Tree Survey

In accordance with

BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'

Site Ref:	**Tidcombe Hall, Tiverton, Devon, EX16 4EJ**

Instructed by:	**Grass Roots Planning**
Aspect Ref:	**05141**
Survey Date(s):	**18th May 2023**
Surveyor(s):	**Jim Greig**

Accompanying Plans:	**05141 TCP Rev B 18.5.23** **05141 TRRP Rev B 29.11.23**

Using the Tree Survey Data

Species

Consideration should be given to whether trees are evergreen or deciduous, density of foliage, and potential nuisance factors such as susceptibility to honey dew drip, branch drop, fruit fall etc.

Canopy Spread

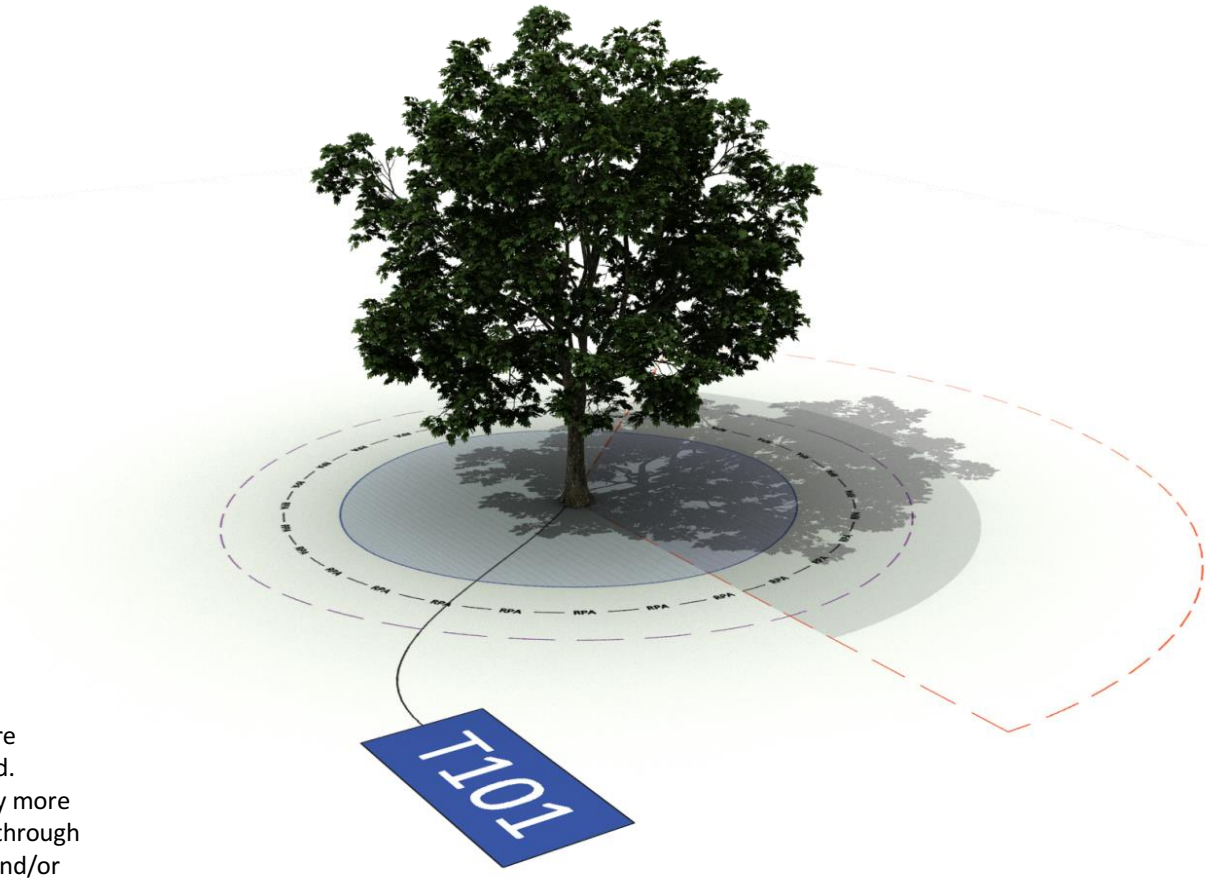
Measured on accessible compass points (estimated where access is restricted) - illustrating approximate current canopy size/shape. Consideration should be given to the existing and future spread of retained trees. Suitable separation between structures and tree canopies should be designed to avoid future nuisance, domination and unreasonable spatial relationships.

Tree Height

Tree heights are shown in the survey data and represented on plan by the shadow arc (existing height = radius of shadow arc).
Future potential height may also be shown - represented by a second arc.

Age Class

Young trees (up to ½ their potential age) generally require enough space to mature if long term retention is planned. Care must be taken with older trees as they are generally more susceptible to damage, and less tolerant of injury/harm through a) root damage; b) compaction of soil; and c) excessive and/or repeated pruning. Adequate space should be allowed for long term physical retention and future maintenance.



Root Protection Area - RPA

Radial **Root Protection Areas** assume a circular area of rooting - calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.
RPAs represent minimum soil rooting area required to sustain the tree (capped at 707m^2).
RPAs may have been modified to reflect actual site conditions and may not be shown as circular on accompanying plans.
Incursion into the RPA during any part of the investigation, demolition, design & construction phases of the project will require specialist arboricultural input.
Early assessment of impact will facilitate the process and avoid abortive design works.
The RPA is circular by default - any deviation from this must be supported with professional arboricultural assessment.

Shadow Arc

A construct of BS5837 illustrating the general nature & influence where trees might obstruct **direct sunlight**.
The shadow arc represents the most significant area affected by obstruction of sunlight averaged over the year. It is not intended to be definitive and requires an amount of interpretation – it is a good starting point.
Where habitable buildings or useable amenity space are planned within the shadow arc areas it is recommended that further analysis is undertaken using Aspect's tailored software to assess the actual implications.
The shadow arc is not a representation of the absence of skylight/daylight and does not take into account the natural transmissivity of the trees crown – this varies depending on the species etc.
The internal layout, use of buildings and the arrangement of windows is also important. Heavy or prolonged shadowing (effects will be exemplified where trees form groups) of main living areas may be inadvisable whilst the shadowing of side elevations and ancillary rooms may be insignificant.

Demolition, Design & Construction Issues

When planning investigations, demolition, design & construction, layouts and configuring buildings it is important to consider the following against potential negative impacts on retained trees: Investigations (archaeological trenches); Construction space required to build the scheme; location of services/utilities; Highway visibility requirements; hard surfacing (a maximum of 20% coverage of previously undisturbed RPA may be acceptable – further specialist advice should be sought); and other infrastructure provisions such as substations, refuse stores, lighting, signage, satellite dishes and CCTV sightlines. Trees can effect and be affected by many aspects of site operations, during the conception and design process the project arboriculturist should be involved in the on-going review of layout, architectural, engineering and landscape drawings.

Proximity of trees to structures[1]: The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction in the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to trees. Account should be taken of the proposed orientation and aspect of new buildings, the type of building, its use and location relative to the tree, and the species attributes of the tree. Buildings, footpaths and hard-standing areas should be designed with due consideration to the proximity of retained trees, especially in terms of their foliage, flowering and fruiting habits. Where conflicts might arise, detailed design should address these issues.

Planning Applications

Local Authorities have a **statutory duty** to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by TPO/Con Area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications. Consideration should be given to:

- Legal designations e.g. Tree Preservation Orders / Conservation Areas
- Planning policy – National policy (NPPF) / Regional / Local
- Guidance and best practice: BS8545:2014, **BS5837:2012**, BS4428:1989, NHBC Chapter 4.2, BRE CP75/75, BRE 209.

The level of arboricultural information required for planning may depend on the particular LPA or the type of application being made.

[1] Structure is defined in **BS5837:2012** as any manufactured object e.g. building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.

BS5837:2012 provides the following guidance relating to levels of information required for planning:

DELIVERY OF TREE-RELATED INFORMATION INTO THE PLANNING SYSTEM:

Stage	Minimum detail	Additional information
Pre-application	• Tree survey.	• Tree retention/removal plan – draft.
Planning application	• Tree survey. • Tree retention/removal plan (final). • Retained trees and RPAs shown on proposed layout • Strategic hard and soft landscape design, including species and location of new tree planting • **Arboricultural impact assessment**	• Existing & proposed levels. • Tree protection plan (TPP). • Arboricultural method statement (heads of terms). • Details for all special engineering within the RPA and other relevant construction details.
Reserved matters/ planning conditions	• Alignment of utilities (including drainage), where inside the RPA or where installed using a trenchless method. • Dimensioned TPP & Detailed AMS. • Schedule of works to retained trees. • Detailed hard/soft landscape design.	• Arboricultural site monitoring schedule. • Tree and landscape management plan. • Post construction remedial works. • Landscape maintenance schedule.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (INFORMATION REQUIRED):

- Evaluation: Impact of tree losses.
- Effect of construction on amenity value.
- Shadow influence on dwellings/buildings/amenity space.
- End use of space near retained trees - risk assessment.
- Designations: Tree Preservation Orders / Conservation Areas.
- Potential incompatibilities between layout and retained trees.
- Potential for new planting to provide mitigation for any losses.
- Canopy protection during construction (extension of RPA).
- Pruning works to facilitate development.
- Future pressure for tree removal.
- Direct & Indirect Damage.
- Proximity of trees to structures.
- Excavations or changes in ground levels near retained trees.
- Installation of hard surfacing in RPAs.
- Infrastructure requirements – services etc.
- Removal of existing structures and hard surfacing.
- Construction: access, working space, storage of materials/topsoil.

BS5837:2012 - CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those 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.	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality • NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			RED
Category and definition	**Criteria - Subcategories**			
	1 Mainly Arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values	Identification on plan
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal Arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the Category A designation	Trees present in numbers usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits	BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY

Tree Survey - Key		***Age Class:***		***Condition:***		**Label/Tag Number:**	
HGT:	Height in Metres.	**NP:**	New Planting	**P = Physiological**			
ST Ø:	Stem Diameter in millimetres.	**Y:**	Young (1/5th of life expectancy)	**Good**	No significant health problems	**H:**	Hedge
Cr RAD:	Estimated average canopy radius to compass points.	**SM:**	Semi mature (2/5th of life expectancy)	**Fair**	Symptoms of ill health that can be remediated	**T:**	Off-site tree
CH:	Estimated height of crown clearance.	**EM:**	Early mature (3/5th of life expectancy)	**Poor**	Symptoms of ill health that cannot be remediated	**TG:**	Tree group
BD:	Estimated height and direction of lowest branch.	**M:**	Mature (4/5th beyond life expectancy and declining naturally)	**S = Structural**		**W:**	Woodland
Est Cont:	Estimated remaining contribution in years.	**OM:**	Over Mature (5/5th of life expectancy)	**Good**	No significant structural issues	*Individual on-site tree = no prefix*	
Rad RPA:	Radial Root Protection Area in metres from stem centre.	**V:**	Veteran (of great age for its species or possibly of conservation value)	**Fair**	Structural issues that can be remediated	*BS5837 Category (colour coded)*	
				Poor	Structural issues that cannot be remediated		

BS Cat – *Category of retention* **U:** *Removal* **A:** *High quality/value* **B:** Moderate quality/value **C:** *Low quality/value* **e:** *Estimated*

Notes: *Tree measurements up to 10m have been rounded to the nearest half meter. Measurements over 10m are rounded to nearest metre.* **Key Tree** *Key tree influencing design process*

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
H1	Hazel, Willow, Holly, Hawthorn, Rose, Elder, Blackthorn	2.5	100	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Good quality native hedgerow of mixed native species. • Routinely flailed creating a well maintained field boundary. • Wildlife and habitat potential.	40+	1.2	B2
H2	Elder, Hawthorn, Elm, Holly, Sycamore	3.5	100	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Good quality hedge in need of management via flail trimming. • Currently forming a stock proof field boundary. • Current field management: Intensive arable use- ploughing within 1.5m of hedgebank base. • Southern aspect of the hedge forms the boundary to the brick property with ornamental hedging species. • Few emerging elms with Dutch elm disease • Wildlife and habitat potential.	40+	1.2	B2
H3	Elder, Hawthorn, Elm, Holly, Sycamore	3.0	100	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Current field management: Intensive arable use- ploughing within 1.5m of hedgebank base. • Dense stock proof field boundary hedgerow. • Few emerging trees individually surveyed. • Wildlife and habitat potential.	20+	1.2	B2
Hedge numbers H4 – H10 have been omitted from this schedule. These hedges do not for part of the development proposal.														
H11	Holly, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Beech, Sycamore, Oak, Ash, Rose	7.0	150	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Ash – Class 2 ADD. See TG05.	20+	1.8	B2

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad N	Cr Rad E	Cr Rad S	Cr Rad W	Cr Hgt B_D	Cr Hgt C_H	Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
H11.1	Leyland cypress, ash, willow	11	210	See TCP				1.0	1.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Boundary hedge between field and farm to the NE. • Dead ash within group 6- see TCP for U category. • Ploughed within 1.8m from base of hedge.	<10	2.8	C3
H12	Mixed range of ornamental shrubs	Up to 7.0	Up to 250	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Shrub border/hedge. • Internal significance only. • Potential for relocation of individual shrubs. • Forms the understory of the notable trees individually surveyed.	20+	3.0	C2
H13	Mixed range of ornamental shrubs	Up to 6.0	90	See TCP				GL	GL	Y	P: Good S: Good • Species: Cottoneaster, Elm, Turkey Oak, Hazel, Yew. • Internal significance only. • Potential for relocation of individual shrubs • Wildlife and habitat potential.	20+	1.2	C2
H14	Holly, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Beech, Sycamore, Oak, Ash, Rose	16.0	150	5.0	-	4.0	-	4.0	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Boundary hedgerow with notable trees throughout individually surveyed. • Waterlogged ditch to the south. • Wildlife and habitat potential. • High value landscape feature.	20+	1.8	B2
H15	Cherry Laurel	3.0	100	See TCP				GL	GL	Y	P: Good S: Good • Internal benefits only. • Overgrown with no recent proactive management.	20+	1.2	C1

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad N	Cr Rad E	Cr Rad S	Cr Rad W	Cr Hgt B_D	Cr Hgt C_H	Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
H16	Box	2.5	120	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Good quality hedge in keeping with the internal landscape character. • Encased in bramble and self set sycamore.	20+	1.5	B1
H17	Holly, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Ash, Hazel	Up to 8	150	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Boundary hedgerow with canal to the north. • No topographical data. • No stems plotted on topographical survey. • Current field management: Intensive arable use- ploughing within 2m of closest stems. • Wildlife and habitat potential.	20+	1.8	B2
146	Oak	13.0	700	8.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	2.5 S	2.5	EM	P: Good S: Good • Southern stem within influencing distance of boundary. • Forms part of H17. • Understorey of hazel and emerging stems.	40+	8.4	B1
147	Oak	10.0	390	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	4.0 S	4.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Single Oak emerging from H1.	40+	4.8	B1
148	Oak	10.0	360	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.0 S	4.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Single Oak emerging from H1 • Ivy on stem.	40+	4.2	B1
149	Ash	11.0	390	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	GL	2.5	SM	P: Good S: Good • Emerging from H2, 1x Elm growing through the crown - early onset of Dutch Elm Disease. • Historically managed as a coppice resulting in multiple stems from hedge height. • Wildlife and habitat potential.	20+	4.8	C1

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
150	Sycamore	14.0	200 x 10	7.0	7.0	6.5e	7.0e	GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Fair • Multiple stems emerging from coppice stool with congested crown and habit. • Current field management: Intensive arable use- ploughing within 1.8m of hedge. • Acute angled primary unions with included bark. • Future management as coppice.	20+	7.5	C1
151	Hazel	6.0	120	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Single Hazel emerging from H2.	10-20	1.5	C1
152	Ash	6.5	200 x 5	5.0	4.0	4.5	5.0	1.5	4.5	SM	P: Good S: Good • Multi stemmed single Ash emerging from H3.	20+	5.4	C1
153	Ash	6.5	310	4.0	6.0	3.0	6.5	1.5	4.5	SM	P: Good S: Good • Single stemmed Ash emerging from H3.	20+	3.6	C1
Tag numbers 154 – 160 have been omitted from this schedule. These trees do not for part of the development proposal.														
161	Oak	23.0	1200	7.0	6.5	9.0	8.0	10 North	9.0	M	P: Poor S: Poor • Class 3 dieback within crown. • Dead bark and loose bark south on main stem. • Dead bark with exudate fluxing north from ground level to 1m. – probable *Armillaria* infection • Loose bark on buttress roots west. • Decay under bark rises to a height from ground level to 4.0m. • No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies at the time of survey. • Wildlife and habitat potential. • High value landscape feature.	40+	14	U

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
162	Oak	16.0	670	8.0	7.0e	7.0	7.0e	3.0 West	4.0	EM	P: Good S: Good • Not Plotted on Topographical survey. • RPA modified to reflect road and wall.	40+	7.2	A2
163	Yew	6.0	350	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.5	2.0 North	1.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • South of main entrance.	40+	4.2	B1
164A	Eucalyptus	14.0	290	6.5	6.0	1.0	1.0	2.0 West	3.5	SM	P: Fair S: Good • Class 3. Thin foliage density 60%.	20+	3.6	C2
164	Eucalyptus	14.0	490	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.5	2.0 West	3.5	SM	P: Fair S: Good • Class 3. Thin foliage (60%) density. • Secondary tag number 0217.	20+	6.0	C2
165 KEY TREE	Lucombe Oak	23.0	1350	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	4.5 North -East	4.5	M	P: Good S: Good • Key tree. • Root disturbance under driveway. • High value landscape feature.	40+	15.0	A3
166	Norway maple	6.0	210	2.0	3.5	2.5	40.0	1.5 East	2.0	SM	P: Fair S: Fair • Crown dieback. • Rope tied to central leader- causing cambium dysfunction / death. • Unsuitable for long-term retention. • Internal benefits only.	10-20	2.4	U
167 KEY TREE	Turkey oak	21.0	900	5.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	4.5 North	2.5	EM	P: Good S: Good • Secondary tag number of 0210.	40+	10.8	A1

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
168	Laburnum	4.0	130	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	Y	P: Fair S: Poor • Basal decay with poor form. • Internal benefit only.	<10	1.5	C1
169	Monterey pine	14.0	1350	8.0	7.0	14.0	5.0	0.5	1.0	V	P: Fair S: Good • Class 3 / 4 dieback. • Yellow foliage throughout crown, 70% decline in needle bearing growth. • Large diameter (400-600mm) primary limbs resting on the ground. • Wildlife and habitat potential. • High value landscape feature.	20+	15	U
170	Norway maple	13.0	420	4.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	1.0 West	2.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Crown suppressed north and influenced south due to the presence of Lime (171).	20+	5.1	C1
171 KEY TREE	Common lime	24.0	1500	7.0	6.0	6.5	7.0	4.0 West	GL	M	P: Good S: Good • Unable to inspect the root flair and stem due to the presence of vegetation growth around main stem. • Restricted access to tree. • High value landscape feature. **Preliminary management recommendation:** • Prune epicormic growth up to 50mm ⌀ to a height of 2m above existing ground level.	40+	15.0	A1
172	Wild cherry	9.0	480	4.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	3.0 East	3.0	M	P: Good S: Good • Forms upper canopy of H14	20+	5.7	B1
173	Sycamore	15.0	300 350 400 300 450	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	2.5 West	3.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Forms part of H14	20+	7.5	B1

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
174	Ash	14.0	850	4.0	5.0	7.0	6.5	5.0 South	3.0	M	P: Good S: Good • Class 1 ADD. • Forms upper canopy of H14. • Visible in the wider landscape. • Ivy on stem.	20+	10.2	B1
175	Yew	6.0	400	5.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	GL	0.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Forms upper canopy of H14.	40+	4.8	B1
176 KEY TREE	Oak	24.0	1580	9.0	10.0	7.0	11.0	6.0 East	4.0	M	P: Good S: Good • Key tree. • Historical failure of primary limb east at 14.0m. • Secondary tag number of 600. • Forms upper canopy of H14 • Wildlife and habitat potential. • High value landscape feature. • Range of deadwood throughout crown.	40+	15.0	A1
177	Ash	16.0	740	7.0	8.0	9.0	6.0	2.0 South	1.5	EM	P: Good S: Fair • Class 2 ADD. • 3x primary leaders at 2.5m with acute unions and included bark.	20+	9.0	C1
178	Ash	16.0	850	6.0	8.0	7.5	6.5	4.0 South	3.0	SM	P: Good S: Poor • Numerous acute angled stem unions at 1.5m, 2.0m. • Partial failure at base of primary stems north at 1.5m and East at 1.5m.	20+	N/A	U
179	Ash	13.0	520	9.0	7.0	5.0	6.0	4.0 East	2.5	SM	P: Good S: Good • Class 2 ADD. • Growing adjacent to the boundary wall of the garden and influenced East towards the field.	20+	6.3	C1

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
180 KEY TREE	Walnut	12.0	550	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	1.5 South	0.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Key tree. • Restricted access to stem during survey. • High value landscape feature.	40+	6.6	A1
180. 1	Ash	12.0	400	7.0	2.0	7.0	6.5	1.0	2.5	SM	P: Good S: Good • Class 2 ADD. • Suppressed west due to the presence of the Walnut (180). • Located in the field behind the brick garden wall.	20+	4.8	C1
181	Mulberry	6.0	530	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	0.5	1.0	SM	P: Poor S: Poor • Basal stem diameter given. • Numerous included bark unions with partially failed primary limbs.	<10	N/A	U
182 KEY TREE	Lebanon cedar	16.0	1500	9.0	6.0	9.0	7.5e	2.0	2.0	M	P: Good S: Good • Visible in the wider landscape and forms a key feature in the landscape character. • High value landscape feature.	40+	15. 0	A3
TG1	Alder, Oak, Beech, Hawthorn, Holly	20.0	Up to 1050	See TCP						EM	P: Good S: Good • Species: Alder, Oak, Beech, Hawthorn, Holly. • Wildlife and habitat potential. • Ivy on stem.	40+	See TCP	B2
Tree Group number TG2 has been omitted from this schedule. This tree group does not for part of the development proposal.														
TG3	Beech	15.0	400	See TCP				2.5	4.5	SM	P: Good S: Good • 2x Beech. • Mechanical damage to bark on main stem, formation of new bark and reactive growth on stem. • RPA modified to reflect stream and arable field use.	40+	See TCP	B2

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad N	Cr Rad E	Cr Rad S	Cr Rad W	Cr Hgt B_D	Cr Hgt C_H	Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
TG4	Oak, Rowan, hawthorn ash	15.0	See TCP					1.5	1.0	SM	P: Fair S: Good • 1x Oak. • Rowan hawthorn and Ash forms the under canopy Lack of proactive management in need of coppice works.	20+	See TCP	B2
TG5	Oak, Ash, Hawthorn and Willow	11.0	See TCP					2.5	3.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • B as group. Individual stems C / U due to inherant structural anomolies and ADD. • See TCP for U category dead stems.	20+	See TCP	B2
TG6	Ash	15.0	450	See TCP				3.5 East	4.0	SM	P: Fair S: Good • Class 3 ADD.	-10	See TCP	U
TG7	Ash	12.0	See TCP					1.5	3.5	SM	P: Good S: Good • 2x Ash with emerging Holly Forms part of H3. • Root damage south from gateway widening.	20+	See TCP	B2
Tag numbers TG8 – TG11 have been omitted from this schedule. These tree groups do not for part of the development proposal.														
TG12	Lime	20.0	550 e	See TCP				2.0	1.5	SM	P: Fair S: Fair • 4x Lime. • Historical failure at ground level of Lime within the group. • Individual tree within group individually recorded due to structural issues – See 912 (U) below • Northern stem (tagged no. 0222) tips of northern crown in contact with structure. • RPA modified to reflect height of wall. **Preliminary management recommendation:** • **Prune epicormic growth up to 50mm ⌀ to a height of 2m above existing ground level.**	20+	See TCP	B2

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
912	Lime	19	490	See TCP							P: Fair S: Fair • Forms part of TG12. • Basal decay with fungal fruiting bodies of the wood decay fungus *Kretzmaria deusta*. • Apical dieback. Class 2/3.	<10	See TCP	U
TG13	Beech, laurel, Elm, Ash, with an understorey of Hazel	12.0	Up to 610	See TCP				-	-	SM	P: Good S: Good • Class 1 ADD. • Beech(13.1)	20+	See TCP	B2
TG13 .1	Beech	12.0	610	6.5e	4.5	7.0	6.0	2.0 North -West	1.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Twin primary stems from 0.5m. • Wide angled bark included union – Patches of dead inner bark at junction.	20+	See TCP	B2
TG14	Sycamore, Ash, Oak, Hazel, Cherry, Laurel, Beech, Lime	17.0	Up to 460	See TCP				2.0 North	1.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Mixed native tree group on the garden boundary. • Ash class 1 / 2 ADD.	40+	See TCP	B2
TG14 .1	Oak	17.0	460	5.5	2.0	5e	5.0	4.0 West	3.5	EM	P: Good S: Good • 2x oak.	40+	See TCP	B2
TG15	Hazel coppice, Ash, Willow, Field Maple, Birch, Holly, Hawthorn	Up to 11.0	Up to 390	See TCP				GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Good • Visible internally only. Individually C category. • Ash Class 1 ADD. • No notible trees or shrubs within the group although the Hazel coppice stools have age.	20+	See TCP	C2

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
TG16	Lime	17.0	400 avg	See TCP				1.0	GL	M	P: Good S: Good • Forms upper canopy of H14. • 4x Lime. • Visible in the wider landscape as one feature. • Individual record for southern tree (TG16.1) • Unable to inspect due to basal growth. **Preliminary management recommendation:** • **Prune epicormic growth up to 50mm ⌀ to a height of 2m above existing ground level.**	40+	0.0	B2
TG16 .1	Lime	17.0	400 400 400 400	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	GL	0.0	M	P: Good S: Good • Historical management has resulted in multi stems from 0.5m Visible in the wider landscape. • Forms upper canopy of H14. • Acute angled unions require inspection following management to clear basal growth. **Preliminary management recommendation:** • **Prune epicormic growth up to 50mm ⌀ to a height of 2m above existing ground level.**	20+	See TCP	B1
913 KEY TREE	Yew	9.0	700 650 360 300	9	7	6	7	1.0	1.0	EM	P: Good S: Good • Wildlife and habitat potential. • Located on a raised section of ground west of TG17. • High value landscape feature.	40+	See TCP	A3

Tree Ref	Species	HGT	St Ø	Cr Rad				Cr Hgt		Age class	Physiological & Structural con'd Observations –ve/+ve Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est Cont	RPA	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W	B_D	C_H					
TG17	Beech, ash, elm	13.0	See TCP					GL	GL	SM	P: Good S: Fair • 3x Beech. • Fungal fruiting bodies of the wood decay fungus Kretzmaria deusta at base of living stems and decaying stump. • Up to 450mm in diameter. • Secondary tag number: 0156. • Ash & elm individually classified as C category. • Forms upper canopy of H14. • Visible as one feature in the landscape. • Squirrel damage through the the upper crown. • Originate from basal suckers from a historically felled Beech with stump still visible • Restricted access to tree. Further investigation required to refine categorisation quality.	20+	See TCP	B2
TG18	Persian Ironwood, Sugar Maple, Magnolia, Tibetan Cherry, Robinia	10.0	See TCP					0.5	1.0	SM	P: Good S: Good • Acute ang;ed unions limiting long-term viability – included bark present. • Low individual tree quality – group does not warrant a higher categorisation. • Part visible in the wider landscape.	10-20	See TCP	C2
TG19	Hazel coppice, Ash, Willow, Field Maple,	9.0	See TCP								P: Good S: Good No Topographical data plotted. Dead ash- See TCP for location.	20+	See TCP	B2