Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012

Project No. **10901**	**East - Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk, CB8 7UU**		
Client:		Lochailort Kentford Ltd	
Date of Report:	21/03/2025	Revision:	Original
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Summary

In this circumstance it is intended to undertake Demolition of the existing buildings on site and the phased redevelopment to provide new residential dwellings (Use Class C3) and ancillary facilities, commercial floorspace (Class E), community floorspace (Use Class F2); access, parking and cycle parking; open space, play space, landscaping and associated works. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are summarised in Tables 1 and 2 below, and detailed where necessary within the report.

All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings within this report are complied with in full.

Table 1 - Construction and ongoing constraints from an arboricultural perspective (subject to necessary tree surgery being completed):

Potential Design/Build Constraints	Arboricultural Impact?	Comments/Solution
Construction Access	Yes	Existing hard surfaced road network to be used as best as possible, supplemented with ground protection to provide temporary construction access/working platforms. See paragraphs 4.1.1 & 4.1.2.
Demolition	Yes	Structures and surfaces near trees to be carefully demolished. See paragraphs 4.2.1 – 4.2.4.
New Structures	Yes	All but two new structures are located outside of the Root Protection Area of retained trees. The encroachment of the two within is minimal and can be attended to by root pruning. See paragraphs 4.3.1 and 4.3.2.
New Hard Surfaces	Yes	New hard surfaces within the RPA of retained trees to be attended to by No Dig construction methods or root pruning. See paragraphs 4.4.1 – 4.4.3.
Services	Yes	To be subject to further appraisal, management and/or mitigation in an Arboricultural Method Statement, once further information becomes available. See paragraphs 4.5.1, 4.6.1 and 4.7.1.
Compound	Yes	
Phasing	Yes	

Table 2 - Tree surgery and felling necessary to facilitate the proposal:

Feature No	Surgery or Fell	Reason for Works	BS Category
A001	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings and parking bays.	C
A002	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited to retention within a garden space.	C
A007	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings, highways, parking bays and rear gardens.	B
A008	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings.	B
A009	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	B
A010	Fell 1x tree to allow development. Undertake root pruning to 1x tree along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	Required excavation within the RPA to widen an existing highway.	A
A011	Fell 2x trees to allow development.	Required excavation within the RPA to widen an existing highway/junction.	A
A013	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with new dwellings and highways. Remaining trees poorly suited to retention in a Public Open Space.	C
A015	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with new parking area and footpaths.	C
G001	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	Conflict with the footprint of a new highway junction.	B
G002	Fell two of four trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	B
G003	Fell two of six trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA. Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new footpath as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	Conflict with the footprint of a new highway junction.	B
G004	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	B
G005	Fell the northernmost tree to allow development. Crown lift the southernmost tree to 4m over the new parking bays.	Within the footprint of a new footpath. To provide ground clearance over parking bays.	B

G006	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with the necessary construction space for two new Maisonettes and poorly compatible with usable garden space.	B
G007	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space.	To provide ground clearance over garden space.	B
G009	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	Conflict with the footprint of a new footpath.	C
G010	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with the footprint of a new footpath.	C
G012	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	B
G013	Crown lift to 2.5m over the upgraded footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	B
G014	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
G017	Crown lift to 2.5m over the upgraded footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	B
G020	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	To provide construction space for a new highway.	A
G021	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA. Crown lift to provide 2.5m to 3m clearance over new footpath.	To provide construction space for a new highway. To provide ground clearance over a new footpath.	B
G024	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space of Plot 234 & 235. Undertake root pruning as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	To allow construction space for the foundations of a new dwelling and single garage. To provide ground clearance over garden space.	B
G026	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings, highways, parking bays and rear gardens.	C
G027	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings.	B
G028	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	U
G029	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings.	C
G030	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new car park.	C
G031	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited for retention within a rear garden.	B
G032	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new garage.	B

G033	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings, highways, garages and garden spaces.	B
G034	Fell one of five trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	Conflict with the footprint of a new highway.	B
G035	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new highways and parking bays.	C
G036	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	B
G037	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new footpaths, parking bays, garages and garden spaces.	B
G038	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings, highways, garages and garden spaces.	C
G040	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	Within the footprint of a new footpath.	A
G041	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	Required excavation earthworks to extend and expand upon the existing car park are incompatible with retention of the tree.	B
G044	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	To provide construction space for a new highway.	A
G046	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	C
G047	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA. Crown lift to provide 2.5m to 3m clearance over new footpath.	To provide construction space for a new highway. To provide ground clearance over a new footpath.	A
G048	Crown lift to provide 2.5m clearance over new footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a new footpath.	B
H001	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with a new highway and footpath.	C
H002	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings and garden spaces.	C
H006	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings, highways, parking bays and rear gardens.	B

H007	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings, highways, parking bays and rear gardens.	C
H008	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings and rear gardens.	B
H009	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings, highways, parking bays and rear gardens.	B
H010	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new garages and garden spaces.	C
H011	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new dwellings.	C
T001	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	B
T014	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited for retention in proximity to a new highway.	U
T017	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited to retention given the leaning stem and asymmetric crown both overshadowing a new highway, footpath and parking area.	B
T020	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with the footprint of a new Maisonette and associated parking area.	B
T021	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new parking bays.	B
T022	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited to retention within a garden space.	C
T023	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
T024	Fell to allow development.	Unsustainable relationship to the new dwelling due to the high growth potential of the tree.	B
T026	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath. Undertake root pruning along the edge of three new parking bays as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	To provide ground clearance over a new footpath.	A
T030	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new footpath.	C
T043	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new footpath.	B
T050	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	C
T053	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a car park access.	C
T054	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of new parking bays.	C

T066	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	To provide construction space for a new highway.	A
T072	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	C
T073	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited to retention within a rear garden.	C
T074	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with the necessary construction space for new dwellings.	C
T075	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
T080	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space of Plot 253.	To provide ground clearance over garden space.	B
T084	Undertake crown reduction of approximately 7.5m on the north aspect. Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new garage and staircase as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	To provide construction clearance for a new double garage with staircase to second storey.	B
T089	Fell to allow development.	Diseased tree poorly suited to retention adjacent a new footpath.	C
T094	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
T095	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	C
T096	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	B
T097	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new car park.	U
T098	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	U
T099	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new car park.	C
T100	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new car park.	C
T101	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	B
T102	Fell to allow development.	Within the necessary construction space for a new dwelling.	B
T103	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new garage.	B
T104	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited to retention within a rear garden.	C
T105	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new garage.	C
T106	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	B

T107	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	A
T108	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with necessary construction space for new dwellings.	C
T109	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new garage.	C
T110	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	B
T111	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	B
T112	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
T113	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with necessary construction space for a new dwelling.	B
T114	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	To provide construction space for a new highway.	B
T117	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited to retention within a rear garden.	B
T118	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	B
T125	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new footpath.	B
T131	Fell to allow development.	Required excavation earthworks to extend and expand upon the existing car park are incompatible with retention of the tree.	A
T132	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new footpath.	C
T133	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	B
T134	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	C
T140	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	B
T150	Fell to allow development.	Conflict with the widening of a junction and the associated visibility splay.	C
T152	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new footpath.	C
T154	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	To provide construction space for a new highway.	A
T166	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
T167	Fell to allow development.	Poorly suited to retention central to a rear garden.	C
T168	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C

T169	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
T170	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new highway.	C
T171	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new footpath.	C
T172	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
T173	Fell to allow development.	Within the footprint of a new dwelling.	C
W001	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Fell to allow development the north-easternmost tree as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	To allow construction of a new woodland footpath. To allow construction of a new highway.	B
W002	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Crown lift to 4m over the new parking bays. Undertake root pruning as shown on drawing	To allow construction of a new woodland footpath. To provide construction space for new footpath and parking bays.	B
W004	Fell portion to allow development.	Construction of a pump station, installation of associated pipe, vehicle access to pump station and informal pedestrian link.	B
W006	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path.	To allow construction of a new woodland footpath. To provide ground clearance over a footpath.	B
W009	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Crown lift to 4.5m over the new highway.	To allow construction of a new woodland footpath. To provide ground clearance over a new highway.	A

Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 As part of the United Kingdom planning process, applicants are required to supply local planning authorities with a detailed evaluation of how their proposals will impact trees. The nationally recognised procedure for doing this is laid out in *BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations".* In summary, this must include the following information as a minimum: -

- A Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan.
- An Arboricultural Impact Assessment of sufficient detail to confirm the feasibility of the design from a tree perspective.
- A scaled Tree Retention and Removal drawing showing retained trees and their root protection area on the proposed layout.

1.1.2 This report has been prepared to ensure that this information is provided to the Local Planning Authority in a straightforward and clear way so that they can make an informed decision about how (if at all) trees are affected.

1.1.3 When planning permission is granted it is typically the case that the Local Planning Authority will require specific conditions to be fulfilled. This means that a subsequent detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan may be required. This will be detailed on the Local Planning Authority's decision notice.

1.2 Scope

1.2.1 In accordance with the above, Lochailort Kentford Ltd have commissioned Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants to prepare a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and scaled Tree Retention and Removal drawing for the existing trees at East - Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk, CB8 7UU.

1.2.2 Unless stated within the survey, all trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. As such, the findings are of a preliminary nature. It is not always possible to access every tree and therefore some measurements may have to be estimated.

1.2.3 The trees were inspected based on "*Visual Tree Assessment" (Mattheck & Breloer - 1994)* and *"Common Sense Risk Management of Trees" National Tree Safety Group guidance – 2011*.

1.2.4 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.

1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Email of instruction from.
- Definition of site boundary, description of requirements/deadlines.
- Topographical survey – ASC drawing no. 25.058.
- Proposed site layout – drawing no. 19400.

2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site is East - Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk, CB8 7UU. The site comprises various structures associated with the keeping and healthcare of animals. The site is accessed via Sir Graham Kirkham Avenue or via gates at the southern terminus of Sire Lane. Each access leads to various structures, most of which have a dedicated car park. There are various paddocks and pastures where animals may exercise and graze, and many made and unmade footpaths through site. The site is a private facility and is not publicly accessible.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are generally freely draining and slightly acid but base-rich soils. They are of high fertility and typically support base-rich pastures and deciduous woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 3.1% the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desktop study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil plasticity. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

2.3.1 Information on any Local Planning Authority or Forestry Commission controlled statutory tree protection (Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas and Felling Licenses etc) is recorded on the attached drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.

2.3.2 Further details regarding any existing Statutory Tree Protection is recorded at Appendix B.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 The tree survey was carried out on 23/04/2024 in accordance with *BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations",* the relevant qualitative and quantitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees and their constraints upon the proposed development.

3.2 A topographical survey was provided which showed the position of the trees on site. It should be noted however that topographical surveys are not always comprehensive and sometimes it is considered appropriate to record details of trees and landscape features omitted from or beyond the scope of the plan. If this circumstance occurs, the location of the individual tree or landscape feature is estimated. The position of each tree is shown on the attached drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.

3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.

3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.

3.5 Several items would benefit from tree surgery or additional investigation, be it for health and safety, cultural, aesthetic, or structural reasons as detailed in the attached Schedule of Trees. Including the trees recommended for felling, the items requiring the **most urgent** intervention are as follows:

As soon as possible:

T016	Undertake a Picus test to ascertain level decay.
T038	Fell to ground level.
T087	Fell to ground level.
T129	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Microdrill). Undertake aerial inspection. Option 2: Fell to ground level.
T137	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Microdrill).
T174	Fell to ground level.
T330	Fell to ground level.

Within six months:

G001	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resi Micro-drill).
G003	Remove all deadwood.
G004	Remove deadwood.
G011	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.
G012	Remove major deadwood over road.
G013	Remove major deadwood over road.
G043	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Microdrill).
G045	Fell and replant.
T015	Fell, terminal decline.
T018	Fell.
T020	Undertake a Picus test.
T025	Pollard to 4 metres.
T069	Picus at ground level.
T071	Picus at 2-2.5 metres.
T090	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Micro-drill).
T148	Undertake aerial inspection. Remove selected limb(s).

3.6 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that all trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following items have been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses etc as detailed in the Schedule of Trees:

G005	Monitor trees condition for signs of deterioration.
T058	Monitor area of decay annually.
T061	Monitor area of exposed wood annually.
T115	Monitor annually (lack of vigour at apex).
T120	Monitor annually (early onset Bacterial Bleeding Canker).
T136	Monitor annually (dieback and low vigour). Option 2: Cut to leave a monolith habitat pole.
T147	Monitor annually (dieback and low vigour). Option 2: Cut to leave a monolith habitat pole.
T176	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.
T177	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.
T178	Monitor condition with a view to fell whole tree is beech bark disease is confirmed and spreads.
T181	Monitor margin between failed and surviving stems for advancing decay.
T184	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.
T185	Monitor for deterioration.

3.7 Recorded within this tree survey are the approximate locations of dead trees of low risk to persons or property. These are denoted on drawing no. 10901-D-TS with a red symbol, as per the drawing key. As there is little health and safety concern with regards to these identified trees, it is to the landowner's discretion whether they are removed or left in situ (i.e., for wildlife/habitat purposes).

3.8 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Access

4.1.1 Site access via Sire Lane or Sir Graham Kirkham Avenue is encumbered by the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) of multiple retained trees. Provided that the existing hard surfaces are used as a construction access, the RPA is safeguarded by existing hard surfaces and therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots.

4.1.2 If construction access cannot be limited to the use of the existing hard surfaces, it will be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to prevent compaction damage to tree roots. This must be installed as a first stage of development, immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and the installation of protective fencing. Or, if it is needed to provide access or working space for the tree surgery phase, must be installed prior to the tree surgery works taking place.

4.2 Demolition

4.2.1 Demolition of existing structures affects the theoretical RPA and/or crown spread of the following retained trees – G020, G039, G040, G047, G052, T126 and T185. To prevent damage to these specimens works must only be completed with appropriate machinery or by hand within the calculated RPA and may only commence once protective fencing has been erected. In the proximity of the retained trees, all walls and material must be demolished inwards into the footprint of the building and away from the stems (often referred to as “top down, pull back”). Additionally, all plant and vehicles engaged in demolition should either operate outside the theoretical RPA or should run on a temporary load bearing surface to protect the underlying soil structure. All foundations or hard surfaces within the theoretical RPA are to be broken out with extreme care, either manually or with a breaker and small mini digger (operating outside the RPA, or on the temporary load bearing surface).

4.2.2 Demolition of existing hard surfaces affects the theoretical RPA of multiple trees to be retained, including - A010, G001, G002, G017, G020, G034, G039, G040, G052, T063, T064, T065, T114, T115, T126, T127, T130, T153, T177, T181, T183 and multiple trees along Sir Graham Kirkham Avenue. These are to be broken out with extreme care, either manually or with a breaker and small mini digger (operating outside the RPA, or on the temporary load bearing surface).

4.2.3 If the hard surfaces being removed are to be replaced with an alternative surfacing type on the same footprint, there will be no implications for the retained trees provided that the construction type of the new surfacing may either use the sub-base of the existing hard surfacing, or can be constructed upon the importing of additional sub-base (to protect any roots unearthed in the existing sub-base).

4.2.4 If existing hard surfaces are to be removed and returned to soft landscaping, care must be taken not to damage or sever any tree roots residing within the exposed sub-base. If the sub-base requires removal, this should be undertaken with hand tools. Any soil imported to return the area to soft landscaping shall be clean imported topsoil and should not exceed 100mm to 150mm in depth or may marry with the previous finished level of the removed hard surfacing provided further arboricultural appraisal confirms this to be acceptable.

4.3 New Structures

4.3.1 Construction of foundations or structural supports marginally encroach within the calculated RPA of the following trees to be retained – G024 (Plot 234 and Garage of Plot 234) and T084 (Garage/Annex for Plot 257). Given the minor extent of the intrusion at this location it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for arboriculturally imperative specialised foundation construction methods in this situation. However, dependent on the soil type, species and topography, trees may have an influence on the soil beyond their calculated RPA. Given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation design.

4.3.2 Where the alignment of new structures does not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of any trees that are to be retained, and as assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012, no specialist foundation designs, or construction techniques will be required to prevent damage to tree roots. Specialist foundations may still be required for other reasons, including mitigating the influencing distance of tree roots, and as such expert advice should always be sought from a structural engineer.

4.4 New Hard Surfaces

4.4.1 Installation of new hard surfaces encroach within the RPA of the following items to be retained – A010, A012, G004, G005, G012, G013, G017, G018, G020, G021, G025, G034, G039, G040, G041, G047, G048, G081, T002, T019, T024, T025, T026, T031, T041, T042, T046, T050, T124, T126, T127, T133, T134, T140, W001, W002, W003, W006 and W009. Provided that these work with finished levels and required load bearings without cutting into the ground, the surfaces should be attended to using “no dig” construction methods. In the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants will supply a sample design of “no dig” surfacing. However, the exact specification (adhering to the principles of the sample design) must be designed by a Civil Engineer who can confirm that the finished levels and load bearings are achievable with this type of design without cutting into the ground. To protect the RPA of the affected trees, these areas could be constructed as a first phase of the development – i.e. immediately after the necessary tree surgery has been completed and protective fencing erected. It is recognised that the final top dressing of the hard surfaces could be added at the completion of the project, however during the construction phase the permeable surface must be sealed and protected to prevent contamination and compaction. Whatever method of sealing and protection is used, this must be removed at the completion of construction. Alternatively, the protective fencing could be re-sited to the edge of the RPA of these trees and the “no dig” construction completed as a final phase of development.

4.4.2 Where new footpaths as proposed within the above listed woodlands - W001, W002, W003, W006 and W009, these woodlands were subject to specific survey and the route plotted as best as possible along a path of least resistance (the avoidance of trees of high or moderate individual quality, and to utilise naturally lower density portions of the woodland). Where the route of the paths coincides with existing trees, they will require felling. The quality of the trees requiring felling will be generally lesser, with the trees typically being young, dead, dying or of low quality.

4.4.3 Installation of new hard surfaces encroach within a small portion of the RPA of the following trees to be retained – A010, G003, G020, G021, G039, G044, G047, T026, T066, T114, T154, W002. Given the extent of the intrusion at this location it is considered appropriate to undertake linear root pruning as part of the access facilitation pruning (AFP) works. This operation will obviate the need for “no dig” construction methods in this situation.

4.5 Services

4.5.1 Information on new underground service routes or drainage infrastructure was not available at the time of writing. In the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants will provide an appraisal on tree impact, together with mitigation methods and working practices. It is important to establish the principle that wherever possible, all underground service runs will be placed outside the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, any infringement must be addressed by hand digging or trenchless technology. Similarly, all routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees and where this is not possible, any necessary tree work must be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

4.6 **Compound**

4.6.1 The site provides adequate internal space to locate a construction compound outside the RPA of any trees and landscape features that are to be retained.

4.7 **Phasing**

4.7.1 The proposal involves the integration of several complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection is maintained for retained trees. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an in-depth phasing recommendation to cover the major operations on site as they affect retained trees.

5.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection subject to the recommendations specified within being adhered to. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.

Tree surgery works may also be proposed as part of this Survey to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.

Moreover, if any additional alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out and/or further tree works undertaken other than specified within the report, it will become invalid and a new tree inspection required.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:

March 2025
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited

6.0 References

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National Tree Safety Group (2011). *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees.* Forestry Commission.

7.0 Appendices

Appendix	**A**	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	**B**	Statutory Tree Protection Advice & Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	**C**	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	**D**	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
Appendix	**E**	Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development
Appendix	**F**	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	**G**	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
2. European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)

Appendix	**H**	Drawing No 10901-D-AIA.

Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Austrian (or Black) Pine	*Pinus nigra*
Bay Laurel	*Laurus nobilis*
Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
Birch	*Betula sp*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Cherry	*Prunus sp*
Cherry Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*
Cherry Plum	*Prunus cerasifera*
Copper Beech	*Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'*
Corsican Pine	*Pinus nigra ssp. laricio var. Maritime*
Cypress	*Cupressus sp*
Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*
Douglas Fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Downy Serviceberry	*Amelanchier arborea*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
Elm	*Ulmus sp*
English Oak	*Quercus robur*
European Larch	*Larix decidua*
European Lime	*Tilia x europaea*
False Acacia	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Himalayan Birch	*Betula utilis*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*
Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Hybrid Black Poplar	*Populus x canadensis*
Larch	*Larix decidua*
Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Lilac	*Syringa sp*
Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*
Norway Spruce	*Picea abies*
Oak	*Quercus robur*
Paper-bark Birch	*Betula papyrifera*
Pine	*Pinus sp*
Portugal (Portuguese) Laurel	*Prunus lusitanica*
Purple Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'*
Purple Plum	*Prunus cerasifera 'pissardii'*
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*

Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Swedish Birch	*Betula pendula 'Laciniata'*
Sweet Chestnut	*Castanea sativa*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Walnut	*Juglans regia*
Whitebeam	*Sorbus aria*
Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*
Wych Elm	*Ulmus glabra*

Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: Adventitious Growth	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	A physiological condition whereby previously dormant buds produce new growth as a reaction to changes in the environment of the affected part of the tree such as changes in crown form and increased light levels caused by limb loss or removal of nearby trees. This is often an attempt to replace any lost energy.
Consequence:	Adventitious growth is sometimes capable of replacing a lost limb over time, however, where it is a reaction to deliberate actions which lead to the production of adventitious growth the new growth may be undesirable.
Control:	Control of new growth may be achievable by remedial tree surgery or formative pruning.
Images:	  

Name: Beech Bark Disease (Insect: *Cryptococcus fagisuga* & Fungus: *Nectria coccinea*)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Common and widespread, this is one of the most serious diseases of Beech trees in Britain and is due to a perennial combined fungal and insect attack. The main symptoms are firstly a white woolly wax on the bark (from the insect infestation) followed by small patches of dead bark a few centimetres across which may exude sap becoming tarry. Later, large areas of bark die and the foliage may turn yellow. Small red or black bodies may develop on the bark while bracket fungi and several wood destroying insects may also appear.
Consequence:	The tree eventually dies and is liable to shed dead limbs or snap above ground level.
Control:	Once symptoms develop it is too late for effective control. Specimen trees should be monitored for the onset of decay. Spontaneous recovery has been observed in exceptional cases.
Species affected:	*Fagus sylvatica*

Name: Canker	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This is a clearly defined patch of dead and sunken, or malformed bark which can be caused by either bacterial or fungal agents. Affected branches or stems can die due to being girdled by cankers.
Consequence:	Depending upon the affecting organism can cause death of limbs or in extreme cases death of whole tree.
Control:	In some instances, it may be possible to excise the infected area by tree surgery operations however this is dependent upon the distribution of infected tissues and outcomes may vary.
Species affected:	A wide range of tree species

Name: *Cryptostroma corticale* (Sooty Bark Disease)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	The name “Sooty Bark” derives from fungus that causes black powdery, soot-like spores found on the stems and branches of trees where *Cryptostroma corticale* is active. The first sign of infection is usually the death of a small branch and it may not develop beyond this. The black sooty bark discolouration caused by the sporulation stage appears once the infection is set in, towards the latter parts of the life cycle.
Consequence:	When the disease is severe, the entire crown of an affected tree wilts during the summer or early autumn. The next growing season, the leaves may not grow or will appear smaller than normal and the bark peels away to leave the sooty residue.
Control:	If the disease is identified early enough then the infected part of the tree can be excised to try to remove the pathogen, although this is not guaranteed to be completely effective as the degree of infection may extend into the vascular system. Otherwise there is no curative measure to employ and most diseased trees must be felled and removed, avoiding chipping and burning to prevent spreading the spores.
Species affected:	*Acer* spp, especially *Acer pseudoplatanus.* Also found on *Aesculus hippocastanum*.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	 

Name: *Dothistroma septosporum* (Red Band Needle Blight syn. Dothistroma Needle Blight)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Fungal pathogen that infects the needles and causes the death of photosynthetic material, leading to yellowing discolouration and distinctive red-brown bands around the circumference of the needle. The discolouration symptom is most prevalent in June/July when the spores are being produced in their highest quantities. The spread of the fungus continues year on year as healthy material elsewhere in the crown or on surrounding trees becomes infected. The infection causes defoliation and impedes new healthy growth.
Consequence:	After multiple years of infection, the tree vitality is reduced until new needles cannot be produced and the tree dies from lack of photosynthesis.
Control:	None available.
Species affected:	Conifers, especially *Pinus* spp

Name: ***Enterobacter cloacae*** **(Bacterial Wetwood or Slime Flux)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This condition is caused by a wide range of bacteria and initially takes the form of colourless to brown, smelly, watery liquid seeping, running or bubbling out of bark cracks or wounds on trunks or limbs. This soon darkens to grey, black or red colour and accumulates as an unsightly streak below the wound. This streak can often be lumpy and several millimetres thick with a chalky appearance when dry.
Consequence:	It is occasionally associated with branch die back and tree fatality but this is rare. The anaerobic conditions present in bacterial wetwood prevent its decay by fungi and this is of significant benefit to the tree. It has been suggested that bacterial wetwood has co-evolved with trees to act as a defence against fungal attack. Bacterial wetwood can be potentially fatal in some cases.
Control:	No control is necessary.
Species affected:	*Aesculus* spp*, Liriodendron* spp*, Ulmus* spp*, Populus* spp and occasionally conifers.
Images:	 

Name: ***Ganoderma applanatum*** **(Artist's Fungus, *Ganoderma lipsiense*)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	is parasitic and saprophytic, with a perennial bracket typically found low on the stem or close to the roots. The bracket is flat and usually a series of dull grey concentric semi circles for each year of growth. The bracket has a 1-2mm thick crust above the brown internal pore layers. The crust cannot be cracked with a nail. The underside of the bracket is cream/white colour. The perennial nature of the fungus means that the infection is constant and the extent of decay can align with the size of the bracket. It is not uncommon for more than one bracket to be present on a single tree and compounds the effects of the fungus on the host. The spores produced by the fungus are a red-brown colour that can heap up at the base of host trees.
Consequence:	The fungal pathogen causes white rot in the sapwood and heartwood. The wood becomes soft and prone to tearing or windthrow during high wind events.
Control:	There is no control for this fungus and it may be necessary to fell the infected tree to prevent it becoming a hazard in the future.
Species affected:	Broadleaved species

Name: ***Hedera helix*** **(Ivy)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whist relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	 

Name: ***Ustulina deusta*** **(Brittle Cinder) prev** *Kretzschmaria deusta*	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	The fruiting bodies of this fungus are individually small, often together forming inconspicuous patches at the base of the tree covered by leaf litter. The fungus destroys the cellulose, not attacking the lignified parts of the wood cell walls until a late stage and induces ceramic-like fractures. This can occur in the main stem and root system. Fractures often occur before and after advance rot has developed. The seat of the decay is usually at the stem base, where in some cases the fungus appears to have entered through a wound. In such cases, it can extend 4m or more up the stem as well as into the roots. It can also enter via the roots, eventually causing windthrow. The fungus is often black and charcoal like, appearing individually quite small.
Consequence:	This is a particularly dangerous decay fungus principally because it is often overlooked and also because of the type decay. The brittle fracture associated with the decay often occurs with no warning of incipient failure, and without compensatory thickening of the stem that occurs with other fungi that cause selective delignification (e.g. *Ganoderma* spp).
Control:	None available. Felling of affected tree where there is risk of harm to persons or property in the event of tree failure.
Species affected:	Broadleaved species, including *Fagus, Tilia, Acer* and *Quercus* spp.
Images:	  

Appendix B - Statutory Tree Protection Advice & Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

Statutory Tree Protection Advice

Tree Preservation Order(s)

The Local Planning Authority have deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees neighbouring this site through the serving of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), Ref no TPO/2010/02. The effect of this on the owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work on preserved trees is to require them to obtain written permission from the Local Planning Authority prior to actioning any surgery or felling etc. The purpose of this process is to try to ensure that the works are appropriate, proportionate, and in keeping with the long-term aims of the TPO (as expressed in the original TPO statement) but, given that trees are living organisms, and the locality within which they are set is liable to change, it is often the case that Local Planning Authority decisions relating to TPO applications require regular review to reflect the current situation rather than the historical perspective of the original date of protection.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the Local Planning Authority may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include;

- Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property.
- Removing dead wood, or a dead tree.

Owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work as an exemption to the written permission process **are required** to provide the Local Planning Authority with 5 days' notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous; unless such works are required in an emergency. It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the Local Planning Authority prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, and even in the event of an emergency situation, there is still a duty to notify the Local Planning Authority that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of TPO legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited.

NB: If **detailed planning permission** is granted and as part of the relevant approval, works (felling or surgery) to trees protected by a TPO are agreed as acceptable by the Local Planning Authority, no **additional** written permission to proceed will be required provided that (i) the planning permission remains live, (ii) the works are in strict accordance with the specification of the extant planning permission, and (iii) the works are being completed solely to implement the detailed planning permission.

This information was sourced using the Local Planning Authority's Online Mapping System (as instructed by them) and to our best knowledge was current and accurate at the time the information was accessed. We would advise it prudent that before any tree work commences, this is checked directly with the Local Planning Authority to confirm that their online mapping system is definitive.

Felling Licence

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows:-

A Felling Licence is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.
- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling Licence.

Hedgerow Regulations and Inclosure Act

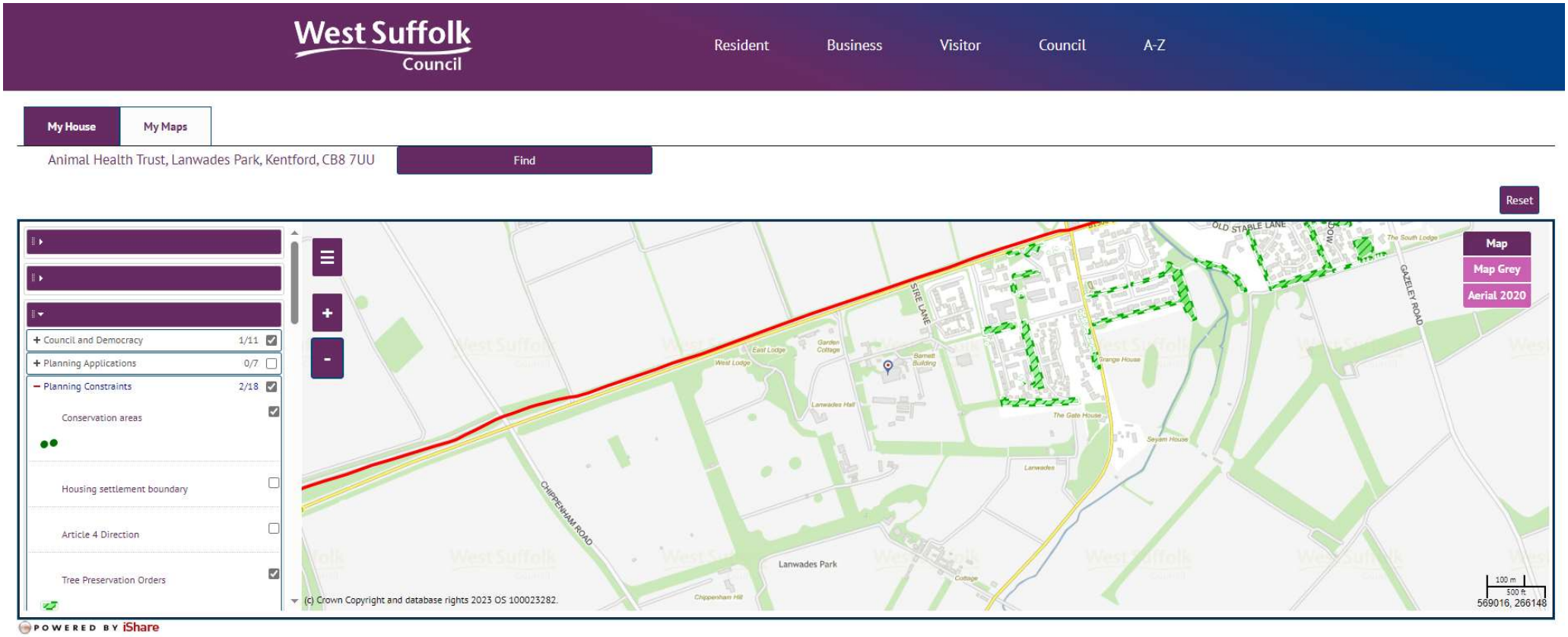
Certain hedgerows within the United Kingdom are protected under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land (local nature reserves and SSSIs), or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies or donkeys, if it: (a) has a continuous length of, or exceeding 20m; or (b) it has a continuous length of less than 20m and, at each end, meets another hedgerow. The regulations do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling house.

Anybody wishing to remove or destroy a hedge must apply to the Local Planning Authority for consent. Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of The Hedgerow Regulations.

Older hedges could be protected by old Inclosure Acts. These Acts may require that hedges are retained and managed in perpetuity.

It is recommended professional legal advice be sought before removing hedgerows to determine whether the hedgerow might be protected by the Inclosure Act. Details of the Inclosures Act are held by the Local Records Office.

Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Online Mapping Extract



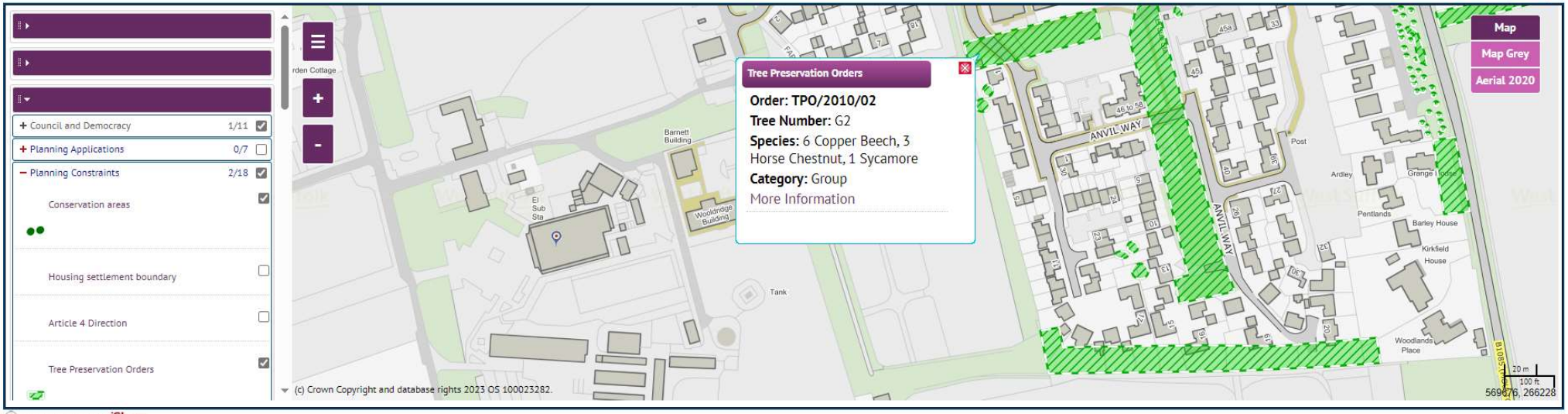
West Suffolk Council

Resident Business Visitor Council A-Z

My House | My Maps

Animal Health Trust, Lanwades Park, Kentford, CB8 7UU | Find

Reset



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Appendix C

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA) Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham Date: 23/04/2024
Managed By: Alex Garnham

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A001	Lawson Cypress, Hazel, Cherry Spp, Holly, Silver Birch, Lime Spp	250	12		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	An area of mixed species which is fronted on the western aspect by conifer trees which encroach over the existing fence line by 1 metre.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3	0		SM	High						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
A002	Field Maple, Silver Birch, Cherry Spp, Hazel, Holly	120	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Trees of low value.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.44	0.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
A003	Sycamore, Elder, Himalayan Birch, Blackthorn, Holly, Cherry Spp	150	8		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Understorey feature forming homogenous crown. Mixed species composition. Average dimensions provided.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			20+ years	Woodland floor, Grass						
A004	Purple Leaved Cherry Plum, Lilac, Cypress Spp, Ash, Cherry Spp	150	8		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Off-site mixed species feature forming effective visual screen on site boundary. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.1		SM	Moderate						
No		10.2			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
A005	Sycamore, Field Maple, Elder	70	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Informal mixed species feature comprising of young trees that are likely self set. Feature gets more dense towards the south. Average dimensions provided.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.84	0.1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Woodland floor						
A006	Holly, Cherry Spp, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	370	9		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Linear understorey feature. Mixed species composition. Average dimensions provided. Crowns overhang field boundary fence by up to 3 metres. Fair form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		4.44	0.5		EM	High						
Yes		61.9			20+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A007	Field Maple, Hornbeam, Beech, Lime Spp, False Acacia	300	13		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	An area of trees surrounding a high voltage sub station, as well as a small enclosure of grass, and flanking structures to the south and west. The feature is predominantly single row with one section on the north side planted as a double row. An understorey Hornbeam hedgerow limits inspection, except for the southern most trees. Good structural and physiological condition. An attractive feature of trees adequately sheltering the sub station from view.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.6	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		40.7			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
A008	Silver Birch, Norway Maple, Purple Norway Maple, Whitebeam	240	14.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Linear area of evenly spaced trees along the west edge of a gravel car park, including two clusters of trees, each forming a divider between sets of bays. Good structural and physiological condition. Trees of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.88	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		26.1			40+ years	Gravel, Mixed soft/hard surface						
A009	Silver Birch, Corsican Pine	310	17		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Area of semi mature Silver Birch and Corsican Pine in amenity grass adjacent a block paved parking area. The intense competition has resulted in all trees being more slender than open grown trees, which is a common side effect of dense planting. Fair to good structural and physiological condition. As a feature, they make a contribution to the wider landscaping surrounding the car park and are of higher quality than any constituent individual specimen.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.72	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		43.5			40+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A010	Beech, Sycamore	780	24.5		High	N10.5, E10.5, S10.5, W10.5	Lengthy avenue of Beech trees plus one mature Sycamore. Mixed age though predominantly early mature to mature. Clearly planted as a principal arboricultural feature forming the east side of a double linear row of trees in amenity grass between a main avenue road to the west and a combination of structures, car parks, footpaths and recreational areas to the east. Any specimens of tangibly poorer quality or those requiring specific intervention have been identified separately. Most of the specimens forming this avenue lean gently east, likely as a phototropic response away from competition with the western row of trees. Overall, these specimens are of good structural and physiological condition for their age and are of particular visual presence.	A2	Remove major deadwood over road. Remove major deadwood over path.	3	Fell 1x tree to allow development. Undertake root pruning to 1x tree along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		9.36	2		M	Moderate						
Yes		275.2			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A011	Beech, Sycamore	780	24.5		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Lengthy avenue of Beech trees plus one mature Sycamore. Mixed age though predominantly early mature to mature. Clearly planted as a principal arboricultural feature forming the west side of a double linear row of trees in amenity grass between a main avenue road to the west and a combination of structures, car parks, footpaths and recreational areas to the east. Any specimens of tangibly poorer quality or those requiring specific intervention have been identified separately. Most of the specimens forming this avenue lean gently west, likely as a phototropic response away from competition with the eastern row of trees. The crowns of these trees overhang the avenue road to the east. Overall, these specimens are of good structural and physiological condition for their age and are of particular visual presence.	A2	Remove major deadwood over road. Remove major deadwood over path.	3	Fell 2x trees to allow development.	0
		9.36	2		M	Moderate						
Yes		275.2			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
A012	Beech	680	24		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Avenue of Beech trees. Mixed age though predominantly early mature to mature. Clearly planted as a principal arboricultural feature forming the east side of a double linear row of trees in amenity grass between a main avenue road and gravel car parking to the west and animal paddocks to the east. Overall, these specimens are of good structural and physiological condition for their age and are of particular visual presence.	A2	Remove major deadwood over road. Remove major deadwood over path.	3		
		8.16	2.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		209.2			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
A013	Sycamore, Wych Elm	450	22		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Area of predominantly Sycamore with occasional Wych Elm inside. Dense Ivy coverage and understorey vegetation prevents full assessment. Fair structural and fair to good physiological condition. An unremarkable feature of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.4	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		91.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A014	Cherry Laurel, Holly	130	4.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Low density understorey of Holly and Cherry Laurel trees principally on the west side of the wooden fence between the site and Lanwades Hall. Provides some low level screening. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.56	0		Y	Low						
Yes		7.6			10+ years	Bare earth						
A015	Elder, Field Maple, Sycamore, Wych Elm	100	6		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Mixed species understorey feature. Average dimensions provided: note that there are a range of sizes up to recorded measurements. Some trees appear to have been planted and others appear self-set. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.2	0.1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G001	Horse Chestnut, Beech	860	20		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	A group of three trees: two Horse Chestnut and one Beech. The Horse Chestnut on the corner with the roadway has been reduced in the past to manage poor branch formation but is otherwise in good condition. The Beech has a cavity on the east side at approximately 1.5 metres above ground level with a Slime Flux exuding out. Tree appears structurally sound when tapped with a sounding mallet but it should be further tested for structural integrity.	B2	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	2	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		10.32	2		M	Moderate						
Yes		334.6			20+ years	Grass						
G002	Field Maple	330	10		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	A line of four Field Maple next to a car park. All trees have a good form and condition with no significant defects observed at time of survey.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell two of four trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		3.96	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		49.3			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G003	Beech, Sycamore, European Lime	740	22		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	A group of four Beech, one Sycamore and one Lime. One of the Beech has been braced in the past and this still appears sufficient. Some normal occurring deadwood has formed in the crowns.	B2	Remove all deadwood.	2	Fell two of six trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA. Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new footpath as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		8.88	1.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		247.7			20+ years	Bare earth, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G004	Sycamore, Beech	630	18		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The trees do not have any fungal fruiting bodies at the time of inspection. Their canopies however have limited development which is likely due to the neighbouring trees which have now been removed. Tearout wounds are visible most noticeably on the southern tree. All have deadwood in the crown.	B2	Remove deadwood.	2	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	0
		7.56	1.8		M	Moderate						
Yes		179.6			20+ years	Woodland floor						
G005	Beech, False Acacia	400	17		Moderate	N3, E6, S7.5, W3	The trees are growing in close proximity to each other which had led to the development of an asymmetric crown structure. The northernmost Robinia appears to be in a slightly poor condition compared to the Beech. It is therefore recommended that the trees are reassessed when in leaf to better ascertain the quality of their canopies.	B2	Monitor trees condition for signs of deterioration.	2	Fell the northernmost tree to allow development. Crown lift the southernmost tree to 4m over the new parking bays.	0
		4.8	1.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Woodland floor						
G006	Pine	480	14		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	No significant defects at time of inspection. Minor deadwood.	B2	Remove deadwood.	3	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.76	1.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		104.2			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G007	Cherry	320	12		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	The trees are in a good physiological condition with no significant defects at time of inspection.	B2	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space.	0
		3.84	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		46.3			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G008	Sycamore	220	8.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Five self set multi-stemmed Sycamore growing from the base of a disused structure. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit. Trees of low quality.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.64	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			10+ years	Building, Woodland floor						
G009	Sycamore	160	8.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of four Sycamore and one Hawthorn. Young to semi mature understorey trees in a woodland belt. The Sycamore are twin stemmed and likely self set. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		1.92	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		11.6			10+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G010	Sycamore	150	9.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of six Sycamore. Young to semi mature understorey trees in a woodland belt. They are likely self set. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.8	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Woodland floor						
G011	Beech	430	18		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Three dead early mature Beech in a woodland belt, close to a horse paddock on the east side. They appear to have died rapidly from a disease that has caused the shedding of bark due to the death of the underlying cambium. Possibly Beech Bark Disease. The stems have habitat features, notably woodpecker holes. Recommend that the dead upper crown structure is removed to prevent the shedding of major deadwood.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	2		
		5.16	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		83.6			<10 years	Woodland floor						
G012	Beech	600	19		Low	N6, E6, S6, W6	A group of three Beech trees. Good form and condition. Deadwood present in crown.	B1	Remove major deadwood over road.	2	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	0
		7.2	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Tarmac, Grass						
G013	Beech	600	19		Low	N6, E6, S6, W6	A group of three Beech trees. Good form and condition. Deadwood present in crown.	B1	Remove major deadwood over road.	2	Crown lift to 2.5m over the upgraded footpath.	0
		7.2	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Tarmac, Grass						
G014	Elder	70	4.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Cluster of four growing around an old stump. Average dimensions provided. No topo positions so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		0.84	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Grass						
G015	Corsican Pine	570	20		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Pair of trees forming homogenous crown. West tree exhibits a westerly branch that is a similar diameter to the main stem at the union point and is effectively a horizontal codominant extent of growth. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6.84	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		147			40+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G016	Corsican Pine	600	19		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group of three trees. Average dimensions provided. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.2	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
G017	Beech	770	20		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Pair of trees. South tree exhibits multi-stemmed form from 1 metre. North tree has single stem form. Major and minor deadwood. Rooting environments are limited due to hard surfacing to the south and west. Average dimensions provided. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m over the upgraded footpath.	0
		9.24	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		268.2			20+ years	Grass, Gravel, Tarmac						
G018	Sycamore	700	23		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Pair of off-site trees with crowns overhanging boundary fence. All dimensions are estimated due to lack of access. Trees form homogeneous crown. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		8.4	5		M	Moderate						
No		221.7			20+ years	Grass, Light undergrowth						
G019	Beech	950	25		High	N11, E11, S11, W11	Avenue of trees. Average dimensions provided but there are smaller individual trees within the feature. Trees with defects have been recorded separately. Trees form homogeneous crown. Good form and condition.	A2	No work required.	4		
		11.4	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		408.3			40+ years	Grass						
G020	Beech	700	25		High	N11, E11, S11, W11	Linear feature of trees sometimes two ranks wide like an avenue. Average dimensions provided. Trees with defects have been recorded separately. Trees form homogeneous crown. Major and minor deadwood. Good form and condition.	A2	No work required.	4	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		8.4	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		221.7			40+ years	Grass						
G021	Sycamore	640	19		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Group of four trees forming homogenous crown. Average dimensions provided. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA. Crown lift to provide 2.5m to 3m clearance over new footpath.	0
		7.68	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		185.3			20+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G022	English Oak	1000	23		High	N12, E12, S12, W12	Pair of trees forming homogenous crown. Average dimensions provided. Major and minor deadwood. No topo positions for stems so location is indicative. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4		
		12	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		452.4			40+ years	Woodland floor						
G023	Beech	500	19		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Pair of off-site trees forming homogenous crown. Branches overhang boundary fence. No topo positions for stems so location is indicative. No access for full inspection. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6	0.5		EM	Moderate						
No		113.1			20+ years	Grass						
G024	Sycamore, Ash, Norway Maple, English Oak	700	16		High	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Linear feature of off-site trees with crowns overhanging boundary fence. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Average dimensions provided. Limited inspection and DBH estimated due to lack of access. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space of Plot 234 & 235. Undertake root pruning as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		8.4	2		EM	Moderate						
No		221.7			20+ years	Grass						
G025	Beech	600	25		High	N11, E11, S11, W11	Group of trees on edge of woodland. Trees form homogeneous feature. Most trees have suffered stem damage facing towards the adjacent paddock. Wounds are consistent with horse damage. Wounds exhibit stem decay to differing degrees of severity. Average dimensions provided. Good form and crown physiology as a whole except for the stem damage.	C1	Fell to ground level trees marked on drawing no. 10901-D-CP.	3		
		7.2	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			10+ years	Grass, Woodland floor						
G026	Silver Birch, Beech, Oak Spp	190	10.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Linear row of four Beech, three Silver Birch and two Oak trees in a grass meridian between a footpath and parking bays. Mixed age and height. Good structural and physiological condition. An unremarkable feature of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.28	0		SM	High						
Yes		16.3			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G027	Beech	590	14.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Linear row of seven semi mature to early mature Beech atop a gradient to the south of a structure. Each specimen features included bark unions, typical of the species, and crossing and rubbing branches or limbs. Some of the branches meet with a tall wooden fence on the south side. An understorey hedgerow limits full inspection. Overall, they are of fair to good structural condition and good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		7.08	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		157.5			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G028	Hazel	100	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Tight cluster of five coppiced Hazel. Managed to 2 metres in height at the time of inspection. Located very close to a structure. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit and poor long term suitability. Consider removing out these trees.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.2	0		Y	Low						
Yes		4.5			<10 years	Bare earth						
G029	Norway Spruce	160	9		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Three young to semi mature Norway Spruce forming part of a ring of mixed species trees forming an island in a large grass meadow. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.92	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		11.6			40+ years	Bare earth						
G030	Silver Birch	370	13.5		Low	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Three semi mature Silver Birch forming part of a ring of mixed species trees forming an island in a large grass meadow. The central specimen is twin stemmed but has formed a cup shaped union. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		4.44	0.5		SM	Low						
Yes		61.9			20+ years	Bare earth						
G031	Purple Norway Maple	280	13		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Two semi mature Purple Norway Maple in a small shrub bed surrounded by hard surfacing and permeable parking bays. The competition between the two is prompting etiolated stems, but overall, they are of fair to good structural and physiological condition. In hindsight, the space would have been better suited to just one tree.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.36	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		35.5			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G032	Paper-bark Birch	220	9		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Two semi mature Paper Bark Birch in a small shrub bed surrounded by hard surfacing and permeable parking bays. Good structural and physiological condition. Trees of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.64	2		SM	Low						
Yes		21.9			40+ years	Gravel, Mixed soft/hard surface						
G033	Hornbeam	230	11.5		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Linear row of six semi mature Hornbeam between the centre for equine studies and the centre for small animal studies. Good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.76	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		23.9			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G034	Beech	650	24		High	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Group of five early mature to mature Beech in amenity grass near a block paved parking area. Two of the specimens have a notable lean towards the parking bays in the northwest corner. There are no indicators of root plate movement, soil heave or depressions. No indicators of basal decay, or fungal activity. Together, they form a tall screen and are a constituent part of a wider avenue of early mature to mature trees. Management of the leaning trees may be problematic, given the species poor tolerance to pruning and the asymmetric distribution of the crowns over the parking bays to the east. Although these trees are part of a lengthier landscape feature of mature beech, as a group of five they are of lesser quality and so have been surveyed as a separate feature.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell one of five trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		7.8	2.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						
G035	Silver Birch	300	15.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Group of eight semi mature Silver Birch in amenity grass near a parking area. In isolation, they are an unremarkable group of limited merit but make a contribution to the overall landscape surrounding the car park. Each specimen is tall and slender due to intense competition. Fair structural condition and good physiological condition.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.6	2		SM	Low						
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G036	Corsican Pine	430	15.5		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Three semi mature Corsican Pine adjacent a block paved parking area. Good structural and physiological condition. Root activity is causing distortions to the kerb edging and block paving. Some minor patches of brown needles, showing early onset Red Band Needle Blight.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.16	1.6		SM	Moderate						
Yes		83.6			20+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						
G037	Silver Birch	360	17		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group of six early mature Silver Birch in amenity grass surrounded by parking, footpaths and structures. Good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		4.32	1		EM	Low						
Yes		58.6			20+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						
G038	Silver Birch	170	14		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Group of seventeen semi mature Silver Birch in amenity grass surrounded by parking, footpaths, and structures. The planting density has resulted in etiolated stems and narrow crowns. However, as a mass, they contribute to the wider landscape surrounding the car park.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.04	1		SM	Low						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						
G039	Lime Spp, Beech, Horse Chestnut, Norway Maple	320	14.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of one Lime, two Horse Chestnut, one Norway Maple and ten Beech forming of a triple row of trees. The trees are located in amenity grass between structures, with two specimens enclosed into a small yard by wooden fencing. Good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.84	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		46.3			40+ years	Gravel, Mixed soft/hard surface						
G040	Horse Chestnut, Lime Spp	690	22.5		High	N6, E6, S6, W6	Two Horse Chestnut and one Lime in amenity grass east of a structure and north of a footpath. Good structural and physiological condition. Specimens of high quality.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		8.28	2		M	Moderate						
Yes		215.4			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G041	Lime Spp, Horse Chestnut, Beech	1110	21		High	N9, E7.5, S7.5, W8	Three early mature trees in amenity grass between a main avenue road to the west, a side road to the north, and a car park to the east. Ostensibly, these are good quality large trees, and they make a contribution to the wider tree belt along the avenue. Individually, however, they have defects that prevent the highest categorisation. The Lime is multi-stemmed with bark included union. Only one of the stems presents a potential future issue as it projects north over the road but could be managed by pollarding. The Horse Chestnut features seven stems from a wide cup shaped union at 1 metre above ground level. It is unclear what prompted this. It may have suffered a major stem injury when younger, or may have been coppiced when younger. The unions between the individual stems are bark included but are in various stages of forming stronger cup shaped unions themselves. The Beech is single stemmed but has a high, heavily suppressed crown. Despite the defects, these are good quality trees and are in good physiological health.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		13.32	1.8		EM	Moderate						
Yes		557.4			20+ years	Bare earth						
G042	Beech	770	18		High	N6, E6, S6, W6	Linear group of ten semi mature to early mature Beech forming one section of a lengthier avenue, which is split into four sections by side roads. The trees are located in the amenity grass east of a main avenue road. Each tree has individual minor structural defects, small socket wounds, surface bark wounds, storm damaged stubs, and minor deadwood. No indicators of disease or decay at the time of inspection. Overall, they form a feature of good collective value but lack the high quality necessary to be considered worthy of the highest category.	B2	No work required.	4		
		9.24	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		268.2			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G043	Sycamore, Beech	460	24		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group of three semi mature Beech and one Sycamore in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. One Beech and the Sycamore have cavities in the power stem and sound hollow or partially hollow when tapped. Each, however, has vertical columns of reaction wood around the wounds and may be structurally sound. The other two been are etiolated and lean over the road. Undertake further assessment of the Beech and Sycamore with cavities. If these require felling due to compromised structural integrity, it would be prudent to remove the etiolated two Beech at the same time as they may be at risk of sudden exposure. If these trees require felling, replacement trees should be planted to link up the gap in the avenue.	C1	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	2		
		5.52	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		95.7			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G044	Beech	730	23.5		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Two mature of Beech trees forming a group of two and a constituent part of a lengthier avenue. Good structural and physiological condition. Trees of high quality and visual amenity.	A2	No work required.	4	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		8.76	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		241.1			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G045	Beech	630	23.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Linear row of sixteen semi mature to early mature Beech in a narrow earth strip between a road and a gravel car park. Each specimen displays symptoms of Beech Bark Disease, manifesting as rust coloured fungal exudate, peeling bark plates, black to rust coloured bleeding and rapid dieback of the crowns. Some of these trees are further along than others and are nearly dead, whilst others have a live crown but displaying stress. Realistically, this row of trees will continue to decline until dead. Given the number of surrounding healthy Beech, it may be prudent to proactively fell these trees and replant with an alternative species.	U	Fell and replant.	2		
		7.56	4.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		179.6			<10 years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G046	Beech	440	23.5		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group of three semi mature Beech north of a track leading to horse paddocks. Tall and slender with high and narrow crowns. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.28	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		87.6			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G047	English Oak	1000	24.5		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Three mature English Oak on the east edge of an area of predominantly Sycamore. They are located west of a storage area comprising a large concrete pad covered by corrugated metal on steel and wooden support posts. Each of the Oak trees demonstrates major root distribution and buttressing on the west side, likely a natural adaptation to a drop in ground levels on the east side. No fungal activity or disease was observed at the time of inspection. Good structural and physiological condition. Trees of high quality.	A2	No work required.	4	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA. Crown lift to provide 2.5m to 3m clearance over new footpath.	0
		12	3		M	High						
Yes		452.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G048	English Oak, Sycamore	1000	21		Moderate	N10, E6.5, S9, W11.5	An unusual combination of an English Oak and a Sycamore that have fused together. These two trees started out separately but close together and have merged as they have grown. They have now become inseparably fused together, with the sycamore forming much of the south and east crown the Oak forming the north and west crown. Given that they have fused together, they have formed an apparently stable though curious combined trunk. The long-term viability of such a combination of two different species characteristics is uncertain. Good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to provide 2.5m clearance over new footpath.	0
		12	1.6		M	High						
Yes		452.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G049	Lime Spp, Beech, Coast Redwood, English Yew, Copper Beech, Horse Chestnut	790	25		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Group of early mature to mature trees in a shrub bed west of a main avenue road. Good structural and physiological condition. They form an attractive feature of mixed tree species and are a notable feature in the landscape.	A2	No work required.	4		
		9.48	3		M	Moderate						
Yes		282.3			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G050	Holly, Laburnum	150	7		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Two young to semi mature Holly and one Laburnum located in a shrub bed west of a main avenue road. Understorey trees. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.8	1		Y	Low						
Yes		10.2			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G051	Beech	320	19		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Three dead woodland edge trees on the south side of a woodland. Specimens bend south with some of the crown overhanging a large grass meadow.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		3.84	10		SM	Moderate						
Yes		46.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						
G052	Beech, European Lime	590	23		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Group of three trees forming homogenous crown. Average dimensions provided. Lime exhibits evidence of past surgery and minor deadwood. Healthy crowns. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.08	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		157.5			40+ years	Grass, Gravel						
G053	False Acacia	240	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of trees within a wider landscape feature. Average dimensions provided. Crowns are mostly formed on south aspect due to proximity with neighbouring trees. Fair form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.88	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		26.1			10+ years	Grass, Gravel						
G054	Robinia Pseudoacacia, Sycamore	370	19		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Group of trees within a wider landscape feature. Average dimensions provided. Crowns are mostly formed on south aspect due to proximity with neighbouring trees. One Robinia is twin stemmed from ground level. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.44	1.8		EM	Moderate						
Yes		61.9			20+ years	Grass, Gravel						
G055	Horse Chestnut, Beech	600	23		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mixed species feature of trees forming homogenous crown. Average dimensions provided. Trees form linear feature and effective screen between the north and south. Trees with individual defects have been plotted separately. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4		
		7.2	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			40+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G081	Beech	850	24		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Group of three mature Beech on the north edge of a woodland. The specimens have open wounds in the lower stems, the central tree featuring fungal brackets within the heartwood. Generally there is good reaction wood around the wounds. If the land use changes to increase activity on the north side within range, these specimens should be subject to decay analysis. Given that the site is currently vacant and secured, the risk from sudden failure is substantially lessened.	C1	No work required.	4		
		10.2	3.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		326.9			10+ years	Woodland floor						
H001	Hornbeam, Horse Chestnut	120	6.5		High	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	A section of hedge next to the boundary fence. Four young establishing Horse Chestnut trees are present within the hedge. No significant defects observed at time of survey.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.44	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		6.5			10+ years	Bare earth, Grass						
H002	Hornbeam	90	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small linear hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H003	Cherry Laurel	260	7.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Mature but well maintained Cherry Laurel hedgerow located at the edge of a woodland belt. The stem line is 7.3 metres from the disused building at its closest point. An effective understorey screen.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		3.12	0		M	Moderate						
Yes		30.6			10+ years	Woodland floor						
H004	Portugal Laurel	30	1.8		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small extent of managed hedge. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		0.36	0.1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		0.4			10+ years	Gravel						
H005	Beech	30	1.7		Low	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Linear extent of managed hedge. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		0.36	0.1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		0.4			10+ years	Gravel, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H006	Field Maple, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel	120	6		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear hedge feature. Mixed species composition. Evidence of past management. Average dimensions provided. Hedge is formed of two ranks of stems. Good form and condition.	B2	Reintroduce hedge management.	3	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.44	0.5		Y	High						
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Grass						
H007	Beech	150	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Well maintained Beech hedgerow atop a gradient west and south of paths and structures.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.8	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Bare earth						
H008	Hornbeam	120	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Well maintained Hornbeam hedgerow surrounding a substation, and flanking structures and hard surfaces. An attractive screen.	B2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.44	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
H009	Field Maple, Hawthorn	110	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Well maintained hedgerow surrounding a circular concrete feature and flanking a grass meadow. An attractive screen.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.32	0		Y	High						
Yes		5.5			20+ years	Bare earth						
H010	Hornbeam	90	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Well maintained hedgerow between a gravel car park and an area of hard surfacing. An attractive screen.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Gravel, Mixed soft/hard surface						
H011	Beech	90	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Well maintained hedgerow between two portions of a gravel car park. An attractive screen.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Gravel, Mixed soft/hard surface						
H012	Beech	90	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Well maintained Beech hedgerow between a structure and a road.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.08	0		Y	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Bare earth						
T001	European Lime	540	20		High	N3.5, E4, S4.5, W3.5	Tree located next to small roadway into site of building 31. Overall no significant defects observed at time of survey.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		6.48	2.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		131.9			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T002	Horse Chestnut	480	16.5		High	N5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Tree located within grass area on the corner of junction. On the main stem on the south side at approximately 2.5 metres above ground level is an old cavity wound. Occlusion growth is occurring and the stem still sounds solid when tapped with sounding mallet. This is still likely to be structurally sound but will need monitoring at the normal annual inspections. Crown is slightly asymmetric but overall in good condition with no significant defects.	B1	Reinspect in one year.	3		
		5.76	2.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		104.2			20+ years	Grass						
T003	Beech	340	15		Moderate	N5, E5, S3, W3	Tree has suffered a main stem failure in the past. This has allowed decay to progress in the upper part of the remaining main stem. This could have potential for a bat roost. Woodpecker holes are also present.	C3	Inspect for bat roost potential by ecologist.	3		
		4.08	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		52.3			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T004	Beech	730	20		Moderate	N7, E7, S6, W6.5	Larger tree within the woodland belt. Tree is in low risk area but has the potential to fail and cause collateral damage to adjacent trees. The main stem has large cavities and hollowing on the south side from near base up to approximately 3 metres above ground level. The tree also leans to the north. Tree has good habitat potential so could be pollarded at 10 metres above ground level and left as a habitat pole.	U	Pollard at 10 metres above ground level.	3		
		8.76	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		241.1			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T005	Beech	380	16		Low	N2, E8, S3, W1	Tree has a heavy lean over the disused car park area. Main stem has a large open cavity at approximately 2 metres above ground level which makes the main stem structurally unsound.	U	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	3		
		4.56	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T006	Beech	470	18		Moderate	N4.5, E4, S3, W5	Main stem has multiple cavities and woodpecker holes which expose internal decay. The tree is likely structurally unsound. The apex of the crown is also dead. Tree is in low target area.	U	Pollard at 10 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	3		
		5.64	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		99.9			<10 years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T007	Beech	570	20		Moderate	N4, E7, S3, W0.5	Main stem has multiple cavities and woodpecker holes which expose internal decay. Some of these exude Slime Flux. The tree is likely structurally unsound and has also lost multiple limbs over the paddock.	U	Pollard at 10 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	3		
		6.84	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		147			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T008	Beech	430	19		Moderate	N6, E8, S2, W0.5	Tree has a large cavity at the base on the south western side. The tree leans heavily towards the north east meaning the tree is likely structurally unsound.	U	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	3		
		5.16	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		83.6			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T009	Beech	380	18		Moderate	N1, E5, S3, W3	Smaller Beech which has a large cavity in the main stem on the west side at approximately 1 metre above ground level. Daylight can be seen through the cavity meaning the remaining stem is very weak.	U	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	3		
		4.56	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T010	Beech	770	22		Moderate	N4.5, E5, S5, W5	Larger tree within woodland. At the base of the tree on the south side are two cavity strips exposing decay into the sapwood. Some resonance can be heard when tapped with sounding mallet. Tree has a slight lean towards the paddocks. Crown appears in good condition.	C3	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	3		
		9.24	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		268.2			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T011	Beech	330	16		Low	N1.5, E7, S1, W0.5	Tree appears to be dead.	U	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	3		
		3.96	8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		49.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T012	Beech	420	20		Low	N1.5, E2, S2, W2	Tree has succumbed to Sooty Bark Disease and is dead.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		5.04	18		EM	Moderate						
Yes		79.8			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T013	Beech	450	14		Low	N3, E3, S4, W4	Tree has succumbed to Sooty Bark Disease and is dead.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		5.4	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			<10 years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T014	Sycamore	250	16		Low	N1, E0.5, S6, W6	Sycamore located on a tree belt to the northern aspect of the site. There is a large cavity which extends form ground level up to approximately 3.5 metres on the main stem. Although there is solid rib formation around the cavity, internal decay is present which reduces the structural life expectancy of the tree.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T015	Beech	750	19		Moderate	N3.5, E3, S2, W3.5	Meripilus giganteus has been found at the base of the tree on the western and southern aspect. The tree has a contorted from with two main leaders which have fused together. The tree has lost a major limb on the southern aspect.	U	Fell, terminal decline.	2		
		9	1.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		254.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T016	Beech	800	19		Moderate	N8, E7, S5.5, W6	Large Beech tree which is on the boundary line of the site. On the northern aspect there is a cavity located at approximately 1 metre in the main stem. Fungal fruiting bodies are growing inside this point of entry however identification is not possible due to the degradation of the fungus. Decay would appear to extend up into the main stem. Given the location/ the tree being within falling distance of a residential property it is advised that a Picus test is undertaken to ascertain the level of decay present.	C1	Undertake a Picus test to ascertain level decay.	1		
		9.6	7		M	Moderate						
Yes		289.5			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T017	Beech	820	18		Moderate	N4, E10, S12, W6	The tree has developed a natural lean towards the southern aspect. High buttressing roots. Failures of main limbs can be seen on the southern aspect. There are no signs of fungal fruiting bodies at the time of inspection.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		9.84	1.8		M	Moderate						
Yes		304.2			20+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T018	Beech	390	18		Low	N0.5, E1, S2, W3	The tree has developed a low quality canopy little extension growth, this is likely to have occur due to the neighbouring trees, some of which have now been removed. At ground level there is a cavity on the eastern aspect, approximately 1 metre in length and 20cm at the widest point. Given the tree poor overall condition and structural defect as noted the tree has a limited life expectancy and removal should be considered.	U	Fell.	2		
		4.68	10		EM	Moderate						
Yes		68.8			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T019	Horse Chestnut	400	17		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	The tree is located off-site in the eastern side of a chain link fence. Overall appears to be in a good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	1		M	Moderate						
No		72.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T020	Beech	500	16		Moderate	N5, E5, S7.5, W5	The tree has a slightly contorted form with branches that have fused together. On the eastern aspect at approximately 1 metre there is a large cavity which appears to have developed due to a failure of a sizable limb. It is not known how far decay has progressed into the central main stem therefore a Picus is recommended to ascertain defective wood. The trees main development is on the southern aspect.	B1	Undertake a Picus test.	2	Fell to allow development.	0
		6	1		M	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T021	Pine	380	15		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Unable to access the main stem. The tree appears to be in a good overall condition however this can not be confirmed.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		4.56	5		M	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T022	Cherry	150	7		Low	N0.1, E3, S3, W2	The tree has a good amount of healthy foliage throughout the canopy, no significant defects however deemed to be of low value.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.8	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			20+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T023	Horse Chestnut	140	4.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	The tree has a good amount of healthy foliage throughout the canopy, no significant defects however deemed to be of low value.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.68	1.8		Y	Moderate						
Yes		8.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T024	Horse Chestnut	370	12.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	The tree is in a good physiological condition with no significant defects at time of inspection.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		4.44	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		61.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T025	European Lime	570	14		Moderate	N4, E6, S6, W7	Tree has a large area if dysfunction on the northern aspect. There is good rib formation around the defective area however the central portion seems to have on onset of decay. The tree has lost one of its main leaders. Advise reducing the crown to help alleviate the stress being applied to the main stem defect.	C1	Pollard to 4 metres.	2		
		6.84	0.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		147			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T026	Pine	1160	18		High	N7, E6, S10, W12	Tree has developed a crown which extends mostly to the western aspect, this is likely due to the buildings to east which has seen reductions undertaken, evident by the pruning works. There are no fungal fruiting bodies. Due to the extension of the branches to the west minor fibre buckling can be seen on the underside of the furthest reaching branches. Undertake minor reduction on the western aspect, to reduce the weight of the branches/ load on these points. Minor deadwood present. Overall the tree is a dominant feature within the space proving good amenity value.	A1	Undertake minor reduction on the western aspect, to reduce the weight of the branches/ load on these points.	3	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath. Undertake root pruning along the edge of three new parking bays as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		13.92	0.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		608.7			40+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T027	Hawthorn	210	5.5		Low	N3, E2, S3, W3.5	Semi mature Hawthorn on the west edge of a woodland belt. The crown is suppressed on the east side by competition with adjacent trees. There is a vertical wound on the east side of the lower stem, with some mild hollowing evident, but good columns of reaction growth either side. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.52	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		20			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T028	Sycamore	330	9		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W3.5	Semi mature multi-stemmed Sycamore on the west edge of a woodland belt. May have been previously coppice, or developed multiple stems from self seeding. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.96	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		49.3			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T029	Lime Sp	740	18		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Early mature Lime in a tree belt. There is an open historic wound on the southwest side of the lower stem, revealing some moderate stem hollowing. There are thick columns of reaction growth on either side that have restored a good degree of structural integrity. The stem becomes very tapered and poor quality at the top third, with a poorly developed crown and deadwood. The lower crown is broad. It appears this tree has been investing growth in the strengthening of the lower stem at the cost if the development of the apex. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	Prune out the poor quality apex.	3		
		8.88	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		247.7			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T030	Sycamore	170	7.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Semi mature twin stemmed Sycamore in a woodland belt. Likely self set. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.04	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T031	Beech	440	18		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Early mature Beech in a woodland belt near a horse paddock to the north east. Good structural and physiological condition. Slightly suppressed due to competition with the adjacent trees, but individually a good quality specimen.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.28	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		87.6			40+ years	Woodland floor						
T032	Beech	270	12.5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi mature Beech in a woodland belt. The upper half of the stem has developed a curvature, possibly due to an old injury, which leaves an open wound on the east face of the stem directly below the base of the curved portion of stem. Possibly an old tear out wound from a failed stem. Specimen appears to be gradually adapting but may have developed some hollowing due to the open wound. Good physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.24	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		33			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T033	Sycamore	140	9		Low	N1.5, E2.5, S1.5, W0.5	Young twin stemmed Sycamore growing from the edge of a disused building. Clearly a self set tree. Etiolated stems. A tree of low quality.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.68	2.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		8.9			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T034	Sycamore	720	20		Low	N5, E5, S7, W6.5	Mature twin stemmed Sycamore immediately south of a disused structure. Dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Asymmetric crown. Major deadwood over the roof of the structure. Poor seasonal shoot extension growth. Fair structural and physiological condition. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		8.64	4.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		234.5			10+ years	Woodland floor, Building						
T035	Sycamore	650	18		Low	N7, E3.5, S6.5, W5.5	Mature twin stemmed Sycamore immediately south of a disused structure. Dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Asymmetric crown. Major deadwood over the roof of the structure. Poor seasonal shoot extension growth. Fair structural and physiological condition. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		7.8	4.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			10+ years	Woodland floor, Building						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T036	Sycamore	170	11		Low	N2.5, E0.5, S1.5, W2.5	Semi mature Sycamore south of a disused structure and west of a larger Sycamore. Specimen is almost completely dead.	U	Fell and treat stump.	3		
		2.04	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			<10 years	Woodland floor, Building						
T037	Sycamore	640	18.5		Low	N7, E4.5, S4.5, W6.5	Mature triple stemmed Sycamore immediately south of a disused structure. Dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Asymmetric crown. Major deadwood over the roof of the structure. Poor seasonal shoot extension growth. The stems are in direct contact with the structure. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		7.68	3.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		185.3			10+ years	Woodland floor, Building						
T038	Beech	550	18		Low	N5, E8, S3.5, W4.5	Early mature Beech in a woodland belt. Specimen has suffered root plate failure but stopped just short of complete collapse. There is a desiccated fungal fruiting body at the base on the south side, possibly Meripilus. Specimen would land in the adjacent site if it failed.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
		6.6	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		136.8			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T039	Sycamore	230	11.5		Low	N4, E4, S0.5, W3.5	Semi mature Sycamore in a woodland belt. Dense Ivy scales into the upper crown. An understorey tree, with etiolated crown stems. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.76	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		23.9			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T040	Beech	350	14		Low	N3.5, E4, S6, W4	A single stemmed tree by unused building. Stem leans to the south with an asymmetric crown. Crown interacts and partially overlaps with that of neighbouring Larch. Stem wound at approximately 7 metres on the eastern aspect exhibits decaying wood and possibly hollowing of stem. Other wounds seen above. Major deadwood in lower crown.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.2	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			<10 years	Building, Woodland floor						
T041	European Larch	560	18		Low	N2, E9, S9, W3	A single stemmed tree with a heavily leaning stem to the south east. Major deadwood in lower crown. Good physiological condition. Crown interacts and partially overlaps neighbouring Beech.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6.72	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		141.9			10+ years	Building						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T042	Sycamore	480	20		Low	N5, E4.5, S3.5, W4.5	A single stemmed woodland tree with a high crown. Small cavity at base of stem appears to have compartmentalised the damage well. Good physiological condition. Minor deadwood present. Woodland understorey limits inspection so some dimensions estimated.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.76	6		EM	Moderate						
Yes		104.2			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T043	Corsican Pine	430	14		Low	N5, E3.5, S4, W2	A single stemmed woodland tree with a high crown. A major branch at approximately 7 metres has broken off leaving a short stub. Upper portion of stem leans to the east with the crowns branches doubled back to the west leaving the weight reasonably well centred. Woodland understorey limits inspection so some dimensions estimated.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.16	10		SM	Moderate						
Yes		83.6			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T044	Sweet Chestnut	500	20		Low	N3.5, E4, S3.5, W4	A single stemmed woodland tree. Good physiological condition. Stem wound at approx. 1.5 metre on northern aspect reacting with occluding growth. Wood is beginning to decay and starting to hollow but is not considered a significant defect at this time.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T045	Sycamore	210	8		Low	N2, E3.5, S5.5, W3	A multi-stemmed understorey tree. Poorly formed and low quality. Main stem leans to the south with two Adventitious sub stems to the north. Main stem lost apical dominance at approximately 3 metres with a possible cavity. Divides into many branches at this point.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.52	0.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		20			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T046	Sycamore	500	16		Low	N3.5, E4, S5.5, W5	A woodland tree, multi-stemmed from ground level. Main union is cup shaped with strong bark branch on east side. Forming early stages on west, described as fair to strong. Fair form and condition. Subdominant stem on southwest aspect contains longitudinal wounds. Minor deadwood present.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			10+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T047	Beech	380	17		Low	N5, E6, S3.5, W3.5	A single stemmed woodland tree heavily clad in Ivy. Closely neighbouring Beech has recently failed due to a soft rot decay fungus. Due to the close proximity of these two trees there is a risk to this specimen as the root networks are presumed connected. Woodland understorey limits inspection so some dimensions estimated.	C1	Reinspect next August/September. Remove all Ivy ahead of inspection.	3		
		4.56	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			10+ years	Woodland floor, Grass						
T048	Scots Pine	400	14		Low	N0.1, E4.5, S5, W0.1	A single stemmed woodland tree with a high crown. Stem leans to the southeast. Crown asymmetric with a bias to the southeast. Ivy clad stem.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			10+ years	Woodland floor, Grass						
T049	Horse Chestnut	670	19		Low	N5, E8, S7, W5	Single stemmed tree. An approximately 1 metre wound on stem from soil level. Underlying wood exposed. Strong reaction wood occluding area. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		8.04	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		203.1			20+ years	Gravel, Grass						
T050	Horse Chestnut	620	19		Low	N3.5, E4, S6, W5.5	Single stemmed tree. An approximately 2 metre wound on stem from soil level on the northern aspect. Decayed wood is present at the point of the defect, however strong reaction wood is starting to occlude the area. Dieback in upper canopy, major deadwood. If the site usage increases in the future it is advised that further analysis is undertaken to ascertain the extent of the wood decay in the main stem.	C1	Undertake Microdrill test at site of defect as noted within the comment section.	3	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	0
		7.44	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		173.9			10+ years	Grass						
T051	Horse Chestnut	470	19		Low	N3, E4, S4, W3.5	Single stemmed tree. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.64	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		99.9			20+ years	Grass						
T052	Beech	720	20		Low	N7.5, E9, S8.5, W3	Single stemmed tree. Crown biased to the east, away from neighbouring trees. Fair form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		8.64	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		234.5			20+ years	Gravel, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T053	Sycamore	130	5.5		Low	N1.5, E2, S1.5, W1.5	Young tree growing around fence. Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Unremarkable specimen. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.56	1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		7.6			10+ years	Gravel						
T054	Sycamore	100	5.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young tree growing adjacent to fence. Twin stemmed form from ground level. Unremarkable specimen. No topo position so location is indicative. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.2	1.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Gravel						
T055	Beech	800	20		Moderate	N8, E7, S4.5, W7	Large tree in woodland. Large cavity (300mm deep and 250mm wide) on eastern aspect from ground level to 2 metres below where a branch has failed in the past. Exposed wood exhibits decay. Heartwood has decayed. Crown is still live but structural quality is a concern due to the cavity.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		9.6	6.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		289.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T056	Beech	600	20		Moderate	N6, E4.5, S6.5, W6.5	Large tree in woodland. Two cavities visible on west side of stem: at stem base and at 1.5 metres. Decay around the cavities extends into the heartwood to a degree that almost all of the heartwood from ground level to 2 metres is compromised. Exposed wood exhibits decay. Wound wood response is strong around the cavities. Crown is still live but structural quality is a concern due to the cavities and decay.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		7.2	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T057	Beech	650	20		Moderate	N2.5, E5, S8.5, W1	Large tree in woodland. Asymmetric crown. Two zones of decay at stem base: one on the south and one on the east. South cavity exhibits exposed decayed wood. East zone exhibits a Ganoderma spp bracket that appears inert. Majority of crown weight extends south/south east over the point of structural weakness and towards a road. Crown is still live but structural quality is a concern due to the cavity.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		7.8	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			<10 years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T058	Sycamore	650	20		Moderate	N6, E5.5, S6, W6	Column of decay in stem on north-east aspect from ground level to 1.3 metres. Decay does not appear to extend deep into the heartwood and there is strong response wood on either side of the exposed wood. Twin stemmed form from 3.5 metres. Good form and condition.	B1	Monitor area of decay annually.	3		
		7.8	7		EM	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Light undergrowth, Woodland floor						
T059	Horse Chestnut	710	13		Moderate	N8, E6.5, S5.5, W6	Tree growing in paddock. Bark on south aspect at 1.3 metres has been stripped away in the past but wound wood in response is closing over the exposed wood. No obvious active decay. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		8.52	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		228			20+ years	Grass						
T060	Beech	390	17		Moderate	N0.1, E6, S7, W4	Tree within wider linear feature. Symptoms of Beech Bark Disease including apical dieback. Ivy clad stem. Asymmetric crown favouring south aspect. Poor longevity.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.68	2		SM	Moderate						
No		68.8			<10 years	Grass						
T061	Horse Chestnut	690	16		Moderate	N5.5, E5, S4.5, W5.5	Wide stem wound from north aspect and wrapping around eastwards from 0.7 to 1.4 metres. Exposed wood visible. Most of the exposed wood does not appear to be actively decaying but there is a small central pocket where wood is soft. Crown appears unaffected by damage to the cambial tissues. Strong response wood being produced around the margin of the wound.	B1	Monitor area of exposed wood annually.	3		
		8.28	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		215.4			20+ years	Woodland floor, Dense undergrowth						
T062	Sycamore	360	16		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Multi-stemmed form from 2.5 metres. Tree otherwise appears typical for species. West crown extent is estimated due to undergrowth. Fair form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.32	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
T063	False Acacia	570	13.5		Moderate	N7.5, E7, S7, W6	Tree surrounded on all sides by built environment. Rooting area is limited by a wall and a tarmac road. Tree is outgrowing its locale. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6.84	1.8		M	Moderate						
Yes		147			10+ years	Building, Concrete, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T064	Beech	250	11		Moderate	N4, E4.5, S4, W5	Tree growing close to kerb. Good form and condition but poor location for the tree to grow and mature.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Gravel, Tarmac						
T065	Beech	190	10		Moderate	N4.5, E3, S3, W3.5	Tree growing close to kerb. Good form and condition but poor location for the tree to grow and mature.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.28	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		16.3			10+ years	Gravel, Tarmac						
T066	Douglas Fir	600	24		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Off-site tree with crown overhanging boundary fence. All dimensions are estimated due to lack of access. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		7.2	5		M	Moderate						
No		162.9			40+ years	Grass						
T067	Sweet Chestnut	700	20		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Off-site tree with crown overhanging boundary fence. All dimensions are estimated due to lack of access. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		8.4	4		M	Moderate						
No		221.7			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
T068	Deodar Cedar	900	18		Moderate	N10, E10, S11.5, W13	Off-site tree with crown overhanging boundary fence. All dimensions are estimated due to lack of access. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		10.8	3		SM	Moderate						
No		366.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
T069	Beech	760	22		Moderate	N5.5, E9.5, S7.5, W9.5	Large tree growing as part of a wider landscape feature. Cavity on stem on north west aspect extends from 0.5 to 1.6 metres. Sapwood has decayed. Section of heartwood has decayed. Cavity extends at least 0.5 metres vertically inside the stem. Strong reactionary growth on either side of the cavity. Resonance testing indicates solid wood around the rest of the stem. Crown appears unaffected by stem wound.	C1	Picus at ground level.	2		
		9.12	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		261.3			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T070	Beech	720	22		Moderate	N8.5, E12, S5, W8.5	Large tree growing as part of a wider landscape feature. Cavity on stem on east aspect extends at 0.5 metres. Heartwood is decaying. Cavity extends at least 0.5 metres vertically inside the stem. Reactionary growth on either side of the cavity. Resonance testing indicates hollowing around the stem. Crown appears unaffected by stem wound.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		8.64	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		234.5			<10 years	Grass						
T071	Beech	700	25		Moderate	N5, E9, S3.5, W4.5	Branch collar cavity at 2.2 metres on west aspect of stem. Cavity extends inwards as well as vertically up and down. Interior below the cavity is full of liquid. Full extent of internal decay is unclear from probing and resonance testing. Crown appears unaffected by presence of cavity.	C1	Picus at 2-2.5 metres.	2		
		8.4	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		221.7			10+ years	Grass						
T072	Rowan	180	7		Low	N2, E2.5, S3, W1	Tree growing adjacent to building. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.16	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Building, Grass						
T073	Cherry Sp	90	4.5		Low	N2, E2.5, S2, W2.5	Twin stemmed firm from 0.5 metres. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0.3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Grass						
T074	Purple Leaved Cherry Plum	350	8.5		Moderate	N4.5, E6, S4.5, W6	Tree appears typical for age and species. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		4.2	2		M	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Grass, Concrete						
T075	Wild Cherry	250	2.5		Low	N2.5, E3, S2, W2.5	Tree has been managed to regulate size. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T076	Beech	810	23		Moderate	N4.5, E13.5, S5.5, W4.5	Large tree within wider landscape feature. Exposed wood in stem up to 1.3 metres. While there is good response growth either side of the cavity there are fruiting bodies of Ustulina deusta. Asymmetric crown. Poor longevity due to fungal infection.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		9.72	2.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		296.8			<10 years	Woodland floor, Grass						
T077	Beech	850	23		Moderate	N0.5, E3, S5, W6.5	Large tree within wider landscape feature. Tree exhibits symptoms of Beech Bark Disease and three of the four codominant stems have failed. Final southern stem is still alive but symptoms are visible. Poor longevity tree. No topo position so location is indicative.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		10.2	10		M	Moderate						
Yes		326.9			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T078	Beech	700	23		Moderate	N4, E12, S1, W1.5	Tree within wider landscape feature. Main stem exhibits old wounds and cankering. Stem base on south aspect is a small emergent fruiting body of Ustulina deusta. Tree was previously twin stemmed but the west stem failed. Asymmetric crown. Poor longevity due to fungal infection.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		8.4	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		221.7			<10 years	Woodland floor, Grass						
T079	Beech	800	23		Moderate	N3, E13, S9, W2.5	Tree within wider landscape feature. Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection. Tree exhibits symptoms of Beech Bark Disease and dieback is evident in the apex. Poor longevity tree.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		9.6	10		M	Moderate						
Yes		289.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T080	Beech	800	19		Moderate	N11, E11, S11, W11	Off-site tree with crown overhanging boundary fence. No access so inspection is limited. Twin stemmed form from 2 metres. DBH is estimated due to lack of access. Crossing and rubbing branches. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space of Plot 253.	0
		9.6	1.5		EM	Moderate						
No		289.5			20+ years	Grass						
T081	Norway Spruce	350	16		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Off-site tree with crown overhanging boundary fence. No access so inspection is limited. DBH is estimated due to lack of access. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	4		SM	Moderate						
No		55.4			20+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T082	Sycamore	300	15		Low	N1, E3.5, S8.5, W7	Off-site tree with crown overhanging boundary fence. No access so inspection is limited. DBH is estimated due to lack of access. Asymmetric crown suppressed by larger neighbouring tree. Poor form. Fair condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.6	1		SM	Moderate						
No		40.7			10+ years	Grass						
T083	Beech	900	24		Moderate	N5, E8, S3.5, W8	Tree within woodland. Tree exhibits symptoms of Beech Bark Disease. More than half of the crown is dead. No topo position so location is indicative. Poor longevity but no ground target. Fell to ground level if site use changes.	U	No work required.	4		
		10.8	9		M	Moderate						
Yes		366.4			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T084	Beech	940	26		High	N17.5, E12.5, S13, W7	Tree on edge of woodland. Stem wound consistent with horse damage. Heartwood decay but strong response growth is closing the cavity on all sides. Major and minor deadwood. North crown extent is formed by a large lateral branch of a similar size to the main stem that forms the vertical height. Unusual form. Good physiological condition despite stem wound.	B1	No work required.	4	Undertake crown reduction of approximately 7.5m on the north aspect. Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new garage and staircase as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		11.28	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		399.7			20+ years	Grass, Woodland floor						
T085	Beech	390	18		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Woodland tree. Twin stemmed form. Extensive horse damage on south side of stem. Heartwood decay is present. Poor longevity and risk of main union splitting in proximity with decay.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.68	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		68.8			<10 years	Grass, Woodland floor						
T086	Beech	360	18		Moderate	N0.1, E2.5, S10, W2	Woodland tree. Extensive horse damage on south side of stem. Heartwood decay is present. Form extends southwards due to competition for space. Poor longevity and risk of structural collapse due to form and decay.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.32	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			<10 years	Grass, Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T087	Beech	390	17		Moderate	N6, E3.5, S2.5, W4	Semi mature Beech on the northern edge of a woodland. The specimen has two overwintering brackets of either Ganoderma or Fomes near the base on the west side. The upper stem has a deep helical wound, leaving the upper third of stem vulnerable to snapping out.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
		4.68	6		SM	Moderate						
Yes		68.8			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T088	Beech	370	20		Moderate	N3, E3.5, S3, W3	Woodland tree. Longitudinal wound up to 2 metres on south aspect of stem. Heartwood has decayed. Tall form. Potential for length of stem to be caught in wind and break at base.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.44	9		SM	Moderate						
Yes		61.9			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T089	Beech	550	21		Moderate	N3.5, E4, S7, W4.5	Woodland tree. Twin stemmed form from ground level. West stem exhibits Beech Bark Disease and has died. Recommend felling dead west stem. No topo position so location is indicative.	C1	Fell west dead stem to ground level.	3	Fell to allow development.	0
		6.6	8		EM	Moderate						
Yes		136.8			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T090	Beech	750	22		Moderate	N7, E5.5, S6.5, W7	Early mature to mature Beech one row in from the southern edge of a woodland, and immediately adjacent to a footpath cut through on the north east side. The specimen has substantial wounding to the lower stem on the east side, with a woodpecker hole just above. Recommend decay analysis to determine the structural integrity and inform future management. Tentatively assigned BS 5837 2012 Cat C1.	C1	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Micro-drill).	2		
		9	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		254.5			10+ years	Woodland floor						
T091	Beech	340	23		Moderate	N6, E3, S4.5, W2.5	Woodland tree. Tree exhibits Beech Bark Disease and much of the crown is dead. Ustulina deusta present at stem base. Poor longevity. No topo position so location is indicative.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.08	8		EM	Moderate						
Yes		52.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T092	Beech	380	22		Moderate	N6, E4.5, S5.5, W2	Woodland tree. Evidence of past surgery to remove a large stem. Exposed wound at point of surgery exhibits Ustulina deusta. Poor longevity due to presence of fungal pathogen. No topo position so location is indicative.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.56	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T093	Beech	310	22		Moderate	N2, E2.5, S6, W2	Woodland tree. Tree exhibits symptoms of Beech Bark Disease. Majority of crown is dead. No topo position so location is indicative.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3.72	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		43.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T094	Wych Elm	150	4.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Small stature tree growing adjacent to road. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.8	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Grass						
T095	Purple Birch	150	10.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	A young to semi mature Purple Birch in a Hornbeam hedgerow between a path and a substation. Upright form with narrow crown. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.8	3		SM	Low						
Yes		10.2			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T096	Walnut	330	9		Low	N4, E4, S3, W3.5	Semi mature Walnut in an understorey hedgerow. The main union is bark included but is transforming into a cup shaped union and features bulges of reaction wood below. Good physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.96	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		49.3			40+ years	Bare earth						
T097	Hybrid Black Poplar	950	22		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Mature Hybrid Black Poplar forming part of a ring of mixed species trees forming an island in a large grass meadow. The specimen is twin stemmed from a low union at 0.75 metres above ground level. There is a limited volume of reaction swelling on the north side of the union. The two stems diverge towards the apex. The crown displays dieback and poor vigour. It is possible that this tree is approaching the end of its natural lifespan. At present, given the site is not in use the risk posed by the tree is low. If site use increases, it would be prudent to fell this tree.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		11.4	4		M	High						
Yes		408.3			<10 years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T098	Hybrid Black Poplar	900	22		Moderate	N7, E7.5, S8, W6	Mature Hybrid Black Poplar forming part of a ring of mixed species trees forming an island in a large grass meadow. The specimen has suffered one major and several minor limb and branch losses. The crown displays dieback and poor vigour. It is possible that this tree is approaching the end of its natural lifespan. At present, given the site is not in use the risk posed by the tree is low. If site use increases, it would be prudent to fell this tree.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		10.8	3		M	High						
Yes		366.4			<10 years	Bare earth						
T099	False Acacia	520	18		Low	N6, E6, S6.5, W2.5	Early mature False Acacia forming part of a ring of mixed species trees forming an island in a large grass meadow. The specimen comprises four stems from a thick woody knuckle and appears to have regrown from historic coppicing. There are pockets of exposed heartwood at the base, under archways of reaction wood, helping to link the stems together. The stems maintain a close vertical relationship, likely due to the limited growth space presented by intense competition. Fair to poor structural condition, good physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		6.24	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		122.3			10+ years	Bare earth						
T100	Scots Pine	450	17		Low	N2.5, E4, S8, W8	Early mature Scots Pine forming part of a ring of mixed species trees forming an island in a large grass meadow. Intense competition has resulted in the formation of a notable double bend in the stem and heavily asymmetric crown form to the south and west. Whilst physiologically healthy, the growth habit may limit the safe useful life expectancy of this tree. The structural form is also not easily remedied given the poor tolerance for pruning. A large tree, but of low quality.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.4	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T101	Walnut	250	8		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Semi mature Walnut in a grass semi circle surrounded by hard surfacing and adjacent a wooden structure to the west. Good structural and physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T102	Whitebeam	200	7.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature Whitebeam in a loose gravel car park. Good structural and physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality and good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.4	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		18.1			40+ years	Gravel						
T103	Whitebeam	200	7.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature Whitebeam in a loose gravel car park. Good structural and physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality and good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		2.4	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		18.1			40+ years	Gravel						
T104	Downy Serviceberry	110	4.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W1.5	Young tree located in a loose gravel parking area. The specimen is suppressed on the west side by a larger Whitebeam. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit with limited growth space.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.32	1.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Gravel						
T105	Downy Serviceberry	110	4.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W1.5	Young tree located in a loose gravel parking area. The specimen is suppressed on the west side by a larger Whitebeam. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit with limited growth space.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.32	1.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Gravel						
T106	False Acacia	450	14.5		Moderate	N7, E5.5, S5.5, W4.5	Semi mature False Acacia at the terminus of a linear row of trees between two portions of a loose gravel car park. Good structural and physiological condition. Larger than the other trees, so recorded individually. A tree of moderate quality and good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.4	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T107	False Acacia	510	15		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Semi mature to early mature False Acacia in a narrow shrub bed near the entrance to the centre for equine studies. Good structural and physiological condition. A tree of high individual quality.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		6.12	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		117.7			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T108	Bay Laurel	250	10.5		Low	N3, E5, S5, W5	Early mature to mature Bay Laurel south of a footpath and north of the centre for equine studies. Twin stemmed from a bark included union at 1.6 metres, with the two stems fusing together just above. Fair structural and good physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3	2		M	Low						
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T109	Bay Laurel	320	10.5		Low	N3, E5, S5, W5	Early mature to mature Bay Laurel south of a footpath and north of the centre for equine studies. Twin stemmed from a twisting bark included union at 1.2 metres, with the two stems separating at 1.9 metres and then fusing together again further up. Fair structural and good physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.84	2		M	Low						
Yes		46.3			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T110	Beech	460	14		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Semi mature Beech in a hedgerow between the centre for equine studies and the centre for small animal studies. The stems diverge at 2.3 metres with a bark included union but fuse above this at 3 metres and again at 4 metres. The structure appears strong, and the crown is well balanced and in good vigour. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		5.52	2.2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		95.7			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T111	Beech	310	11		Moderate	N4, E4.5, S4, W4	Semi mature Beech in a hedgerow between the centre for equine studies and the centre for small animal studies. The stems diverge at 1.6 metres with a bark included union. There are bulges of reaction wood below the inclusion on both sides, and a cup shaped union is forming, so the process of natural strengthening is underway. Good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.72	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		43.5			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T112	Corsican Pine	510	17.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W3.5	Early mature Corsican Pine adjacent block paved parking. Ostensibly a high-quality tree, however, the top third subdivides into three competing stems. This could leave any of the three stems at the apex at risk of tearing out in high winds, especially if the expansion of the stems leads to bark included unions. Bulges in the block paving indicate roots close to the surface. Fair structural and good physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		6.12	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		117.7			20+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						
T113	Corsican Pine	380	17		Moderate	N3.5, E4, S4, W3	Semi mature Corsican Pine adjacent block paved parking. Suppressed crown due to intense competition. Good structural and good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		4.56	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			20+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						
T114	Beech	490	18		Moderate	N6.5, E8, S6, W4	Semi mature to early mature Beech in amenity grass near a block paved parking area. Ostensibly a fine specimen. However, the branch distribution is asymmetric favouring the south owing to a long-standing relationship with a partner tree to the north, which has been felled to a stump. The stump of the felled partner tree is covered with Ustulina deusta, placing this tree at risk of contracting the fungus through grafted roots. At present, no fungal fruiting bodies are present at the base. Fair structural condition and good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		5.88	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		108.6			20+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						
T115	Beech	420	18		Moderate	N5, E7, S7.5, W7.5	Semi mature to early mature Beech in amenity grass immediately adjacent a block paved parking area. The expansion of the stem has displaced the kerb edging of the parking area. The very apex displays low vigour, presenting as lions tail habit. The mid and lower crown however are in good vigour. Otherwise, good structural and fair to good physiological condition.	B1	Monitor annually (lack of vigour at apex).	3		
		5.04	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		79.8			20+ years	Bare earth, Block paving						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T116	Beech	470	24		Moderate	N4, E3, S2, W3.5	Early mature Beech in a wider avenue of trees west of the car park to the frontage of the centre for small animal studies. The specimen is upright and narrow due to the intense competition. The crown displays low vigour and dieback. Recommend felling to benefit the adjacent trees with more space and sunlight.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		5.64	8		EM	Moderate						
Yes		99.9			<10 years	Bare earth						
T117	Beech	280	12		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi mature Beech in a square shrub bed forming an island central to the parking area at the frontage of the centre for small animal studies. Good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		3.36	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		35.5			40+ years	Shrub bed, Block paving						
T118	Beech	570	17.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Early mature Beech south west of an MRI building. There are level changes on the east side down to the structure and associated plant. Good structural condition and fair to good physiological condition. There are minor pockets of low vigour and dieback at the apex, typical of the species.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		6.84	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		147			20+ years	Bare earth						
T119	Horse Chestnut	220	11		Low	N2.5, E4, S4.5, W4	Semi mature Horse Chestnut within an area of trees. The specimen has almost completely succumbed to Bacterial Bleeding Canker. Of the four crown stems, two are dead, and one of these has snapped out but is snagged in a branch union of another stem. The two live stems are connected at the dead ones via a shared union. The stem below the union is girdled by the disease, so the live stems are expected to die within the next few growing seasons.	U	Priority 1: Remove snagged crown stem overhanging the yard. Priority 3: Fell to ground level.	3		
		2.64	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			<10 years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T120	Horse Chestnut	270	12		Moderate	N3, E3.5, S5, W3.5	Semi mature Horse Chestnut within an area of trees. The specimen displays early onset Bacterial Bleeding Canker. The crown displays good vigour, so the specimen may endure for many years. Recommend the tree is kept under routine observation to track its health in the long term.	C1	Monitor annually (early onset Bacterial Bleeding Canker).	3		
		3.24	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		33			10+ years	Bare earth						
T121	Beech	120	9.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S2.5, W2	Young Beech in a group of larger trees. Located immediately adjacent a wooden fence. Possibly a self set tree. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.44	2.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		6.5			40+ years	Bare earth						
T122	Horse Chestnut	240	6.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature Horse Chestnut in amenity grass south of a gravel vehicle track. Good structural and physiological condition. Good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.88	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		26.1			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T123	Horse Chestnut	260	7		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature Horse Chestnut in amenity grass south of a gravel vehicle track. Good structural and physiological condition. Good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.12	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		30.6			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T124	Beech	490	17		Moderate	N10, E4, S4, W6	Early mature Beech in amenity grass between a footpath and a vehicle track. The attempt bends and leans progressively northwest, with one counterbalancing limb on the south side towards the apex. No indicators of fungal activity. There are some minor wounds on the stem from natural branch loss. Fair structural and good physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		5.88	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		108.6			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T125	Beech	710	25		Moderate	N7.5, E7, S7, W5.5	Mature Beech in amenity grass between a footpath and a vehicle track. The stem bifurcates at 6 metres with a cup shaped union. There is a birds nest in the union at the time of inspection. A very tall tree with a high crown. Good structural and physiological condition. By virtue of its height, it may be at increased risk of limb or branch failures during high winds.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		8.52	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		228			20+ years	Bare earth						
T126	Horse Chestnut	760	24		High	N7, E7, S8, W8	Mature Horse Chestnut in amenity grass north of a structure, and south and west of a gravel vehicle track. Twin stemmed from 4.5 metres with a strong, naturally formed union. Good structural and physiological condition. A fine example of a mature specimen of this species.	A2	No work required.	4		
		9.12	1.8		M	Moderate						
Yes		261.3			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T127	Horse Chestnut	540	22		Moderate	N2.5, E4, S8, W4.5	Early mature to mature Horse chestnut in amenity grass between a structure and a vehicle track. The crown structure is asymmetric to the south owing to intense competition on the north side with a mature Beech. There is a double bend in the stem, though it is not severe and has not affected the structure. There is a large limb approximately two-thirds the way up the tree on the south side, which may become burdened by a combination of lateral extension and end weight. At present, no intervention is thought necessary but may become prudent to reduce the risk to the structure and flanking path in the future. Overall a tree of moderate quality. Fair to good structural condition and good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6.48	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		131.9			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T128	False Acacia	320	9.5		Low	N0.5, E3, S10, W5.5	Semi mature False Acacia in amenity grass north of a structure and east of a footpath. The stem bends several times, resulting in heavily asymmetric form to the south, forming an archway towards and over the structure. Poor long-term retention prospects. May be prudent to remove this tree now.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3.84	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		46.3			<10 years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T129	Beech	680	18		Moderate	N3, E8.5, S8.5, W6	Mature Beech northwest of a structure and north of a footpath. There is a cavity near the base containing fungal fruiting bodies of Ustulina deusta. The lower stem sounds slightly hollow when tapped. The stem bends south east towards from the main union at 9 metres, with the majority of the crown and all of the major limbs weighted over the path, structure, and associated yard. On the north face of the union is a historic limb tearout wound, with flanking reaction growth. This has created a loop of tissue around a cavity that appears to extend into the stem proper. No further assessment of this could be made from ground level. As a minimum, further assessment of the structural condition should be made. This should start at the base with decay investigation, and provided it is deemed structurally sound there, should then move onto the cavity in the union at 9 to 10 metres. An alternative option is to fell, which would benefit the adjacent Horse Chestnut.	U	Option 1: Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill). Undertake aerial inspection. Option 2: Fell to ground level.	1		
		8.16	3.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		209.2			<10 years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T130	Horse Chestnut	400	17		Moderate	N4, E2.5, S3, W6.5	Semi mature Horse Chestnut northwest of a structure and north of a footpath. The crown is asymmetric to the west, owing to intense competition with the adjacent Beech tree. This tree is young enough that it may re-balance if the Beech were removed, which may be necessary owing to its condition. Fair structural and good physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.8	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T131	Horse Chestnut	810	23		High	N6, E7, S8, W5.5	Mature Horse Chestnut in amenity grass west of the MRI structure and its associated car park. Slightly suppressed on the west side. Good structural and physiological condition. A fine example of a mature specimen of this species.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		9.72	1.6		M	Moderate						
Yes		296.8			40+ years	Bare earth						
T132	Beech	130	9.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Young Beech near the junction of a main avenue road and a side road. The specimen is north of mature trees, which have restricted its access to sunlight and have prompted rapid vertical growth. The two competing leaders from the main union are very slender. This tree may balance out as it matures or may become adversely slender. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.56	0.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		7.6			40+ years	Bare earth						
T133	Beech	250	15		Moderate	N3, E4.5, S6, W5	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. Good structural and physiological condition. Suppressed crown on the northeast aspect. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	0
		3	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T134	Beech	450	16		Moderate	N2, E3.5, S5, W4.5	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen has suffered the failure of the stem at 13.5 metres, leaving approximately 4 metres of the decaying stem below. This region features three woodpecker holes on the southwest side. Some live branches below are taking form as secondary vertical stems. The mid and lower stem and crown appear healthy. Given the fact that the site is currently closed and not publicly assessable, no intervention is necessary, and the tree can remain as it is for wildlife habitat purposes. It may naturally shed the decaying upper stem in time, which may need to be pruned put if site use changes or increases.	C1	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	0
		5.4	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			10+ years	Bare earth						
T135	Beech	470	21		Moderate	N5, E3.5, S3.5, W4	Semi mature beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen displays severe dieback throughout the crown. What little live growth remains shows poor vigour. This tree appears to be in terminal decline. It has not been possible to identify the principal cause of the decline, as no symptoms of disease or decay are present at the time of inspection. It appears that an object has been absorbed into the base of the north face of the stem. This may be concrete, as a small lump of concrete is visible at the base on the east side and is partially absorbed by the tree.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		5.64	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		99.9			<10 years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T136	Beech	440	15		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S4.5, W3.5	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen displays moderate dieback throughout the crown. The live growth shows poor vigour. Unclear at present if the decline is terminal. However, it is located adjacent to another Beech, which is clearly in terminal decline and thus may be affected by the same catalyst. It has not been possible to identify the principal cause of the decline, as no symptoms of disease or decay are present at the time of inspection. Given the low risk located, it can be left in its current form but should be observed annually to allow ongoing assessment of management. Alternatively, cut to leave a habitat pole.	U	Option 1: Monitor annually (dieback and low vigour). Option 2: Cut to leave a monolith habitat pole.	3		
		5.28	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		87.6			<10 years	Bare earth						
T137	Beech	640	18		High	N5, E5, S5, W7.5	Early mature Beech within a long belt of trees adjacent a main avenue road. The specimen bifurcates at 0.7 metres above ground level into two equally sized stems. The union was bark included but is forming a cup shaped union and features large swellings below the union on both sides. The western stem bends over the road and features a vertical opening from 1.8 metres to 2.2 metres. Whilst there is reaction growth on either side, the stem sounds hollow when tapped. Recommend decay testing of this stem to inform management options.	C1	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	1		
		7.68	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		185.3			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T138	Beech	130	9.5		Low	N3.5, E2.5, S2, W3.5	Young Beech in an avenue of trees. The specimen is surrounded by mature trees, which have restricted its access to sunlight and have prompted rapid vertical growth. The stem is very slender, and the crown is asymmetric to the north and west where there is lateral growth space. This tree may balance out as it matures or may become adversely slender. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.56	2		Y	Moderate						
Yes		7.6			40+ years	Bare earth						
T139	Sycamore	550	19		Moderate	N2.5, E3, S2.5, W2.5	Early mature Sycamore in an avenue of trees. The specimen has a high and narrow crown due to the intense competition for sunlight. There are cavities at the base between buttresses, which appear to have been used by squirrels to store Beech nuts in the slightly hollow stem base presented by the Eiffel tower formation of buttresses. The buttresses are solid, and it appears that the structure is sound. The crown displays poor vigour, with pockets of dieback and overall poor shoot extension growth. There are no indicators of disease or decay at the time of inspection. A tree of low quality.	C1	No work required.	4		
		6.6	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		136.8			10+ years	Bare earth						
T140	Horse Chestnut	350	15		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Semi mature Horse Chestnut in an avenue of trees and north of a side road leading to the centre for small animal studies. Good structural and physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality with good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	0
		4.2	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T141	Norway Maple	270	15		High	N1.5, E2, S5, W2.5	Semi mature Norway Maple in an avenue of trees and north of a side road leading to the centre for small animal studies. Heavily suppressed and asymmetric crown. Poor physiological health. Recommend felling to benefit the Horse Chestnut to the west and Beech to the east, each of which are much better quality trees.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3.24	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		33			<10 years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T142	Horse Chestnut	220	11		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. Good structural and physiological condition. Good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.64	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			40+ years	Bare earth						
T143	Beech	400	21.5		Moderate	N3.5, E9.5, S3.5, W1	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen has a bark wound on the east face of the lower stem, with a slightly hollow sounding lower stem when tapped. There were formerly two competing leaders from 10.5 metres, one of which has snapped out at the union. The other has two woodpecker holes in it, indicating structural weakness. The stem bends east with most of the crown overhanging amenity space to the east.	C1	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		4.8	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			10+ years	Bare earth						
T144	Beech	150	7.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen is much smaller and younger than the surrounding trees. An understorey tree. Realistically, it is too close to a larger tree to sustain long term growth without a meeting of the two trees. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.8	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T145	Sycamore	350	14		Moderate	N4.5, E8, S6.5, W1.5	Semi mature Sycamore east of a tree belt east of a main avenue road, and west of the centre for equine studies. The specimen is heavily asymmetric to the east. In the long term, this growth habit is unsustainable. Although no intervention is required at present, consideration should be given to the long-term management of this tree, either by pruning to balance the shape or by felling in deference to the Beech to the west.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T146	Sycamore	830	25.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S5, W5	Mature Sycamore between two rows of avenue trees. Specimen comprises three tall vertical stems from two low unions. The tree has a high and fairly compact crown. The shoot extension growth in the crown is fair to poor. However, all of the crown is alive with no discernible dieback. It appears this tree may be naturally entering age related decline. At the time of inspection, a tree of good structural and fair physiological condition. The long-term is harder to predict accurately.	B2	No work required.	4		
		9.96	14		M	Moderate						
Yes		311.7			20+ years	Bare earth						
T147	Norway Maple	400	24		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Semi mature Norway Maple between two rows of avenue trees. The specimen is tall and slender with a high and narrow crown. Poor shoot extension growth throughout the crown, as well as dieback. Unclear what has caused the decline. Fair structural and poor physiological condition. As a minimum, monitor annually to track the health of the tree.	C1	Option 1: Monitor annually (dieback and low vigour). Option 2: Cut to leave a monolith habitat pole.	3		
		4.8	17		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T148	Beech	380	22.5		Moderate	N3, E2, S2.5, W5	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen has a wound and potential hollowing of the stem at 8 metres. The stem bifurcates at approximately. 11 metres into two competing leaders. The east of these has a large wound and is almost dead. Overall, it is a poor quality tree, but it may outgrow its defects if properly managed.	C1	Undertake aerial inspection. Remove selected limb.	2		
		4.56	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T149	Beech	150	9		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen is much smaller and younger than the surrounding trees. An understorey tree. Realistically, it is too close to a larger tree to sustain long term growth without a meeting of the two trees. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.8	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			40+ years	Bare earth						
T150	Beech	150	7.5		Low	N4, E3.5, S1.5, W2	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen is much smaller and younger than the surrounding trees. An understorey tree. Realistically, it is too close to a larger tree to sustain long term growth without a meeting of the two trees. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.8	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			40+ years	Bare earth						
T151	Beech	390	24		Moderate	N6.5, E0.5, S0.5, W9	Semi mature Beech in a tree belt east of a main avenue road. The specimen is of heavily asymmetric form to the west and north west, with most of the stem and crown overhanging the road. This form is unsustainable in the long term, though does not appear to require immediate intervention.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.68	8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		68.8			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T152	Sycamore	350	22.5		Low	N2.5, E2, S3, W3	Semi mature Sycamore between a double row of avenue trees, and within a gravel car park. Tall and slender stem, with a high and narrow crown. Fair structural and physiological condition. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		4.2	15		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			10+ years	Gravel						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T153	Beech	490	21.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W6.5	Semi mature Beech in a narrow earth strip between a road and a gravel car park. The specimen is of good structural and physiological condition. It is important to note that the adjacent trees to the south are dying from Beech Bark Disease, leaving this specimen vulnerable to contracting the same disease. At present, however, it appears unaffected.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.88	4.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		108.6			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T154	Copper Beech	790	22.5		High	N9, E6, S10, W9	Mature Copper Beech west of a main avenue road. Good structural and physiological condition. There are no indicators of disease or decay. Slightly suppressed crown on the east side. A tree of high quality and a fine example of a mature tree of this species.	A2	No work required.	4	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	0
		9.48	2		M	Moderate						
Yes		282.3			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T155	Sycamore	790	22.5		High	N9.5, E5.5, S9.5, W9.5	Mature Sycamore west of a main avenue road and in the grounds of Lanwades Hall. Limited access prevents full assessment. Good structural and physiological condition. There are no indicators of disease or decay observable from the west. Slightly suppressed crown on the east side. A tree of high quality and a fine example of a mature tree of this species.	A2	No work required.	4		
		9.48	5		M	Moderate						
Yes		282.3			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T156	Lawsons Cypress	280	18		Low	N2.5, E2, S2, W2	Tall and slender semi mature Lawsons Cypress in a narrow shrub bed west of a main avenue road. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.36	5		SM	High						
Yes		35.5			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T157	Lawsons Cypress	610	23.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Early mature Lawsons Cypress in a narrow shrub bed west of a main avenue road. Good structural and physiological condition. Good landscape presence. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4		
		7.32	3.5		EM	High						
Yes		168.3			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T158	Sycamore	710	22.5		High	N9.5, E6, S8, W9.5	Mature Sycamore west of a main avenue road and in the grounds of Lanwades Hall. Limited access prevents full assessment. Good structural and physiological condition. There are no indicators of disease or decay observable from the west. Slightly suppressed crown on the east side. A tree of high quality and a fine example of a mature tree of this species.	A2	No work required.	4		
		8.52	1.5		M	Moderate						
No		228			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T159	Silver Maple	710	18.5		Moderate	N8, E2.5, S5, W10.5	Mature Silver Maple in a narrow shrub bed west of a main avenue road. The specimen leans west and has a suppressed crown on the east and south sides, resulting in an asymmetric crown to the north and west. Despite it being a large tree, it is of only fair quality. Fair structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		8.52	4.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		228			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T160	Cypress Sp	260	10		Low	N0.5, E1, S2, W1.5	Dead Cypress adjacent a main avenue road.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3.12	3		SM	High						
Yes		30.6			<10 years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T161	Horse Chestnut	240	10		Low	N3.5, E1.5, S0.5, W2	Dead Horse Chestnut that has succumbed to Bleeding Canker.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		2.88	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		26.1			<10 years	Bare earth						
T162	Holly	160	5		Low	N2.5, E2, S2.5, W2	Young to semi mature Holly located in a shrub bed west of a main avenue road. Understorey tree. Unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.92	1		Y	Low						
Yes		11.6			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T163	Holly	150	4		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young to semi mature Holly located in a shrub bed west of a main avenue road. Understorey tree. Unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.5		Y	Low						
Yes		10.2			20+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T164	Swedish Birch	70	6		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		0.84	0		Y	Low						
Yes		2.2			40+ years	Grass						
T165	Swedish Birch	70	6		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		0.84	0		Y	Low						
Yes		2.2			40+ years	Grass						
T166	Swedish Birch	90	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Low						
Yes		3.7			40+ years	Grass						
T167	Swedish Birch	90	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Low						
Yes		3.7			40+ years	Grass						
T168	Swedish Birch	90	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Low						
Yes		3.7			40+ years	Grass						
T169	Swedish Birch	90	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Low						
Yes		3.7			40+ years	Grass						
T170	Swedish Birch	70	6		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		0.84	0		Y	Low						
Yes		2.2			40+ years	Grass						
T171	Swedish Birch	70	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		0.84	0		Y	Low						
Yes		2.2			40+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T172	Swedish Birch	90	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		1.08	0		Y	Low						
Yes		3.7			40+ years	Grass						
T173	Swedish Birch	70	6		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young Swedish Birch. Good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development.	0
		0.84	0		Y	Low						
Yes		2.2			40+ years	Grass						
T174	Beech	500	19.5		Low	N1, E1, S9.5, W9	Beech on the southern most of many rows of trees forming a linear woodland. The stem is badly decayed and exuding powdery wood from the base. The crown has suffered major breakages and is now heavily asymmetric.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
		6	14		SM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T175	Beech	480	19		Low	N1, E5, S8, W4.5	Woodland edge tree on the south side of a woodland. Specimen bends south with all of the crown overhanging a large grass meadow. Most of the crown is dead.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		5.76	5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		104.2			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T176	Beech	690	21		High	N9, E6, S6, W6	Tree within wider woodland feature. Historic stem damage likely to have been caused by horse grazing present on north aspect to a height of 1.5 metres. Good occlusion growth. An exposed face of wood is visible between the occluding growth and there is obvious insect activity and hollowing in towards the heartwood. Crown favours northern aspect and extent of branches on this aspect has been estimated due to fence and access.	C1	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.	3		
		8.28	5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		215.4			10+ years	Woodland floor, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T177	Beech	570	20		Moderate	N8.5, E5, S2.5, W4.5	Tree within wider landscape feature. Cavity on southern aspect at ground level that exhibits decay into the heartwood. Wound was originally up to 1.3 metres but has occluded to 0.3 metres tall. Accumulation of organic matter is present where the wood should be although there is a solid back to this decayed central zone. Crown appears unaffected by condition of stem base. Unable to ascertain condition of wood beneath the healed bark due to the angle of probing. Resonance testing indicates strong wood where occlusion is occurring and has occurred.	C1	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.	3		
		6.84	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		147			10+ years	Grass, Gravel						
T178	Beech	680	23		Moderate	N9.5, E3, S5, W6	Tree within wider landscape feature. Twin stemmed form from 2 metres. Eastern stem exhibits dieback from the apex down. Black mottling on bark could be indicative of Beech Bark Disease but the discolouration is high in the crown to confirm. West stem appears healthy. Crown leans northwards due to proximity with neighbouring trees.	C1	Monitor condition with a view to fell whole tree is beech bark disease is confirmed and spreads.	3		
		8.16	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		209.2			10+ years	Grass						
T179	Beech	250	8.5		Low	N4.5, E5.5, S0.1, W0.5	Small stature tree being suppressed by larger neighbouring trees. Ustulina deusta at stem base beneath an old branch wound. Crown extends on opposite side to where the fungus is located.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			<10 years	Grass						
T180	Beech	660	23		Moderate	N6, E7, S4.5, W5	Tree within wider landscape feature. Tree exhibits dieback from the apex down. Black mottling on bark could be indicative of Beech Bark Disease but the discolouration is high in the crown to confirm. Tree is in severe decline.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		7.92	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		197.1			<10 years	Grass						
T181	Beech	880	25		Moderate	N8.5, E6.5, S8, W4.5	Tree previously twin stemmed but the east stem has failed in the past. Failed stem exhibits decay and insect activity. Surviving stem has localised hollowing near the failed stem but otherwise appears healthy. Good crown condition.	C1	Monitor margin between failed and surviving stems for advancing decay.	3		
		10.56	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		350.3			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T182	Beech	920	24		Moderate	N9, E5.5, S8, W7.5	Tree within wider landscape feature. Twin stemmed form from 2 metres. Tight union with early signs of bulging on either side. Large stem wound at 0.5 metres on north aspect with decayed wood visible. Further decay around the circumference in the sapwood is evident. Good occlusion growth around the wood. Ustulina deusta visible between buttresses on north west aspect. Crown appears healthy despite physical defects and pathogen infection.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		11.04	2.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		382.9			<10 years	Grass						
T183	False Acacia	1010	22		Moderate	N8, E6, S6.5, W6	Tree within wider landscape feature. Twin stemmed form from 1 metre. Tight union to 3.5 metres. Further bifurcation above main union point. Stems cross and fuse higher in the crown. Two small cavities in stem base on southern aspect: can be probed into the heartwood but limited hollowing when subject to resonance testing. Deadwood in crown. Fungal fruiting bodies are present on the west aspect but appear inert and resonance testing does not indicate hollowing in the surface of the bark.	B3	No work required.	4		
		12.12	2.5		OM	Moderate						
Yes		461.5			20+ years	Grass						
T184	Beech	520	14		Moderate	N8, E6, S7, W4.5	Longitudinal stem wound on south aspect: ground level to 1.3 metres and extending into the heartwood. A bark growth/burr has formed across the width of the wound halfway up. Strong occlusion growth. Heartwood is exposed and dry with black cubicle-shaped sections formed on decayed wood. Crown is late to bud burst but majority of crown appears as if it will produce leaves. Likely to need to fell tree if land use changes.	C1	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.	3		
		6.24	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		122.3			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T185	Beech	660	20		Moderate	N3, E8.5, S9.5, W8	Tree within wider landscape feature. Potential Beech Bark Disease infection visible from the south on branches that have been subject to surgery - unclear if surgery was undertaken in response to the previous presence of the disease or not. Crown is otherwise healthy. No other obvious visible defects at time of inspection.	C1	Monitor for deterioration.	3		
		7.92	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		197.1			10+ years	Grass, Building						
T320	Beech	170	20		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1.5	Dead etiolated Beech in a dense cluster of Beech at the southern edge of a woodland.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		2.04	12		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T321	Beech	160	12		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Dead etiolated Beech in a dense cluster of Beech at the southern edge of a woodland.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		1.92	8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		11.6			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T322	Scots Pine	350	17		Low	N2.5, E1, S2, W2.5	Dead Scots Pine in a woodland, one row in from the southern edge.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.2	12		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T323	Beech	350	20		Low	N0.5, E1.5, S4, W5	Semi mature Beech in a woodland, one row in from the southern edge. The specimen bends south west. The stem is symptomatic of a Beech Bark Disease, and the crown is of poor vitality.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.2	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T324	Beech	350	20		Low	N4.5, E1.5, S0.5, W2.5	Semi mature Beech in a woodland, one row in from the southern edge. The specimen bends north. The stem is symptomatic of a Beech Bark Disease, and the crown is of poor vitality.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.2	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T325	Beech	380	16		Low	N4, E0.5, S0.5, W2.5	Semi mature Beech in a woodland, one row in from the southern edge. The specimen bends north. The specimen is dead.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		4.56	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T326	Beech	270	16		Low	N0.5, E0.5, S2.5, W0.5	Semi mature Beech in a woodland, one row in from the southern edge. The specimen bends south. The specimen is dead.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3.24	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		33			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T327	Beech	270	16		Low	N0.5, E0.5, S2.5, W0.5	Semi mature Beech in a woodland, one row in from the southern edge. The specimen bends south. The specimen is dead.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3.24	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		33			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T328	Beech	420	14		Low	N0.5, E2.5, S10.5, W3	Semi mature to early mature Beech in a woodland, one row in from the southern edge. The stem bends dramatically south, with the stem crown drooping towards the ground at the apex to form an archway. The stem is propped in the crown of trees to the south. Unsustainable growth habit.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		5.04	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		79.8			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T329	Scots Pine	570	13.5		Low	N4, E6, S3, W0.5	Dead early mature Scots Pine on the north edge of a woodland	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		6.84	6		EM	Moderate						
Yes		147			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T330	Hornbeam	790	19		Low	N7.5, E4.5, S4, W5.5	Mature Hornbeam on the north edge of a woodland, close to a water trough. The specimen has suffered the failure of a stem from a former bark included union at 4 metres, leaving a decaying socket. Above this in the remaining stem are several woodpecker holes. The lower stem is decaying at the base on the north side. The tree appears to be close to structural failure.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
		9.48	3		M	Moderate						
Yes		282.3			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T331	Sycamore	800	22		Low	N4.5, E2, S3.5, W5	Mature Sycamore central to a woodland. Specimen has died from Sooty Bark Disease.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		9.6	9		M	Moderate						
Yes		289.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T332	Scots Pine	310	20		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dead early mature Scots Pine on the north edge of a woodland.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		3.72	8		EM	Moderate						
Yes		43.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T333	Hornbeam	800	17.5		Low	N4.5, E6.5, S4.5, W3.5	Mature Hornbeam central to a woodland. Specimen is in terminal decline, with only a modicum of live growth remaining. Dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. It is not clear what has caused the decline of the tree.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		9.6	6		M	Moderate						
Yes		289.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T334	Beech	830	23		Moderate	N3, E4.5, S5.5, W4.5	Mature twin stemmed Beech on the south edge of a woodland. One stem is completely dead, the other displays poor vigour. Appears to be in terminal decline from a bark disease.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		9.96	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		311.7			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T335	Beech	700	23		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Early mature to mature Beech on the south edge of a woodland. The crown displays poor vigour. Appears to be in terminal decline from a bark disease.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		8.4	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		221.7			<10 years	Woodland floor						
T336	English Elm	280	14		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S4, W3	Dead semi mature Elm central to a woodland.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	3		
		3.36	6		SM	High						
Yes		35.5			<10 years	Woodland floor						
W001	Beech, Sycamore, Sweet Chestnut, Larch, Austrian Pine, Cherry Plum, Holly, Elder	650	22		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	A woodland belt which divides two paddocks and building areas. The density throughout is good with the dominant species being Beech. Typical defects are present such as deadwood and snapped branches from storm damage. Trees with more significant defects have been recorded separately. Good feature of future value for both amenity and habitat.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Fell to allow development the north-easternmost tree as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		7.8	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
W002	Beech, Sycamore, Holly, Elder, Horse Chestnut, European Lime	530	19		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	The feature contains mostly Beech trees with an understorey of mixed species. Overall the feature is in a good overall condition however problematic trees have been plotted separately. Due to the open space on the northern aspect branches extend further to the north.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Crown lift to 4m over the new parking bays. Undertake root pruning as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	0
		6.36	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		127.1			20+ years	Woodland floor						
W003	Beech, Sweet Chestnut, Sycamore, Elder	490	20		High	N13, E13, S13, W13	The woodland is predominantly made up of Beech which has the typical defects such as deadwood and broken branches. Good amenity and ecological value.	B2	No work required.	4		
		5.88	3		M	Moderate						
Yes		108.6			20+ years	Woodland floor						
W004	Beech, Sycamore, Elder, Hawthorn, Horse Chestnut	600	20		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mixed species woodland. Canopy layer comprised of Beech, Sycamore and Horse Chestnut. Shrub layer comprised of Elder and occasional Hawthorn. Trees with significant defects have been plotted individually. Some trees within woodland exhibit dieback in apex but no obvious visual indicators to account for the causation. Average dimensions provided. Overall good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell portion to allow development.	0
		7.2	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			40+ years	Light undergrowth, Woodland floor						
W005	Beech, European Lime, Sycamore, Horse Chestnut, Elm Spp	500	20		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Off-site roadside mixed species feature of trees. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Undergrowth impedes inspection. Average dimensions provided.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6	1		EM	Moderate						
No		113.1			40+ years	Woodland floor, Grass, Light undergrowth						
W006	Horse Chestnut, Beech, Sycamore	500	20		High	N6, E6, S6, W6	Mixed species linear strip of woodland. Canopy layer comprised of Beech, Sycamore and Horse Chestnut. Shrub layer comprised of Elder, Hawthorn, Silver Birch and Sycamore. Average dimensions provided. Overall good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path.	0
		6	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			40+ years	Grass, Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
W007	Beech, Sycamore, Hornbeam, Elder, Larch	450	24		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mixed species woodland. Average dimensions provided. There are several larger trees within the woodland without topo locations for stems so they cannot be plotted accurately. Elder forms much of the understorey. Effective screen. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4		
		5.4	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			40+ years	Woodland floor, Grass						
W008	Goat Willow, Hornbeam, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Elder	350	16		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Mixed species off-site woodland. Average dimensions provided. There are several larger trees within the woodland without topo locations for stems so they cannot be plotted accurately. Effective screen. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			20+ years	Grass, Woodland floor						
W009	Beech, Sycamore, Hornbeam, English Oak	500	24		High	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Linear woodland feature. Mixed species composition. Average dimensions provided. Central zone of woodland not surveyed per instructions. Several woodland boundary trees exhibit stem wounds consistent with horse damage. Most of the associated decay appears inert. There is strong response wood growing to close to the wounds. Many trees have individually asymmetric and/or etiolated forms due to the close proximity of neighbouring stems. Major and minor deadwood. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Crown lift to 4.5m over the new highway.	0
		6	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			40+ years	Woodland floor, Grass						

Appendix D

Schedule of Works – Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham
Surveyed: 23/04/2024
Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T016	Beech	Undertake a Picus test to ascertain level decay.	**1**
T038	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**1**
T087	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**1**
T129	Beech	Option 1: Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill). Undertake aerial inspection. Option 2: Fell to ground level.	**1**
T137	Beech	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	**1**
T174	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**1**
T330	Hornbeam	Fell to ground level.	**1**
G001	Horse Chestnut, Beech	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	**2**
G003	Beech, Sycamore, European Lime	Remove all deadwood.	**2**
G004	Sycamore, Beech	Remove deadwood.	**2**
G011	Beech	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**2**
G012	Beech	Remove major deadwood over road.	**2**
G013	Beech	Remove major deadwood over road.	**2**
G043	Sycamore, Beech	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	**2**
G045	Beech	Fell and replant.	**2**
T015	Beech	Fell, terminal decline.	**2**
T018	Beech	Fell.	**2**
T020	Beech	Undertake a Picus test.	**2**
T025	European Lime	Pollard to 4 metres.	**2**
T069	Beech	Picus at ground level.	**2**
T071	Beech	Picus at 2-2.5 metres.	**2**
T090	Beech	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resistograph Micro-drill).	**2**
T148	Beech	Undertake aerial inspection. Remove selected limb.	**2**
A010	Beech, Sycamore	Remove major deadwood over road. Remove major deadwood over path.	**3**
A011	Beech, Sycamore	Remove major deadwood over road. Remove major deadwood over path.	**3**
A012	Beech	Remove major deadwood over road. Remove major deadwood over path.	**3**
G006	Pine	Remove deadwood.	**3**
G025	Beech	Fell to ground level trees marked on drawing no. 10901-D-CP.	**3**
G051	Beech	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
H003	Cherry Laurel	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H006	Field Maple, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel	Reintroduce hedge management.	**3**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
H007	Beech	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H008	Hornbeam	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H010	Hornbeam	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H011	Beech	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H012	Beech	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
T002	Horse Chestnut	Reinspect in one year.	**3**
T003	Beech	Inspect for bat roost potential by ecologist.	**3**
T004	Beech	Pollard at 10 metres above ground level.	**3**
T005	Beech	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	**3**
T006	Beech	Pollard at 10 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	**3**
T007	Beech	Pollard at 10 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	**3**
T008	Beech	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	**3**
T009	Beech	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	**3**
T010	Beech	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	**3**
T011	Beech	Pollard at 6 metres above ground level and leave as habitat pole.	**3**
T012	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T013	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T026	Pine	Undertake minor reduction on the western aspect, to reduce the weight of the branches/ load on these points.	**3**
T029	Lime Sp	Prune out the poor quality apex.	**3**
T036	Sycamore	Fell and treat stump.	**3**
T040	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T047	Beech	Reinspect next August/September. Remove all Ivy ahead of inspection.	**3**
T050	Horse Chestnut	Undertake Microdrill test at site of defect as noted within the comment section.	**3**
T055	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T056	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T057	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T060	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T070	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T076	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T077	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T078	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T079	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T085	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T086	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T088	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T089	Beech	Fell west dead stem to ground level.	**3**
T091	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T092	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T093	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T116	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T119	Horse Chestnut	Priority 1: Remove snagged crown stem overhanging the yard. Priority 3: Fell to ground level.	**3**
T128	False Acacia	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T135	Beech	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T136	Beech	Option 1:	**3**
T141	Norway Maple	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T143	Beech	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T147	Norway Maple	Option 1:	**3**
T160	Cypress Sp	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T161	Horse Chestnut	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T175	Beech	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T179	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T180	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T182	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T320	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T321	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T322	Scots Pine	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T323	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T324	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T325	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T326	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T327	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T328	Beech	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T329	Scots Pine	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T331	Sycamore	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T332	Scots Pine	Fell to ground level.	**3**
T333	Hornbeam	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T334	Beech	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T335	Beech	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**
T336	English Elm	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**3**

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham
Surveyed: 23/04/2024
Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
G005	Beech, False Acacia	Monitor trees condition for signs of deterioration.	**2**
T058	Sycamore	Monitor area of decay annually.	**3**
T061	Horse Chestnut	Monitor area of exposed wood annually.	**3**
T115	Beech	Monitor annually (lack of vigour at apex).	**3**
T120	Horse Chestnut	Monitor annually (early onset Bacterial Bleeding Canker).	**3**
T136	Beech	Monitor annually (dieback and low vigour). Option 2: Cut to leave a monolith habitat pole.	**3**
T147	Norway Maple	Monitor annually (dieback and low vigour). Option 2: Cut to leave a monolith habitat pole.	**3**
T176	Beech	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.	**3**
T177	Beech	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.	**3**
T178	Beech	Monitor condition with a view to fell whole tree is beech bark disease is confirmed and spreads.	**3**
T181	Beech	Monitor margin between failed and surviving stems for advancing decay.	**3**
T184	Beech	Monitor stem wound annually. Picus and microdrill stem at ground level.	**3**
T185	Beech	Monitor for deterioration.	**3**

Appendix E

Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Animal Health Trust, Kentford, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham
Surveyed: 23/04/2024
Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A001	Lawson Cypress, Hazel, Cherry Spp, Holly, Silver Birch, Lime Spp	Fell to allow development.	**0**
A002	Field Maple, Silver Birch, Cherry Spp, Hazel, Holly	Fell to allow development.	**0**
A007	Field Maple, Hornbeam, Beech, Lime Spp, False Acacia	Fell to allow development.	**0**
A008	Silver Birch, Norway Maple, Purple Norway Maple, Whitebeam	Fell to allow development.	**0**
A009	Silver Birch, Corsican Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
A010	Beech, Sycamore	Fell 1x tree to allow development. Undertake root pruning to 1x tree along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
A011	Beech, Sycamore	Fell 2x trees to allow development.	**0**
A013	Sycamore, Wych Elm	Fell to allow development.	**0**
A015	Elder, Field Maple, Sycamore, Wych Elm	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G001	Horse Chestnut, Beech	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G002	Field Maple	Fell two of four trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G003	Beech, Sycamore, European Lime	Fell two of six trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA. Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new footpath as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G004	Sycamore, Beech	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	**0**
G005	Beech, False Acacia	Fell the northernmost tree to allow development. Crown lift the southernmost tree to 4m over the new parking bays.	**0**
G006	Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G007	Cherry	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space.	**0**
G009	Sycamore	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G010	Sycamore	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G012	Beech	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	**0**
G013	Beech	Crown lift to 2.5m over the upgraded footpath.	**0**
G014	Elder	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G017	Beech	Crown lift to 2.5m over the upgraded footpath.	**0**
G020	Beech	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
G021	Sycamore	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA. Crown lift to provide 2.5m to 3m clearance over new footpath.	**0**
G024	Sycamore, Ash, Norway Maple, English Oak	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space of Plot 234 & 235. Undertake root pruning as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G026	Silver Birch, Beech, Oak Spp	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G027	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G028	Hazel	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G029	Norway Spruce	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G030	Silver Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G031	Purple Norway Maple	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G032	Paper-bark Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G033	Hornbeam	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G034	Beech	Fell one of five trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G035	Silver Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G036	Corsican Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G037	Silver Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G038	Silver Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G040	Horse Chestnut, Lime Spp	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G041	Lime Spp, Horse Chestnut, Beech	Fell one of three trees to allow development as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G044	Beech	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
G046	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
G047	English Oak	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA. Crown lift to provide 2.5m to 3m clearance over new footpath.	**0**
G048	English Oak, Sycamore	Crown lift to provide 2.5m clearance over new footpath.	**0**
H001	Hornbeam, Horse Chestnut	Fell to allow development.	**0**
H002	Hornbeam	Fell to allow development.	**0**
H006	Field Maple, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Hazel	Fell to allow development.	**0**
H007	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
H008	Hornbeam	Fell to allow development.	**0**
H009	Field Maple, Hawthorn	Fell to allow development.	**0**
H010	Hornbeam	Fell to allow development.	**0**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
H011	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T001	European Lime	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T014	Sycamore	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T017	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T020	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T021	Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T022	Cherry	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T023	Horse Chestnut	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T024	Horse Chestnut	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T026	Pine	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath. Undertake root pruning along the edge of three new parking bays as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
T030	Sycamore	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T043	Corsican Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T050	Horse Chestnut	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	**0**
T053	Sycamore	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T054	Sycamore	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T066	Douglas Fir	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
T072	Rowan	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T073	Cherry Sp	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T074	Purple Leaved Cherry Plum	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T075	Wild Cherry	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T080	Beech	Crown lift to 2.5m over the garden space of Plot 253.	**0**
T084	Beech	Undertake crown reduction of approximately 7.5m on the north aspect. Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new garage and staircase as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
T089	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T094	Wych Elm	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T095	Purple Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T096	Walnut	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T097	Hybrid Black Poplar	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T098	Hybrid Black Poplar	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T099	False Acacia	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T100	Scots Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T101	Walnut	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T102	Whitebeam	Fell to allow development.	**0**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T103	Whitebeam	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T104	Downy Serviceberry	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T105	Downy Serviceberry	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T106	False Acacia	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T107	False Acacia	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T108	Bay Laurel	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T109	Bay Laurel	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T110	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T111	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T112	Corsican Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T113	Corsican Pine	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T114	Beech	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
T117	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T118	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T125	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T131	Horse Chestnut	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T132	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T133	Beech	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	**0**
T134	Beech	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	**0**
T140	Horse Chestnut	Crown lift to 2.5m over the new footpath.	**0**
T150	Beech	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T152	Sycamore	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T154	Copper Beech	Undertake root pruning along the edge of the new highway as shown on drawing no. 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
T165	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T166	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T167	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T168	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T169	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T170	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T171	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T172	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**
T173	Swedish Birch	Fell to allow development.	**0**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
W001	Beech, Sycamore, Sweet Chestnut, Larch, Austrian Pine, Cherry Plum, Holly, Elder	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Fell to allow development the north-easternmost tree as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
W002	Beech, Sycamore, Holly, Elder, Horse Chestnut, European Lime	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Crown lift to 4m over the new parking bays. Undertake root pruning as shown on drawing 10901-D-AIA.	**0**
W004	Beech, Sycamore, Elder, Hawthorn, Horse Chestnut	Fell portion to allow development.	**0**
W006	Horse Chestnut, Beech, Sycamore	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path.	**0**
W009	Beech, Sycamore, Hornbeam, English Oak	Fell to allow development any trees that will be located within the footprint of the new woodland footpath. Crown lift to 2.5m over the route of the new woodland path. Crown lift to 4.5m over the new highway.	**0**

Appendix F

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Categories

No	Identifies the tree on the drawing.
Species	Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.
BS 5837 Main Category	Using this assessment (BWS 5837:2012, table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing. **Category A** - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years; **Category B** - Those of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years; **Category C** - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm; **Category U** - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
BS 5837 Sub Category	Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows: **Sub Category 1** - Mainly arboricultural qualities; **Sub Category 2** - Mainly landscape qualities; **Sub Category 3** - Mainly cultural values, including conservation. Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.
DBH (mm)	Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.
Height	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
Crown Base	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
Lowest Branch	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.

Age	Recorded as one of seven categories: **Y** Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH. **S/M** Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height. **E/M** Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. **M** Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. **O/M** Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications. **V** Veteran. A tree considered a 'survivor' having endured injury, disease and/or decay, developing important habitat features such as decay, trunk hollowing, deadwood, fungal fruiting bodies (plus others) not solely as a consequence of time. Veteran trees are afforded additional protection within the planning system where they may be influenced by change. **A** Ancient. A tree that has the features of a Veteran tree but has also surpassed the typical lifespan for its species. These trees may differ in appearance from a Veteran tree, such as having a thick/wide trunk and a small crown. Ancient trees are usually considered to have exceptional cultural significance. Ancient trees are afforded additional protection within the planning system where they may be influenced by change.
Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE)	Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories: 1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
Minimum Distance	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).
RPA	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as "a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority". The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority's tree officer.
Water Demand	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 "Building Near Trees".

Visual Amenity

Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows:

Low	An inconsequential landscape feature.
Moderate	Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.
High	Item of high visual importance.

Problems/ Comments

May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.

Works Required (TS)

Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.

Work Required (AIA)

Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.

Priority

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

1 Urgent – works required immediately;

2 Works required within 6 months;

3 Works required within 1 year;

4 Re-inspect in 12 months,

0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.

BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. **NOTE** - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Veteran/Ancient Tree Buffer

A diagrammatic representation of the additional protection measures afforded to Veteran and Ancient Trees by the imposing of a geographical 'buffer' space between the Veteran/Ancient Trees and any potential activity such as construction, that may affect the trees. The buffer zones are calculated as follows:

For ancient woodlands, the proposal should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland to avoid root damage (known as the root protection area). Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic.

For ancient or veteran trees (including those on the woodland boundary), the buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5 metres from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter. This will create a minimum root protection area.

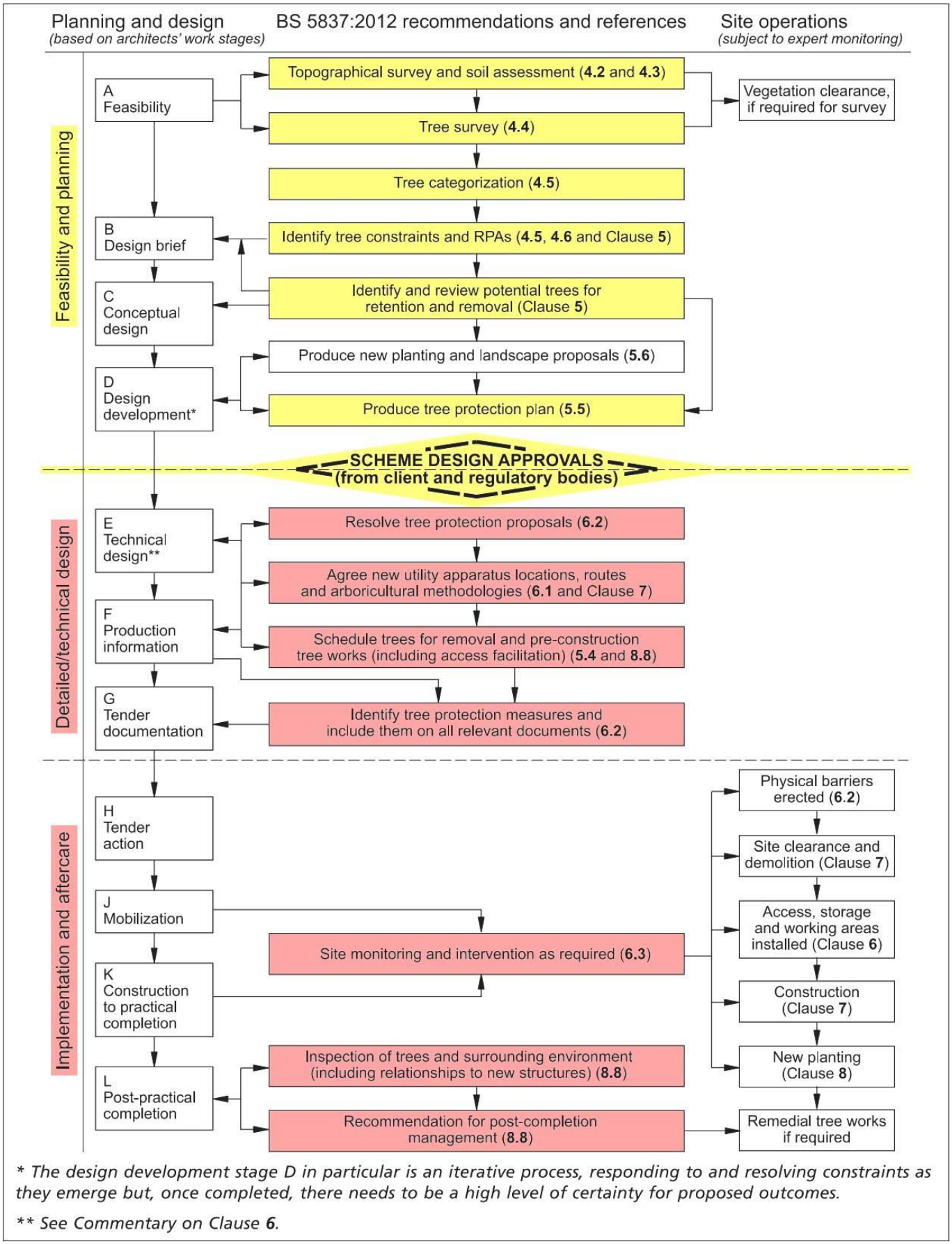
Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, the proposal is likely to need a larger buffer zone.

Source: Natural England; The Forestry Commission; The UK Government Dept. for The Environment.

Appendix G

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



** The design development stage D in particular is an iterative process, responding to and resolving constraints as they emerge but, once completed, there needs to be a high level of certainty for proposed outcomes.*

*** See Commentary on Clause **6**.*

2.

European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist

✔

Checklist

1 **Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.**
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- ☐ Dormice
- ☐ Otters
- ☐ Great crested newts
- ☐ Sand lizards
- ☐ Smooth snakes

YES / NO

2 **Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
- ☐ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
- ☐ Rivers on which otters might be found
- ☐ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
- ☐ Open areas on heathy soils

YES / NO

3 **Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.**
Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

- ☐ National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
- ☐ Local Biological Records Centre
- ☐ Local Wildlife Trust
- ☐ Other

Specify Other:

YES / NO

4 **Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.**

- ☐ Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
- ☐ Sightings (or echo-location)
- ☐ Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
- ☐ Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES / NO

CHECK POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

5 **Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?**
Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

YES / NO

6 **Whether or not a licence is required...**
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
- ☐ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
- ☐ Marked with paint or hazard tape
- ☐ Shown on the site plan

Other means:

YES / NO

7 **Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?**
Details:

YES / NO

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

Area: (ha)

Date of Assessment:

Name of Assessor:

Notes

YES	A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below
NO	You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)
YES	
NO	You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.
YES	
NO	You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

Appendix H

Hayden’s Drawing

- Arboricultural Impact Assessments
- Arboricultural Method Statements
- Tree Constraints Plans
- Arboricultural Feasibility Studies
- Shade Analysis
- Picus Tomography
- Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment
- Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks
- Tree Stock Survey and Management
- Mortgage and Insurance Reports
- Subsidence Reports
- Woodland Management Plans
- Project Management
- Ecological Surveys

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