CD2.2

Gladman Developments Ltd

Halterworth Lane, Romsey

Addendum to Arboricultural Assessment

March 2024

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
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-	Final	RWM / 01.03.24	NAC / 05.03.24
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In response to the tree officer's comments to planning application number 24/00174/OUTS this report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd to present further evidence of the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment. Specifically to provide additional details of impacts on the tree stock and also clarification of the method of surveying trees identified as veterans or veteran candidates located at Halterworth Lane, Romsey (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SU374213.

Background

1.2 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on 16th March 2021 and 11th September 2023 in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).

1.3 The September 2023 survey identified a single veteran tree on site, T25. Several other trees, T23, T27 and T29 were also assessed for veteran status but did not meet the requirements set out in the methodology, further details can be found in Section 4 of this report.

1.4 A planning application was submitted under the following description '*Outline planning application for demolition of existing buildings and erection of up to 270 dwellings, including affordable housing, with land for the potential future expansion of Halterworth Primary School, public open space, structural planting and landscaping, sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) and vehicular access points. All matters reserved except for means of access.'*

1.5 Following this, comments have been received from the tree officer, dated 26th January 2024, regarding possible veteran status for further individual trees (T23, T27 and T29) on site and requesting additional detail on the impacts to trees on site.

Aims and Objectives

1.6 The purpose of this report is twofold. Firstly, an updated tree retention plan and impact assessment is provided to address the following comments from the LPA tree officer which have been shown in *italics* within this report:

1.7 A Beech and Thorn on the northern boundary of The Cottage have not been identified on the submitted tree protection plan this needs to be corrected. It should be noted that a Tree Protection Plan was not a validation requirement for the application, the plan the Officer refers to is the Tree Retention Plan (9840-T-02).

1.8 The removal of two modest sized trees from the eastern end of G9 to facilitate construction of an access through site is considered to be reasonable. However, in order to assess the impact on retained trees within G9 and T14 a drawing to show the relationship between the RPA of retained trees and the proposed road is required.

1.9 Secondly, the report will assess trees T23, T25, T27 and T29 to provide further evidence for the classification of veteran status through the collating of specific characteristics to provide a means to determine classification in accordance with relevant guidance.

2.0 RESULTS

2.1 A total of six trees were identified in addition to the initial arboricultural assessment (FPCR, 2024).

2.2 T30 and T31 were located to the west of the site, on the northern boundary of The Cottage, positioned offsite within the front garden of the property. These two trees were a hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* T30 and a beech *Fagus sylvatica* T31. Both specimens were classified as category B predominantly due to their amenity value.

2.3 The trees originally located within tree group G9 have been singled out as individuals to ensure the impacts on the eastern edge of this group can be thoroughly investigated. All four trees were English oak *Quercus robur* which stood at heights of up to 14m and had stem diameter measurements ranging between 640mm and 800mm. T33 and T35 were classified as category A owing to their apparent good structural and physiological condition and contribution to the landscape and visual amenity. Trees T32 and T34 were both downgraded to category B due to their impaired conditions which were being affected by decay and compaction.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The comments from the tree officer are shown below in *italics.*

3.2 A Beech and Thorn on the northern boundary of The Cottage have not been identified on the submitted tree protection plan this needs to be corrected. (Tree Retention Plan 9840-T-02)

3.3 Trees T30 and T31 both had RPA's which overlapped the redline boundary of the site. However, no construction is required within these areas and as such no impacts will occur to these trees.

3.4 The removal of two modest sized trees from the eastern end of G9 to facilitate construction of an access through site is considered to be reasonable. However, in order to assess the impact on retained trees within G9 and T14 a drawing to show the relationship between the RPA of retained trees and the proposed road is required.

3.5 The introduction of the four English oaks, T32 to T35, as individuals from G9 has led to the realignment of the remainder of the group edge and its downgrading to category C as it now includes just the scrubby outgrown hedgerow specimens below the trees.

3.6 Drawing number 9840-T-05 shows a fine scale assessment of the impacts in this area. Two small trees from the end of G9 will require removal to facilitate the internal access between the development parcels. These were a holly *Ilex aquifolium* and a hawthorn and are shown in the photograph below. The removal of these trees will be mitigated for through on site planting.

Photograph 1: view of gap between T32 and T14

3.7 The task of highlighting the individuals within G9 allowed for an opportunity for the tree survey plan to be updated to align with the topographical survey. Trees T32 to T35, as well as T14, have RPA's which marginally overlap the illustrative carriageway shown on the development framework plan (09840-FPCR-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0002). The carriageway shown on this plan is indicated at 9.5m wide which included a 2m footpath either side and a visitor parking space within the RPA of T35. At a detailed design stage there is scope to narrow the road in this area to reflect the illustrative masterplan (see Figure 13 page 39 of the Design and Access Statement) which does not show a footpath to the north of the road. Also, the road could be moved marginally to the south. Both of these options would allow for the RPA's of the mature trees to be undisturbed.

4.0 ANCIENT AND VETERAN TREES

4.1 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.

4.2 This assessment and the criterion for defining a veteran tree is based upon the definition within BS:5837.

"Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned".

NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem

4.3 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).

4.4 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient tree is based upon government guidance on, *Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions*[1] which states.

"All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate."

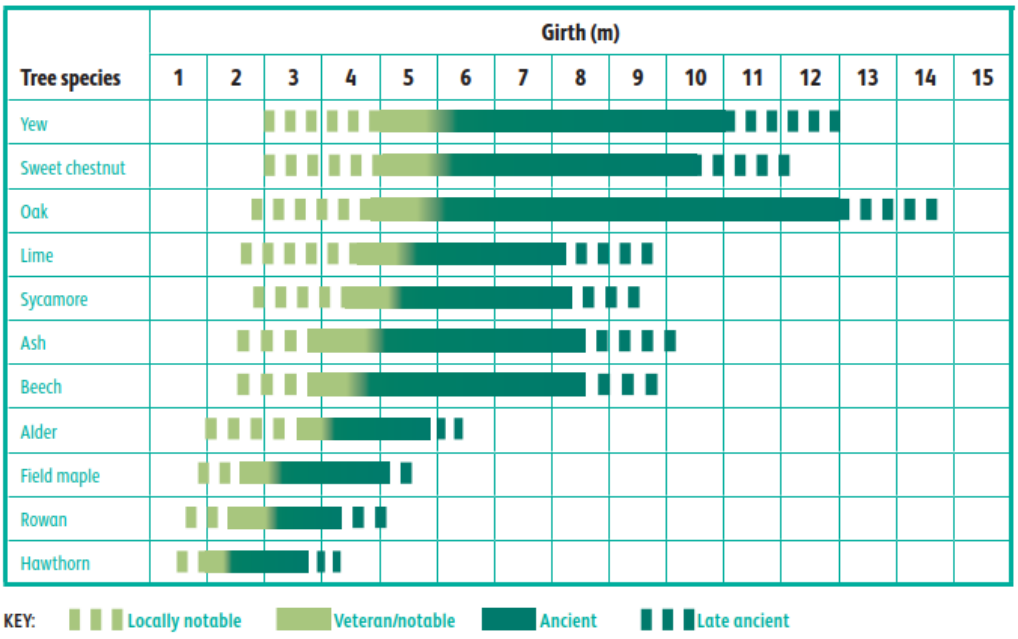


Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)[2].

4.5 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees:

'A tree which, because of its age, size, and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.'[3]

4.6 When assessing veteran trees reference has been made to Owen & Alderman (2008) and Reed, H. (2000). Veteran Trees: A Guide to Good Management. English Nature and more recently Lonsdale, D (ed.) (2013) Ancient and other Veteran Trees: Further Guidance on Management, The Tree Council & Ancient Tree Forum for guidance on the recognition of both ancient and veteran trees. Level 3 of the Specialist Survey Method (SSM) of de Berker & Fay (2004) has also been utilised for gathering survey information as this provides a standardised framework for recording characteristic ancient/veteran features.

4.7 While the definition of a veteran tree with BS:5837 states that veteran trees are *"not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned"*, to be considered a veteran tree in accordance with the definition within NPPF, veteran trees must be *'trees which,*

1 Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[2] Lonsdale, D. (Ed.). 2013). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. London: The Tree Council.

[3] Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019). *National Planning Policy Framework.* London: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

because of their age, size, and condition are of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value'. Therefore, to be considered a veteran tree, the tree must be of sufficient age and size with a stem girth which is considered large for its species (within the veteran range set out in Figure 1).

4.8 However, stem girth alone does not constitute a veteran tree and veteran trees should display characteristics of ancient trees, showing strong signs of at least one primary characteristic or usually display four or more secondary characteristics, although individual trees will be assessed on their own merits.

4.9 Primary characteristics include.

- Major stem cavities and hollowing
- Signs of crown reorganisation

4.10 Secondary characteristics include.

- Physical damage to trunk, often the result of storm damage, resulting in exposed heart wood or sap wood.
- Decay holes, this can include branch socket cavities on limbs, basal cavities, and cavities within the main stem.
- Bark missing from main stem in large quantities or large patches of flaking bark with crevices underneath.
- Sap runs either from cracks in the bark or from cavities.
- Crevices in the bark, under branches or on the root plate sheltered from direct rainfall which provide potential invertebrate habitat.
- Fungi fruiting bodies on or around tree this can include heart-rotting species and saprophytic fungi on dead wood.
- Epiphytes or Hemiparasites this can include lichen, liverworts and mistletoe but does not include ivy.

4.11 It is considered that the greater the number and extent of these features present within a given tree, the greater its ecological habitat value.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

4.12 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of this assessment.

4.13 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged.

Classification of Trees on site as Veteran

4.14 Four individuals on site have been identified by the tree officer as potential veteran specimens, namely T23, T25, T27 and T29.

4.15 Appendix B presents the detailed findings of the assessment of each of these four trees to determine whether they warrant veteran classification. The results are summarised below.

Tree No	Large girth for species	Girth (cm)	Measurement height (m)	Form	Major stem cavities / hollowing	Decay holes	Physical damage to stem	Bark loss	Epicormic Growth	Large quantities of dead wood in canopy	Sap runs	Crevices sheltered from rainfall	Fungi	Epiphytes and hemiparasites	Evidence of independent wildlife species	An 'Old' look or Aesthetic value	Cultural / Historic value	Prominent Position
23	N	345	1.5	M														✓
25	Y	518	1.5	LP	✓	✓		✓		✓						✓		✓
27	Y	430	1.5	M					✓									✓
29	Y	462	1.5	M					✓									✓

4.16 T25 was classified as a veteran specimen at the time of the initial survey (16th March 2021) and again at the follow up site visit (28th February 2024). This tree was a lapsed pollard which possessed the minimum stem diameter required as per Figure 1 above alongside primary characteristics of stem hollowing and crown reorganisation. In addition, T25 contained secondary characteristics including decay holes, bark loss, large quantities of deadwood in the canopy, aesthetic value and a prominent position.

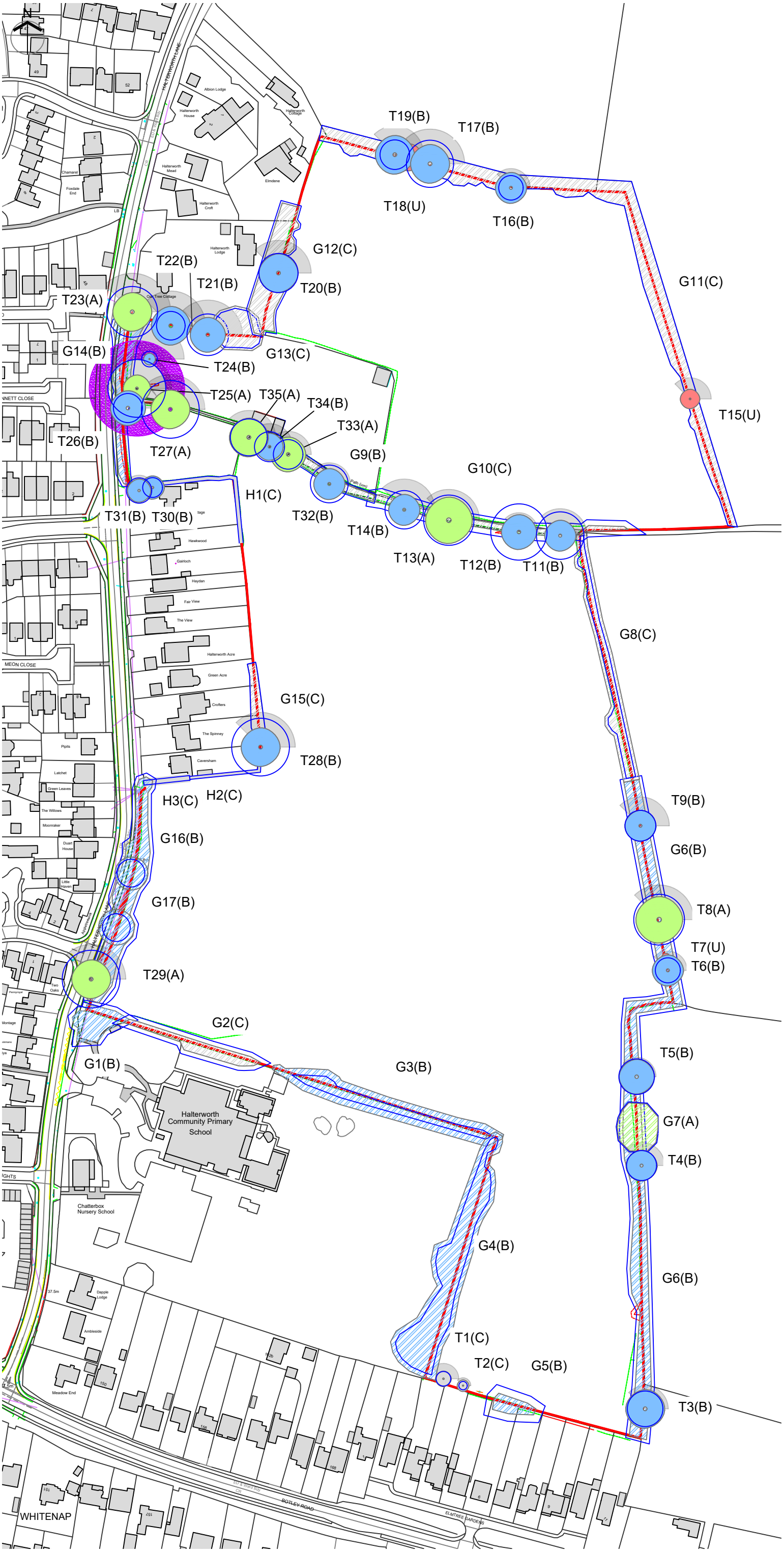
Photograph 2: T25 lapsed pollard form

4.17 The remaining trees in question, T23, T27 and T29 identified by the Tree Officer as potential veteran trees were all large English oak specimens which were prominent on the landscape. Using the table in Figure 1 it would be correct to say that these trees are notable based on their size. However, these trees showed no primary characteristics and, other than being prominent in their location and some minor internal epicormic growth within the crown, showed limited secondary veteran characteristics. For example, T23, T27, and T29 all had intact stems with no sign of exposed heartwood, large diameter deadwood was minimal and no indication wood decaying fungi. Therefore, based on the current literature and research into veteran trees it would not be correct to state that any of these three specimens warrant veteran status in accordance with BS5837:2012 nor the latest National Planning Policy Framework definitions.

Photographs 3 and 4: T23 showing full crown outline and intact main stem. No visible veteran features.

Photographs 5 and 6: T23 showing full crown outline and main stem obscured by ivy. No visible veteran features.

Photograph 7 and 8: T29 displaying full crown outline, single branch tear out wound and no visible veteran features.



KEY

- Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS 5837:2012)
- Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS 5837:2012)
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- Veteran Tree & Ancient Woodland Root Protection Area (in accordance with NPPF)
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A3

0 50 100m

NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

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-	31.03.21	First Issue	MHE
A	12.09.23	Update	RWM
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Gladman

project
Land off Halterworth Lane
Romsey

drawing title
TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale	drawn/checked	date
1:2000 @ A3	MHE / RWM	March 2021

drawing number
9840-T-01

rev
B

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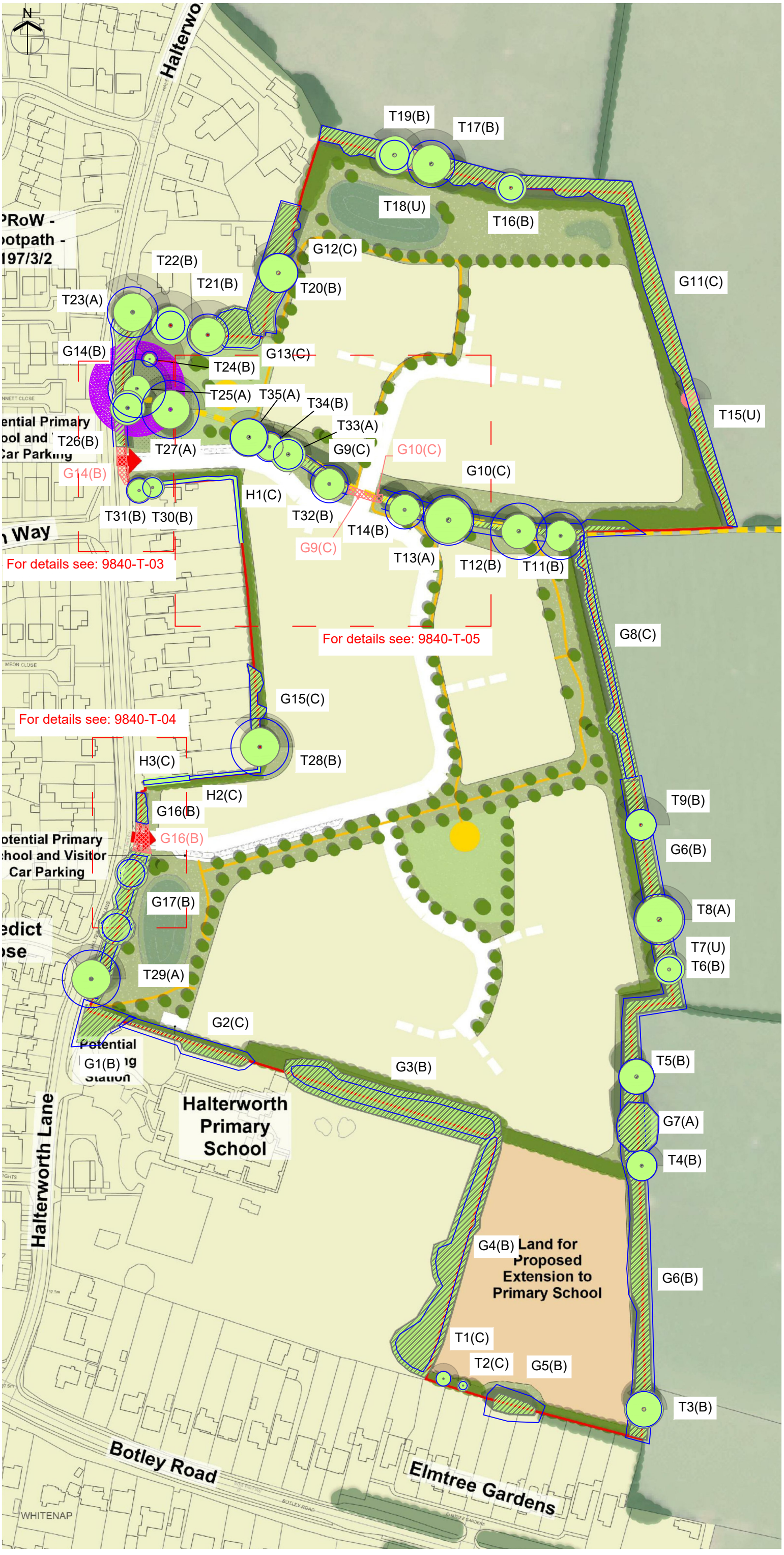

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-	22.11.23	First Issue	RWM
A	07.12.23	Update	RWM
B	29.02.24	Update	RWM

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project
Land off Halterworth Lane
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drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

drawn/checked
RWM / JRM

date
November 2023

drawing number
9840-T-02

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B

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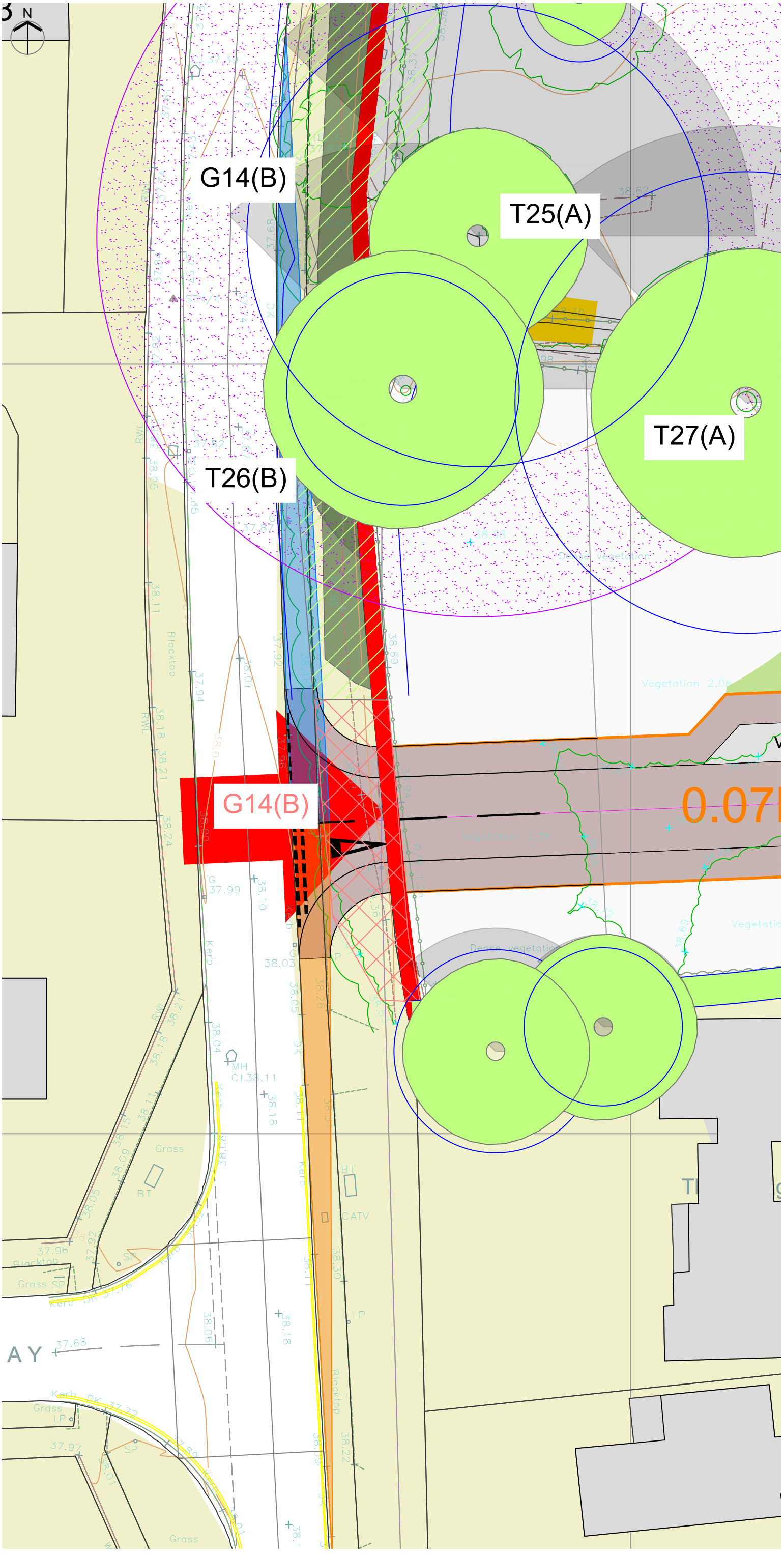

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0 5 10 15m

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Gladman Development Ltd

project
Land off Halterworth Lane
Romsey

drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN
North West Access

scale	drawn/checked	date
1:250 @ A3	RWM / JRM	November 2023

drawing number
9840-T-03

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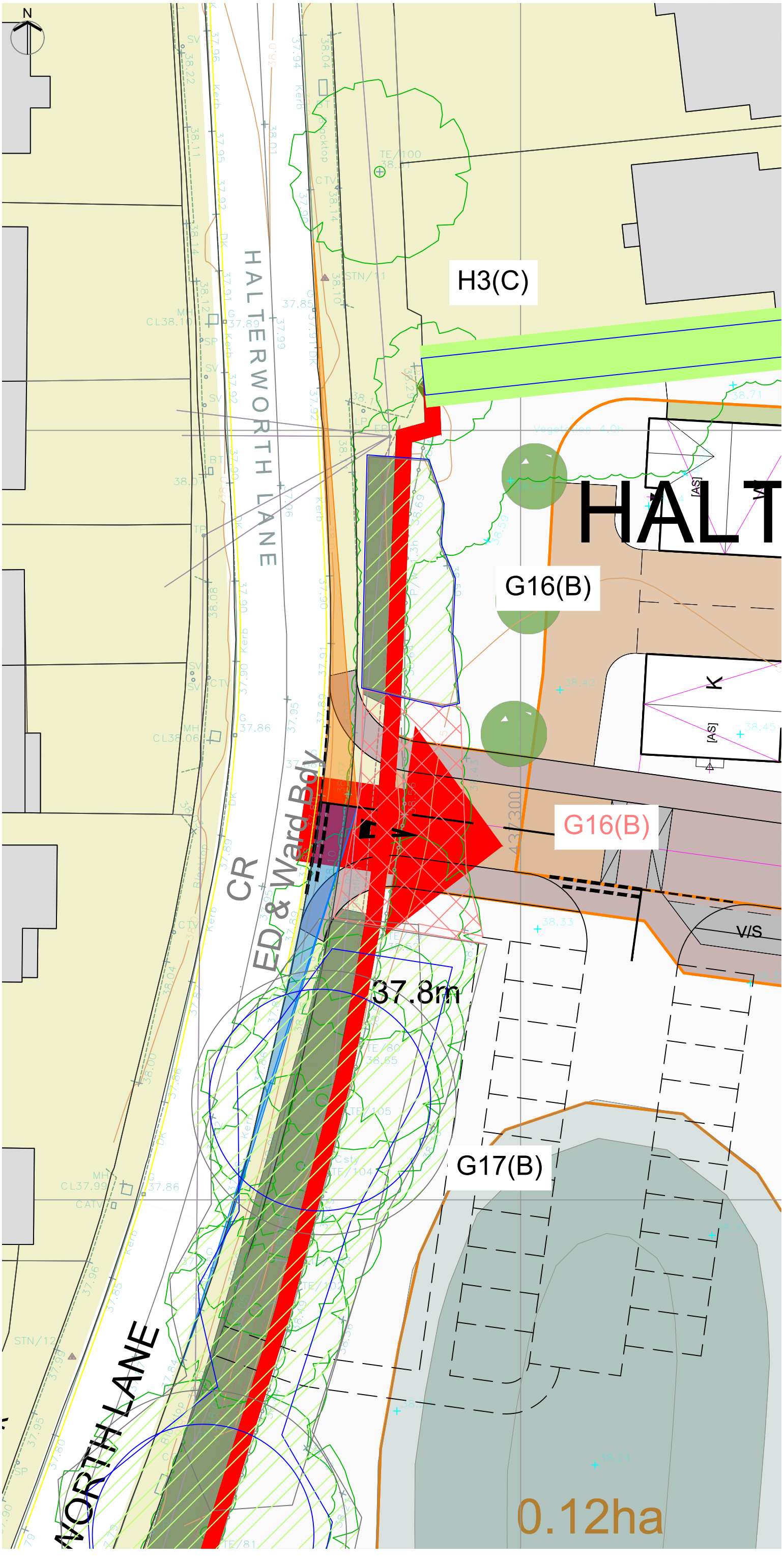

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0 5 10 15m

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project
Land off Halterworth Lane
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drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN
South West Access

scale	drawn/checked	date
1:250 @ A3	RWM / JRM	November 2023

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9840-T-04

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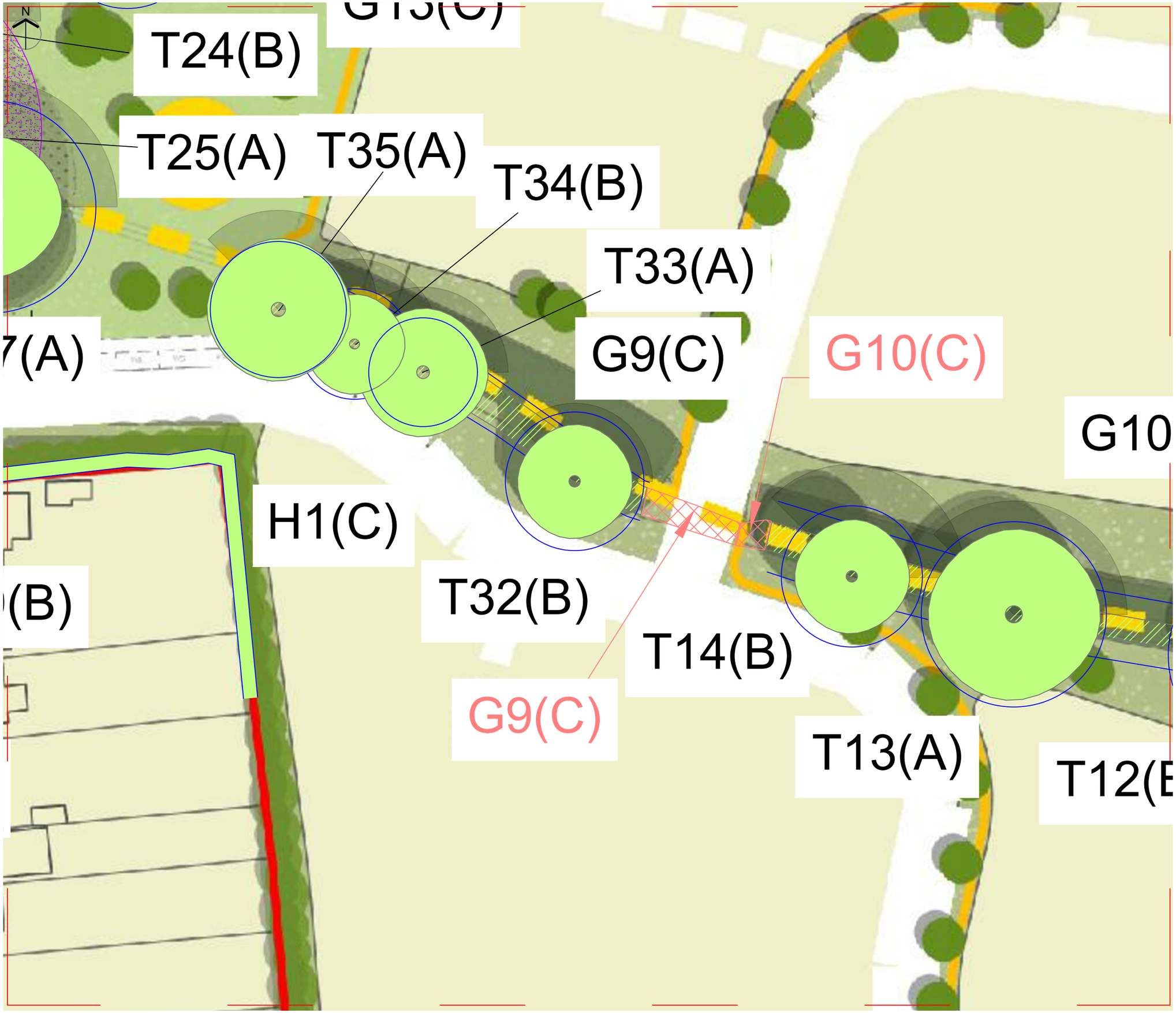

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0 10 20 30m

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scale	drawn/checked	date
1:500 @ A3	RWM / JRM	February 2024

drawing number
9840-T-05

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	**YNG**: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category U -** Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	**SM:** Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category A -** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	**EM:** Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	**Category B -** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	**M:** Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	**Category C -** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	**The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following:** • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

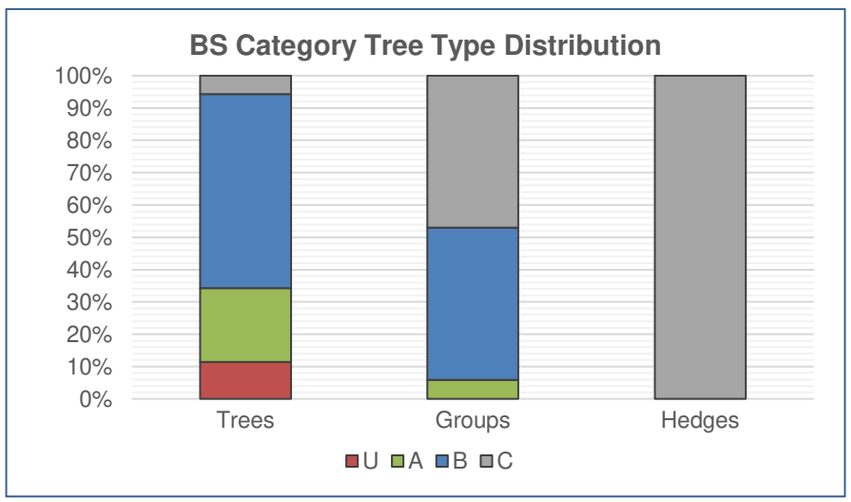
Structural Condition	Physiological Condition
Good - No significant structural defects	**Good -** No significant health problems
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	**Fair -** Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	**Poor -** Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	**Advanced Decline** / **Dead -** Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead

Root Protection Area (RPA)
• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.

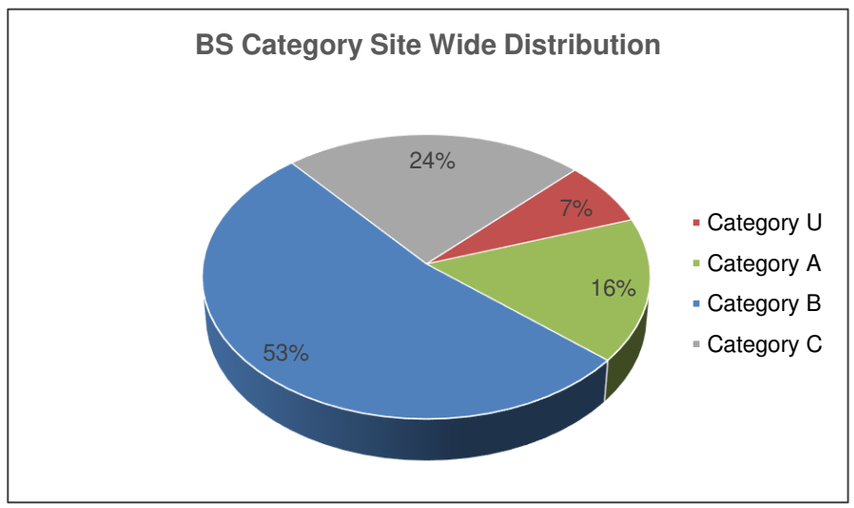
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T7, T10, T15	3		0
Category A	T8, T13, T23, T25, T27, T29, T33, T35	8	G7	1
Category B	T3, T4, T5, T6, T9, T11, T12, T14, T16, T17, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T26, T28, T30, T31, T32, T34	21	G1, G3, G4, G5, G6, G14, G16, G17	8
Category C	T1, T2	2	G2, G8, G9, G10, G11, G12, G13, G15, H1, H2, H3	11
	Total	34	**Total**	20

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	8	est 190 200 150	4	EM	F	Offsite individual Multi stemmed from base Established ivy cover Poor form and arboriculturally low quality hence C classification	45	3.8	C (ii)
T2	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 180	3	M	P	Offsite garden specimen located behind fence Unable to view stem therefore measurement estimated Low quality arboriculturally hence c classification	15	2.2	C (ii)
T3	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 770	N - 8 S - 10 E - 8 W - 8	M	F	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Single stem to 5m Bifuricates to 2 stems Large branch tear out wound on northern face of northern stem at c.6m above ground level. Occluding well with exposed heartwood dissapearjng. Pruning wounds noted Classified as Category B due to defects noted Limb dropping from 5m to 2m above ground level	268	9.2	B (i)
T4	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 650	8	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Individual oak moving into maturity Lowest branch has been pruned back to 1m Canopy managed to 2m above ground level Individual will provide good successor as it develops into maturity	191	7.8	B (ii)
T5	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 770	9	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Individual oak moving into maturity Lowest branch has been pruned back to 1m Canopy managed to 2m above ground level Compacted ground around base due to livestock Individual will provide good successor as it develops into maturity	268	9.2	B (ii)
T6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 430 300 130	N - 5 S - 8 E - 5 W - 5	EM	F	Multi stemmed from base with tight v shaped union between 2 larger stems Poor form typical hedgerow specimen Deadwood throughout Pruning wounds noted with associated decay	132	6.5	B (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	English Oak Quercus robur	9	est 820	1	OM	D	Dead tree in field boundary Recommend natural fracture pruning to 6m to retain stem for habitat	N/A	N/A	U
T8	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1100	N - 9 S - 12 E - 9 W - 9	M	G	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Boundary oak Single stem to c.6m where it bifuricates into 3 Pruning wounds noted on single stem at 2m above ground level 3 Large branch snap wounds on eastern canopy with regrowth from torn stubs Important tree on landscape with habitat features developing	547	13.2	A (ii)
T9	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 670	8	M	F	Hedgerow individual Single stemmed to c.8m Historic tear out wound on main stem at c. 5m above ground level to c.8mwith large area of exposed heartwood Wound is occluding Defect has resulted in category b classification Evidence of barbed wire on stem	203	8.0	B (ii)
T10	English Oak Quercus robur						Single stem to 4m where it bifuricates into 2 Both stems are suffering from large tear out wounds in their tips and decay appears to be prolific throughout A gap is appearing at the union between the two stems and the Northern stem is moving away and potentially could fail at any point. Category U 2023 Update - Tree has now been removed			U
T11	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 1030	8	M	F / G	Branch socket cavities observed Heartwood exposed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Single stemmed oak Historically leader has failed which has resulted in multiple regrowth points in upper canopy with many leaders which has resulted in b classification rather than A Basal compaction due to footpath and animal traffic	480	12.4	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T12	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 1220	N - 7 S - 7 E - 6 W - 9	M	F	Large stemmed individual which has had a major failure at c. 5m above ground level with the entire tree above having snapped out. Lower branch growth has strengthened and currently the tree is surviving Due to the extent of the damage and the current state of continued foliage cover it is expected this tree will go on to become a future veteran as habitat features develop given large amount of exposed heartwood	673	14.6	B (ii)
T13	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 1090	12	M	G	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large full canopied individual which is prominent on the landscape High amentity value and limited defects noted hence category a Lowest branch 2.5m above ground level in all directions Compacted ground at base with public footpath and animal	537	13.1	A (ii)
T14	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 830	8	M	F	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large individual in field boundary Multiple historic failed major branches with associated torn stubs evident Major stem cavity on southern face at 4m above ground level with decay into central stem visible Overall crown appears to be retrenching with lots of deadwood in outer crown Monitor ongoing condition to ascertain speed of retrenchment	312	10.0	B (ii)
T15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	11	est 350 290	5	EM	P	Twin stemmed ash on boundary Southern stem has split in two and is resting on northern stem Removal recommended	N/A	N/A	U
T16	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 530	8	EM	F	Early mature individual Pruning wounds below bowl on all sides due to crown lift to 2m Branch tear out on southern face which has nearly occluded Crossing branch on western leader with support from one branch to the other	127	6.4	B (ii)
T17	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1020	10	M	G	Single boundary oak with single stem to 7m where it bifuricates into 2 Crown lifted to 2m above ground level with pruning wound noted on stem Major deadwood noted on south west face with 2 medium branches having died back Other than that tree appear in good condition hence B 1 classification	471	12.2	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T18	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 340	7	EM	P	Single stemmed ash with large basal cavity and extensive decay Removal recommended	N/A	N/A	U
T19	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 640	10	EM / M	G	Single stemmed to 4m where it bifuricates into multi leadered form Crown lifted to 3m above ground level with multiple occluded pruning wounds on all faces of stem Tree should develop into good successor for surrounding larger individuals but currently is just reaching maturity hence b 2 classification with it's current value being part of the landscape	185	7.7	B (ii)
T20	English Oak Quercus robur	17	est 850	10	M	F	Single ste m to 4m above ground level Bifuricates in 2 with northern leader having historically failed and resulting in exposed heartwood flaking bark and regrowth surrounding defect. Valued on the landscape and for habitat due to failed stem	327	10.2	B (ii)
T21	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	18	est 900	9	M	G	Single untouched specimen with large stem hence picked out as an individual Prolific buds and no defects noted Pru ing wounds to crownlift to 2m above ground level	366	10.8	B (i)
T22	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	est 620	10	M	F	Offsite boundary individual Pruning wounds on northern face to crownlift over garden Open canopy which spreads over site by 10m	174	7.4	B (ii)
T23	English Oak Quercus robur	20	est 1100	10	M	G	Large mature individual offsite Located offsite so measurement estimated Overhangs site by 8m Single stemmed to 3m where it bifuricates into multi leadered form Extensive bud cover and no major defects noted Road side with high amenity value	547	13.2	A (ii)
T24	Silver Birch Betula pendula	18	est 340	3	EM	G	Single stemmed individual Exposed roots on northern side which have been subject to damage Slender typical form for age and species	52	4.1	B (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T25	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1650	7	V	P	Very large stem which bifuricates into 2 at 2.5m above ground level Multiple leader form taken on from historic Pollard point at c.4m above ground level Extensive decay at Pollard point with exposed heartwood and associated decay into stem Extensive deadwood throughout crown with retrenchment of tree as a whole visible Basal cavity on northern face and southern face at ground level with exposed heartwood between buttress roots	1924	24.8	A (ii)
T26	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 630	N - 4 S - 9 E - 9 W - 6	EM	G	Single stemmed individual being suppressed to the north by T25 and seeking light to the south Beginning to reach maturity and as such is an important successor Cables in crown Crown lifted to 2m above ground level	180	7.6	B (ii)
T27	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1370	10	M	G	Single stemmed indidivual with large stem and very dominant on the landscape Prolific buds No obvious defect but established ivy cover on stem which obscured view	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T28	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	18	est 1400	10	M	F	Single stemmed to 1.5m where it bifuricates into multi leadered straight form Onsite specimen with ca. 1 third offsite Included bark between stems with audible rubbing of bark as stems move in wind Monitoring of unions recommended	707	Capped at 15m	B (ii)
T29	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1470	10	M	F	Cable running through crown Pruning wounds noted to crown lift to 3m Minor branch socket cavities Light ivy covering stem Exposed roots on road edge Major branch over road has exposed heartwood on top Very high amenity value given location Large stem Category A	707	Capped at 15m	A (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T30	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	est 260 340	N - 6 S - 3 E - 3 W - 5	M	F	Garden specimen Located offsite Twin stem from ground level Multi leadered form Unmanaged crown over field parcel touching ground	83	5.1	B (ii)
T31	Beech Fagus sylvatica	8	est 550	6	M	G	Offsite specimen Located in garden entrance Single stem to c.2m agl Multi leadered form thereafter Pruned away from Overhead cables and driveway	137	6.6	B (ii)
T32	English Oak Quercus robur	11	est 610 540	8	M	F	Twin stemmed from ground level Decay in basal union hence Category B classification Light ivy cover Major and minor deadwood Compaction of rpa through footpath and livestock in field	300	9.8	B (i)
T33	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 640	9	M	G	Single stem form to c. 4m agl Multi leadered form thereafter Heavy ivy cover Compaction of rpa through footpath and livestock in field Wire attached to stem Major and minor deadwood	185	7.7	A (ii)
T34	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 650	7	M	F	Single stem form to c.2m agl Multi leadered form thereafter Compaction of rpa through footpath and livestock Wire in stem Significant major deadwood in inner canopy and sparse outer growth	191	7.8	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T35	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 800	10	M	G	Single stem form to c.4m agl Multi leadered form thereafter Heavy ivy cover Major and minor deadwood Compaction of rpa through footpath and livestock Crown droops to c.1.5m agl	290	9.6	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Field Maple Acer campestre Hornbeam Carpinus betulus	11	est 680	6	EM	F	Established ivy cover Pruning wounds noted Offsite boundary group Value as Screening for neighbouring primary school All specimens multi stemmed from c. 1.5m	209	8.2	B (ii)
G2	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	7	est 220 150 240	2	EM	F	Line of cypress planter offsite along school boundary to provide screening	58	4.3	C (ii)
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana	12	est 330 80 80 160	8	EM / M	G	Offsite boundary group planted for screening alongside school Densely planted stems which have taken on etiolated form due to spacing In good condition with no visible defects Value as screening and for arboricultural quality	67	4.6	B (ii)
G4	English Oak Quercus robur Norway Maple Acer platanoides Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Grey Poplar Populus x canescens Hazel Corylus avellana Hornbeam Carpinus betulus Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	14	est 380	7	EM / M	G	Offsite boundary group planted for screening alongside school Densely planted stems which have taken on etiolated form due to spacing In good condition with no visible defects Value as screening and for arboricultural quality	65	4.6	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G5	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Norway Spruce Picea abies	17	est 500 300 300	4	M	F	9ffsite group located at the end of a residential garden Trees have taken on tall dominant structures which are highly visible across the landscape hence b classification	195	7.9	B (ii)
G6	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	est 390	3	M	P / F	Dead trees noted Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Boundary group located between field parcels No fence or hedge exists which has allowed agricultural stock to compact the ground between individuals Many dead and failed stems on group Category b due to species age and habitat contribution. Some value as screening to wider site	69	4.7	B (ii)
G7	English Oak Quercus robur	19	est 960	12	M	G	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) 2 mature English oaks Southern tree has taken a slight dominance over northern Together they have a great influence on the landscape with high amenity value and arboricultural significance Compacted ground around base due to livestock Pruning wiunds noted Pronounced buttress roots	417	11.5	A (ii)
G8	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus English Elm Ulmus procera	8	est 350	6	EM	P	Boundary group which are different to G6 hence new group Taller etiolated stems which have been managed laterally Dead specimens Gaps throughout and scrappy appearance	55	4.2	C (ii)
G9	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	est 180 150	2	M	F / G	Understorey group following field parcel boundary Largely unmanaged other than lateral flailing Bramble dominant hence Category c Large gaps present	25	2.8	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G10	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	est 330 260	2	M	P / F	Understorey group following field parcel boundary Largely unmanaged other than lateral flailing Bramble dominant hence Category c Large gaps present	80	5.0	C (ii)
G11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Elm Ulmus procera Hazel Corylus avellana	7	est 330	4	EM	F	Boundary group with large gaps present No fence present livestock able to get amongst stems causing compaction and crown lifting Dead individuals Value as screening Elm dominant recommend coppicing to retain boundary cover	49	4.0	C (ii)
G12	English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Holly Ilex aquifolium	15	est 350	3	EM	F	Offsite garden boundary stock Low value Overhangs site by 3m to north	55	4.2	C (ii)
G13	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	18	est 520	N - 3 S - 9 E - 7 W - 9	M	P	Line of 3 mature horse chestnut with 3xtensive pruning back to boundary on northern edge Substantial pruning wounds with heartwood exposed and species which is prone to decar hence c classification	122	6.2	C (ii)
G14	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur English Elm Ulmus procera	14	est 200 400 280 290 360	7	EM	F	Boundary group along roadside valued for its screening Established ivy cover Overhead cables Dead elm specimens Etiolated form	223	8.4	B (ii)
G15	Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	8	est 340	4	EM	P / F	Offsite boundary group of unmanaged individuals overhanging site by up to 4m	52	4.1	C (ii)

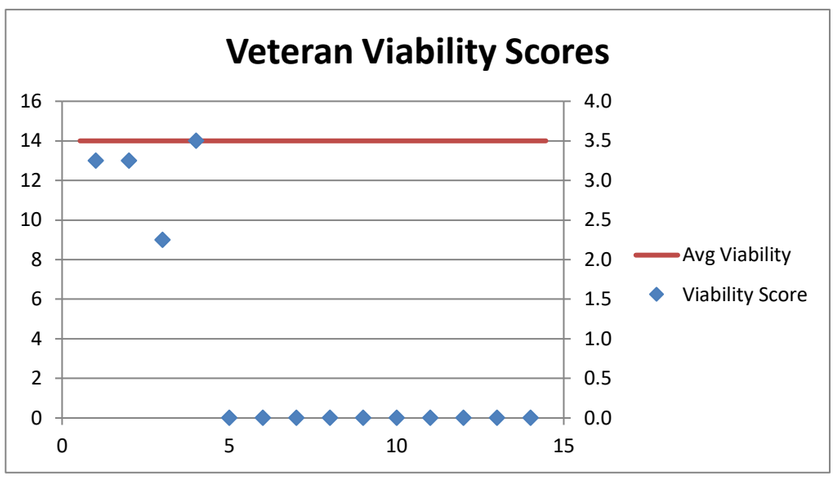
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G16	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur English Elm Ulmus procera	10	est 460 460	6	EM / M	P	Roadside group Etiolated individuals Multiple dead elm specimens Specimens failing on to site Management required to remove dead and fallen individuals Category B due to screening value	191	7.8	B (ii)
G17	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 600	9	M	F	Group of 2 roadside oaks Overhead cable between them Established ivy cover recommend severing at base	163	7.2	B (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	1.5	est 40 40 30 50	1	M	G	Maintainer boundary hedgerow	3	1.0	C (ii)
H2	Privet Ligustrum ovalifolium	2	est 10x 20	0.5	M	F	Offsite boundary hedge well maintained	2	0.8	C (ii)
H3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	2.5	est 6x 40	2	M	P	Small section of sprawling blackthorn which is dominated by bramble	4	1.2	C (ii)

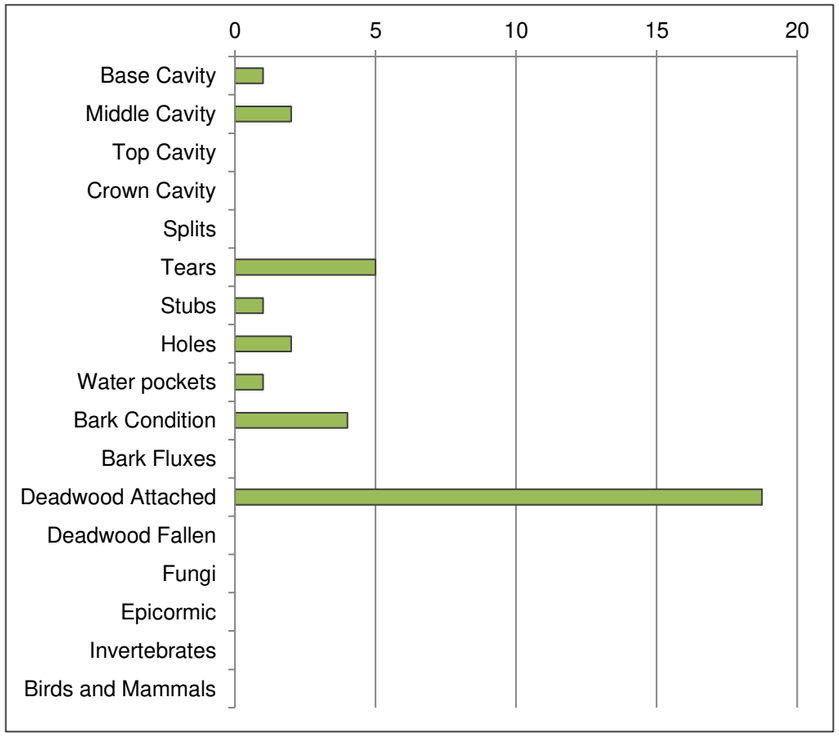
Appendix B - Veteran Tree Schedule

Veteran Survey Details

Veteran Tree Classifications	Age Class	Defining features
Ancient Veteran	Ancient	Trees which display hollowing and present a qualifying stem diameter for its species and possess 4 or more veteran features.
Veteran	Mature to Over-Mature	Trees which present a qualifying stem diameter for its species and / or possess 4 or more veteran features.
Notable/Transitional Veterans	Early-mature to Mature	Trees which do not yet have the minimum required stem diameter for their species and that show 3 or less veteran features.



Species	True Ancient Veteran Stem Diameter	Minimum Required Stem Diameter
Birch species, Hawthorn	60cm	50cm
Field maple, Rowan, Grey and Goat willow, Hornbeam, Cherry, Alder	75cm	60cm
Oak species, Ash, Scots pine	100cm	80cm
Lime species, Sycamore, Horse chestnut, Poplar species, other Pine species, Beech, Sweet chestnut, White and Crack willows	150cm	120cm



Tree No	Species	Height	Crown	Stem Dia	Form	Stem position	Live Growth	Crown loss	Epicormic	Fungi Species	Epiphytes	Associated Wildlife	Past Management	Shade	Causes of Damage	Additional Notes
T29	English Oak, Quercus robur	18	N - 11 S - 13 E - 9 W - 10	1470	M	More or less upright	Live mostly full canopy	Full crown outline	Emerging, C			,	Arboricultural works	Unshaded	Inappropriate tree surgery,Plant / machinery impacts,Compaction, pavement immediately to west with likely damage to roots below, crown lifting over road, compaction of rpa through road and livestock	Photo Close ups show Branch tear out wounds Large specimen
T27	English Oak, Quercus robur	18	N - 10 S - 10 E - 10 W - 10	1280	M	More or less upright	Live mostly full canopy	Full crown outline	Emerging, C			,	Arboricultural works, Crown lifting over footpath	Light shade	Compaction, compaction of ground to North with public footpath and horse paddock	Large specimen Public footpath in rpa immediately north of stem Little to no features for veteran status other than large stem Must be noted that ivy is obscuring view of main stem
T25	English Oak, Quercus robur	18	N - 7 S - 7 E - 7 W - 7	1650	LP	More or less upright	Live partial canopy	Nearly full crown outline	Weak, C			,	Pollarding,Arboricultural works	Light shade	Plant / machinery impacts,Compaction, compaction from tarmac entrance to horse paddock, livestock and footpath. Crown lifted over field parcel, entrance and over head cables. Historically pollarded	

Tree No	Species	Height	Crown	Stem Dia	Form	Stem position	Live Growth	Crown loss	Epicormic	Fungi Species	Epiphytes	Associated Wildlife	Past Management	Shade	Causes of Damage	Additional Notes
T23	English Oak, Quercus robur	20	N - 10 S - 10 E - 10 W - 10	1100	M	More or less upright	Live mostly full canopy	Full crown outline	Weak, C			,	Arboricultural works, Crown lifted over road, field parcel and garden	Light shade	None	