	GSn
scale	1:1,500 @ A3	QA	RBa



Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

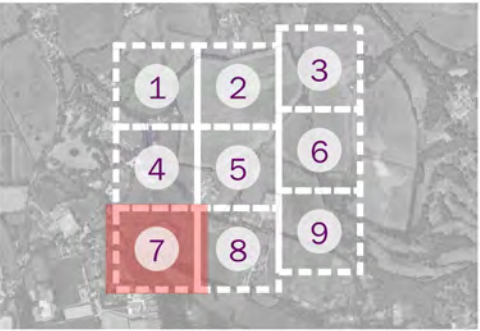
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

TPO Trees

Ancient Semi-natural Woodland



client	Lightwood Land		
project title	Priors Farm, South Wokingham		
drawing title	Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 7 of 9)		
date	24 JULY 2024	drawn by	SWa
drawing number	edp7438_d017a	checked	GSn
scale	1:1,500 @ A3	QA	RBa

edp

the environmental dimension partnership



Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

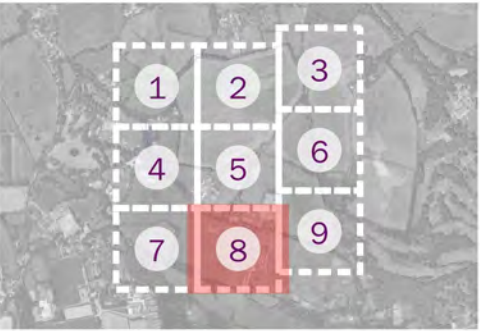
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

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TPO Trees

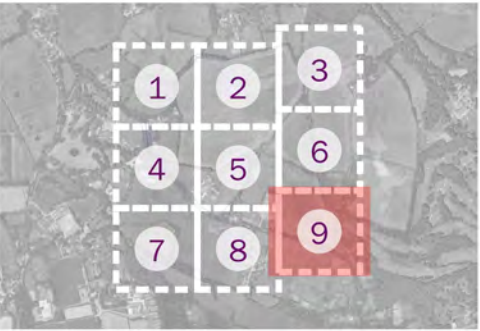
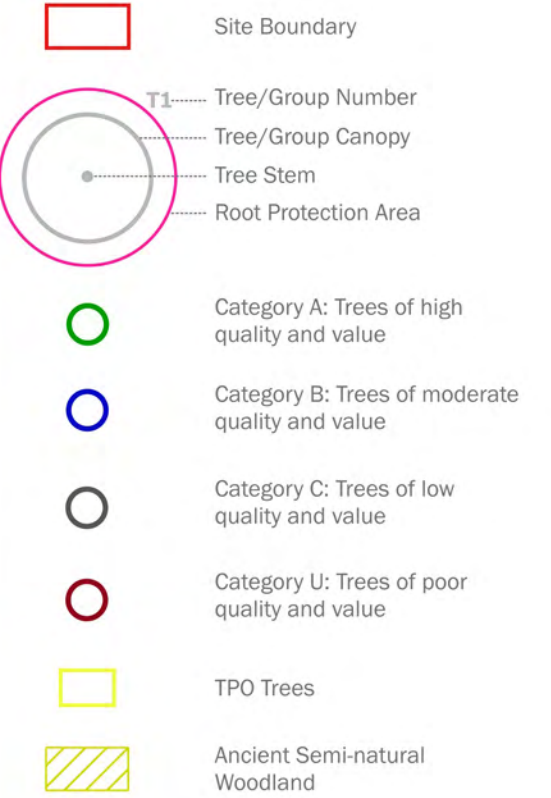
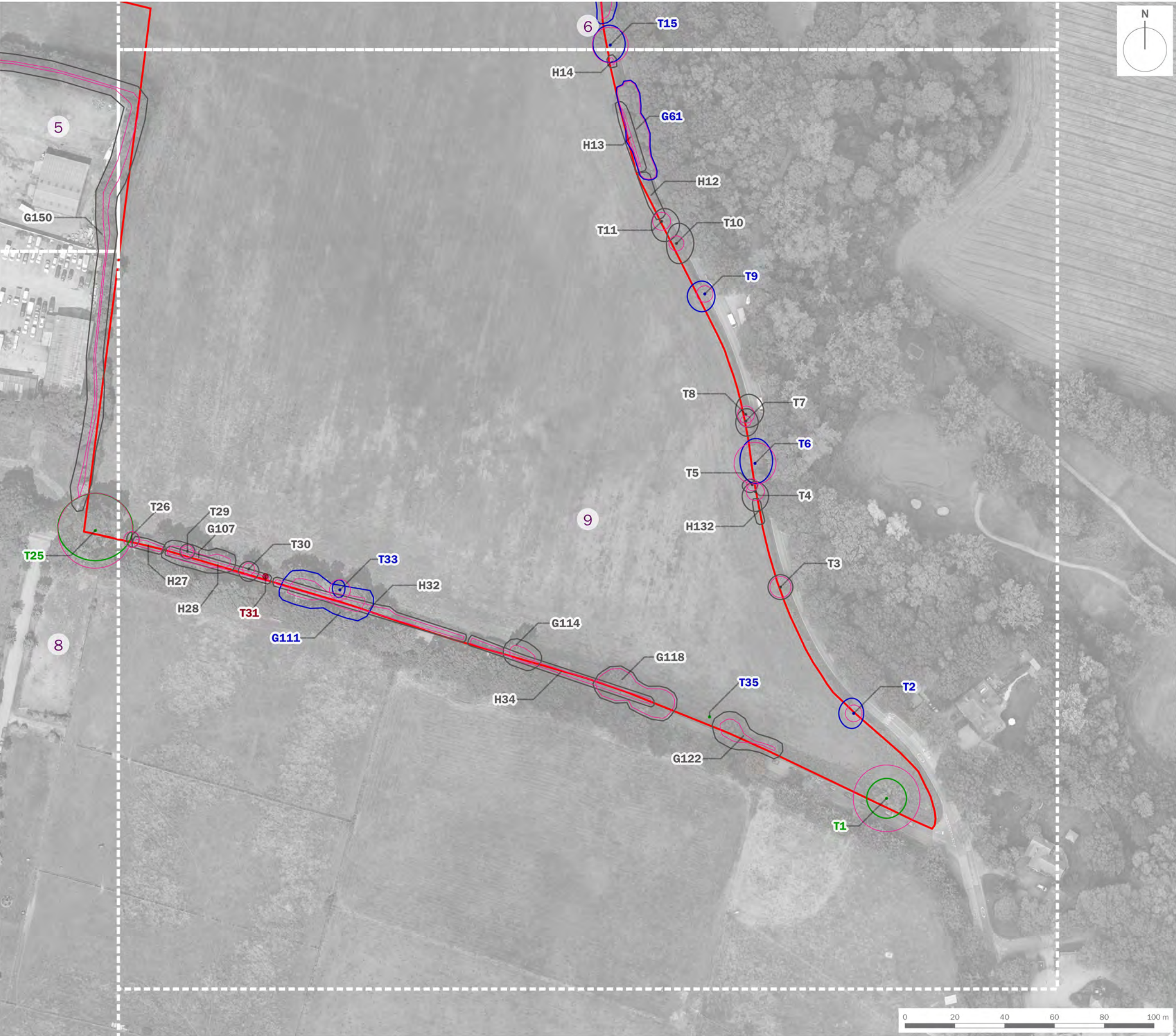
Ancient Semi-natural Woodland



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Registered office: 01285 740427 - www.edp-uk.co.uk - info@edp-uk.co.uk



client	Lightwood Land		
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Annex EDP 2

Tree Survey Key and Schedule

Sequential Reference Number	• T - Individual specimen; • G - Group of trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; • H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; and • W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
Species	Scientific names and common English names provide, the latter are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height	An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter	This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012 (# is used if estimated).
Branch Spread	This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1 .
Canopy Clearance Above Ground Level	An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage	There are five classes to which trees are assigned: • Young; • Early Mature; • Mature; • Over Mature; and • Veteran.
Physiological Condition	An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: • Canopy density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and • Leaf size and colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition	An indication of the tree's structural condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead. This is informed by “the presence of any decay and physical defect¹”.
Comments/Notes	Observations on structural or physiological condition, historic pruning, any Site-specific constraints etc. noted at the time the survey is undertaken.
Recommendations (and Tree Work Priority)	These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule. Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: • Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; • Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any demolition or construction works commencing on Site; and • Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: • Less than 10; • 10+; • 20+; and • 40+.
Category Grading	Trees have been assigned either U or category grading A to C in accordance with the cascade chart given in BS 5837:2012.
Root Protection Radius	Measurement (in m) based on the stem diameter and calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

¹ BS 5837:2012 Section 4.4.2.5

Client:	Lightwood Land							Site:	Priors Farm, South Wokingham							
Date of Survey:	25th, 26, AUG and 1st SEP							Consultant	Graham Snuggs							
Tagged	N/A							Weather	Raining with periods of overcast							
Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T1	English oak (Quercus robur)	25	1115	8	8	8	8	8	Over Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Deadwood - Major,Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Open cavity / cavities,Shedding limb / limbs - Minor,Stag-headed crown Transitional Veteran Mature/over mature tree at far southern corner of study area next to busy junction, wood chip stacked at base, beginning to veteranise	No Work Recommended	40+	A2	13.38
T2	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	15	280	6	4	6	6	5	Early Mature	Fair	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Broken branch No significant faults observed,Transitional Veteran Boundary tree probably self seeded	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3.36
T3	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	12	250 250	5	5	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Root damage - Vehicle Bark wound - Mechanical,Weak fork / branch union with included bark,Multiple stems from base,Foreign object,Foreign object - Ingrown metal,Stems - Co-dominant Arboricultural work - Historic Leaning trunk,Multi-stemmed Tree appears to have been hit by vehicle in past, regenerationed but has wire fence embedded in main stem and weak co-dominant dual main	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.24
T4	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	13	300	4	5	8	5	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Form - Good crown structure No significant faults observed Roadside tree in good/fair condition	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.6
T5	Oak sp. (Quercus sp.)	10	200	2	2	3	4	N/A	Young	Good	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic,Form - Asymetric crown,Restricted crown,Suppressed crown Crown conflict - Structure / boundary / wire / tree,Hedgerow - Historic Self seeded oak growing into adjacent Ash tree	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
T6	English oak (Quercus robur)	15	700	10	7	8	6	5	Mature	Good	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Bark wound - Mechanical,Bark wound - Minor,Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Branch - Suspended,Broken branch,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Low canopy vehicle damage,Suppressed crown - Minor Competition - Adjacent trees Road side oak, evidence of flailing on canopy, study area side. draught stress on lower canopy, at time of survey.	Deadwood - Remove major deadwood (>25mm)Safety Dead wood roadside advise (3)	20+	B1	8.4
T7	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	10	150 100	5	5	6	4	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Foreign object - Ingrown metal,Stems - Co-dominant Arboricultural work - Historic,Suppressed crown - Minor No significant faults observed Wire fence inclusion on base of stem.	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.16

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

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Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Ancient, Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead; this is informed by the following: Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading: 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Gasexie Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T8	English oak (Quercus robur)	10	200 200	8	7	5	4	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base,Pruning wounds - Historic,Stems - Co-dominant Arboricultural work - Historic,Form - Asymetric crown,Restricted crown Hedgerow - Historic Flailed study area side	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.39
T9	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	10	250 110	5	4	7	7	1	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Root sucker growth Multiple stems from base Ash Dieback Suspected,Die-back - Mid crown,Die-back - minor,Die-back - Throughout crown,Die-back - Upper crown Had commemorative flowers attached to tree may have been the site of a fatality?	No Work Recommended	20+	B3	3.28
T10	Oak sp. (Quercus sp.)	8	250	8	7	8	4	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Arboricultural work - Historic No significant faults observed Tree flailed study area side	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3
T11	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	12	300	5	7	8	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Foreign object - Ingrown metal Ash Dieback Suspected Condition considered typical of species and age Dieback of new growth and reactionary growth also present	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.6
H12	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Bramble sp. (Rubus sp.),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),Goat willow (Salix caprea)	3	0	3	2	2	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
H13	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Bramble sp. (Rubus sp.)	3	0	2	2	2	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
H14	Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	3	0	1	2	1	1	N/A	Young	Fair	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T15	English oak (Quercus robur)	20	600	8	6	7	7	8	Mature	Good	Fair	Altered ground level - Historic Ivy or climbing plant Broken branch,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Good crown structure Condition considered typical of species and age Tree located with ditch directly next to main stem on East Side of tree.	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	7.2
T16	Oak sp. (Quercus sp.)	15	600	8	8	8	8	3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Form - Good crown structure Condition considered typical of species and age Early mature oak growing within a group of other early mature oaks	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	7.2
T17	English oak (Quercus robur)	18	600	8	8	8	8	6	Early Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Form - Good crown structure,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor Condition considered typical of species and age Good formed oak in amongst a group of similar aged oaks	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	7.2

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary. W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity. Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Gascoigne Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T18	Oak sp. (Quercus sp.)	10	500	4	4	4	4	5	Dead	Dead	Dead	Access to inspect base - Not possible Dead tree / trees Dead	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6
T19	English oak (Quercus robur)	18	600	8	8	8	8	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	Arboricultural work - Historic,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Good crown structure No significant faults observed Tree sits on side of field edge with stream or ditch directly on North side of stem	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	7.2
H20	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Goat willow (Salix caprea)	3	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T21	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	500	7	7	7	7	N/A	Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems Die-back - Upper crown,Stag-headed crown Transitional Veteran Old hedgerow tree with beginnings of retrenchment	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6
T22	English oak (Quercus robur)	4	150	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	Good	Good	No significant faults observed Young self seeded Oak	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8
T23	Crack willow (Salix fragilis)	6	400	6	6	4	5	N/A	Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Decay - Major,Crack - Radial,Decay - Suspected,Fork - Cracked,Pollard points - Structurally suspect,Pruning wounds - Decayed,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse Broken stem regrowth with snapped out limbs and decay	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	4.8
T24	Unknown Deciduous	4	150	1	1	1	1	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree	No Work Recommended	<10	U	1.8
T25	English oak (Quercus robur)	20	1500	15	15	12	15	4	Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Arboricultural work - Historic,Deadwood - Minor,Deadwood - Major No significant faults observed Large healthy appearance next to road with ditch through southern part of root plate, historical.	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	15
T26	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	8	150 120 150 100	3	3	3	2	N/A	Young	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Ivy or climbing plant Ash Dieback Suspected,Foliar / bud damage - Insect,Suppressed crown Multi stem Ash growing in ditch in shade of large oak adjacent	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3.16
H27	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
H28	Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	5	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T29	Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	9	200	3	3	3	3	7	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Storm damage Top snapped out	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
T30	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	200	3	4	5	4	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant,Multiple stems from base Unbalanced crown - Minor Competition - Adjacent vegetation Hedgerow tree competing with neighbouring vegetation	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary. W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

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Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned. Young, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Ancient, Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density. It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by 'the presence of any decay and physical defect'.

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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity. Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Gascoigne Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T31	Elm sp. (Ulmus sp.)	2	200	1	1	1	1	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Elm that has died been part felled and basal regrowth is occurring	No Work Recommended	<10	U	2.4
H32	Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.)	3	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T33	Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	10	350	4	2	3	3	5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Broken branch Condition considered typical of species and age Scots pine growing above neighbouring oaks	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	4.2
H34	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
S35	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	0	Stump / stumps	No Work Recommended	#N/A	U	0
T36	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	9	250	5	5	5	5	2	Young	Fair	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured No significant faults observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3
T37	Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	5	150	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Overgrown hedge that has become a small tree	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8
H38	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T39	English oak (Quercus robur)	18	650	8	8	8	8	4	Early Mature	Good	Good	No significant faults observed Roadside tree in good health, nice form with an even crown	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	7.8
G40	English oak (Quercus robur)	6	150	3	3	3	3	1	Young	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Base / stems obscured - Vegetation No significant faults observed Self seed young oaks growing out of a hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8
T41	English oak (Quercus robur)	15	500	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible Ivy or climbing plant Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Minor Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6
T42	English oak (Quercus robur)	15	600	6	6	6	6	3	Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Arboricultural work - Historic No significant faults observed Tree appears to have been felled in the past on western side of Lower canopy	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	7.2
H43	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G44	English oak (Quercus robur)	7	200	3	3	3	3	3	Young	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Bark wound - Mechanical,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation,Physical damage / vandalism Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch Hedgerow - Historic Self seeded oaks growing out of hedge have been felled with broken stem,branches sticking out of West side of hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
T45	English oak (Quercus robur)	5	150	3	3	3	3	N/A	Young	Poor	Poor	Self seeded oak growing out of hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8
H46	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	5	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T47	English oak (Quercus robur)	5	150	2	2	2	2	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Self seeded oak growing out of hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8
H48	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T49	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	500	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Weak fork / branch union with included bark,Bark wound - Major,Decay / structural defect - Bole Arboricultural work - Historic,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Low canopy,Poor historic pruning Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems Squat formed oak with possible historic stem damage resulting in reaction growth and poor lower canopy form with lateral stress cracking and wound wood	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	6
T50	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	5	6x100 100 100 100 100	4	2	4	2	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Multiple stems from base Arboricultural work - Historic Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Lapsed coppice willow now overgrown	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.94
H51	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	0	2	1	2	1	N/A	Mature	Poor	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
T52	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	8	300	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Ivy or climbing plant Ash Dieback Suspected Decline - Evident / observed,Physiological stress - Drought Major dieback in Upper and lower crown	No Work Recommended	<10	U	3.6
G53	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior),English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre),Lime sp. (Tilia sp.),Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	15	350	4	4	2	2	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Bark wound - Mechanical,Base / stems obscured - Debris,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation,Pruning wounds - Decayed,Pruning wounds - Historic Ash Dieback Suspected,Branch - Suspended,Broken branch,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor Competition - Adjacent trees,Competition - Adjacent vegetation,Decline - Evident / observed,Decline - Suspected,Physiological stress,Physiological stress - Drought Group of mixed broadleaf and conifer lots of structural damage and draught stress and possible ADB	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	4.2

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				North	East	South	West									
T54	Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.)	4	10x100 100 100 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Overgrown coppice	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3.79
T55	English oak (Quercus robur)	6	300	4	4	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Self seeded oak growing next to ditch been flailed before	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.6
T56	Unknown Deciduous	8	250	2	2	2	2	2	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree probably Ash	No Work Recommended	<10	U	3
T57	English oak (Quercus robur)	10	350	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Arboricultural work - Historic, Branch - Suspended, Broken branch, Deadwood - Major, Deadwood - Minor, Die-back - Lower crown, Die-back - Mid crown, Die-back - Throughout crown, Shedding limb / limbs - Major Decline - Evident / observed Dieling oak over entrance gate to study area	No Work Recommended	<10	U	4.2
T58	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	12	400	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Ash Dieback Suspected Decline - Evident / observed Ash with suspected ADB by gate entrance to study area	No Work Recommended	<10	U	4.8
T59	English oak (Quercus robur)	11	1200	5	5	5	5	2	Over Mature	Fair	Poor	Stems - Heavy principal stems Branch - Suspended, Broken branch, Deadwood - Major, Deadwood - Minor, Stag-headed crown Transitional Veteran 3 characteristics of veteran lovely old tree	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	14.4
H60	Elder sp. (Sambucus sp.), Field maple (Acer campestre), English oak (Quercus robur), Goat willow (Salix caprea)	4	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G61	Field maple (Acer campestre), English oak (Quercus robur)	11	300	4	5	5	3	N/A	Young	Good	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Arboricultural work - Historic, Poor historic pruning Hedgerow - Historic, Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Trees growing within a hawthorn hedge	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3.6
G62	English oak (Quercus robur), Field maple (Acer campestre)	8	300	4	4	4	2	2	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Group of oaks and field maple growing out of hedge next to boundary road	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3.6
T63	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	18	450	6	6	6	6	3	Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected, Branch - Suspended, Broken branch, Deadwood - Major, Deadwood - Minor, Die-back - Throughout crown Medium, large Ash with lots of dieback next to road	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	5.4
T64	Unknown Deciduous	11	700	4	4	4	4	4	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead standing, possibly oak	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.4
H65	Elder sp. (Sambucus sp.), English oak (Quercus robur), Field maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.), Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.), Mixed Broadleaf	4	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0

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				North	East	South	West									
G66	English oak (Quercus robur),Alder sp. (Alnus sp.),Goat willow (Salix caprea),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	11	250	5	3	4	3	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Base / stems obscured - Vegetation No significant faults observed Mixed group trees that form an overgrown hedge	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3
G67	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior),English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre),Goat willow (Salix caprea),Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	8	300	4	1	3	4	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Arboricultural work - Historic,Ash Dieback Suspected,Branch - Suspended,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Dense crown,Form - Low canopy,Restricted crown Condition considered typical of species and age Group of mixed species trees next to road unable to access due to barbed wire fence	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3.6
T68	Unknown Deciduous	8	600	4	3	4	4	3	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree probably oak within group of mixed species	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.2
H69	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field maple (Acer campestre)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G70	Elder sp. (Sambucus sp.),Birch sp. (Betula sp.),Goat willow (Salix caprea),Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	8	200	4	3	3	3	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Broken branch Hedgerow - Historic Mix species group of self seeded sycamore,birch and goat willow amongst overgrown elder and	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
G71	English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre)	5	0	3	3	3	3	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Trees growing in hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	0
T72	English oak (Quercus robur)	7	250	3	3	3	1	1	Young	Fair	Poor	Overgrown hedge historic hedge cutting, flailed	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3
T73	English oak (Quercus robur)	20	1500	8	8	8	8	4	Mature	Good	Good	Fungal fruiting body - Parasitic Bark wound - Physical damage or vandalism,High Pruned - Historic,Pruning wounds - Historic,Pruning wounds - Suspected compartmentalised,Stems - Heavy principal stems Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Good crown structure,Form - Spreading crown,Internal branch removal - Historic,Lesion or fracture on limb / limbs - Major,Lesion or fracture on limb / limbs - Minor,Poor historic pruning,Shedding limb / limbs - Historic Rare or notable specimen Very large tree, torn out limbs have pruning evidence, fungal fruiting body on base of stem unable to identify due to it being decayed as detached from stem in recent past taken photo, very nice tree and one of largest in local vicinity.	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	15
T74	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	350 350	4	5	5	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Multiple stems from base,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Spreading crown Hedgerow tree been flailed broken hanging branches multi stem crown and one-sided canopy	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	5.94

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T75	English oak (Quercus robur)	6	250	3	3	3	3	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Base / stems obscured - Vegetation No significant faults observed Hedgerow tree been flailed in past, growing out of hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3
H76	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Goat willow (Salix caprea)	4	0	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G77	Goat willow (Salix caprea),Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	200	3	3	3	3	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible No significant faults observed Self seeded trees in overgrown hedgerow	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
G78	English oak (Quercus robur)	5	150	2	2	2	2	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow trees self seeded	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8
G79	English oak (Quercus robur)	6	200	3	3	3	3	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow trees selfseeded growing out of field hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
G80	English oak (Quercus robur)	11	550	5	5	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic Hanging dead wood one densely foliate tree and one more open canopy	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6.6
H81	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre),Elm sp. (Ulmus sp.)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Young	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G82	Goat willow (Salix caprea),Field maple (Acer campestre),Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.),Oak sp. (Quercus sp.),Prunus sp. (Prunus sp.),Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	8	200	3	3	3	3	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Group of field edge trees in various states of health and age, small clearing within group used for bee hives	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
T83	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	8	300	4	4	4	4	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Base / stems obscured - Vegetation No significant faults observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3.6
T84	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	300	4	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Deadwood - Minor,Sparse Crown Decline - Evident / observed Sickly looking tree, leaf necrosis, canopy decline possible draught stress	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.6
T85	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	10	250 250 250	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Base / stems obscured - Debris,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Ash Dieback Suspected	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	5.2
T86	English oak (Quercus robur)	9	400 400 350	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Weak fork / branch union with included bark,Multiple stems from base,Crack - Longitudinal / shear crack,Fork - Cracked,Pruning wounds - Decayed,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Branch weight - Heavy,Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor Old coppice oak with multiple stems cracks in branch unions, torn out lower limbs	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	7.98

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				North	East	South	West									
G87	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	9	250	3	3	3	3	4	Young	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected	No Work Recommended	10+	C3	3
T88	English oak (Quercus robur)	10	350 300	4	5	3	7	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Extensive,Poor historic pruning Condition considered typical of species and age Dual stemmed oak with somewhat asymmetric canopy weighted westward	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	5.53
H89	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Elm sp. (Ulmus sp.)	2	0	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G90	Goat willow (Salix caprea),Field maple (Acer campestre),Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.),Oak sp. (Quercus sp.),Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.),Elm sp. (Ulmus sp.)	8	200	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Browsing / animal damage Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown,Natural regeneration Group of multiple species trees, at the edge of field lots of small dead saplings contained within.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
T91	Unknown Deciduous	6	150	2	2	2	2	2	Dead	Dead	Dead	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	1.8
H92	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),Elm sp. (Ulmus sp.),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	4	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G93	Unknown Deciduous	5	150	2	2	2	2	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Group of dead trees possibly elm	No Work Recommended	<10	U	1.8
T94	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	300	4	4	2	4	2	Early Mature	Dead	Dead	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Epicormic growth - Crown,Poor historic pruning Southern side of canopy heavily pruned, broken limbs epicormic growth	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.6
G95	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.),English oak (Quercus robur)	15	450	4	4	4	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Crack - Longitudinal / shear crack,Fork - Cracked,High Pruned - Historic,Pruning wounds - Historic,Ivy or climbing plant Arboricultural work - Historic,Ash Dieback Suspected,Branch - Suspended,Broken branch,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor,Die-back - Throughout crown Group of oaks and Ash creating a large screen on northern boundary of study area some Ash contained within are presenting with crown dieback suspected ADB. Fallen limbs on grown and hanging deadwood, historic poor pruning and wind damage.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
H96	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	3	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Over Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G97	Unknown Deciduous	0	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Group of dead trees possibly elm	No Work Recommended	<10	U	0

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G98	English oak (Quercus robur), Field maple (Acer campestre), Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	450	4	4	4	4	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Bark wound - Mechanical, Multiple stems from base, Base / stems obscured - Debris, Hazard beam crack, Pruning wounds - Historic, Stems - Co-dominant Arboricultural work - Historic, Deadwood - Major, Deadwood - Minor, Poor historic pruning, Utility clearance pruned Hedgerow - Historic Group of trees creating a large screen on North Western boundary with power line behind	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4
H99	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G100	Unknown Deciduous	4	150	2	2	2	2	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Group of dead trees within field edge possibly elm	No Work Recommended	<10	U	1.8
G101	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.), Field maple (Acer campestre), English oak (Quercus robur)	12	400	5	5	5	5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Bark wound - Mechanical, Weak fork / branch union with included bark, Base / stems obscured - Vegetation, Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems Arboricultural work - Historic, Ash Dieback Suspected, Broken branch, Deadwood - Major, Deadwood - Minor, Utility clearance pruned Off-site tree, all readings estimated, Decline - Suspected, Hedgerow - Historic Group of mixed species creating large screen on western boundary, electricity cable runs through it onto study area	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T102	English oak (Quercus robur)	18	700	7	7	7	7	4	Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible, Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Bark wound - Mechanical, Base / stems obscured - Vegetation, Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic, Branch - Suspended, Broken branch, Deadwood - Major, Deadwood - Minor, Storm damage Off-site tree, all readings estimated, Condition considered typical of species and age, Habitat - High value Large oak in amongst group of younger, smaller, oaks lots of broken limbs, hanging deadwood excellent habitat tree	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	8.4
G103	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.), Field maple (Acer campestre), English oak (Quercus robur), Nootka cypress (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), Turkey oak (Quercus cerris)	12	400	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible, Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Arboricultural work - Historic, Utility clearance pruned Off-site tree, all readings estimated Group of mixed species with one suspected turkey oak but unable to confirm, powerlines run through the group, group produces a large screen on western boundary of study area	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
H104	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Field maple (Acer campestre), Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G105	Unknown Deciduous,Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Bramble sp. (Rubus sp.),Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Elm sp. (Ulmus sp.),English oak (Quercus robur),Goat willow (Salix caprea)	6	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured No significant faults observed Mixed species group next to field overgrown hedging	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	0
H106	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field maple (Acer campestre),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G107	English oak (Quercus robur)	10	150	4	3	6	5	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Group of roadside oaks growing in field boundary ditch over hawthorn hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8
G108	Field maple (Acer campestre),English oak (Quercus robur)	13	400	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Trees off site, unable to get them without relocating outside of study area, all recorded info is from field side of boundary hedge	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T109	English oak (Quercus robur)	5	250	3	3	3	3	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Tree growing out of blackthorn hedge	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3
H110	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Field maple (Acer campestre),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	0	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G111	English oak (Quercus robur),Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	10	300	7	3	7	3	4	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant,Multiple stems from base Arboricultural work - Historic,Die-back - Mid crown No significant faults observed Hedgerow trees growing next to road edge ditch Ash may have ADB	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3.6
G112	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.),Contorted Willow (Salix matsudana),Willow sp. (Salix sp.),Goat willow (Salix caprea)	8	0	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Group of mixed species willow	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	0
H113	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	2	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G114	English oak (Quercus robur)	10	200	5	4	5	5	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
G115	Poplar sp. (Populus sp.)	7	150	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Multi stem tree growing out of hedgerow with canopy dieback and collapsed limbs and signs of draught stress	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8

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				North	East	South	West									
G116	Alder sp. (Alnus sp.),English oak (Quercus robur),Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	400	3	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Bark wound - Mechanical,Multiple stems from base,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Ash Dieback Suspected,Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Low canopy,Poor historic pruning Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Alder is the only tree of note within the group due to its size but overall it appears to be an un maintained hedgerow with poor pruning, that is growing out of a ditch	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.8
G117	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	5	150	3	3	3	3	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Multi stem cherry growing out of a ditch as part of the overgrown hedging	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8
G118	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	250	4	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Arboricultural work - Historic,Deadwood - Minor Physiological stress - Drought Trees within the group with leaf scorch possibly due to draught stress	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3
H119	Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Elder sp. (Sambucus sp.),Rose sp. (Rosa sp.)	3	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0
G120	English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre)	10	350	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible,Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base,Base / stems obscured - Debris,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation,Pruning wounds - Historic,Stems - Co-dominant Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Poor historic pruning Condition considered typical of species and age,Dead tree / trees,Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse,Fallen tree / trees - Whole tree Group of trees growing out of ditch a collapse tree within this group possibly a cherry, does create a screen or wind break	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
T121	Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.)	6	6x100 100 100 100 100	1	2	3	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible,Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Lapsed coppice, hedging shrub	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.94
G122	English oak (Quercus robur)	10	250	6	5	6	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant,Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor No significant faults observed Roadside trees growing next to ditch	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3
H123	Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Elder sp. (Sambucus sp.),Rose sp. (Rosa sp.),Common hazel (Corylus avellana)	4	0	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Dead	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1, 3	0

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				North	East	South	West									
T124	Crack willow (Salix fragilis)	7	350	3	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Dead	Dead	Access to inspect base - Not possible,Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base Arboricultural work - Historic Typical field growing crack willow poor form and partial collapse and suckering	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
G125	English oak (Quercus robur)	13	300	6	6	6	6	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic,Deadwood - Minor No significant faults observed Roadside trees, young, fair condition	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3.6
G126	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	200	3	3	3	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Overgrown hedge to large to categories as hedge now group of trees	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
G127	English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre)	14	400	6	6	6	6	6	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Bark wound - Physical damage or vandalism,Foreign object,Foreign object - Ingrown metal,Bark wound - Mechanical,Bark wound - Major Barbed wire fence embedded in main stem of multiple trees within this group, field edge trees with outbuildings, sheds on Eastern part of root plate	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	4.8
G128	Alder sp. (Alnus sp.),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),English oak (Quercus robur)	14	450	7	7	7	7	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Root environment - Waterlogged Ivy or climbing plant,Multiple stems from base,Bark wound - Major,Base / stems obscured - Debris,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation,Decay - Minor,Decay - Major,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Form - Poor crown structure,Poor historic pruning,Shedding limb / limbs - Historic Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse,Hedgerow - Historic,Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Group of mainly alder growing next to stream,ditch at southern boundary of field, fallen stems, embedded fencing, overgrown understorey,	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.4
G129	English oak (Quercus robur)	12	800	8	8	8	8	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Buttresses / buttress roots - Major adaptive growth / strong development Bark wound - Major,Decay - Minor,Decay - Open cavity / cavities,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Deadwood - Minor,Deadwood - Major,Shedding limb / limbs - Historic,Storm damage Large oaks contained within a group of alder and Hazel, good habitat trees with cavities, wire fencing around base, growing next to stream,ditch.	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	9.6
T130	Birch sp. (Betula sp.)	6	200 200 200	0	0	0	0	N/A	Mature	Poor	Poor	Broken main stem, dying, dead sections,	Fell if possible	<10	U	4.16
W131	Alder sp. (Alnus sp.),Birch sp. (Betula sp.),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),Common holly (Ilex aquifolium),Common ivy (Hedera helix),English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre),Goat willow (Salix caprea),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.),Silver birch (Betula pendula)	18	400	8	8	8	8	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Bark wound - Mechanical,Ivy or climbing plant,Weak fork / branch union with included bark,Multiple stems from base Condition considered typical of species and age Woodland on southern boundary of study area, good mix of species, good age range, area fenced off with barbed wire unable to fully inspect whole woodland, appears unmanaged, excellent habitat	No Work Recommended	20+	B3	4.8

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				North	East	South	West									
H132	Oak sp. (Quercus sp.)	4	80	3	1	2	3	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C3,2	0.96
G133	Birch sp. (Betula sp.),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),English oak (Quercus robur)	15	450	7	7	7	7	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Condition considered typical of species and age Group of trees at western boundary of study area trees in amongst bracken located at edge of crop growing area on fence boundary with neighbouring property. Small dieing hawthorn in shadow of early mature oak.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	5.4
T134	English oak (Quercus robur)	12	500	3	6	6	6	4	Dead	Poor	Poor	Dead tree / trees Standing dead oak with major hanging deadwood and embedded foreign objects, metal fencing	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6
T135	Birch sp. (Betula sp.)	6	200	4	4	4	4	1	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Major draught stress, heavily leaning into field as in shadow of larger oak, poor form,	No Work Recommended	<10	U	2.4
G136	English oak (Quercus robur)	20	800	9	9	9	9	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Root damage - Evident / observed,Root damage - Mechanical Bark wound - Mechanical,Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems,Pruning wounds - Historic,Foreign object - Ingrown metal Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Die-back - Throughout crown,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse,Hedgerow - Historic,Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Group of mature trees on field edge, mechanical historic damage to roots probably farm equipment, long overhang into field.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	9.6
G137	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Willow sp. (Salix sp.)	6	0	3	5	3	2	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Overgrown willow hedge,coppice	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	0
G138	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Birch sp. (Betula sp.),Field maple (Acer campestre),Goat willow (Salix caprea),English oak (Quercus robur)	8	0	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Field edge overgrown hedge on southern side of group and Road side trees on northern side of group, Roadside has a ditch which the trees are growing out of, next to. Unable to inspect roots due to inaccessibility	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	0
T139	English oak (Quercus robur)	22	1600	12	12	12	12	4	Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Base / stems obscured - Vegetation,Fungal fruiting body - Parasitic Form - Good crown structure Very large and well formed oak, good even canopy spread, fungal fruiting body noted on southern aspect of the stem had detached so ident difficult taken pictures of fruiting body. Tree growing in ditch at Roadside, well balanced tree, broken branches and good habitat value.	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	15
G140	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),Elm sp. (Ulmus sp.),English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre),Maple (Acer sp.)	10	350	5	5	5	5	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant,Multiple stems from base,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation,Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems,Foreign object - Ingrown metal,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Ash Dieback Suspected,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor,Utility clearance pruned Decline - Suspected,Hedgerow - Historic,Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Roadside trees growing out of ditch, mix of hedge features and group features, fast moving traffic adjacent, unable to inspect roots as obscured	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species - Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Ancient, Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect."

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property, defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading: 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Gasparis Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
T141	English oak (Quercus robur)	7	300	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured No significant faults observed Roadside tree	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.6
T142	English oak (Quercus robur)	11	350	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Bark wound - Minor,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Utility clearance pruned Condition considered typical of species and age Roadside tree, growing out of ditch.	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	4.2
T143	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	250 250 100	5	5	5	5	5	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Decline - Suspected Roadside Ash with canopy dieback present	No Work Recommended	<10	U	4.41
T144	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.)	18	1000	6	6	6	6	6	Mature	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Suspected Decline - Evident / observed Large Roadside Ash with signs of decline, fallen limbs, heavy dieback present, bark delamination on main stem, historic limb removal.	No Work Recommended	<10	U	12
G145	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),Field maple (Acer campestre),English oak (Quercus robur),Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10	350	6	6	6	6	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Condition considered typical of species and age Roadside trees acting as a screen from road to the small allotments on southern aspect of group	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
G146	English oak (Quercus robur)	18	500	6	6	6	6	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured,Access to inspect base - Not possible No significant faults observed Group of Roadside trees on busy road, some large mature oaks contained within, unable to fully inspect as outside of study area.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6
G147	English oak (Quercus robur),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Field maple (Acer campestre),Goat willow (Salix caprea)	16	350	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured,Access to inspect base - Not possible Ivy or climbing plant Arboricultural work - Historic,Ash Dieback Suspected Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown,Condition considered typical of species and age Roadside trees growing out of ditch, busy fast moving road, overgrown hedging merging with overstorey.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	4.2
T148	English oak (Quercus robur)	15	700	8	8	8	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Buttresses / buttress roots - Major adaptive growth / strong development,Root damage - Evident / observed Bark wound - Mechanical,Bark wound - Major,Decay entry points,Pruning wounds - Historic Arboricultural work - Historic,Broken branch,Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor,Lesion or fracture on limb / limbs - Minor,Poor historic pruning,Shedding limb / limbs - Historic Transitional Veteran Large root and stem wound on southern aspect of tree, live wood reaction growth looks well grown begins of retrenchment I crown, good habitat tree, Roadside tree with fast moving traffic, exposed heart,wood appears solid but unable to probe due to fencing.	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	8.4

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Species - Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned. Young, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Ancient, Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following. Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect."

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property, defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows. Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard. Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity. Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Gascoigne Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
H149	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C1_3	0
G150	English oak (Quercus robur),Goat willow (Salix caprea),Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.),Hazel sp. (Corylus sp.),Ivy sp. (Hedera sp.),Field maple (Acer campestre)	6	0	3	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No significant faults observed Hedging for industrial complex of mixed species and ages	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	0
G151	English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre),Goat willow (Salix caprea)	10	300	4	4	4	4	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured,Access to inspect base - Not possible Condition considered typical of species and age Roadside group growing out of ditch, fast moving traffic, barbed wire fence within group which has become embedded in some of the trees.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3.6
T152	English oak (Quercus robur)	20	1500	10	10	10	10	4	Mature	Good	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured,Access to inspect base - Not possible Bark wound - Major,Decay - Open cavity / cavities,Pruning wounds - Historic Deadwood - Major,Deadwood - Minor Condition considered typical of species and age Large Roadside tree, fast moving traffic, long limb over road historic pruning wound on main stem.	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	15
G153	Alder sp. (Alnus sp.),Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),English oak (Quercus robur)	18	500	7	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible,Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ash Dieback Suspected,Deadwood - Minor,Poor historic pruning,Utility clearance pruned Condition considered typical of species and age,Dead tree / trees,Decline - Suspected,Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Group of Roadside trees with fast moving traffic, deadwood over road by junction opposite, Roadside ditches with culvert under road, powerlines over road through canopy	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	6
G154	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.),Alder sp. (Alnus sp.),Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa),Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Common hazel (Corylus avellana),English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre)	15	400	5	5	5	5	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible,Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant,Base / stems obscured - Vegetation Arboricultural work - Historic,Ash Dieback Suspected,Deadwood - Minor,Deadwood - Major,Utility clearance pruned Competition - Adjacent trees,Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown,Leaning trunk Roadside tree group, fast moving traffic, creating screening for houses behind group, fencing contained within group.	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
G155	Ash sp. (Fraxinus sp.),English oak (Quercus robur),Field maple (Acer campestre),Goat willow (Salix caprea),Laurel species (Prunus laurocerasus sp.),Mixed Broadleaf	18	450	6	6	6	6	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible,Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Off-site tree, all readings estimated Group of roadside and trees in gardens, fast moving busy road. Steep bank on south side of road on corner, power cable running through canopy area,	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4

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Species - Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

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Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned. Young, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Ancient, Dead.

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Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property, defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading: 'A' to 'G' in accordance with the Gaseric Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G156	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna),Birch sp. (Betula sp.),English oak (Quercus robur),Pine sp. (Pinus sp.)	15	0	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible,Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured No significant faults observed,Off-site tree, all readings estimated Unable to inspect properly as trees are on land with an electric fence which I couldn't access. Pine looked a good form and evenly grown from where I could see.	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	0

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboreal/cultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally. H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary. W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

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Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Ancient, Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead; this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

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Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading: 'A' to 'G' in accordance with the Gasexie Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.



Annex EDP 3
Illustrative Summary of Survey Data

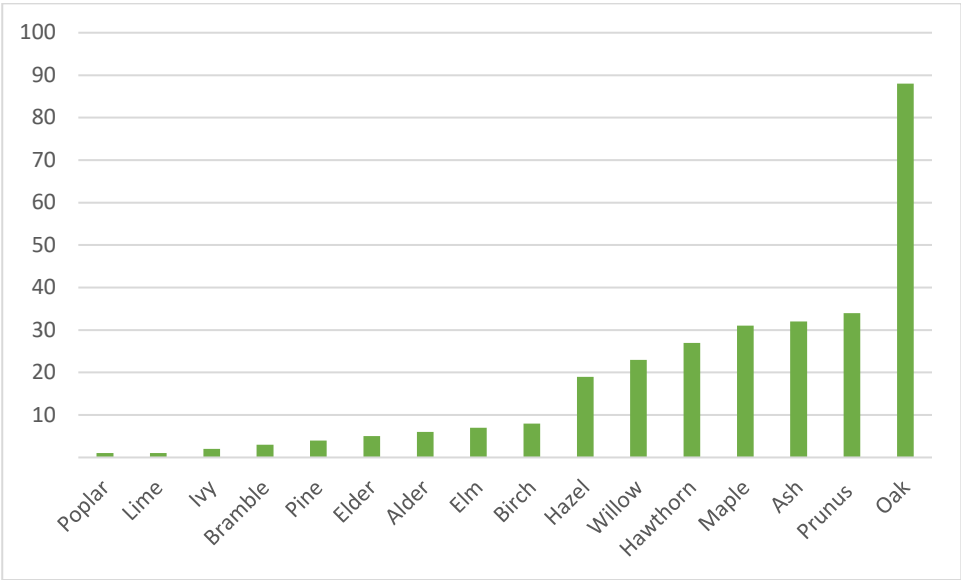


Figure EDP 3.1: Species Diversity.

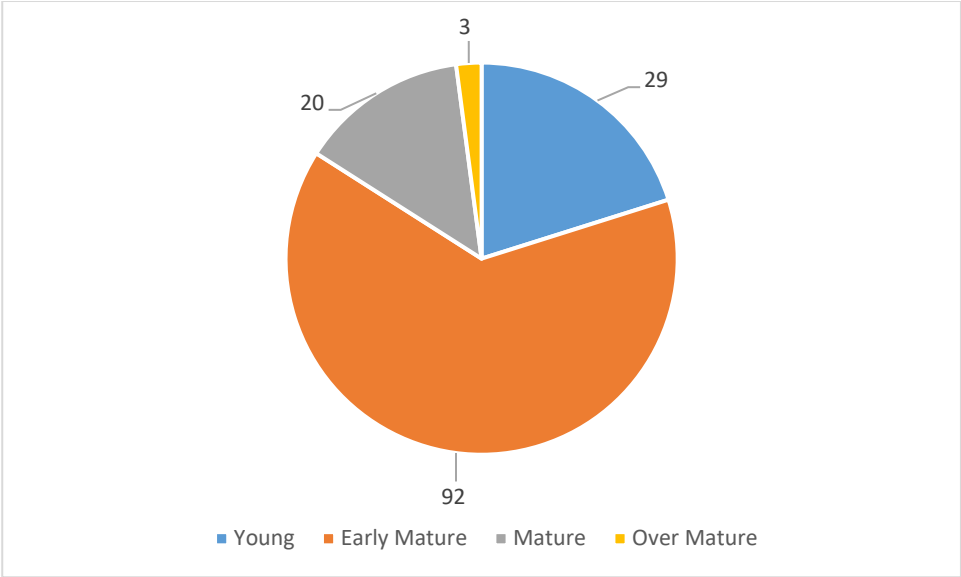


Figure EDP 3.2: Age Distribution of Live Trees.

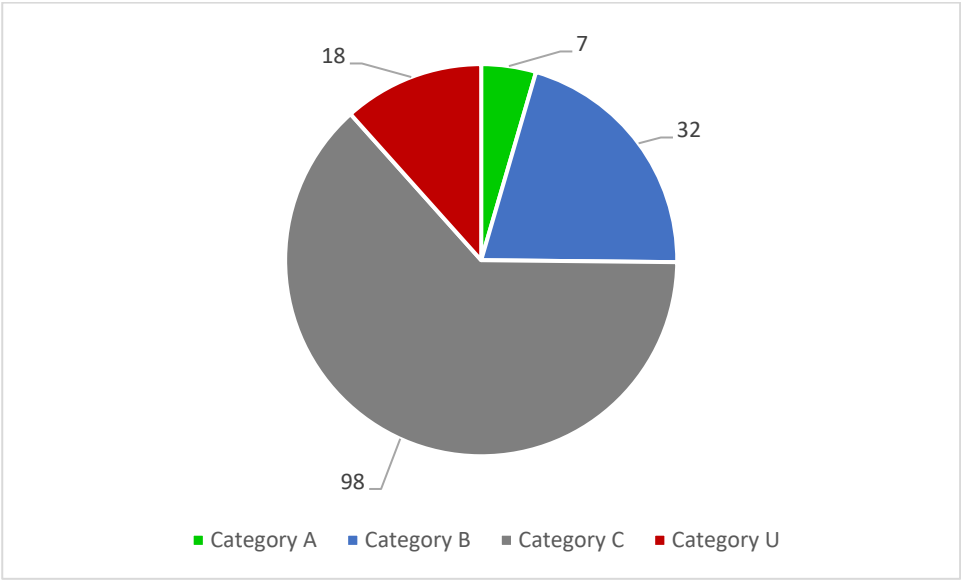


Figure EDP 3.3: Category Grading.

Annex EDP 4 Protected Species

Bats

- A4.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded it protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (as amended), making it an offence to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild individual of an EPS;
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of a EPS wherever they are occurring, in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong, or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild individual of an EPS.
- A4.2 Additional protection for bats is also afforded under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place that is used for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to this structure or place. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are currently occupying these resting places/places of shelter.
- A4.3 Prior to undertaking any tree works or tree removal further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Nesting Birds

- A4.4 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This makes it an offence to:
- (i) intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - (ii) take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
 - (iii) take, damage or destroy the egg of any wild bird; or
 - (iv) to have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), or egg or any part of a wild bird or egg.

-
- A4.5 In addition, further protection is afforded to those wild bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, prohibiting any intentional or reckless disturbance to these species while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or to recklessly disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Annex EDP 5

Consideration of Trees within the Design Process

- A5.1 Construction activities pose a threat to the successful retention of trees if handled inappropriately. It is important to consider the relationship between development and trees during the design process.

Belowground Constraints – Root Protection Area

- A5.2 The below-ground constraints are defined as the likely spread and distribution of the root system and are depicted on **Plan EDP 1** with pink outlined areas, representing root protection area (RPA) around each surveyed item.
- A5.3 The RPA is defined as the minimum area (in m²) around the tree that is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.
- A5.4 Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, the shape of the RPA may be modified, but not reduced in area, and its shape should reflect a soundly based assessment of the likely root distribution.
- A5.5 Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:
- The morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground services);
 - Topography and drainage;
 - The soil type and structure; and
 - The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age and condition and presence of other trees.

Aboveground Constraints – Proximity of Trees to Structures

- A5.6 The above-ground parts of a tree whilst being more visible and easily protected are a potential constraint to development and consideration should be given to the current and ultimate height and spread of the trees.

A5.7 Where the current and/or ultimate height of a category A, B or C trees will cause an unreasonable obstruction to the proposed development, this must be considered as a constraint. This is usually considered in terms of issues relating to shade and light.

A5.8 The above ground constraints can be a combination of factors such as:

- Shading of buildings and open space – a detailed daylight study may be necessary if any proposed buildings are in the immediate vicinity of retained trees;
- Direct damage to structures;
- Future pressure for removal;
- Seasonal nuisance (e.g. leaf fall blocking gutters, fruit fall creating slippery patches and honey dew dripping on vehicles and surfaces);
- Whether the tree is deciduous or evergreen; and
- Density of foliage.

Appendix EDP 2
Detailed Landscape Masterplan (JSA)
(edp7438_d030a 17 June 2024 JOn/WGa)