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Arboricultural Implications Report

Proposed re-development at

Haskins Garden Centre & Birdworld

Farnham



January 2024

Ref. SJA air 23510-01a

SUMMARY

S1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of low magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 1** of this report.

S2. There are no incursions into the adjacent ancient woodland, or into the associated 15m minimum buffer zone; and consequently, the proposals will not result in any loss of ancient woodland, will avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland, and will comply with current UK Planning and development guidance.

S3. Our assessment of the impacts of the proposals on the existing trees concludes that no category 'A' trees, and no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. Whilst the hybrid poplars nos. 186 to 190 and the eastern section of the woodland adjacent to the A325 will be removed, the visual impact will be mitigated by the retained woodlands and better-quality trees within the site. The proposed removal of individuals and groups of trees will represent only a partial alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, only a minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site and will not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

S4. As no trees are to be pruned, and none of the proposed buildings will be within 5m of the extents of the canopies of trees to be retained, there will be adequate working space for construction close to trees, and a reasonable margin of clearance for future growth.

S5. The incursions into the Root Protection Areas of trees to be retained are minor, and subject to implementation of the measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at **Appendix 2**, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or rooting environments will occur.

S6. The current scheme represents a significant reduction in arboricultural impacts in comparison with the previous scheme. In particular, the retention of the poplar arboretum (tree nos. 1 to 15), the majority of better-quality trees within the woodland (W2) off the A325 and the native row of oak and pine along the north end of the existing Birdworld car park, which diminishes the effects of the scheme on the character of the local landscape.

S7. The proposed development retains the trees, woodlands and hedges that contribute to the green infrastructure of the local area and the distinctive character of the districts landscape. Whilst there will be an alteration of the arboricultural landscape in views from the A325 due to removal of the hybrid black poplars 186 – 190 and the eastern section of W2, this will be mitigated by the retention of the better-quality trees in the surrounding area. As such, it complies with Policy CP 20 of the East Hampshire District Council adopted Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy (2014).

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Instructions

1.1.1. SJAtrees has been instructed by Haskins Garden Centres Ltd. to visit Haskins Farnham Ltd and to survey the trees growing on or immediately adjacent to this site.

1.1.2. We are further asked to identify which trees are worthy of retention within a proposed re-development of the site; to assess the implications of the development proposals on these specimens, and to advise how they should be protected from unacceptable damage during demolition and construction.

1.2. Scope of report

1.2.1. This report and its appendices reflect the scope of our instructions, as set out above. It is intended to accompany a planning application to be submitted to East Hampshire District Council (“the LPA”) and complies with local validation requirements.

1.2.2. It complies also with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (‘BS 5837’). However, the British Standard is not a Code of Practice that consists of written rules outlining how actions or decision must be taken and it “should not be quoted as if it were a specification¹”; it is a set of recommendations intended to “assist decision-making with regard to existing and proposed trees in the context of design, demolition and construction²”. It doesn’t form part of planning policy; and it is neither mentioned nor referenced in Policy CP20 and CP21 of the East Hampshire District Council Adopted Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy (2014) or the accompanying text, but it is a material consideration to which weight is likely to be given.

1.2.3. The proposed development comprises the phased demolition of the existing garden centre and construction of a new garden centre, new main access to Birdworld;

¹ British Standard BS 5837:2012. *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*; Foreword. The British Standards Institution.

² Ibid., p.1, Introduction.

a play barn with associated outside adventure play area, and detached living quarters for Birdworld avian residents.

1.2.4. This report summarises and sets out the main conclusions of the baseline data collected during the tree survey and identifies those trees or groups of trees whose removal could result in a significant adverse impact on the character or appearance of the local area (Section 3). It then details and assesses the impacts of the proposed development on the adjacent ancient woodland (section 4) and on individual trees and groups of trees, including those to be removed (Section 5), those to be pruned (Section 6), those which might incur root damage that might threaten their viability (Section 7). A comparison of the impacts of this and the previously approved scheme (ref. 20533/059) is presented at Section 8. A summary and conclusions, with regard to local planning policy, are presented in Section 9.

1.3. Site inspection

1.3.1. A site visit and tree inspection were undertaken by Finn Cullerne and Nigel Kirby of SJAtrees on January 26th to 28th and February 2nd to 3rd 2022. A further site visit and detailed survey of one woodland (W2) was undertaken by Nigel Kirby and Edward Janes on the 28th of November 2023. On all occasions in 2022 and 2023, weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright, or partly cloudy. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

1.4. Site description

1.4.1. The site is 13.51ha in size and is located to the west of A325 and to the north of Gravel Hill Road, as shown at **Figure 1** below. The west boundary adjoins ancient woodland (W1) within the Holt Pound Enclosure woodland; the north boundary adjoins a small area of undeveloped grassland with planted poplars scattered throughout; the south boundary abuts Gravel Hill Road and the rear amenity gardens of residential dwellings located off Gravel Hill Road. The A325 forms the sites eastern boundary.



Figure 1: Site location shown on AutoCAD geolocation imagery.

1.4.2. The site is on ground that rises by approximately 3m from its northern end up towards its southern boundary abutting Gravel Hill Road, and currently comprises two commercial centres including a garden centre and Birdworld with associated hard surfacing, yards, scattered lightweight buildings, structures, footpaths, soft landscaping and carparking.

1.4.3. Historical maps indicate that the site has been developed open agricultural land since the late-nineteenth century, until it was partly developed into Birdworld in 1968 and the Forest Lodge Garden Centre in 1980.

1.4.4. The earliest Ordnance Survey map, dated 1869, shows several rows of trees growing within the site; it is clear, based on the trunk diameters and species of the existing onsite trees, that none of the trees that were present in 1869 are still present.

1.5. Soil type

1.5.1. The British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology map of the area indicates the site overlies upon a bedrock of Gault Formation (Mudstone) with superficial deposits of Head deposits (gravel, sand, silt and clay).

1.5.2. The class of soil in this area is recorded on the Soilscape (England) maps on the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs ('Defra') Magic website as a slowly permeable, seasonally wet, acid loamy and clayey soil, with impeded drainage.

1.5.3. We are not aware of a site investigation or soil analysis having been undertaken; but the class of soil and the indications of the British Geological Survey map suggest that trees may be partly deep rooted and that the soil is unlikely to be highly susceptible to compaction.

1.6. Statutory controls

1.6.1. Seventy-two of these trees are covered by a tree preservation order (TPO). This is TPO no. (472) 70 of 1970 made by East Hampshire District Council that protects one individual tree (T1 – no longer present), three groups of trees (G.1., G.2. and G.3.) and one area of trees (A.1.) on and immediately adjoining the site. The TPO map taken from the local authority website is reproduced at **Figure 2** below and the trees protected by it are identified within the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3** and on the accompanying tree protection plan.



Figure 2: Extract from the TPO map, showing area of trees covered by the Order

1.6.2. The site is not within a conservation area, and therefore there are no constraints relating to existing trees in this regard.

1.6.3. There are no hedgerows on site that could meet the criteria to be deemed “Important” in the context of the landscape and wildlife criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations, 1997³.

³ The Hedgerows Regulations 1997; STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1997 No. 1160.

1.7. Non-statutory designations

1.7.1. As shown at **Figure 3** below, a thin belt of woodland, within the wider woodland known as Hold Pound Enclosure, is abutting the west boundary of the site is classified as 'Ancient'. Ancient woodland is defined as "any area that's been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD" and is considered an important and irreplaceable habitat. The National Planning Policy Framework (see below) states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

1.7.2. To the west of this belt of ancient woodland, is a larger area of ancient woodland known as a 'Plantation on ancient woodland site', or 'PAWS'. A 'PAWS' is an area of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees. These sites often retain ancient woodland features such as soils, ground flora, fungi, and woodland archaeology, and are subject to the same restrictions as ancient woodland.

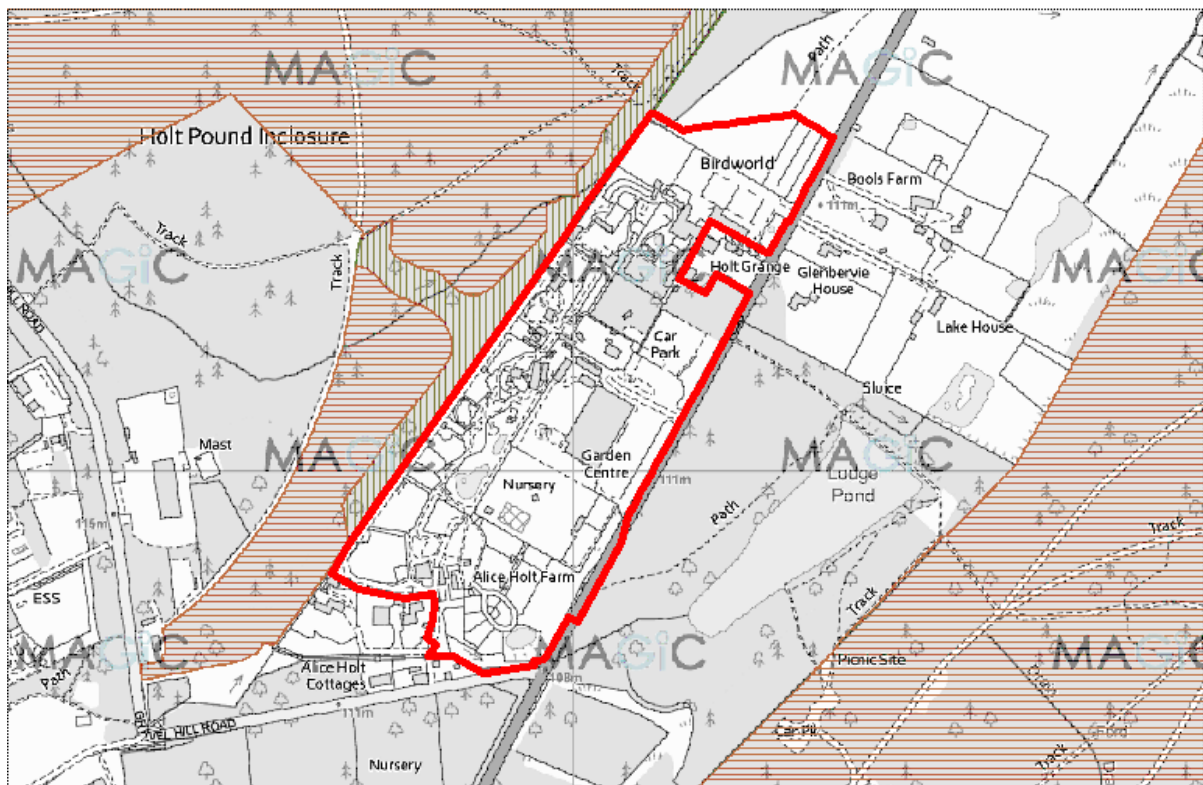


Figure 3: 'Magic' map image showing ancient woodland adjacent to the site

1.7.3. Current UK planning and development guidance in relation to the development of sites adjacent to ancient woodland⁴ is that to avoid negative effects on ancient woodland an appropriate buffer zone of semi-natural habitat of at least 15m should be left between the development and the woodland, but if other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, a larger buffer may be needed.

1.7.4. The ancient woodland is shown as 'Deciduous Woodland' on the Natural England 'Priority Habitats Inventory (England)', updated 08 December 2023. This means it is a habitat "of principal importance" in accordance with Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006). However, this does not by itself prohibit the removal of parts or all of this woodland; or the management of the woodland: the weight accorded to any proposals for that include full or partial removal depends on whether it is ancient, whether it is protected by means of a TPO or being within a conservation area, and on regional and local planning policies.

1.7.5. There are no trees within or abutting the site that can be classified as 'Ancient' or 'Veteran'. Ancient and veteran trees are also considered to be irreplaceable habitats, and contribute to a site's biodiversity, cultural and heritage value, and the National Planning Policy Framework (see below) states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient or veteran trees should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

⁴ Ancient woodland and veteran trees: protecting them from development (14 January 2022). www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences

2. PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1. Planning history

2.1.1. A review of the planning history of this site on the planning section of the LPA website reveals several previous applications for re-development of the site, the most relevant are listed below:

- Ref: 20533/059: Partial redevelopment of Birdworld and Forest Lodge Garden Centre. Granted permission in December 2018.
- Ref: 20533/020: Proposed replacement warehouse following demolition of existing warehouse and enlargement of car park. Granted permission dated in June 2016.
- Ref: 20533/021: Formation of new plant centre with ancillary trade car park, load/unloading area, storage area, shade structure, equipment shed, sales building and reception/office/staff building with access from Forest Lodge Garden Centre. Granted permission in June 2016.
- Ref: 23318/019: Partial redevelopment of Birdworld and Forest Lodge Garden Centre and join single access. Granted permission in March 2014.

2.1.2. The details pursuant to the planning permissions listed above include arboricultural implications assessments and tree protection plans. These have been considered during the development of the current scheme as a baseline for the what the LPA deems permissible.

2.2. Planning policy - national

2.2.1. Under Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The effects of proposed development on trees are therefore a material consideration, and this is normally reflected in local planning policies.

2.2.2. The National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF')⁵ sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied in both plan and decision-making. Paragraph 2 makes it clear that the NPPF is itself a material consideration in the determination of planning application. Paragraph 11 states that **"Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development."**

2.2.3. In paragraph 135, within Section 12 "Achieving well-designed and beautiful places" the NPPF states: **"Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:**

a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;

b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;

c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);

d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;

e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and

f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience."

2.2.4. Paragraph 136 in this section states: **"Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt**

⁵ The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2023). Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.”

2.2.5. The section titled “Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change” states at paragraph 158: **“Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.”**

2.2.6. In paragraph 180, within Section 15 “Conserving and enhancing the natural environment” the NPPF states: **“Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:**

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

[...] d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible,

help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans;

2.2.7. In paragraph 186, under the ‘Habitats and biodiversity’ section, the NPPF states: **“When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:**

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists....”

2.3. Local planning policy

2.3.1. Local planning policies are contained in the East Hampshire District Council adopted Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy (2014). This report and its appendices reflect the scope of our instructions, as set out above. It is intended to accompany a planning application to be submitted to East Hampshire District Council .

2.3.2. The relevant section of Policy CP20 ‘Landscape’ of the core strategy states:

“The special characteristics of the district’s natural environment will be conserved and enhanced. New development will be required to:

a) conserve and enhance the natural beauty, tranquillity, wildlife and cultural heritage of the South Downs National Park and its setting, and promote the opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of its special qualities, and be in accordance with the ambitions within the emerging South Downs Management Plan;

b) protect and enhance local distinctiveness sense of place and tranquillity by applying the principles set out in the district’s Landscape Character Assessments, including the Community/Parish Landscape Character Assessments; [...]

d) protect and enhance natural and historic features which contribute to the distinctive character of the district’s landscape, such as trees, woodlands, hedgerows, soils, rivers, river corridors, ditches, ponds, ancient sunken lanes, ancient tracks, rural buildings and open areas;

e) incorporate appropriate new planting to enhance the landscape setting of the new development which uses local materials, native species and enhances biodiversity;

f) maintain, manage and enhance the green infrastructure networks (see Policy CP28 Green Infrastructure)."

2.3.3. The relevant section of Policy CP21 'Biodiversity' of the Local Plan states:

"Development proposals must maintain, enhance and protect the District's biodiversity and its surrounding environment. New development will be required to:

a) maintain, enhance and protect district wide biodiversity, in particular the nature conservation designations (see Map 2).

i) Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and Ramsar (International);

ii) Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves (National);

iii) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) (Hampshire) and Local Nature Reserves (LNR). b) extend specific protection to, and encourage enhancement of, other sites and features which are of local value for wildlife, for example important trees, rivers, river corridors and hedgerows, but which are not included in designated sites.[...]"

2.3.4. The LPA has prepared a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) dealing with the protection of trees on development sites Climate Change and Sustainable Construction SPD on 14th April 2022. The guidance presented in this document has been closely followed in the preparation of this report.

2.4. Neighbourhood planning policy

2.4.1. At the time of writing there is no Neighbourhood Plan covering the area within which the site is found.

3. THE TREES

3.1. Survey findings

3.1.1. We surveyed 601 individual trees, 31 groups of trees, five hedges and five areas of woodland growing within or immediately adjacent to the site. Their details can be found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3**.

3.1.2. The mixed deciduous and coniferous woodland beyond the west site boundary forms the main arboricultural feature of the area. The mosaic of individuals, groups of trees and woodland within the Birdworld and Garden Centre sites are a mix of broadleaved and coniferous specimens with an abundance of native, semi-naturalised and exotic species.

3.1.3. The most commonly found species is English oak, whilst the most dominant species are the dense shelter belts and plantations of both Leyland and Lawson cypress. Sizes and age class vary across the site with the English oak forming the main internal structural tree belts which average in heights between 16m – 20m. However, these are predominantly screened in external views by the planted conifers and poplar trees which range in height between 18m – 25m. Age ranges vary across the site, but with semi-mature specimens accounting for 73% (443 individuals) of the surveyed trees whilst mature and over-mature trees accounting for 25% (152 individuals) with the only 2% of trees being young. There are no veteran or ancient specimens.

3.1.4. The northern section of the site is dominated by the existing Birdworld infrastructure, lined by belts of established mature broadleaf and coniferous trees interspersed with ornamental and exotic specimens providing environmental features consistent with the avian nature of the site.

3.1.5. The southern section of the site is dominated by the existing garden centre and open pastoral field areas of Birdworld to the west of the centre, with these areas remaining relatively open, with the occasional individual or row of trees along field and building boundaries helping to soften the built form. This is not in keeping with the character of the wider area and A325 which is formed by dense woodlands either side forming part of the Alice Holt woods including both ancient woodland and planted

ancient woodland. The site forms an open expanse within what is otherwise a densely treed and regularly used travel route.

3.2. Assessment of suitability for retention

3.2.1. As noted above in Section 2.3, local planning policies require the retention of trees that are “**protect and enhance...contribute to the distinctive character...of the landscape, such as trees, woodlands...&...important trees...**”. The individuals and groups of trees within or adjacent to the site, whose attributes we consider meet these criteria, are as follows:

- the off-site planted and semi-natural ancient woodlands (W1 & W3) adjacent to the western boundary and including individual broadleaf trees (nos. 70 – 71, 74, 103, 119 – 120, 259 – 262 and 264 – 270);
- the collection of exotic poplar species (nos. 1 – 21) located in an open arboretum at the north extent of the site;
- two woodlands (W2 & W5) within the northern half of the site and which are readily visible from the A325;
- the row of hybrid black poplar trees (nos. 186 – 190) which are readily visible from the A325 in views looking northeast along this road.

3.2.2. It should be noted the woodland W2 and group G6 were surveyed in detail in December 2023 with approximate 87 individuals picked up within this area, with individual tree numbers beginning from no. 600 onwards.

3.2.3. There is a group of trees within the site that is readily visible in views from the A325, these are the rows of planted Lawson cypress on the eastern boundary, adjacent to the A325 and form part of the woodland (W2). These trees are out of character with the predominantly native or naturalised trees growing elsewhere throughout the site, being planted in close rows of drawn-up specimens showing early signs of natural decline and failure and therefore, unlike the trees listed above, their removal would not have an adverse impact on the character of the local landscape. Furthermore, their removal was not objected to in the previous application (ref: 20533/059).

3.2.4. Thirty-seven individual trees are unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposals, in that they are 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. However, as can be seen below, these trees are not necessarily shown to be removed as part of the proposals; some may be outside the development footprint or may be outside the red line boundary and in third-party ownership. These trees have been assessed as category 'U' and are indicated on the accompanying tree protection plans by **bracketed red** numbers.

3.2.5. There are four category 'A' trees (English oaks nos. 74, 103 and 119 – 120) and 104 category 'B' specimens. The remaining 456 trees are assessed as category 'C' trees, being either of low quality, very limited merit, only low landscape benefits, no material cultural or conservation value, or only limited or short-term potential; or young trees with trunk diameters below 150mm; or a combination of these.

3.2.6. Of the groups of trees, hedges, hedgerows and woodlands, two (W1 & W3) have been assessed as category 'A', three (G1, G18 & W1) as category 'B', and the remaining 36 as category 'C'.

3.3. Assessment of arboricultural impacts

3.3.1. The arboricultural impacts of the proposed Site Plan by Roberts Limbrick Architects, drawing no. 9868-RL-XX-ZZ-DR-A 2000 rev P11 have been assessed by overlaying this onto the TCP and are discussed in the following sections of this report and are shown on the tree removal and protection plans (TRP & TPP) presented at **Appendices 4 & 5**.

3.3.2. The TRP identifies the trees to be removed to accommodate the proposed development, either because they are situated within the footprints of proposed structures or surfaces, or because in our judgment they are too close to these structures or surfaces to enable them to be retained. These are shown by means of **red crosses** on the TPP.

3.3.3. The TPP shows how trees to be retained will be protected from damage during demolition and construction, and the measures identified are set out and described in the outline arboricultural method statement at **Appendix 2** of this report. The

implementation of, and adherence to, these measures can readily be secured by the imposition of appropriate planning conditions.

3.3.4. Details of the impacts identified within these categories, and our assessment of their respective significance, are analysed in Sections 4 to 8 below.

3.3.5. Based on these findings, we have assessed the magnitude of the overall arboricultural impact of the proposals according to the categories defined in **Table 1** below.

Impact	Description
High	Total loss of or major alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development situation fundamentally different
Medium	Partial loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development situation will be partially changed
Low	Minor loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development changes will be discernible but the underlying situation will remain similar to the baseline
Negligible	Very minor loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development changes will be barely discernible, approximating to the 'no change' situation

Table 1: Magnitude of impacts⁷

⁷ Determination of magnitude based on DETR (2000) Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies, as modified and extended.

4. IMPACTS ON ANCIENT WOODLAND

4.1. Details

4.1.1. As noted above, current planning policy guidance requires that unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists, development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland should be refused.

4.1.2. The proposed development does not encroach into the ancient woodland, Hold Pound Inclosure, adjacent to the west boundary. The proposals do not seek to introduce any new features or remove trees from within the minimum 15m ancient woodland buffer.

4.1.3. Other than the removal of a 622m² section of the existing concrete access track, the areas of existing hard surfacing and Birdworld enclosures already within the 15m ancient woodland buffer, are to remain in situ and will not be redeveloped.

4.2. Assessment

4.2.1. Consequently, there will be no loss of ancient woodland, and no direct damage to it as a result of either new construction or occupation.

4.2.2. As there are no new incursions into the 15m wide buffer zone around the boundary of the ancient woodland, the proposals comply with current UK Planning and development guidance on ancient woodland and should avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland in terms of pollution or trampling.

4.2.3. The existing Birdworld Centre has features including un-lit compacted earth and tarmac service track, aviaries and small single storey outbuildings within the 15m buffer. These features have been historically permitted within the buffer and were established prior to the NPPF requirement for an ancient woodland buffer.

4.2.4. The proposed scheme will provide an improvement on the existing situation by removing a 622m² of the concrete access track within the buffer from the south-west corner to the Birdworld service yard. The track will be replaced with soft landscape and tree planting that will improve the function of the buffer in this location.

4.2.5. Accordingly, there will be no loss or deterioration of the adjacent ancient woodland, consequently, there is no reason why the proposals should be refused on these grounds.

5. TREES TO BE REMOVED

5.1. Details

5.1.1. To accommodate the proposed development, as shown on the proposed layout plan, 242 individual trees are to be removed, either because they are situated within the footprints of proposed structures or surfaces, or because they are too close to these to enable them to be retained. Details of the mature trees to be removed, including their dimensions, age class and British Standard categorisation, are shown and listed on the TPP and at **Table 2** below.

Tree no.	TPO No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Age class	BS category
141		Lawson cypress	23m	730mm	Mature	B (1)
143		English oak	18m	715mm ivy	Mature	U (1)
144 - 147		Lawson cypress	20m	635mm	Mature	C (1)
148		English oak	18m	570mm	Mature	C (23)
184-190		Hybrid black poplar	22m to 26m	680mm to 1000mm	Mature	C (23)
191		Cider gum	22m	645mm	Mature	C (2)
192		Cider gum	22m	540mm	Mature	C (2)
193-194		Cider gum	21m	#T193 620mm ivy #T194 700mm est.	Mature	C (2)
201-203		Monterey cypress	16m	#T201 630mm #T202 550mm #T203 540mm	Mature	C (2)
257		Common alder	15m	470mm	Mature	C (12)
291-292		Coast redwood	18m	#T291 965mm #T292 1110mm	Mature	B (1)
293		Bhutan pine	13m	535mm	Mature	C (2)
296		English oak	17m	815mm	Mature	B (1)
297		English oak	16m	770mm	Mature	B (1)
298		Flowering cherry	4m	330mm	Mature	C (1)
319-320		Leyland cypress	22m	#T319 495mm #T320 495mm	Mature	C (1)
490		Lawson cypress	16m	685mm	Mature	C (1)
543		Dawn redwood	11m	975mm est.	Mature	C (1)
612		Lawson cypress	21m	575mm	Mature	C (1)
617		Lawson cypress	19m	535mm	Mature	C (1)
649		European larch	21m	530mm	Mature	U
756		Goat willow	18m	555mm	Mature	C (12)
783		Lawson cypress	18m	600mm est.	Mature	C (2)
G15		Lawson cypress	20m	Max 650mm Avg 450mm	Mature	C (2)
G21		Leyland cypress	18m	Min 285mm Max 740mm Avg 560mm	Mature	C (1)

Table 2: Mature trees to be removed

5.1.2. An additional 33 trees will be removed as they have been assessed as dead, moribund or hazardous and should be felled for arboricultural management reasons, irrespective of the proposed development.

5.1.3. Three groups of trees (G12, G23 and G9) and two woodlands (W2 & W4) are to be partially removed, while 14 groups and four hedges will be fully removed as part of the proposals.

5.2. Assessment

5.2.1. Except the poplars nos. 186 – 190 and the eastern section of woodland W2, all trees or groups of trees that constitute the main arboricultural features of the site and which make the greatest contribution to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity or to biodiversity (see paragraph 3.2.1), will be retained.

5.2.2. The row of poplars no. 186 - 190 are to be removed to accommodate the proposed Play Barn. The row of mature poplars are managed as secondary pollards with canopy heights up to 26m. They are readily visible from the A325 and contribute to the character of the road, as shown in **Photograph 1** below.



Photograph 1: Google Street View dated April 2021 showing the large poplars nos. 186 to 190 in views from the A325

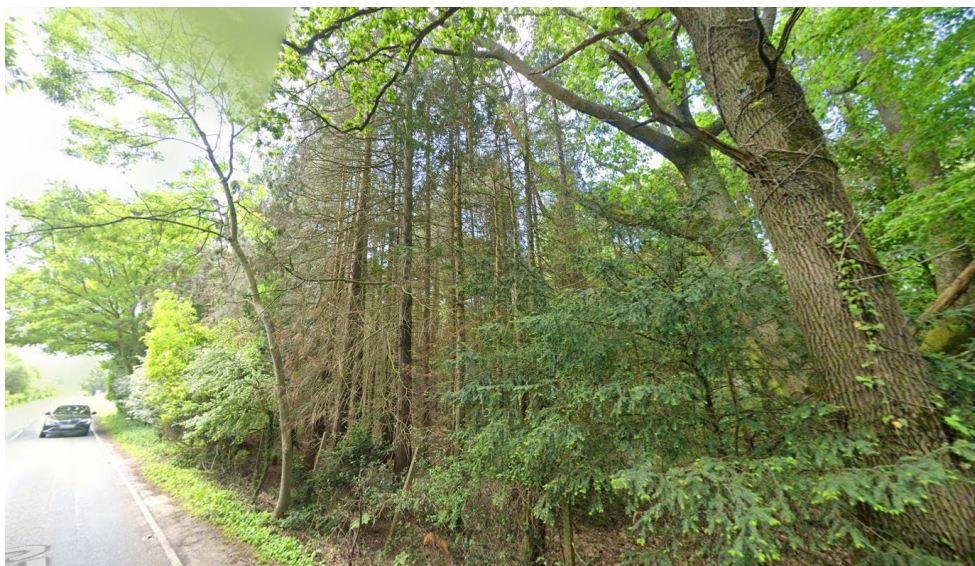
5.2.3. During the design process, the retention of these specimens was considered; however, based on the species unsuitability for retention adjacent to high occupancy areas and their limited future potential, it was determined that on balance their removal would provide a better relationship between the proposals and the existing trees.

There is precedence for this action, as their removal was not objected to in the most recent planning permission (ref: 20533/059).

5.2.4. As species, hybrid black poplar is a fast-growing, short-lived tree with brittle, low density wood and have a propensity to form weak stem and branch attachments. These characteristics result in trees with a high propensity for branch and stem failure, particularly with large trees in wind-exposed locations, such as these specimens. The fact they are currently managed as secondary pollards highlights that steps have been taken to mitigate this; however, the subsequent regrowth from the pollard heads is weakly attached and even more prone to failure. These attributes make these specimens unsuitable for retention adjacent to high occupancy areas such as the play barn.

5.2.5. As mentioned above, the life expectancy of this species is short, usually between 60 and 100 years. Consequently, as these specimens have trunk diameters ranging from 680mm to 1000mm, they are considered mature specimens and most probably in the final third of their lives. They are unlikely to survive for much more than 20 years or so, even if the site is left. Consequently, there is a strong case to support the removal of these specimens, and to replace them with a species more appropriate to the future use of the site, and of greater life expectancy and potential. To do this now, whilst the site layout is being planned, rather than in ten- or twenty-years' time, when it has to be removed, will enable adequate space to be set aside for a proposed replacement.

5.2.6. The eastern section of the woodland (W2) is to be removed. This section of the woodland is comprised of rows of closely planted Lawson cypress (nos. 600 to 689) that are readily visible in views from the A325, as shown in **Photograph 2** below.



Photograph 2: Google Street View image (May 2023) showing the current view of the dense cypress rows in views from the A325

5.2.7. These trees are out of character with the predominantly native or naturalised trees growing elsewhere along the A325. As they are planted in close rows the individuals have grown into poor quality, drawn-up specimens that are showing early signs of natural decline and failure. Their poor quality and high planting density significantly reduces their long-term potential and amenity value. As such, unlike the wider woodland, their removal would not have an adverse impact on the character of the local landscape.

5.2.8. The arboricultural appraisal submitted with the planning permission (ref: 20533/059) shows that approval was received for the removal of the entirety of the woodland (W2), including the better-quality trees, to accommodate an overflow parking area, as shown in **Figure 4** below. By comparison, the current scheme seeks to only remove the rows of cypress trees and the poor-quality trees within the remaining wooded area. This results in the retention of a woodland area that benefits the local green infrastructure and visual character of the area.



Figure 4: Extract from the Barrell Tree Protection Pan (ref: BT3d) submitted with application (ref: 20533/059)

5.2.9. The current proposals retain the better quality broad-leaves to the north (English oaks nos. 695-698) and south (English oak no. 657) that will provide visual mitigation and screening for the removal of the cypress.

5.2.10. The space provided by the removed cypress trees presents an opportunity to enhance the woodland area with the loss of the poor quality, non-native conifers making way for tree planting with a focus on native species and improved woodland structure. As the new woodland planting establishes, it will provide a more aesthetic visual character in views from the A325 that complements the surrounding arboricultural character of the area and provides greater ecological benefits.

5.2.11. As there are no ancient or veteran trees on site, none will be removed.

5.2.12. All category 'A' trees are to be retained and only eleven (or 10.5%) of the 104 category 'B' trees are to be removed. Of these eight (nos. 197, 297, 305, 528 to 530, 533 and 534) are relatively small (no greater than 16m tall) semi-mature specimens. These are not prominent or visible in views from the main public vantage points such that their removal will not detract from the arboricultural landscape of the area.

5.2.13. It should be noted that one of these individuals (Dawn redwood no. 197) is readily visible from the A325 at the existing entrance of the site. Whilst this individual is readily visible, it is set against a backdrop of established, taller and more mature

trees to be retained and is visible in a short and relatively narrow field of view along the A325, primarily by moving vehicles heading west to east towards Farnham, it is otherwise hidden in views from the north by retained trees within W2. As such its removal will not have a detrimental impact on the character of the site or local area and as noted at 5.2.3, the precedence for its removal was made in the recent planning permission (ref: 20533/059).

5.2.14. The remaining three mature category 'B' trees include a Lawson cypress no. 141 and two English oaks nos. 296 & 297.

5.2.15. Lawson cypress no. 141 is to be removed to accommodate a footpath link from the Play Barn to the Birdworld restaurant. The retention of the adjacent trees nos. 142, 441 to 443, 459 and 460 will readily mitigate the visual impact on the immediate locality. The specimen is not visible from public or key vantage points so its removal will have no impact on the wider arboricultural character of the site.

5.2.16. The two English oaks nos. 296 and 297 are to be removed to accommodate the new garden centre. The two oaks are of at least moderate quality and have grown up together forming a single large aerodynamic canopy with a combined canopy spread between 20 and 25m wide. As a result, the trees form a prominent feature in the immediate locality of the Birdworld Centre; however, the trees are screened from external views so make no contribution to the wider visual arboricultural landscape. As such, their removal will not detract from the distinctive character of the district's landscape.

5.2.17. Three of the trees (nos. 228-229 & 283) to be removed are young specimens, which BS 5837 states "**need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site's potential**".

5.2.18. Only one specimen, hybrid black poplar no. 118 to be removed is covered by a TPO (see 1.6.1 above). The poplar is over-mature with a trunk diameter of 1055mm and displays several defects associated with poor structural and physiological condition. As outlined in 5.2.5., the species is short-lived and taking account of the size of the trunk and reduced physiological condition, there is evidence that this specimen is already in decline and is not likely to persist for longer than ten to twenty years irrespective of development.

5.2.19. Current Planning Practice Guidance states (paragraph 007) that TPOs should be used to protect selected trees and woodlands if their removal would have “a significant negative impact on the local environment and its enjoyment by the public.” In this case, the single tree to be removed covered by a TPO trees compared with the number of mature trees, groups and woodlands to be retained will not result in a significant negative impact on the local environment, and that the fact they are covered by a TPO should not be given any additional weight in considering the magnitude of the arboricultural impacts of this scheme.

5.2.20. The majority of trees to be removed (83%) are assessed as category 'C' trees on site are to be removed: these are either of low quality, low value, or short-term potential. For these reasons, their removal will have no significant impact on the character or appearance of the area.

5.2.21. The 33 category 'U' trees to be removed are unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposed development, in that they cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years.

5.2.22. Furthermore, the proposals incorporate considerable replacement tree planting. This will mitigate the proposed removals, improve the age class balance of the trees on site, enhance the local landscape, and re-establish a framework for the ongoing and long-term wooded character of the site. The establishment of the replacement planting will progressively reduce the magnitude of the impact of the proposed removals on the character and appearance of the site.

5.2.23. In the light of these considerations, and taking account of the numbers, sizes and locations of the trees to be retained, including those that are off-site, the felling of the trees and groups identified for removal will represent only a partial alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site.

6. TREES TO BE PRUNED

6.1. Details

6.1.1. None of the trees to be retained are to be pruned to facilitate implementation of the proposals.

6.2. Assessment

6.2.1. As no trees are to be pruned, and none of the proposed buildings will be within 5m of the extents of the canopies of trees to be retained, there will be adequate working space for construction close to trees, and a reasonable margin of clearance for future growth.

7. ROOT PROTECTION AREA INCURSIONS

7.1. Details

7.1.1. Parts of the proposed retaining walls and hard surfacing will encroach within the RPAs of 15 of the trees to be retained. These are shown in **Table 3** below.

Tree no.	Species	Incursion	Extent of incursion	% of RPA	Incursion - currently unsurfaced ground	% of RPA
58	Scots pine	Proposed footpath	4.7m ²	5.4%	0m ²	0%
75	Horse chestnut	Proposed 75mm dia. drainage connection	1.4m ²	<1%	n/a	n/a
116	English oak	Proposed footpath	2.7m ²	2.6%	0m ²	0%
142	Hornbeam	Proposed footpath	7.8m ²	12%	n/a	n/a
152	Lawson cypress	Proposed footpath	31.1m ²	13.8%	n/a	n/a
		Proposed drainage connection	6.3m ²	2.8%	n/a	n/a
160	English oak	Proposed footpath	0.3m ²	0.8%	0m ²	0%
163	Wild cherry	Proposed footpath	5.4m ²	8.8%	n/a	n/a
306	Coast redwood	Proposed retaining wall	9.1m ²	6.4%	n/a	n/a
307	Goat willow	Proposed retaining wall	7.1m ²	11.6%	n/a	n/a
313	Wellingtonia	Proposed retaining wall	9.9m ²	9.1%	n/a	n/a
318	Lawson cypress	Proposed footpath	32.3m ²	41%	0m ²	0%
410	Japanese maple	Proposed footpath	0.3m ²	1%	n/a	n/a
507	English oak	Proposed footpath	34.3m ²	11.6%	n/a	n/a
508	English oak	Proposed footpath	18.7m ²	10.4%	n/a	n/a
657	English oak	Proposed drainage connection to existing	5m ²	2.2%	n/a	n/a

Table 3: Proposed incursions within RPAs

7.2. Assessment

7.2.1. The incursions into the RPAs of trees nos. 306, 307 and 313 are by a proposed retaining wall. The levels are to be increased on the site side of the retaining wall (i.e. no level changes adjacent to the trunk), so the build-up will be above ground level, but some degree of excavation will be required for the retaining wall foundations. To minimise impacts on these specimens, excavation within these RPAs will be

undertaken manually, under the direct control and supervision of an appointed arboricultural consultant, so that any over dig into the RPAs is avoided, and any roots encountered can be treated appropriately.

7.2.2. To minimise impacts on these specimens, the retaining wall foundations will be of a Flex MSE design, which only requires foundations that are 300mm deep and 300mm wide (see examples in **Figure 5 below**). Studies have shown that typically as much as 90% of tree root length occurs in the upper metre of the soil⁸ and so it is highly unlikely that these incursions into the RPAs will result in all the roots in these areas being severed. For example, as only the upper 300mm of the upper metre of soil will be removed, the 6.4% incursion into the RPA of the coast redwood no. 306 may result in a reduction of only 2.1% of roots within the RPA.



Figure 5: Images extracted from HBB website showing examples of the foundations and retaining wall.

7.2.3. Furthermore, given the flexible nature of this foundation design, there may be scope to incorporate any large roots into the foundation, but this would be subject to engineer's and supplier's approval.

7.2.4. The tree species impacted by incursions into their RPAs have been identified as good to moderate at tolerating root pruning and disturbance⁹, as shown in **Table 4**. As these specimens are semi-mature and are of average physiological condition, there

⁸ Roberts J., Jackson N., & Smith M. (2006). Tree Roots in the Built Environment. TSO.

⁹ MATHENY, N. P. and CLARK, J. R. (1998). Trees and Development. International Society of Arboriculture.

is no reason to suggest that they will not be able to tolerate the cutting of roots within these small sections of their RPAs.

Species	Tolerance
Coast redwood	Good
Wellingtonia	Moderate
Goat willow	Good to moderate

Table 4: Species tolerance to root pruning and disturbance

7.2.5. The areas lost to encroachment within the RPAs can be compensated for in the areas to the south and west of the trees, where there is an area of soft landscaping suitable for root growth, contiguous to the RPAs. There is likely to already be significant rooting within this area, and as it is to remain as soft landscape, root growth can continue in the future. Therefore, there will be no net loss of suitable rooting area, and no foreseeable risk of future cumulative impacts, so there is no reason to suggest that they will not be able to tolerate the cutting of roots within these small sections of their RPAs or that they will not remain viable.

7.2.6. The incursions into the RPAs of the remaining 11 trees are by areas of proposed hard surfacing. These areas extend to no more than 13.8% of individual RPAs, and do not exceed the 20% maximum incursion into currently unsurfaced ground recommended in BS 5837¹⁰.

7.2.7. Taking account of existing ground levels and likely proposed levels of these areas, these will allow for design and construction of the new or replacement surfaces to be entirely above existing soil level, and accordingly no excavation will be required. Furthermore, where appropriate, new or replacement surfaces could incorporate an appropriate cellular confinement system, filled and finished with suitable porous materials, to minimise soil compaction. To ensure no damage occurs to the roots or rooting environments of the relevant trees, installation will be undertaken under the control and supervision of the arboricultural consultant.

¹⁰ BS 5837, paragraph 7.4.2.3.

7.2.8. As noted at Section 1.5 above, the site overlies a superficial head deposit (gravel, sand, silt and clay), which means that the soil is likely to better tolerate compaction better than a clay soil, and so compaction caused by the above-soil surfacing is less likely to be severe or damaging to the trees in the long-term.

7.2.9. Implementation of measures to prevent other incursions into the RPAs of retained trees and to protect them during demolition and construction can be assured by the erection of appropriate protective fencing and the installation of ground protection, as shown on the TPP at **Appendix 5**.

7.2.10. Accordingly, subject to implementation of the above measures, and considering the ages, current physiological condition and tolerance of disturbance of these retained trees, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or environments will occur as a result of the proposed development.

8. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS SCHEMES

8.1. Details

8.1.1. As noted above, the site has a history of previous applications.

8.1.2. In December 2016 a detailed application was made (planning ref. no. 20533/059) for the partial redevelopment of Birdworld and Forest Lodge Garden Centre.

8.1.3. The Committee Report dated 26th October 2017 discusses trees and visual impact on the area at Section 6., the arboriculturally relevant text is set out below:

“The Council’s Landscape and Arboricultural Officers advise that whilst the loss of some trees of amenity value is regrettable, there is no objection to this scheme subject to a detailed scheme of landscaping and an Arboricultural Method Statement being submitted to the LPA for approval.

The works within the Birdworld site would have a minimal impact on the surrounding area as the site is well set back from roads and public vantage points. The visitor centre would be visible from the footpath/cycleway to the north, across a car park, but would be no more intrusive than the existing visitor centre or aquarium building.

On balance, the loss of some trees subject of an area/group Tree Preservation Order (TPO) in order to accommodate the new visitor centre would not have an unacceptable impact on the visual amenity of the wider surrounding area, subject to suitable replanting taking place, since these trees are located more centrally within the site and not readily visible from the public realm.

Furthermore, by its nature, a group TPO does not take into consideration the individual quality of the trees subject to it and thus there are trees which would not normally be considered worthy of retention, still covered by it.[...]

For these reasons, the proposal is considered to comply with the aims of policies CP20 and CP29 of the Joint Core Strategy.”

8.2. Comparison with previous scheme

8.2.1. The arboricultural impacts of the previous scheme were identified in the arboricultural assessment by Barrell Tree Consultancy dated 7th November. **Table 4** below shows the impacts of the current scheme and the previous scheme.

	Previous scheme	Current scheme
Number of main arboricultural features to be removed	3	1
Number of trees to be removed	58	242
Number of mature trees to be removed	-	37
Number of TPO trees to be removed	c.50	1
Number of Category 'A' trees to be removed	2	0
Number of tree groups to be removed	27	14
Number of tree groups to be partially removed	5	3
Number of trees to be pruned	0	0
Number of RPA incursions	12 + 3 groups	15

Table 4: Comparison of arboricultural impacts

8.2.2. A direct comparison between the arboricultural details of the previous scheme and the current scheme is difficult as the tree survey for the current scheme is more detailed. The recent survey has 642 entries comprised of 601 individual trees, 31 groups of trees, five hedges and five areas of woodland. The previous survey picked up 249 survey entries, the report does not include a summary of how many groups or trees, but suffice to say, it is less detailed.

8.2.3. The above is partly explained by the current survey covering a large area with more coverage of the southern and western sections of the site, but is also due to the fact that the SJA survey has surveyed individuals within many of the groups and woodlands.

8.2.4. Whilst a direct comparison is not practical, there is merit in comparing the wider picture of impacts between the schemes. The previous scheme had a much more significant impact on the main arboricultural features of the site as it showed the removal of the poplar arboretum (tree nos. 1 to 15), the entirety of the woodland (W2) off the A325, poplars nos. 186-190 and the native row of oak and pine along the north end of the existing Birdworld car park.

8.2.5. By comparison, the current scheme shows the poplars nos. 186 – 190 removed and a section of low-quality cypress plantation within the woodland (W2) adjacent to the A325. Accordingly, the visual impact from the main public vantage point is significantly reduced in the current scheme.

8.2.6. In terms of tree removals, the current scheme is an improvement on the previous scheme in that no category 'A' trees and only one tree covered by a TPO are to be removed. The previous scheme shows two category 'A' trees removed and also the removal of the TPO group G1 and a significant number of trees within the TPO Area A1.

8.2.7. There is no difference in terms of tree pruning, as neither scheme requires any.

8.2.8. The difference between the number and extent of RPAs incursions between the schemes is difficult to ascertain. The report submitted with the previous scheme shows 12 individual trees and 3 groups of trees that have impacts into their RPAs at table 3, but it does not state the number of trees within the group affected or the extent of the incursions. Accordingly, a comparison between the two schemes is not possible in this regard.

8.2.9. Accordingly, in terms of tree removals, the current scheme represents a significant reduction in arboricultural impacts in comparison with the previous scheme. In particular, the retention of the poplar arboretum (tree nos. 1 to 15), the majority of the better-quality trees within the woodland (W2) off the A325 and the native row of oak and pine along the north end of the existing Birdworld car park, which diminishes the effects of the scheme on the character of the local landscape.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1. Summary

9.1.1. There are no incursions into the adjacent ancient woodland, or into the associated 15m minimum buffer zone; and consequently, the proposals will not result in any loss of ancient woodland, will avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland, and will comply with current UK Planning and development guidance.

9.1.2. Our assessment of the impacts of the proposals on the existing trees concludes that no category 'A' trees, and no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. Whilst the hybrid poplars nos. 186 to 190 and the eastern section of the woodland adjacent to the A325 will be removed, the visual impact will be mitigated by the retained woodlands and better-quality trees. The proposed removal of individuals and groups of trees will represent only a partial alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, only a minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site and will not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

9.1.3. As no trees are to be pruned, and none of the proposed buildings will be within 5m of the extents of the canopies of trees to be retained, there will be adequate working space for construction close to trees, and a reasonable margin of clearance for future growth.

9.1.4. The incursions into the Root Protection Areas of trees to be retained are minor, and subject to implementation of the measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at **Appendix 2**, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or rooting environments will occur.

9.1.5. The current scheme represents a significant reduction in arboricultural impacts in comparison with the previous scheme. In particular, the retention of the poplar arboretum (tree nos. 1 to 15), the entirety of the woodland (W2) off the A325 and the native row of oak and pine along the north end of the existing Birdworld car park, which diminishes the effects of the scheme on the character of the local landscape.

9.2. Compliance with national planning policy

9.2.1. As the proposals will retain most of the main arboricultural features of the site, its arboricultural attractiveness, history and landscape character and setting will be maintained, thereby complying with Paragraph 130 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

9.2.2. Whilst some trees are to be removed, there is no duty in planning policy to retain all existing trees in all circumstances. Paragraph 131 of the NPPF states (*italics added for emphasis*): “**Planning policies and decisions should ensure... that existing trees are retained wherever possible**”; and thereby recognises circumstances in which it might not be possible to retain every tree. Accordingly, the proposed removal of trees does not mean that this application must thereby be refused; and does not mean it conflicts with Paragraph 131 of the NPPF.

9.2.3. As the proposals will not result in the loss or deterioration of any ancient woodland or any ancient or veteran trees, they comply with paragraph 180 (c) of the NPPF.

9.3. Compliance with local planning policy

9.3.1. The proposed development retains the trees, woodlands and hedges that contribute to the green infrastructure of the local area and the distinctive character of the districts landscape. Whilst there will be an alteration of the arboricultural landscape in views from the A325 due to removal of the hybrid black poplars 186 – 190 and the eastern section of W2, this will be mitigated by the retention of the better-quality trees in the surrounding area. As such, it complies with Policy CP 20 of the East Hampshire District Council adopted Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy (2014). This report and its appendices reflect the scope of our instructions, as set out above. It is intended to accompany a planning application to be submitted to East Hampshire District Council.

9.4. Conclusion

9.4.1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of low magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 1** of this report.

APPENDIX 1

Methodology

A1.1. Tree survey and baseline information

A1.1.1. We surveyed individual trees with trunk diameters of 75mm and above¹¹, trees with trunk diameters of 150mm and above growing in groups or woodlands, and shrub masses, hedges and hedgerows¹² growing within or immediately adjacent to the site; and recorded their locations, species, dimensions, ages, condition, and visual importance in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations.

A1.1.2. The baseline information collected during the site survey was recorded on site using a hand-held digital device. This information was then imported into an Excel spreadsheet and used to produce the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3**. The numbers assigned to the trees in the tree survey schedule correspond with those shown on the appended tree removals and protection plans.

A1.1.3. We surveyed trees as groups where they have grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically (trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g., avenues or screens) or culturally¹³. However, where it might be necessary to differentiate between specific trees within these groups, we also surveyed these individually.

A1.1.4. We inspected the trees from the ground only, aided by binoculars as appropriate, but did not climb them. We took no samples of wood, roots or fungi. We did not undertake a full hazard or risk assessment of the trees, and therefore can give no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability.

A1.1.5. Whilst we categorised the trees in accordance with BS 5837 (details of the criteria used for this process can be found in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule), we assessed the trees' suitability for retention against national, regional and local planning policies. We applied this methodology in line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, giving greater weighting to the

11 BS 5837, paragraph 4.2.4 b), recommends that all trees over 75mm stem diameter should be included in a pre-planning land and tree survey.

12 Ibid., 4.4.2.7

13 Ibid., 4.4.2.3

contribution of a tree to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to biodiversity, where its removal might have a significant adverse impact on these factors.

A1.2. Tree constraints

A1.2.1. In line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, we assessed whether any trees should be retained in the context of the proposed re-development. Our assessment of which trees might have to be retained, and which can be removed, is based on:

- whether any trees are classed as 'ancient' or 'veteran', and thereby are designated as 'irreplaceable habitats';¹⁴
- which trees contribute to local character and history, including to the surrounding landscape setting; which trees contribute to biodiversity; and which trees help mitigate and adapt to climate change; and whose removal would thereby be unlikely to comply with national planning policy guidance;
- which trees are contribute to the distinctive character of the district's landscape important to, such that their removal would be contrary to local planning policies: specifically, Policy CP20 of the East Hampshire District Council Local Plan, Joint Core Strategy (2014);
- our assessment of the tree's' quality, value and remaining life expectancy, in accordance with BS5837:2012, as summarised in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule; and
- the plans approved as part of the existing planning permission (ref. 20533/059), which showed certain trees to be removed.

A1.2.2. As trees growing outside the boundaries of the site are in the control of others, we have assumed they will be retained, irrespective of their size, age or condition.

14 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2021). Paragraph 180 (c).

A1.2.3. Whilst we have categorised trees in accordance with BS 5837, we have not used these categorisations as the main criterion of whether specimens might be removed or should be retained. Trees in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are all a material consideration in the development process; but the retention of category 'C' trees, being of low quality or of only limited or short-term potential, will not normally be considered necessary should they impose a significant constraint on development.

A1.2.4. Furthermore, BS 5837 makes it clear that young trees, even those of good form and vitality, which have the potential to develop into quality specimens when mature **"need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site's potential"**¹⁵.

A1.2.5. Moreover, BS 5837 states that **".... care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal"**¹⁶.

A1.2.6. The 'Root Protection Areas' (RPAs)¹⁷ of the trees identified for retention were calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS 5837; and were assessed taking account of factors such as the likely tolerance of a tree to root disturbance or damage, the morphology and disposition of roots as influenced by existing site conditions (including the presence of existing roads or structures), as well as soil type, topography and drainage. Where considered appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs (although not their areas) were modified based on these considerations, so that they reflect more accurately the likely root distribution of the relevant trees.

A1.2.7. Based on these principles and recommendations, the tree survey and assessment of suitability for retention informed the production of a tree constraints plan (TCP) which indicates the most suitable trees for retention, and their associated below-ground and above-ground constraints.

15 BS 5837, 4.5.10.

16 Ibid., 5.1.1.

17 Ibid., paragraph 3.7. "The minimum area around a retained 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."

A1.2.8. As a design tool, the TCP also indicates how close to those trees selected for retention the proposed development could be positioned, in terms of three key criteria:

- a). avoidance of unacceptable root damage;
- b). avoidance of the necessity for unacceptable pruning works.

A1.2.9. The TCP was then used to inform the siting of the proposed buildings and areas of hard surfacing, about both of which we were consulted on several occasions during the design process. In this way, it has been ensured that the existing trees have made a significant contribution to the design of the proposed development, rather than the design having dictated which trees are to be removed.

APPENDIX 2

Outline Arboricultural Method Statement

A1.3. Tree Protection Plan

A1.3.1. The TPP at **Appendix 5** shows the general and specific provisions to be taken during construction of the proposed development, to ensure that no unacceptable damage is caused to the root systems, trunks or crowns of the trees identified for retention. These measures are indicated by coloured notations in areas where construction activities are to occur either within, or in proximity to, retained trees, as described in the relevant panels on the drawing.

A1.4. Pre-start meeting

A1.4.1. Prior to the commencement of any site clearance, ground preparation, demolition or construction works the developer will convene a pre-start site meeting. This shall be attended by the developer's contract manager or site manager, the demolition contractor, the fencing/boarding contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend. If appropriate, the tree felling/surgery contractor should also attend. At that meeting contact numbers will be exchanged, and the methods of tree protection shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to the TPP required as a result of the meeting shall be circulated to all attendees.

A1.5. Site clearance

A1.5.1. No clearance of trees or other vegetation shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below). If any vegetation clearance is required behind the line of the protection fencing this will be made clear at the pre-start meeting and arrangements will be made to do this prior to the fencing's erection, under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant, who will ensure it doesn't cause any soil compaction or damage to the roots of trees to be retained.

A1.5.2. Except where within the RPAs of trees to be retained, all trees and other vegetation to be removed may be cut down or grubbed out as appropriate; but within the RPAs of trees to be retained, trees and vegetation will be cut by hand to ground level and stumps will be either left in place or ground out with a lightweight self-

powered stump grinding machine. No excavators, tractors or other vehicles will enter the RPAs.

A1.6. Ground preparation and demolition

A1.6.1. No ground preparation or excavation of any kind, including topsoil stripping or ground levelling, shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below).

A1.6.2. Demolition of existing buildings and removal of existing areas of hard surfacing that abut or overlie RPAs will be undertaken with care, under the control and supervision of an appointed arboricultural consultant, to ensure that the adjacent soil is not unacceptably excavated, disturbed or compacted.

A1.7. Tree protection fencing

A1.7.1. Construction exclusion zones (CEZs) will be formed by erecting protective fencing around the RPAs of all on-site trees to the specification recommended in BS 5837, Section 6.2, prior to the commencement of construction. This will consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum intervals of 3.5m. Onto this, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as shown in **Figure 2** of that document. "**TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT**" or similar notices will be attached with cable ties to every third panel.

A1.7.2. The RPAs of the off-site trees will also be enforced by the erection of protective fencing to the same specification, prior to the commencement of construction, thereby safeguarding them from incursions by plant or machinery, storage and mixing of materials, or other construction-related activities which could have a detrimental effect on their root systems.

A1.7.3. The recommended positions of the protective fencing are shown by **bold blue lines** on the TPP. The precise positioning of the fencing around the trees will be considered in conjunction with any other protective hoarding/fencing which may be required around the site boundary.

A1.7.4. Within the CEZs safeguarded by the protective fencing, there will be no changes in ground levels, **no soil stripping**, and no plant, equipment, or materials will be stored. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement will not be stored or discharged within 10m of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials will be agreed in advance and be clearly marked. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, will be attached to any of the trees. No fires will be lit within 10m of any part of any tree.

A1.8. Ground protection

A1.8.1. To allow space for construction and protection from soil compaction where proposed structures are in close proximity to RPAs of trees to be retained, the ground between the protective fencing and the footprints of the proposed structures will be covered by appropriate ground boarding, in accordance with the guidelines of Section 6.2.3.3 of BS 5837. The locations where these measures will be required are marked by **pink hatching** on the TPP.

A1.8.2. For purely pedestrian traffic, scaffold boards (or similar) will be used. Scaffold boards will comply with British Standard BS 2482: 2009 *Specification for timber scaffold boards* and be at least 225mm in width and 38mm thickness; they will be butted up and attached to each other with wooden battens or metal tie straps, and laid either on an above-ground scaffold framework, or secured to the ground with steel pins above a compressible material (a 75mm deep layer of woodchips may be appropriate) laid on top of a geotextile membrane of an appropriate specification.

A1.8.3. For wheeled or tracked traffic, ground boarding will be designed by a structural engineer, to take account of the type of soil and the likely loadings. Temporary aluminium roadway ('Trakway' or similar), interlocking plastic tread boards ("Ground-Guards" or similar), or reinforced concrete slabs may be appropriate. These will also be laid on top of a compressible material above a geotextile membrane.

A1.9. Manual excavation within RPAs

A1.9.1. The first 750mm depth of excavations required within the RPAs of the trees to be retained (as shown by **bold orange lines** on the TPP) will be dug by hand, using a compressed air soil pick if appropriate, and under on-site arboricultural supervision, to safeguard against the possibility of unacceptable root damage being caused to

these specimens. Any roots encountered of over 25mm diameter will be cut back cleanly to the face of the dig nearest to the tree, using a sharp hand saw or secateurs, and their cut ends covered with hessian to prevent desiccation.

A1.10. Proposed hard surfaces within RPAs

A1.10.1. Unacceptable damage to the roots and rooting environments of the trees to be retained during the construction of proposed hard surfaces that encroach within RPAs will be avoided by building them above existing soil level, to avoid digging and thus severing of roots; and an appropriate ground covering will be used beneath the sub-base, to prevent or minimise compaction of the soil. This will be done in accordance with Section 7.4 of BS 5837. The locations where these measures will be required are marked by red **cross-hatching** on the TPP.

APPENDIX 3

Tree Survey Schedule



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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(Operations)

Preliminary Tree Survey Schedule

**Haskins Garden Centre & Birdworld, Holt Pound
Lane, Farnham**

SJA Ref: 21696-03

November 2023

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Haskins Garden Centre & Birdworld, Holt Pound Lane, Farnham

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken Finn Cullerne and Nigel Kirby of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on 26th, 27th and 28th January and 2nd and 3rd February 2022; and within one small area of woodland by Nigel Kirby and Edward Janes on Tuesday 28th November 2023. Weather conditions at the time were generally clear and dry with intermittent cloud cover or overcast with light intermittent rain. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We did not have access to the trees from any adjacent properties; observations are thus confined to what was visible from within the site and from surrounding public areas.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given. Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.

Given in sequential order, commencing at "1".

2. TPO no.

Number assigned to tree in the Hampshire County Council Tree Preservation Order no. (472)70 made in 1970, as shown in the TPO schedule and plan.

3. Species.

'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe.

4. Height.

Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres.

5. Trunk diameter.

Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or where the trunk forks into separate stems between ground level and 1.5m, measured at the narrowest point beneath the fork. Given in millimetres.

6. Radial crown spread.

The linear extent of branches from the base of the trunk to the main cardinal points, rounded up to the closest half metre, unless shown otherwise. For small trees with reasonably symmetrical crowns, a single averaged figure is quoted.

7. Crown break.

Height above ground and direction of growth of first significant live branch.

8. Crown clearance.

Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres.

9. Age class.

Young: Seedling, sapling or recently planted tree; not yet producing flowers or seeds; strong apical dominance.

Semi-mature: Trunk often still smooth-barked; producing flowers and/or seeds; strong apical dominance, not yet achieved ultimate height.

Mature: Apical dominance lost, tree close to ultimate height.

Over-mature: Mature, but in decline, no crown retrenchment

Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for species; but showing signs of veteranisation, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, and a crown showing retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

Ancient: Beyond the typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing; and a crown that has undergone retrenchment and has a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

10. Physiology.

Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

11. Structure.

Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.

Good: No significant morphological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.

Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired morphological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Indifferent: Significant morphological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Poor: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

12. Comments.

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

- Health and condition
- Safety, particularly close to areas of public access
- Structure and form
- Estimated life expectancy or potential
- Visibility and impact in the local landscape

13. Category.

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012; adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to arboricultural biodiversity.

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.

- (1) Trees that have a serious, irreparable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category 'U' trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).
- (2) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.
- (3) 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.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

- (1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.
- (2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.
- (3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

- (1) Trees that might be included in category 'A', but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor 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.
- (2) Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees present in numbers but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- (3) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

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.

- (1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- (2) Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.
- (3) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Haskins Garden Centre & Birdworld, Holt Pound Lane, Farnham

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1		Poplar spp.	23m	675mm	4.3m	4.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base, prominent buttress root to N; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 5m, dense epicormic response; three dead limbs (90mm diameter) in lower S canopy, leaving 1m dead stubs; small diameter storm damage throughout; visible in views from A325.	C (1)
2-5		Poplar spp.	Max 24m Avg 20m	#T2 560mm #T3 615mm #T4 560mm #T5 590mm #T6 520mm	4.5m	4m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of poplars of a similar age, size and condition; single upright trunks; main unions tensile; collectively forms a significant component of the poplar collections of trees; visible from Birdworld car park and in glimpses from A325; #5 prominent buttress root growing to N with depressions in the middle with evidence of wounding, occluded.	C (1)
6		Poplar spp.	18m	600mm	N 5.2m E 6.9m S 6.6m W 5.5m	4.5m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk to 9m where it becomes co-dominant with two apical; sems, tensile union; above average deadwood; spreading canopy; visible from Birdworld carpark and in glimpses from A325.	C (23)
7		Poplar spp.	23m	720mm	N 6.3m E 6.4m S 7.1m W 5.2m	4m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots in all directions; raised earth covering root collar; surface roots exposed up to 2m from trunk; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 5.5. wit occluded wounds; evidence of small diameter (50mm) storm damage in canopy; established lower epicormic growth, poorly attached to trunk and at increased risk of limb failure; dominant canopied specimen; significant component of group; visible in views from the A325.	C (12)
8-10		Poplar spp.	15m	#T8 385mm #T9 450mm #T10 410mm	6.8m	3m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of three mutually suppressed poplar; #10 several girdling roots at base, up to 35mm diameter; surface roots exposed to 3m from trunk; single upright trunks; mutually suppressed canopies; crown lifted to 5m; above average deadwood in canopies; trees planted in close proximity, which will limit the tree's future potential.	C (23)
11		Poplar spp.	20m	475mm	2.7m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; above average deadwood; evidence of tip dieback; narrow canopy with small storm damage throughout; significant component of group; visible from A325.	C (3)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
12		Poplar spp.	22m	630mm	N 5m E 4.8m S 5.7m W 4.7m	3m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots in all directions; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 5m with pruning wounds occluded; low epicormic growth weakly attached to main trunk, at increased risk of limb failure; burr growth evident in upper canopy, creating potential points of weakness; above average deadwood; readily visible from A325.	C (23)
13		Poplar spp.	25m	1030 mm	N 7.9m E 5.9m S 7m W 7.5m	1m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Artificial hybrid of Populus trichocarpa; prominent buttress flare with ivy cover and dense rose impeding full visual inspection; single upright trunk, ivy covered to 10m; crown lifted to 8m, response epicormic growth up to 80mm diameter, weakly attached to main trunk and at increased risk of branch failure; above average deadwood; storm damage in lower canopy resulting in pruning wounds up to 150mm diameter; of low arboricultural quality but dominant canopy readily visible from A325.	B (2)
14-16		Poplar spp.	16m	#T14 410mm #T15 375mm #T16 390mm	5.2m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Collection of three poplars grown up together forming mutually suppressed canopies; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; crown lit with weak epicormic growth; readily visible from A325.	C (1)
17-18		Poplar spp.	18m	#T17 470mm #T18 490mm	4.5m	2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Two poplars grown up together and mutually suppressed; large diameter surface roots exposed 2.5m to N (off-site); crown lifted to 4m with dense epicormic growth weakly attached to trunks; above average deadwood; co-dominant canopies; #18 off-site tree.	C (23)
19-21		Poplar spp.	22m	#T19 525mm #T20 550mm #T21 550mm all est.	6m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; collection of three poplars grown up together forming mutually suppressed canopy; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; narrow canopies; readily visible from A325 and contributing to the character of the road.	B (2)
22-24		Poplar spp.	18m	#T22 380mm #T23 345mm #T24 355mm	3m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Collection of semi-mature poplars grown up mutually suppressed; of no more than moderate quality; readily visible from A325 but not a significant feature of the road due to narrow canopy size.	C (12)
25		English oak	10m	445mm	N 4.8m E 4.9m S 5.6m W 6.2m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Surface root exposed 2.5m from trunk; trunk slight lean to W, correcting at 1.5m; dense proliferation of branches at 2m with lack of dominant apical leader forming squat canopy form; of no more than moderate quality; landscape impact limited due to small canopy size but readily visible from A325.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Category
26	G1	English oak	15m	490mm	N 7.2m E 4.7m SE 2.9m S 4m SW 3.3m	3m	NE 2m SW 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; trunk initially straight but leaning to N from 8m; heavily suppressed canopy with bias to N, apical leaders growing out and around pine canopy; poor canopy form; inessential component of group in which it stands, despite visibility from road to NE.	C (23)
27	G1	English oak	18m	750mm	N 4.4m NE 4.5m E 6m SE 6.8m S 7.9m SW 9.6m W 9m NW 8.3m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Tarmac and kerbs 200mm from trunk deformed, consistent with root damage; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; co-dominant at 8m with tensile union; canopy mutually suppressed to N; major and minor deadwood over parking bay and site entrance; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group; readily visible from A325 forming a significant tree in views from the road.	B (12)
28	G1	Scots pine	15.5m	570mm	NE 2m SE 5.8m SW 5.7m NW 1.8m	6m	4m	Mature	Average	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; kink to S trunk at 12m; N canopy absent due to historical suppression, now released; lateral limbs to N storm damaged with multiple tear wounds, appear stable but reduce overall quality; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (23)
29	G1	Scots pine	16m	725mm	NE 4.1m SE 4.3m SW 4.9m NW 3.9m	4.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Tarmac surface 300mm from trunk with deformed tarmac consistent with root damage; no further significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 4.5m with pruning wounds up to 150mm diameter; historical storm damage at 2.5m and 3m up to 300mm diameter with visible woundwood response, but exposed internal wood appears decayed; extensive storm damage in central canopy at 5m in SW canopy, 8m in SE canopy and 9m in NE canopy: all forming tear wounds of 1 to 2m in length; co-dominant from 6m with stable tensile union; E stem large area of missing bark 2m in length 1m above union; asymmetric canopy due to historical limb loss; of low arboricultural quality; dominant canopied specimen; significant component of group; readily visible from A325 and entrance to Birdworld.	C (2)
30	G1	Scots pine	16m	550mm	NE 2.7m SE 4.3m SW 3.5m NW 2m	4m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Tarmac surface and overflow car park entrance within 500mm of trunk; evidence of tarmac deforming consistent with root damage; single upright trunk with small ridges in helical pattern from 2m to base; crown lifted to 5m with pruning wounds up to 90mm diameter; slight trunk lean to N; main unions tensile; of moderate quality; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Birdworld main carpark and visible from A325.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
31	G1	Scots pine	10m	450mm	NE 1.5m SE 1.7m S 4.5m SW 4.9m W 4.5m NW 3m	6m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk to 7m where it becomes twin-stemmed with tensile union; canopy historically heavily suppressed, now released; prominent in group due to removed adjacent trees.	B (2)
32-34		English oak	6m	#T34 235mm #T32 370mm #T33 210mm #T34 250mm	3.9m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size;# of only low-level screening value;#34 twin-stemmed from 0.5m, acute union with evidence of branch nark inclusion.	C (1)
35		English oak	8m	440mm	NE 5.6m SE 4.5m SW 5.7m NW 3.5m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; twin-stemmed from 3m, showing a tensile union; marcescence; squat, spreading canopy, suppressed to NW; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (123)
36	G1	Scots pine	14m	660mm	NE 3.5m SE 3.9m SW 4.3m NW 3m	5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Tarmac and kerb within 500mm of trunk base; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 6m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter; main unions tensile; historical storm damage in upper canopy at 14m with 300mm pruning wound; twin-stemmed at 14.5m; squat canopy form, but a significant component of group in which it stands; visible from A325 and Birdworld main carpark.	B (2)
37		Turkey oak	18m	540mm	NE 7.1m SE 4m SW 6.7m NW 5.5m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Tarmac and kerb within 1m of trunk; soil mounding adjacent to trunk base; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; SE canopy suppressed by adjacent pine; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Birdworld main carpark but screened in views from A325 by sloping topography and surrounding trees.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
38-44		English oak	#T38 7m #T39 12.5m	#T38 240mm #T39 290mm #T40 450mm #T41 290mm #T42 315mm #T43 380mm #T44 355mm	NE 6m SE 4.5m SW 6.5m NW 4.5m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Row of seven oak of similar age and size; no significant defects observed at bases; single upright trunks with tensile unions; canopies grown up together and mutually suppressed; collectively form a significant component of group G2; of at least moderate quality but of limited landscape impact due to short heights and screening.	C (1)
45	G1	Scots pine	16m	685mm	NE 4m SE 3m SW 3.8m NW 3.2m	9m	9m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Tarmac and kerb 500mm from trunk base; visibility of base obscured by dense undergrowth; ivy-covered to 8m; single upright trunk to 10 where it becomes co-dominant with tensile union; historic storm damage in central canopy at 13m; partially failed limb (100mm diameter) at 12.5m; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Birdworld carpark but largely screened in views from A325 by sloping topography and surrounding trees.	B (2)
46-49		English oak	#T46 10m #T47 14m	#T46 360mm #T47 260mm #T48 315mm #T49 365mm	NE 4m SE 3m SW 6m NW 3m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Row of four oaks of similar size and age; no significant defects observed at bases; single upright trunks; ivy-covered; grown up together forming mutually suppressed canopies; of no more than moderate quality; individually of limited landscape merit but collectively form a significant component of G2; readily visible from Birdworld carparks but screened in views from A325 by sloping topography and surrounding trees.;#47 small and suppressed.	C (1)
50	A1	English oak	16m	585mm	NE 8.4m S 5.4m SW 4.8m W 7.9m NW 6.7m	3.5m	4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Shallow 150mm deep trench within 1.5m of trunk, with exposed severed rots up to 5mm diameter; root collar buried by soil bund; single upright trunk to 3.5m where it becomes triple-stemmed with tensile unions; crown lifted to 4m with dense epicormic regrowth; above average deadwood, including major deadwood up to 75mm diameter; reduced annual extension growth; of moderate quality; significant component of group G2; screened in views from A325 by sloping topography and surrounding trees.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
51-56		English oak	#T51 9m #T52 12m	#T51 365mm #T52 325mm #T53 320mm #T54 320mm #T55 340mm #T56 390mm	NE 4m SE 5m SW 4m NW 4m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Row of six oak growing on soil bund between carparks; hard surfaces covering majority of root system; single upright trunks; sparsely foliated; above average deadwood; significant tip dieback; indicative of very reduced physiological health; of short term potential only.	C (3)
57-58		Scots pine	14m	#T57 430mm #T58 440mm	4.5m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Hard surfaces covering majority of root system; single upright trunks; sparsely foliated; above average deadwood; significant tip dieback; indicative of very reduced physiological health; of short term potential only.	C (23)
59		English oak	5m	210mm	NE 3m SE 3m SW 3m NW 0m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small suppressed specimen.	C (1)
60		Ash	9m	310mm	NE 3m SE 5.5m SW 5m NW 2.5m	4m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Three low limbs pruned 2 from trunk leaving stubs; sparse bud density; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	U (3)
61	A1	English oak	10m	405mm	NE 4m SE 3m SW 3.7m NW 2m	4m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Sparsely foliated; above average deadwood; significant tip dieback; indicative of reduced physiological health.	C (3)
62	A1	English oak	12m	425mm	NE 5.4m SE 3m SW 5.6m NW 5m	3.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; dominant canopy; free from sig obvs defects; significant component of group in which it stands; largely screened in views from a325 and main carpark.	B (1)
63		English oak	11m	260mm ivy	2.6m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
64		Goat willow	7m	6 stems @ 220mm	NE 0m SE 3m S 7m SW 8m W 5m NW 3m	0m	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Windthrown multi-stemmed willow; resting on ground and stream; of low quality and value.	U (3)
66	A1	Scots pine	11m	500mm	NE 3m SE 4m SW 4.3m NW 2m	4.5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Growing on S stream bank; no significant defects at base; ivy-covered to 5m; free from further significant observable defects; of at least moderate quality; significant component of group G2; of limited landscape value due to screening by sloped topography and surrounding trees.	B (1)
67		Hazel	3.5m	12 stems @ 75mm	2.7m	0m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Young hazel coppice.	C (3)
68		Ash	10m	170mm 3 stems @ 80mm 200mm	2.6m	2m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Coppiced ash; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (3)
69		Blackthorn	3m	2 stems @ 70mm 215mm	NE 3m SE 3m SW 2m NW 1m	0m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (3)
70-71		English oak	#T70 16m #T71 17.5m	#T70 655mm #T71 590mm all ivy	7m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site trees growing within woodland; heavily ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection; single upright trunks; co-dominant canopies forming significant component of the woodland; visible in views from Birdworld carparks but screened in views from A325 by sloping topography and surrounding trees.	B (13)
72		Goat willow	8m	2 stems @ 165mm 220mm 2 stems @ 110mm	NE 4m SE 6.8m SW 4m NW 0m	1m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Coppiced from 1m with acute weak unions; heavily suppressed canopy.	C (3)
73		Ash	12m	120mm 2 stems @ 200mm	NE 3m SE 4.6m SW 3m NW 0m	3m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from ground level with tensile unions; heavily suppressed canopy; ivy-covered near ground; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
74		English oak	22m	620mm	8m	6m	7m	Mature	Average	Good	Off-site tree; ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection; single upright trunk; dominant canopy forming significant component of the woodland; free from significant observable defects; visible in views from Birdworld carparks but screened in views from A325 by sloping topography and surrounding trees.	A (1)
75	A1	Horse chestnut	15m	610mm	NE 6.2m SE 7m SW 6.5m NW 6.5m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Poor	30mm girdling root on N trunk; twin-stemmed from 1.7m with acute union, included union with evident ongoing response growth on S side, indicating stability not regained.	C (23)
76-78		Common alder	5m	#T76 220mm #T77 185mm #T78 195mm	2.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Car park trees; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
79		Hawthorn	3m	175mm	1.9m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (3)
80		Cockspur thorn	2.5m	90mm	1.3m	1m	W 1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Young tree with stem diameter below 150mm.	C (1)
81		Cockspur thorn	3m	140mm	1.5m	2m	2m	Young	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
82		Silver maple	8m	360mm	N 3.4m E 4.5m S 5.4m W 4.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Surface and buttress roots lifting tarmac; multi-stemmed from 2m; squat canopy; of limited landscape value due to short height; unsuitable species, especially when mature.	C (12)
83-84	G3	Common lime	18m	#T83 660mm #T84 550mm est.	3.8m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Low	Moderate	Off-site trees; significant tip dieback and retrenchment indicative of poor physiological condition; above average deadwood; upper canopies visible from Birdworld car park.	C (23)
85-86	G3	Common lime	18m	#T85 310mm #T86 305mm	3m	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site trees; single upright trunks; inessential components of group in which they stand.	C (1)
87	G3	Scots pine	20m	575mm	5.8m	10m	9m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 10m forming high canopy; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from A325.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Category
88-90	G3	Common lime	19m	#T88 530mm #T89 550mm #T90 510mm	4.8m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Row of three off-site limes; limited access so crown measurements estimated; above average deadwood; storm damage up to 100mm diameter in all three trees; grown up together and mutually suppressed; of no more than moderate quality; readily visible in long range views to N and from the A325.	B (2)
91-93		English oak	12.5m	#T91 390mm #T92 340mm #T93 200mm #T93 265mm	NE 5.5m SE 3m S 4m SW 5.6m W 4m NW 2.9m	2.5m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of three oaks adjacent to parrot aviary; concrete close to trunks; prominent buttress flares; evidence of root damage to concrete; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter, showing woundwood response; 2m long deadwood in canopies up to 60mm diameter; mutually suppressed canopies; #93 twin-stemmed from base, showing a tensile union.	C (23)
94	A1	English oak	14m	450mm	NE 6.5m SE 4.1m SW 6m NW 7.1m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter, showing woundwood response; tensile main unions; deadwood typical of species, including hanging deadwood; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	B (1)
95		Red oak	13m	325mm	NE 3.6m SE 6.3m SW 6.1m NW 6m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress root to SW; remaining root collar buried; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter, showing woundwood response; squat unsuppressed canopy; not visible from public vantage points.	C (12)
96	A1	English oak	18m	445mm 440mm	NE 6.8m SE 7.2m S 7.5m NW 5m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from base, showing a tensile union; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter, showing woundwood response; small diameter deadwood through out canopy; epicormic response in inner canopy; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; prominent in internal views from S, but screened in external views from site.	B (1)
97	A1	English oak	19m	660mm	NE 7.4m SE 6.5m SW 9.2m NW 7m	3m	NE 10m SW 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk To 3m where it becomes triple-stemmed with tensile unions; co-dominant canopy; prominent in internal views from S, but screened in external views from site.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
98		English oak	18m	360mm	NE 6.7m SE 4m SW 4.5m NW 2m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Flush cut pruning wound on N trunk at 2.5m; heavily suppressed canopy; not visible from public vantage points; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (13)
99-100	A1	English oak	19m	#T99 510mm #T100 530mm	N 9m NE 9.1m SE 9.3m SW 9.3m W 10m NW 4.5m	3.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Two oaks grown up together forming single aerodynamic canopy; root collars buried; dominant canopied trees; of no more than moderate quality; significant component of group in which they stand; readily visible in long range views from N and S, but screened in views from external views from the site; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter, fully occluded; #100 triple-stemmed from 3.5m with acute unions with evidence of union merge.	B (1)
101		English oak	16m	300mm	NE 4.2m SE 0.5m SW 4.1m NW 2m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small, heavily suppressed specimen; above average deadwood; epicormic response growth indicative of physiological stress.	C (3)
102	A1	English oak	18m	445mm	NE 5m SE 4m SW 6m NW 1.5m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Root collar buried; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; above average deadwood; heavily suppressed canopy.	C (13)
103		English oak	23m	1000mm est.	NE 13.9m E 13m SE 10m SW 10m NW 12m	6m	4m	Mature	Average	Good	Off-site tree growing within woodland; no access so measurements estimated and visibility obscured by dense undergrowth; single upright trunk to 6m where trunk bifurcates into many competing branches; main unions tensile; large diameter deadwood; dominant canopy; of high quality; visible from Birdworld to E but largely screened in views from A325.	A (13)
104-105		Lawson cypress	#T104 16m #T105 14m	#T104 380mm #T105 395mm	3.5m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value as species inconsistent and in stark contrast to adjacent deciduous woodland.	C (1)
106-108		Lawson cypress	#T106 18m #T108 13m	#T106 500mm #T107 440mm #T108 290mm	3m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value as species inconsistent and in stark contrast to adjacent deciduous woodland; nos. 106 & 107 have poor, weak unions in upper canopies at risk of failure.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
109	A1	English oak	16m	440mm	5m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; small canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	C (13)
110	A1	Scots pine	18m	570mm	NE 4.5m SE 2.7m SW 4.5m NW 3.3m	6m	N 8m S 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; tall but narrow canopy, readily visible from overflow carpark but not visible from public vantage points; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
111	A1	English oak	17m	480mm ivy	N 3m NE 4m SE 4m SW 4m NW 0.5m	3.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Fair	Ivy-covered near ground; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (123)
112	A1	English oak	18m	660mm	NE 9m SE 6.8m SW 9m NW 7.2m	2.5m	NE 2.5m SW 6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots in all directions; single upright trunk to 3m where it becomes twin-stemmed with tensile union; storm damage on low E lateral 3m from trunk, tear wound 150mm diameter; deadwood typical of species and age; essential component of group in which it stands; visible from carpark but not public vantage points.	B (12)
113		Lawson cypress	13m	350mm	3m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; species out of context with group and landscape.	C (1)
114-115	A1	English oak	18m	#T114 580mm #T115 580mm	NE 9m SE 5.7m SW 9m NW 6m	3m	NE 3m SW 4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Two oaks grown up together forming mutually suppressed canopies; root collars buried; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunks; crown lifted to 4m with pruning wounds up to 250mm diameter, exhibiting poor woundwood response; main unions tensile; collectively form significant component of group; readily visible from Birdworld overflow car park but screened in views from A325.	B (13)
116	A1	English oak	15m	480mm	NE 5m SE 4.5m SW 7.2m NW 2.5m	3.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	C (13)
117		Lawson cypress	8m	260mm	2.3m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
118	A1	Hybrid black poplar	24m	1055mm	7.8m	5.5m	3m	Over-mature	Low	Indifferent	Root system almost entirely covered by compacted hardcore and storage containers; raised buttress roots with girdling roots up to 80mm in diameter; 150mm long and 75mm contact damage wound 0.5m to E of trunk base, exposing decayed internal wood; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; above average deadwood; reduced bud density in upper canopy indicative of being under physiological stress; over-mature specimen of short lived species, thus of short term potential only.	C (2)
119-120		English oak	21m	#T119 950mm #T120 700mm all est.	9m	4m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site trees growing within woodland; no access to base so measurements estimates; single upright trunks; main unions tensile; deadwood typical of species and age; dominant canopied specimens, readily visible from Birdworld but screened in views from A325.	A (123)
121-122	A1	English oak	18m	#T121 480mm #T122 490mm	N 6m E 5.5m S 7.7m SW 5.6m	4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Root collars buried by soil build up; prominent buttress roots in all directions; single upright trunks; crown lifted to 5m, pruning wounds up to 125mm diameter exhibiting woundwood response; minor deadwood typical of species and age; mutually suppressed canopies, historically suppressed to W; contributing to W boundary character but not visible in views from external vantage points; #122 400mm tall and between 50mm to 350mm contact wound on E trunk base, exposing internal wound, no variance in tone when struck with acoustic hammer.	B (1)
123	A1	English oak	19m	495mm	NE 2.3m SE 8.3m SW 7m NW 4.6m	4m	SE 4m NW 8m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 5m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter, showing woundwood response; above average deadwood, including large diameter (100mm); suppressed canopy to W and N; recently released from New; inessential component of group in which it stands; visible but not significant in internal views; not visible from public vantage points.	C (123)
124	A1	Giant fir	20m	460mm	NE 1.9m SE 4.7m SW 3.2m NW 3.6m	9m	9m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Typical buttress flare for species, surface roots exposed 1.7m from trunk, with mower damage; single upright trunk; low canopy deadwood, consistent with coniferous species; tall, narrow canopy Suppressed by adjacent trees; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
125	A1	Douglas fir	21m	630mm	N 4.7m E 6.2m S 4m W 4.8m	7m	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Exposed surface roots 4.5m from trunk, mower damage evident on upper root surface; buttress flare typical of species; single upright trunk; deadwood in lower canopy typical of coniferous species; branching habit typical of species; weak tight union on S trunk at 14m with upright branch, at increased risk of failure; tall, narrow canopy; significant component of group; visible in immediate locality but screened in external views.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
126		Norway spruce	17m	440mm	N 2.8m E 3.5m S 3.8m W 2.8m	4m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress flare 'bottle butt' at base with depression between N trunk buttresses, potentially indicative of historical wound; sounding with acoustic hammer produces no significant variance in tone, but wood morphology indicative of basal wound; single upright trunk; extensive sap exudate on trunk from ground level to 8m; low dead typical of species; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
127		Silver birch	18m	375mm 430mm	N 7.4m E 4.8m S 5.6m W 6.7m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Poor	Girdling root severed on W trunk base; twin-stemmed 0.5m with acute union; evidence of branch bark inclusion, sharp nosed response growth to ground level on W union, but E union stable forming 'cup' union; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 70mm diameter, showing woundwood response; 90mm storm damage at 6m in S canopy, forming 2m stub; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	C (2)
128	A1	English oak	18m	600mm	NE 7m SE 7.7m SW 7m NW 7.2m	5.5m	7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	20mm girdling root on S trunk; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; crown lifted to 7m, pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter, showing woundwood response; high canopied specimen; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; major deadwood present.	B (1)
129		Silver birch	16.5m	395mm	4.3m	3.5m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 80mm diameter, showing woundwood response; inessential component of group in which it stands; not prominent in short range views; not visible from public vantage points.	C (12)
130	A1	Lawson cypress	17m	500mm	3m	1.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress flare; single upright trunk; branching habit typical of species; twin-stemmed from 14m with acute union, at increased risk of failure; inessential component of group in which it stands; out of context with group species composition.	C (1)
131	A1	Corsican pine	21m	625mm	N 6.4m E 5.1m S 4.7m W 5.3m	9m	8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Absence of buttress root or trunk flare indicating root collar buried; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 8m with pruning wounds up to 50mm diameter; branching habit typical of species; trunk kinks at 14m with a visible pruning wound on historical apical leader, indicating lateral branch took on apical dominance; dominant canopied specimen; significant component of group; readily visible in immediate locality but screened in all long range views by surrounding trees.	B (1)
132		Lawson cypress	11m	500mm	2.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
133-135		Deodar cedar	17m	#T133 440mm #T134 330mm #T135 500mm	4.6m	3m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Row of three cedars grown up together to form mutually suppressed canopy; hard surface within 500mm of trunks; single upright trunks; juvenile canopy expression for species; visible in immediate locality but screened in long range views; #134 heavily suppressed specimen, of limited future potential.	C (12)
136-138		Lawson Cypress Ellwoodii	9m	#T136 250mm #T137 250mm #T138 250mm all est.	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
139		Norway maple	6m	290mm ivy	3.4m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
140		Deodar cedar	12m	470mm	4.9m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; twin-stemmed at 4m with tight compression fork with a dominant and subordinate stem; squat spreading canopy; visible in the immediate locality but screened in views long range views by surrounding trees.	C (12)
141		Lawson cypress	23m	730mm	NE 3m SE 3.3m SW 3.2m NW 3.5m	2.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; branching habit typical for species; tall, narrow canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	B (1)
142		Hornbeam	15m	380mm	NE 1m E 3.4m SE 8.9m S 10.4m SW 5m W 3.6m NW 3.3m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Trunk lean to S by 15 degrees correcting to upright at 4m; heavily suppressed canopy, entirely offset from trunk base.	C (3)
143		English oak	18m	715mm ivy	N 7m E 4m S 9.7m W 2m	2m	5m	Mature	Below average	Hazardous	Heavily ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection; twin-stemmed from 0.5m with tight fork, stems fuse at 1.5m; stems intertwine in helical fashion; lateral branches crossing between stems; lower canopy largely dead with high volumes of major deadwood; stem heavily lean to S; of poor quality and of short term potential only.	U (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Category
144-147		Lawson cypress	20m	#T144 680mm #T145 620mm #T146 750mm #T147 635mm	3.7m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Row of four cypress; no significant defects at base; #144 storm damaged trunk at 8m, regrowth taking apical dominance at increased risk of stem failure; inessential components of group in which they stand.	C (1)
148		English oak	18m	570mm	NE 6m S 6.5m SW 9.3m NW 4m	5m	5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Large pruning wound 400mm diameter on SW trunk at 2m exposed decayed internal wood with unequal woundwood response; historic co-dominant stem failure forming 0.5m tear wound at 5m with poor woundwood response; above average deadwood; hanging deadwood in NW canopy; of low quality and value.	C (23)
149		Unidentified	6m	290mm est.	3m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Small diameter snag.	U (3)
150		Hornbeam	10m	170mm 200mm	3.5m	4m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from base, with union obscured by ivy and leaf litter; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
151		Box elder	10m	2 stems @ 140mm 290mm	NE 5m SE 4m SW 3m NW 5m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Growing on pond bank; ivy-covered; poor branch structure; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (3)
152		Lawson cypress	#T152 16.5m	#T152 705mm	3.3m	0.5m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; no significant defects observed; significant components of the group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	C (12)
155		Hybrid black poplar	21m	475mm	4m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Sparse foliage, above average deadwood; tall, narrow canopy; poor quality and of short-term potential only.	C (3)
156		Hybrid black poplar	23m	870mm	NE 8m SE 8m SW 6m NW 4m	5m	6m	Over-mature	Low	Poor	Above average deadwood with major deadwood up to 200mm diameter; extensive burr growth and small wounding (likely squirrel) in upper canopy; sparse outer bud density; tip dieback also evident in upper canopy; of reduced physiological condition and impaired structural condition; upper canopy visible in views from Haskins Garden Centre car park and the A325.	U (1)
157		Downy birch	13m	300mm 225mm 340mm	N 5m NE 5.5m SE 4.5m SW 5m W 4.3m	5m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Fair	Triple-stemmed from ground level, with tensile union; dense undergrowth impeding full visual inspection of base; mutual suppressed; significant component of the group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	C (1)
158		Sycamore	11m	370mm	3m	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Low	Hazardous	Large 1.5m wound to ground level on S trunk, exposing extensive decay; hollow trunk with limited sound wood, at risk of trunk failure.	U (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
159		Crack willow	2m	600mm est.	N 0m NE 3m E 8m SE 3m S 0m SW 0m NW 0m	0m	0m	Over-mature	Average	Poor	Windthrown willow, dense regrowth from roots, trunk and branches.	U (3)
160		English oak	12m	310mm	4m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Free from significant observable defects; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
161		Silver birch	18m	420mm	5m	6m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; not visible from public vantage points.	C (12)
162-163		Wild cherry	14m	#T162 340mm #T163 2 stems @ 260mm	NE 4.5m SE 4m SW 2m NW 4m	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Suppressed to S and SW; #163 twin-stemmed from ground level with acute union, evidence of union merge; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
164		Sycamore	17m	550mm	N 5.8m E 5.7m S 5.4m W 5.4m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Hazardous	Bottle but at base, basal cavities can be probed to 500mm; limited sound wood, at risk of trunk failure; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	U (1)
165		Sycamore	10m	240mm	2.9m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Buttress flare indicative of internal decay at base, necrotic bark to 1m suggesting extensive decay; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; of short term potential.	U (1)
166		Wellingtonia	20m	600mm est.	3m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; tall, narrow canopy; screened from views from A 325.	B (1)
167		Red oak	19m	970mm	N 12.5m E 12.5m SE 12.6m S 12.5m SW 11.3m W 12.5m	2m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Large diameter trunk; prominent buttress flare on N trunk base, no variance in tone when struck with acoustic hammer; multi-stemmed from 4m with tensile unions; remaining canopy unions stable; canopy lacks singular apical leader instead forming a broad squat spreading canopy with several competing leaders; major deadwood up to 200mm diameter; dominant specimen; older than surrounding woodland; readily visible from residential property; visible in glimpses from A325 but largely screened by surrounding trees.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
168		Scots pine	21m	740mm	NE 7m E 6.1m SE 4.3m S 2.7m NW 4.9m	10m	9m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; dead stubs in lower canopy, typical of species; heavily suppressed canopy; partially failed limb hung up in central canopy at 18m; readily visible from S bound traffic, but not a significant component of woodland.	C (12)
169		Horse chestnut	14m	295mm 190mm 340mm	NE 6m SE 5m SW 6m NW 3.5m	0.5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Triple-stemmed from ground level with acute unions, no evidence of branch bark inclusion; heavily suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (23)
170-171		English oak	20m	#T170 510mm #T171 550mm	NE 6.5m SE 8m SW 7m NW 2m	5m	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Two roadside oaks with no. 71 within the roadside verge; no significant defects observed at base; ivy-covered; single upright trunks; main unions tensile; canopies suppressed by woodland trees; readily visible from A325 and contributing to treed' road character.	B (2)
172		Red oak	24m	875mm	NE 10.9m SE 12.5m SW 11.9m NW 12.7m	2m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Large diameter trunk; prominent buttress roots in all directions; single upright trunk, but two large limbs (x.550mm diameter) at 2m form extended laterals that extend upwards and compete for apical dominance; main unions tensile; deadwood up to 150mm diameter in canopy; broad spreading canopy; essential component of group; dominant canopy; readily visible to A325, contributing to treed' road character.	B (12)
173		English oak	15m	540mm	NE 6.5m SE 6.5m SW 7m W 6.5m NW 2m	2m	5.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 2m with stable tensile union; E stem becomes co-dominant at 3m, acute union, no evidence of included bark union; 15mm crossing branch at 5.5m in E canopy; suppressed from W; readily visible from A325 but not a significant feature of road; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (123)
174		English oak	15m	720mm ivy	N 6m E 7m S 8.5m SW 6.5m W 6m	4.5m	5.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; heavily ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection; main unions appear tensile; no further significant defects observed; readily visible from A 325; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
175		Sycamore	15m	340mm	NE 4m SE 3m SW 6.8m NW 6m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands; weak branch connection on laterals at 3m.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
176		Hazel	6m	10 stems @ 100mm 6 stems @ 120mm	3.6m	0m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Hazel coppice; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
177-179		Lawson cypress	Max 15m Avg 13m	#T177 320mm 345mm #T178 180mm 220mm #T179 260mm 240mm	3.6m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Ivy-covered near ground; all twin-stemmed; nos. 177&178 with acute unions; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (2)
180		English oak	14.5m	450mm	NE 1m E 6m SE 8.5m SW 8.3m W 0m NW 0m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; heavily suppressed canopy; visible but not significant in views from a325.	C (12)
181		English oak	12m	370mm	NE 2m SE 2m SW 6.7m NW 3m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Heavily suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (1)
182		Weeping birch	3.5m	140mm	1.9m	2m	1m	Young	Average	Moderate	Young tree with stem diameter below 150mm; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
183		Hybrid black poplar	14m	360mm	N 1.5m E 4.6m S 5m W 4.4m	4m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress root to E, with 40mm girdling root; absence of buttress root on W trunk base with necrotic and missing bark at bark indicative of likely contact damage wound; single upright trunk; heavily suppressed canopy; visible from A325 but screened by roadside trees; upper canopy visible from Garden Centre carpark.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
184-190		Hybrid black poplar	#T184 26m #T185 22m	#T184 1000mm #T185 895mm #T186 920mm #T187 670mm #T188 765mm #T189 680mm #T190 740mm	6.5m	6m	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of poplars of similar size and age growing around the overflow Haskins Garden Centre carpark; no significant defects observed at trunk based, surface roots exposed 4m from trunk of no. 186 with exposed roots showing contact damage; single upright trunks; crown lifted to between 5m to 8m with historic pruning wounds up to 150mm diameter, mainly fully occluded; response growth on lower trunks, weakly attached and prone to failure; large dominant canopied trees; nos. 186 to 190 reduced 21m with 2 to 3m of regrowth with pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter; readily visible from A325 and from garden centre carpark, contributing to treed' character of the area; mature specimens of short lived species so of medium to short term potential only.	C (23)
191		Cider gum	22m	645mm	N 8m E 6.6m S 5.2m W 6m	10m	10m	Mature	Average	Poor	Tall drawn up specimen; single upright trunk; topped at 16m with weakly attached regrowth, at increased risk of branch failure; significant component of the group in which it stands.	C (2)
192		Cider gum	22m	540mm	NE 4m SE 7.6m SW 4m NW 7.5m	7m	5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; mutually suppressed canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
193-194		Cider gum	21m	#T193 620mm ivy #T194 700mm est.	NE 2m E 8m SE 9.5m SW 7.2m NW 7.5m	5m	4m	Mature	Average	Poor	Heavily ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection;# dense undergrowth impeding access to trunk of no. 194, so diameter estimated;# grown up together forming mutually suppressed single canopy;# severely reduced to 14m with 8m regrowth, at increased risk of limb failure;# significant component of the group in which it stands;# visible from A 325 but not significant to road character.	C (2)
195		Japanese maple	5m	2 stems @ 120mm 4 stems @ 80mm 3 stems @ 150mm	2.9m	0m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Surrounded by hard surfaces; multi-stemmed from ground level with scute unions; small canopy o limited landscape significance.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
196		Silver birch	15m	275mm 380mm 230mm	N 6.1m E 4.2m S 4.8m W 6.5m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Triple-stemmed from base, with union obscured by ivy and leaf litter; W stem Leaning at 15 degree angle; mutually suppressed stems; screened in views from A 325.	C (12)
197		Dawn redwood	16m	680mm	5.6m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy-covered to 6m; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; dominant canopy; readily visible from a325 and the main garden centre access.	B (1)
198		Chinese juniper	9m	280mm est.	N 3m NE 0m SW 0m W 3m NW 5m	4m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Hazardous	300mm diameter pruning wound at 2.5m exposing internal wood, above which the trunk kinks to NW with canopy offset from base; at risk of failure from trunk kink.	U (1)
199-200		Whitebeam	6m	#T199 290mm #T200 305mm	3.4m	1.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size;# mutually suppressed canopies.	C (1)
201-203		Monterey cypress	16m	#T201 630mm #T202 550mm #T203 540mm	5.2m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Collection of three cypress grown up together, mutually suppressed; heavily ivy-covered impeding full inspection of base and trunks; branching habit typical of species; of no more than moderate quality; of limited screening value; of no particular aesthetic quality despite visibility from A325.	C (2)
204		English oak	16m	720mm ivy	NE 7.1m SE 9m SW 8.8m NW 8m	4m	5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Ivy-covered impeding visual inspection; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk to 4m, where it bifurcates into several stems, visibility of main unions obscured; dominant canopy; readily visible in immediate locality but not visible in long range views; deadwood in lower canopy up to 120mm diameter; sparse upper canopy bud density.	B (1)
205		English oak	16m	650mm	NE 7.7m SE 6.2m SW 8m NW 6.1m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; deadwood typical of species, over low risk area; dominant canopy; of at least moderate quality but screened in views from the main Birdworld site; not visible from public vantage points.	B (1)
206		Norway spruce	12m	410mm	4.3m	3m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to lack of visibility; dead apical leader.	C (1)
207		Holly	8m	2 stems @ 120mm est.	2m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
208-211		Bhutan pine	17.5m	#T208 510mm #T209 580mm #T210 725mm #T211 590mm	5.6m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of four pines; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunks; minor deadwood present; mutually suppressed canopies; of no more than moderate quality; canopies visible between gaps in G3 from Birdworld footpath but not visible from long range views.	C (12)
212		Silver birch	17m	410mm 460mm	N 5.8m E 5.4m S 6.4m W 5.4m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m with acute union with evidence of included bark union, sharp nosed response growth on both union sides; crossing branches in S canopy at 3.5m; tight canopy unions; dominant canopy; readily visible from penguin island but not visible from public vantage points.	C (2)
213		Lawson cypress	9m	370mm 320mm 2 stems @ 180mm	NE 2.2m E 4.5m SE 4.9m S 4.5m SW 3m NW 0.5m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Heavily suppressed canopy; stems leaning to SE; of poor quality and only short term potential; mutually suppressed canopies; multi-stem with very tight forks.	C (2)
214		False acacia	8m	320mm	N 2m E 3.1m S 3.9m W 3m	1.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Poor annual extension growth; sparse canopy, indicative of physiological stress; small canopy, not visible from public vantage points.	C (1)
215-216		Lawson cypress Ellwoodii	10m	#T215 250mm 185mm #T216 260mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Mutually suppressed forming single canopy; tight forks in canopy; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
217		Honey locust	6m	270mm 140mm	3.6m	0.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
218		Honey locust	10m	365mm	NE 5.6m SE 6.5m SW 5m NW 4m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m with tensile union; W stem subdominant with lean; partially failed limb suspended in W canopy at 6m.	C (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
219-223		Leyland cypress	Max 18m Avg 10m	#T219 560mm #T220 250mm #T221 190mm #T222 485mm #T223 510mm	NE 5m SE 3m SW 4.5m NW 4.5m	0.5m	1m	Various	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted cypress designed to form screen; of low quality with two suppressed specimens; readily visible from car park but largely screened in views from A325; inappropriate species for proximity to buildings.	C (2)
224		Horse chestnut	15m	140mm 355mm 2 stems @ 400mm 3 stems @ 230mm	6m	0.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Large diameter trunk forming lapsed coppice with semi-mature to mature regrowth up to 400mm diameter; ivy-covered; upright stems; acute main unions with no evidence of bark inclusion; crossing and rubbing branches in lower congest canopy; symmetrical canopy; readily visible from residential property to E; upper canopy visible in views from Birdworld to W; screened in long range views from A325.	C (23)
225		Bay	4m	10 stems @ 90mm est.	3.5m	0m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small bay tree of no more than moderate quality but of limited value due to small size.	C (1)
226		Norway maple	10m	330mm	N 4.5m E 4.7m S 4.6m W 4.3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered near ground, impeding full visual inspection; free from significant observable defects; of moderate quality but of limited landscape impact due to short height.	C (1)
227		Chusan palm	5m	190mm	1.5m	4m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small palm free from significant observable defects; layer of dead fronds on under side of palm canopy; out of context with surrounding landscape.	C (1)
228-229		Himalayan birch	3m	#T228 2 stems @ 75mm #T229 85mm	1.2m	1m	1m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Young trees with stem diameter below 150mm.	C (1)
230-231		Wild cherry	5m	#T230 190mm #T231 225mm	NE 2.5m SE 2m SW 2.5m NW 3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Free from significant observable defects; mutually suppressed canopies; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
232-233		Brewers spruce	6.5m	#T232 175mm #T233 155mm	2.3m	3m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Two small pines; #232 dead tree of no potential; #233 small canopy of limited significance.	C (1)
234-236		Lawson cypress	9m	#T234 255mm #T234 190mm #T235 290mm #T236 160mm	2.5m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 1m with acute weak union with evidence of response growth; row of three cypress mutual suppressed; unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C (2)
237		Hawthorn	4.5m	190mm	2.3m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; free from significant observable defects.	C (1)
238		Silver birch	10m	275mm	N 3.8m E 4.1m S 4.2m W 2.8m	4.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; crown lifted to 4m, pruning wounds up to 70mm diameter, showing poor woundwood response; main unions tensile; free from significant observable defects; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
239-241		Contorted willow	8m	#T239 2 stems @ 200mm 2 stems @ 70mm #T240 4 stems @ 80mm #T241 270mm 95mm est.	3m	0m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Collection of three willows in planted bed; mutually suppressed canopies; #241 dominant canopy; # nos. 239 & 240 above average deadwood; of low quality and value.	C (1)
242		Norway spruce	10m	470mm	3.6m	3m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots to N and S; root severed (70mm) to N for fence installation; single upright trunk; low limbs dead but stable short stubs; no further significant obsvs defects; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size and lack of visibility.	C (1)
243		Beech	6.5m	200mm 2 stems @ 235mm	N 6.3m E 5.2m S 5.1m W 3m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Triple-stemmed from 1m with acute union but form stable union merges; squat spreading canopy; historically heavily suppressed now released; curled branch tips indicative of physiological stress in beech specimens.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
244-245		Norway maple	9m	#T244 305mm #T245 280mm	3.2m	3m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at bases; single upright trunks;#244 exhibiting sparse needle density; #245 dead apical leader, 0.3m long.	C (1)
246		Common alder	12m	350mm	N 3.7m E 2.6m S 3.2m W 4.1m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Two girdling roots, 50mm diameter on NW trunk base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; dominant canopy, overtopping adjacent trees; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
247		Sycamore	7m	335mm	3.5m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Very sparse canopy with above average deadwood and tip dieback; of short-term potential only.	U
248		Flowering cherry	4m	340mm	2.6m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Visible graft point at 2m; main unions are tight compression forks; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
249		Himalayan birch	6m	220mm	3.2m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	200mm wide, 300mm tall contact damage wound on SW trunk at 0.5m, woundwood response evident; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
250-252		Goat willow	5m	#T250 10 stems @ 100mm est. #T251 4 stems @ 170mm #T252 4 stems @ 200mm	3m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of coppiced willow with young regrowth; small specimens of limited merit.	C (13)
253		Cider gum	13m	555mm	6.8m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Triple-stemmed from 2m with acute unions and no evidence of branch bark merge; main unions tensile; dominant canopy; small diameter deadwood in lower canopy.	C (12)
254-255		Norway spruce	14m	#T254 340mm #T255 320mm	4.1m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Two spruce grown up together and mutually suppressed; surface roots exposed up to 4m from trunk; compacted soil; below average physiology exhibited by sparse needle density;# inessential component of group in which it stands;# not visible from public vantage points.	C (1)
256		Sycamore	12m	450mm	N 5.7m E 5.3m S 3.3m W 5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Growing within Reindeer paddock; exposed surface roots up to 2m from trunk; single upright trunk; evidence of reduced annual extension growth; of no more than moderate quality; screened in views from public vantage points.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
257		Common alder	15m	470mm	N 5.3m E 5m S 5.5m W 5m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Compacted soil around base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; dominant canopy; readily visible from farm area but; not visible from public vantage points.	C (12)
258		Field maple	8m	250mm est.	3.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
259-262		English oak	22m	#T259 650mm #T260 750mm #T261 700mm #T262 650mm	8m	8m	10m	Mature	Average	Good	Off-site trees; row of four English oak forming an essential component of woodland; all mature established trees with no access to bases so measurements estimated; woodland grown trees with high canopies; dominant canopied specimens; free from significant observable person; of moderate to high quality; visible from Birdworld; upper canopies visible in long range views from A325, but not prominent or important to the road character.	B (1)
263		Sweet chestnut	10m	250mm est.	NE 1m E 2m SE 5.6m S 2m SW 1m NW 0m	1m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off-site tree growing on W stream bank; leaning trunk over site with evidence of wood buckling at base; at high risk of windthrow.	U (1)
264-265		English oak	#T264 16m #T265 18m	#T264 550mm #T265 600mm all est.	NE 6m SE 8m SW 6m NW 4m	6m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site trees; English oak forming a significant component of woodland; single upright trunks mature established trees; no access to bases so measurements estimated; woodland grown trees with mutually suppressed canopies; of no more than moderate quality; 265- woodpecker holes 6m and 5m below pruning wound cavities; storm damage at 11m with 1m tear wound.	B (1)
266-268		English oak	21m	#T266 525mm #T267 600mm #T268 650mm est.	NE 7m SE 9m SW 7m NW 4m	6m	7m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site trees; row of English oak forming a significant component of woodland; no access to bases so measurements estimated; nos. 267 & 268 exhibiting above average deadwood and reduced bud density indicative of physiological stress; of no more than moderate quality; visible from Birdworld; upper canopies visible in long range views from A325, but not prominent or important to the road character.	B (1)
269		English oak	18m	525mm est.	NE 7m SE 4.6m SW 6.5m NW 6m	3m	NE 3m SE 15m SW 3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; SE canopy heavily pruned back to canopy resulting in large pruning wounds up to 150mm diameter and a asymmetric canopy; of low quality; visible from Birdworld but not a prominent feature of immediate locality.	C (23)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
270		English oak	21m	700mm est.	NE 6m SE 8.6m SW 9m NW 8m	7m	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; no access to bases so measurements estimated; large storm damage wound in central canopy with 1m tear wound, visibility obscured by vegetation; deadwood typical of species and age; asymmetric canopy, mutually suppressed; of no more than moderate quality significant component of woodland; visible from Birdworld; upper canopies visible in long range views from A325, but not prominent or important to the road character.	B (13)
271		English oak	6m	325mm	NE 6m SE 6m SW 6m NW 2.7m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	NW trunk cambium growing over fence, potential for weak wood structure; upper canopy limited in height by BT lines above.	C (3)
272		English oak	8m	330mm	3m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Topped at 4m with wound of 250mm diameter; regrowth 4m in length.	C (3)
273		Goat willow	11m	240mm 3 stems @ 185mm 310mm	N 4m E 5.5m S 5.6m W 4.8m	0m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Semi-mature willow coppice; acute main unions; congested canopy with crossing and rubbing branches; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (3)
274-276		Wild cherry	4.5m	#T276 240mm #T274 225mm #T275 190mm	2.9m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
277		Lawson Cypress Ellwoodii	10m	380mm 260mm	2.8m	0.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
278		Japanese maple	6m	190mm 200mm 160mm	2.9m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Dead N stem; screened in public views; of limited merit.	C (1)
279-280		Damson	4m	#T280 180mm #T279 220mm #T280 170mm	2.6m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
281		Common walnut	13m	455mm	NE 6.3m SE 5.8m SW 5.7m NW 3.9m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Growing within Rhea pen; no significant defects at base; main unions tensile; dominant canopy; free from significant observable defects; of no moderate quality; visible in views from Birdworld but of limited landscape impact.	C (13)
282		Common walnut	10m	350mm	NE 5.7m SE 1m SW 4.4m NW 3.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Growing within Rhea pen; no significant defects at base; main unions tensile; canopy suppressed by larger walnut; of no more than moderate quality; screened in views in glimpses from Birdworld footpath.	C (13)
283		Scots pine	4m	155mm	3m	1m	0.5m	Young	Average	Moderate	Young pine of moderate quality but limited value due to small size.	C (1)
285		Norway maple	14m	510mm	NE 4.5m SE 6m SW 5m NW 5.5m	1.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	40mm girdling root on S trunk; prominent buttress root to S; twin-stemmed from 3m with tensile union; main unions tensile; of at least moderate quality; free from significant observable defects; dominant canopy; visible in its immediate locality but of limited landscape impact.	C (1)
286		Dawn redwood	16m	720mm	5.8m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Good	Surface roots exposed up to 3m from trunk; no significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; free from significant observable defects; visible from bird world but screened in external views from public vantage points.	B (1)
287-288		Monterey cypress	14m	#T287 670mm #T288 660mm	6.7m	1.5m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Two cypress grown up together forming mutually suppressed canopies; no significant defects observed at base, exposed surface roots 4m from trunk; main unions tensile; no. 287 birds nest in top; slightly sparse needle density; small areas of foliar browning; dominant canopies specimens; visible from penguin area but screened in all other views by surrounding trees.	C (2)
289		Rowan	5m	140mm	2m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Necrotic bark at base; topped at 3m; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	U (3)
290		Norway maple	12m	365mm	N 5.4m E 6m S 1m W 6.5m	1.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Girdling root of 30mm diameter at trunk base; single upright trunk; heavily suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
291-292		Coast redwood	18m	#T291 965mm #T292 1110mm	5.3m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 9m with subordinate stem poorly attached by acute, weak union; #292 twin-stemmed from 6m with very acute union, lower canopy impeding full inspection, at increased risk of union failure and limiting future potential.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
293		Bhutan pine	13m	535mm	N 5.9m E 6m S 5.4m SW 6.8m W 4m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Surface roots exposed up to 3m from trunk; single upright trunk To 8m where it becomes twin-stemmed with acute But stable union; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to squat canopy and lack of prominence in landscape.	C (2)
294		Wild cherry	8m	260mm	3.5m	2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
295		Norway maple	10m	360mm	3.9m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
296		English oak	17m	815mm	NE 11.2m E 5.6m S 10m SW 10.2m NW 9.5m	4m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Root collar buried by soil build up; no significant defects at base; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; deadwood typical of species, but includes major deadwood; co-dominant canopy; readily visible from Birdworld, but screened in views from outside of the site.	B (1)
297		English oak	16m	770mm	N 7.6m E 11.1m SE 12.1m S 11.4m W 2.4m	4m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Root collar buried by soil build up; prominent buttress roots in all directions; single upright trunk to 5m, where stem leans slightly to E due to suppression from adjacent oak; main unions tensile; large diameter (400mm) lateral growing to SE at 4m, which is extended but no evidence of union buckling or canopy separation; suppressed canopy forming single aerodynamic canopy mass with adjacent oak; deadwood typical of species and age, appears stable; readily visible from Birdworld but screened in external views from the site.	B (1)
298		Flowering cherry	4m	330mm	NE 3.6m E 5.5m SE 6m SW 4m NW 2.9m	1m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Squat spreading canopy; low profile so of no landscape significance.	C (1)
299		Whitebeam	5m	230mm @ 1m	2.8m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Three-stemmed from 1.5m with acute union with evidence of included bark; small canopy; of limited merit.	C (1)
300		Sargent's cherry	3.5m	215mm	2.5m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
301		Portuguese laurel	4m	5 stems @ 110mm	2.4m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
303		Sargent's cherry	4m	275mm	N 3.6m E 3.3m S 3.5m W 3.4m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
304		Portuguese laurel	4m	5 stems @ 130mm est.	4m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from ground level with acute unions; access impeded by dense undergrowth so stem diameters estimated; small canopy of limited significance.	C (1)
305		Coast redwood	14m	670mm	4.2m	1.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; branching habit typical of species; readily visible from A32, landscape impact minimised by short height.	B (1)
306		Coast redwood	13m	560mm	3.3m	1.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; branching habit typical of species; readily visible from A32, landscape impact minimised by short height.	B (1)
307		Goat willow	9m	170mm 150mm 290mm	NE 5m SE 4m SW 4.5m NW 3m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Triple-stemmed with acute, weak unions; crossing stems; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (3)
308-311		White poplar	13m	#T308 300mm #T309 220mm 2 stems @ 190mm 120mm #T310 120mm 200mm #T311 80mm 160mm	NE 4.5m SE 6m SW 4.5m NW 2.5m	3m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Collection of dense poplars growing on stream banks; leaning stems, at risk of windthrow; suppressed canopies; visible from A325 but not significant to Road character.	C (23)
312-313		Wellingtonia	#T312 9m #T313 11m	#T312 245mm #T313 490mm	2.6m	2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
314-315		Crack willow	12m	#T314 320mm #T315 445mm	3.8m	1.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Growing in water logged soil; free from significant observable defects; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
316		Common alder	6m	2 stems @ 175mm est.	3m	1.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small alder with access restricted by dense bramble rose and hawthorn undergrowth; of no more than moderate quality but of low value due to small size.	C (1)
317		Damson	6m	320mm ivy	N 3.5m E 3m S 5m W 4m	1.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection; above average deadwood; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (3)
318		Lawson cypress	8m	2 stems @ 190mm 240mm 210mm	2.8m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Multi-stemmed from ground unions with weak tight unions; readily visible from Birdworld but of limited significance due to size.	C (1)
319-320		Leyland cypress	22m	#T319 495mm #T320 495mm	2.5m	2.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Two specimens to end of Leyland hedge; root systems covered by hard surface and used for storage; significant components of group, but of low value due to dense canopy, out of context with surrounding landscape.	C (1)
321		Honey locust	5m	185mm	2m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
401		Norway maple	11m	590mm	N 4.75m E 5.25m S 4.5m W 4.5m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Girdling roots at base; cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; occlusion wood present; hidden in all long external direct public views.	C (1)
402	A1	Giant fir	18.5m	580mm	N 5m E 3m S 3.5m W 4.75m	3m	N 1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Girdling roots at base; sparsely foliated; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
403		Yukka	5m	240mm est.	1.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Non-native Yukka; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
404	A1	Giant fir	24m	955mm	N 6m E 5.5m S 4.75m W 5m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Good	Girdling roots at base; many surface roots; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; readily visible from internal views; upper 8m of canopy glimpsed from car park to NE; hidden in all other long direct public views.	B (12)
405		Sweet gum	18m	240mm 380mm	N 5m E 4.25m S 3m W 2.75m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Many surface roots; tight compression fork with 'elephant ear' evidence onset; drawn-up and mutually suppressed stems; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
406		Persian ironwood	14m	2 stems @ 200mm est. 4 stems @ 240mm est.	N 4.75m E 5.75m S 4.25m W 6m	0.5m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; inessential component of wider landscape.	C (1)
407	A1	Dawn redwood	22.5m	1030mm	N 4.5m E 7m S 5.75m W 5.25m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers and foot traffic; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; even spread canopy; significant component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views; hidden in all other long direct external public views.	B (1)
408		Maidenhair	8m	200mm	N 1.5m E 2.75m S 3m W 3m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
409	A1	Weeping willow	18.5m	595mm	N 7.5m E 4.25m S 7.25m W 7m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; trunk pollarded in past to approx. 4.5m; main crown from historic lapsed regrowth; ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views.	B (2)
410		Japanese maple	7.5m	2 stems @ 120mm 2 stems @ 140mm	3.5m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
411	A1	Weeping willow	4.5m	600mm est.	2m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Monolithed trunk; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	U (1)
412		White-barked Himalayan birch	14.5m	125mm 260mm	N 4m E 3m S 3.25m W 3.5m	3.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Ornamental tree; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark and onset of 'elephant ear' reaction wood; inessential component of wider landscape.	C (1)
413		False acacia	15m	390mm	N5.25m E 4.25m S 2.25m W 4.5m NW 5.75m	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Mechanical wounding at base, internal heartwood exposed, onset of decay; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
414		False acacia	12m	220mm 200mm	N 4m NE 5m E 4m S 1m W 3m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Mechanical wounding at base; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; canopy entirely offset from base; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
415	A1	Horse chestnut	18m	495mm 410mm	N 5.25m E 7m S 6m W 3.5m	4.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from base with tensile union; trunk exudations consistent with bacterial bleeding canker; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in all other long direct public views.	C (12)
416	A1	English oak	18.5m	470mm	N 4m E 2.5m SE 4.75m S 4m W 5.5m	4m	S 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; drainage feature directly adjacent to S side of trunk; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; inessential component of group in which it stands; unremarkable tree of very limited merit; x2 deadwood 80mm dia. and 3m+ in length over footpath.	C (12)
417	A1	English oak	22.5m	720mm	N 6.75m E 7.5m S 8.5m W 4.5m NW 6.5m	3m	S 3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; early onset of epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of slightly reduced physiological function; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; subdominant limb at 8m N side of canopy at dog-legged pruning wound, splitting and at risk of failure over bird enclosure.	B (2)
418	A1	English oak	22.5m	575mm	N 3.5m NE 6.75m E 8.5m SE 7m S 2.75m	4m	4.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; much epicormic growth on trunk; many non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; asymmetrical crown as historically suppressed by adjacent specimens; long extended and lion tailed lateral limbs; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition.	C (12)
419	A1	English oak	17m	600mm	N 7.5m E 8.75m S 4.5m SW 1m W 3m NW 6.5m	3m	E 4m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Decay at base; internal heartwood exposed; near one-sided crown as historically suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of wider landscape.	U (1)
420	A1	Weeping willow	4m	800mm est.	2m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Trunk pollarded in past; decay and cavity in trunk; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	U (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
421	A1	English oak	18.5m	500mm	N 3m E 6.25m S 7.25m W 5.5m	4m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown S as suppressed by adjacent specimens; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition; hidden in all other long direct public views; deadwood to N 80mm-100mm and 2m+ in length directly over long eared owl chamber.	C (12)
422	A1	English oak	19m	950mm	N 8m NE 9m E 8.25m S 9m W 6.75m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; many non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; wide spreading canopy; essential component of group in which it stands; upper canopy glimpsed from E.	B (12)
423	A1	English oak	20m	650mm	N 6.5m E 7.75m S 7.5m W 3.25m	4m	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition; hidden in all long direct public views.	B (12)
424	A1	Corsican pine	25m	570mm	N 4m E 6m S 2.75m W 4m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 8m, tensile union present; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; drawn-up and suppressed; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
425	A1	Corsican pine	24.5m	530mm	N 4m E 3m S 3m W 2.5m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
426	A1	Giant fir	25m	525mm	N 3.75m E 2.75m S 3.5m W 3.25m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
427	A1	English oak	18.5m	465mm	N 5m E 6m S 3.5m W 4.5m	4m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; many non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; internal heartwood exposed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; hidden in all other long direct public views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
428	A1	Corsican pine	24m	635mm	N 3.25m E 4.5m S 4.5m W 4m	6m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
429	A1	Douglas fir	19m	510mm	N 3.25m E 2.5m S 3.5m W 4.75m	4m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by pedestrians; asymmetrical lower E crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of wider landscape.	C (1)
430		European larch	13.5m	360mm	N 3m E 3.25m S 2.75m W 2.5m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots; single trunk; lost and snapped out top; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
431		Dawn redwood	18m	335mm	N 3.5m E 3.25m S 2.5m W 2m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Ornamental tree; many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; drawn-up and suppressed; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
432	A1	Norway spruce	19m	460mm	N 3.5m E 2.25m S 2.5m W 3.25m	4.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by mowers; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
433	A1	English oak	20m	625mm	N 6.75m E 6.75m S 6.5m W 6.5m NW 3m	4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides; single trunk; many occluded and non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; weeping exudate from historic pruning wounds; hidden in all long direct public views; even spread canopy.	C (12)
434	A1	English oak	19m	490mm	N 4.5m E 5.25m S 6m W 6.25m	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; many non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; notably reduced shoot extension growths; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
435	A1	English oak	20m	655mm	N 8m E 7.25m S 8m W 7m	4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; wide spreading canopy; glimpsed in views from car park to west; significant component of group in which it stands; in keeping with character of the area; prominent buttress roots.	B (12)
436	A1	English oak	20m	490mm	N 6.25m E 1m SE 4m S 3.75m W 6m	3m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; epicormic growth on trunk; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of wider landscape; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
437	A1	English oak	20.5m	670mm	N 3m NE 5.5m E 6m S 7.5m W 3.75m	2.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; pronounce 'elephant ear' adaptive growth, indicative of non-stabilised union.	C (1)
438	A1	Horse chestnut	22m	765mm	N 4m E 3.5m S 6.75m SW 6.25m W 5m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; historic stem removal E side 2m; cavity present 200mm descending penetration achieved; no significant differences in tone when lower trunk or wound tapped with acoustic hammer ; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
439	A1	Horse chestnut	20m	580mm	N 5.25m E 5m S 3.75m W 3m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; acute union at main bifurcation at 8m; significant component of group in which it stands; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition.	B (2)
440	A1	Norway maple	20m	2 stems @ 495mm	N 6m NE 6m E 6.5m S 3.75m W 3m	4.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 0.5m with tensile union; slightly swept stems; asymmetrical crown N, NE as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition.	B (2)
441-442		Lawson cypress	#T441 12m #T442 14.5m	#T441 210mm #T442 350mm	2m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small self seeded specimens; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; suppressed crowns as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
443-448		Lawson cypress	#T443 24m #T444 22m #T445 24m #T446 24m #T447 24m #T448 24m	#T443 760mm #T444 440mm #T445 670mm #T446 745mm #T447 610mm #T448 610mm	3.75m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Self seeded specimens; prominent buttress roots; single trunks; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; inessential components of wider landscape; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
449		Yew	4.5m	135mm	2.75m	0.1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
450		Silver birch	19.5m	310mm	N 3m E 2m S 1.5m W 2m	6m	S 6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; high crown; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
451		English oak	20m	650mm	N 8m E 3m S 4.75m W 7.75m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from internal views; hidden in all other long direct public views.	B (2)
452		English oak	18m	455mm	N 6m E 2.5m S 2.5m W 6.5m NW 6.75m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; epicormic growth on trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
453-454		Wild cherry	#T453 18.5m #T454 18.5m	#T453 370mm #T454 365mm	N 4m E 2.5m S 3.25m W 2.5m	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunks; high crowns; inessential components of wider landscape; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
455		Yew	4.5m	140mm	3m	0.2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small self-seeded specimen; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
456		Giant fir	24m	825mm	N 3m E 4m S 3.75m W 3.5m	8m	4m	Mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 14m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; upper canopy glimpsed in views to NE; hidden in all other long direct public views.	C (12)
457		Hornbeam	15.5m	330mm	N 5.5m E 5.25m S 3.5m W 4.75m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; phototropic to N; non-occluded pruning wounds on trunk; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
458		Hornbeam	18.5m	490mm	N 5.5m E 4m SE 6.25m S 5.75m W 5.75m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark for 0.25m at 6m; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
459-460		Lawson cypress	#T459 21m #T460 22.5m	#T459 700mm #T460 835mm	3.5m	2m	0.75m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunks; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
461		Hybrid black poplar	18m	210mm	2.75m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Self-seeded specimen; swept stem.	C (1)
462		Hornbeam	14.5m	370mm 440mm	N 7.25m E 8.25m S 8.75m W 8m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 1.5m tensile union present; evidence of pronounced 'elephant ears' beneath union but not suspected to be progressive or unstable; wide spreading squat canopy; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
463		Norway maple	22m	740mm	N 6.75m E 8.25m SE 8.5m S 3.75m W 5.5m NW 6.75m	2m	W 2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from 3m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
464		Yew	4m	100mm	2.75m	0.1m	0m	Young	Average	Moderate	Small self-seeded specimen; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
465		Giant fir	24m	770mm	N 1.5m E 3.25m S 3.5m W 2.5m	8m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; snapped out top at 20m; upper canopy may be glimpsed from E; inessential component of wider landscape.	C (12)
466		English oak	18.5m	450mm	N 6.5m E 2m S 5.75m W 4.25m	3m	W 1m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; above average dead wood in crown; notably reduced shoot extension growths; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
467		Scots pine	19m	420mm	N 5m E 0m S 3m W 4.5m	5m	W 5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; high crown; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; hidden in all external views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
468		Scots pine	22m	450mm	N 3m E 3.75m S 3m W 3m	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; high crown; even spread canopy with tensile unions; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in all long direct public views.	B (1)
469		English oak	13m	240mm	N 2.5m E 2m S 1.5m W 4.25m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small self-seeded specimen; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
470		Silver birch	21m	380mm	N 3m E 3.5m S 2.5m W 3m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
471		Silver birch	21m	475mm	N 5m E 2m S 3m W 7m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (12)
472		Silver birch	21m	405mm	N 2m E 3m S 5m SW 4.25m W 3m	4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; high crown; significant component of group in which it stands; upper canopy may be glimpsed in views from S; hidden in all other long direct public views.	C (12)
473-475		Silver birch	#T473 15m #T474 20m #T475 20m	#T473 220mm #T474 310mm #T475 310mm	3.5m	6m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; part of a double row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; drawn-up and mutually suppressed;# high crowns; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
476-478		Various	#T476 18m #T477 18m #T478 18m	#T476 280mm #T477 220mm #T478 2 stems @ 200mm est.	2m	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Dead	Hazardous	Dead trees; spp. Birch and cherry.	U (1)
479		Silver birch	20m	380mm	N 2.25m E 2.5m S 3.5m W 2m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; high crown; drawn-up and suppressed; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
480		Silver birch	18m	320mm	N 0m E 1m S 2m W 1m	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Dead	Poor	Dead tree.	U (1)
481		Silver birch	16m	230mm	1.5m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
482		Silver birch	20m	390mm	N 1.75m E 3m S 3.25m SW 4m W 2.75m	5m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent raised buttress roots; single trunk; high crown; drawn-up and suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands; upper 4m of canopy may be glimpsed in views from S; hidden in all other long direct public views.	C (12)
483-485		Western red cedar	#T483 19m #T484 20m #T485 18.5m	#T483 460mm #T484 540mm #T485 510mm	N 1.5m E 2m S 4.75m W 3m	2m	S 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; one-sided crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential components of wider landscape.	C (1)
486-487		Lawson cypress	#T486 18.5m #T487 19m	#T486 490mm #T487 540mm	2.75m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Single trunks; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
488		Silver birch	17m	250mm	2.75m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Self-seeded specimen; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
489		Sawara cypress	14.5m	400mm 560mm	2.75m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small ornamental tree; twin-stemmed from base; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
490		Lawson cypress	16m	685mm	3m	0.1m	0.1m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Ornamental tree; slightly sparsely foliated; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
491		Lawson cypress	14m	420mm	2.5m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; slightly sparsely foliated; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
492		Goat willow	13m	460mm	N 5m E 5.75m S 5m W 5m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
493		Leyland cypress	17.5m	500mm	N 4.5m E 4m S 2m W 4m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Ornamental tree, planted to provide screening; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
494		London plane	11m	2 stems @ 170mm 240mm	N 6m E 5.25m S 2.5m W 5.25m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
495		English oak	16.5m	555mm	N 7m E 7.75m S 8.25m W 7.5m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; even spread canopy with tensile branch unions; slight epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
496-506		Western red cedar	13m	#T496 490mm #T497 300mm #T498 300mm #T499 460mm #T500 440mm #T501 440mm #T502 330mm #T503 480mm #T504 330mm #T505 210mm #T506 865mm	3m	2m	2.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; crowns heavily reduced or "topped" in past; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
507		English oak	14m	810mm	N 6.25m E 4.75m S 5.25m W 6.5m	3m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Single trunk; soil raised around base; epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; squat tree; hidden in all long direct public views by existing garden centre boundary screening, but remains of long-term potential.	B (1)
508		English oak	12m	630mm	N 5.75m E 5.5m S 6m W 6.5m	3m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; twin-stemmed from 2m, showing a tensile union; non-occluded pruning wound on trunk N side; squat but wide spreading canopy; upper canopy readily visible in narrow view from garden centre to SE for distance of approximately 30m - 40m; contributes to boundary screening; hidden in all long direct public views from NE anticlockwise round to SW. of long-term potential.	B (1)
509		English oak	13m	270mm	3m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small self-seeded specimen; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from garden centre; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
510		Flowering cherry	6m	320mm	N 2m E 3.5m S 2.5m W 1.5m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens.	C (1)
511		Chestnut spp.	13.5m	410mm	N 5m E 6m S 4m SW 2m W 4.25m	2.5m	N 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by foot traffic; small ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
512		Chestnut spp.	14m	400mm	N 2m E 3m S 6.5m W 6.75m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by foot traffic; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; small ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
513		Chestnut spp.	10m	310mm	N 2m E 4.25m S 4m W 1m	2.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by foot traffic; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; small ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views; chestnut query.	C (1)
514		Cider gum	17.5m	950mm est.	N 8m E 12m S 4m W 11m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; readily visible from garden centre; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
515		Crack willow	18m	2 stems @ 560mm est.	N 6.5m E 7.75m S 6.75m W 3.25m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 1m with acute union and pronounced 'elephant ear' reaction wood; drawn-up and mutually suppressed stems; readily visible from garden centre; hidden in all other long direct public views.	C (12)
516		Brewers spruce	13.5m	350mm 320mm 2 stems @ 360mm	N 6.5m E 6m S 6m W 5.5m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
517		Field maple	15m	300mm 470mm 200mm 2 stems @ 320mm	N 7.5m E 8.5m S 8m W 6.5m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Multi-stemmed from ground level with acute unions; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; readily visible from garden centre; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
518		Dawn redwood	14m	310mm	N 1.75m E 2.5m S 2m W 1m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; one-sided lower W crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; readily visible from garden centre; hidden in all other long direct public views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
519		London plane	17m	520mm	N 5.25m E 3m S 7.25m W 6m	3m	N 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Canopy almost entirely offset from base; significant tear-out wound on N trunk, from historic codominant stem; wound almost fully occluded but internal heartwood exposed; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
520		Weeping willow	13.5m	765mm est.	N 6m E 6.5m S 8m W 7.75m	2.5m	N 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; adjacent to pond; readily visible from garden centre; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (2)
521-523		Silver birch	#T521 3m #T522 3m #T523 3m	#T521 180mm #T522 180mm #T523 180mm	2.25m	1.5m	1.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental trees; hidden in all long direct public views;# unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
524		Cider gum	15m	500mm 510mm	N 6.25m E 6.25m S 6m W 5m	2m	2.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Many surface roots; twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
525		Flowering cherry	12.5m	360mm	N 5.25m E 2m S 3.5m W 5m NW 5.25m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark @3.5m; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
526		Flowering cherry	7m	240mm	N 1m E 1m S 4m W2.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
527		Maidenhair	11m	280mm	N 2.25m E 2.25m S 2.5m W 2.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
528		Common alder	15m	455mm	N 5m E 2.25m S 2.75m W 4.75m	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from garden centre; hidden in all long direct public views.	B (2)
529		Common alder	15m	440mm	N 2.75m E 3.5m S 3m SW 4.25m W 3m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; asymmetrical meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from garden centre; hidden in all long direct public views.	B (2)
530		Common alder	14.5m	400mm	N 4m E 3.5m S 1.5m W 2m	2.5m	N 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical meshing crown providing companion shelter; inessential component of group in which it stands; in keeping with character of the area.	B (2)
531		Norway maple	12m	340mm	N 1.5m E 3.5m S 4m W 3.75m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
532		Weeping willow	15m	660mm	N 5.75m E 5m S 6.75m SW 9.5m W 6.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; long extended lateral limb to S, SW; storm damage in crown; significant component of group in which it stands; inessential component of the landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (2)
533		London plane	15m	395mm	N 5.5m E 5.5m S 5.5m W 5m NW 6m	3.5m	S 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Single trunk located on soil bund slope; even spread canopy with tensile branch unions ; readily visible from garden centre to E; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
534		Dawn redwood	16m	400mm	N 3.75m E 3.5m S 2m W 3m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Planted specimen on soil bund; good example of species; readily visible from garden centre.	B (2)
535		Lawson cypress	7m	180mm est.	1.75m	0.2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; inessential component of wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
536		Bhutan pine	12.5m	2 stems @ 380mm	N 5.5m E 4.5m S 4.25m W 3.75m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small ornamental tree; twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
537		Silver lime	17.5m	670mm	N 7m E 7.5m S 6.5m W 5m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Many surface roots, damaged on upper sides, probably by foot traffic; single trunk; tensile main branch unions; good example of species; readily visible from internal views.	B (12)
538		Blue cedar	15m	515mm	N 6m E 5m S 4.5m W 6.5m	2.25m	2.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ornamental tree; tensile main unions; inessential component of wider landscape; hidden in all long direct public views.	B (1)
539		Lawson cypress	9.5m	430mm	2m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
540		Paper-bark maple	7m	180mm 2 stems @ 170mm	N 3.5m E 3.75m S 3.75m W 3.5m	0.5m	2.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
541		Hazel	6m	3 stems @ 70mm est. 8 stems @ 25mm 2 stems @ 100mm	N 1m E 4.25m S 2m W 1m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
542		Magnolia	8.5m	150mm 170mm	N 3m E 3.75m S 3m W 1m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
543		Dawn redwood	11m	975mm est.	N 5.75m E 5.5m S 6.25m W 6.5m	0.5m	2.25m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Squat ornamental; prominent bole; hidden in all long direct public views; inessential component of wider landscape.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
544-549		Dawn redwood	14m	#T544 640mm #T545 440mm #T546 440mm #T547 395mm #T548 665mm #T549 560mm	N 5.5m E 3.75m S 4.75m W 4.5m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental trees; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (12)
550		Field maple	15m	540mm	N 3.5m E 2.25m S 5.75m W 6.5m	2m	2.25m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; dominant canopy; asymmetrical meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (12)
551		Field maple	15m	390mm	N 1m E 4.5m S 5m W 0.5m	2.5m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; asymmetrical meshing crown providing companion shelter; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
552		Field maple	14.5m	420mm	N 4.5m E 2m S 2.5m W 5.25m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (12)
553		Field maple	15m	410mm	N 1m E 4.5m SE 4.5m S 4m W 1.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
554		Field maple	17m	435mm	N 1.75m E 6.25m S 3m W 3.5m	2.25m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 3m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; 'elephant ear' reaction wood present; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; hidden in all long direct public views.	C (1)
555		Field maple	8m	190mm	N 2.25m E 2m S 1.5m W 1m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small suppressed specimen; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
556		Lawson cypress	3.5m	100mm est.	2.25m	0.2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
600		Lawson cypress	18m	290mm	2.1m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Low	Moderate	Poor buttressing; single trunk; significant deadwood; significant dieback at branch tips; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	U
602		Lawson cypress	7.5m	230mm	1m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
603		Lawson cypress	16m	290mm ivy	1.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
604		Lawson cypress	15m	160mm	1m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
605		Lawson cypress	21m	465mm	N 1m E 2m S 2.8m W 2m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; tight compression fork at 8m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
606		Lawson cypress	19m	400mm	2m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; minor girdling on trunk caused by rope at 0.5m; ivy-covered; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
607		Lawson cypress	19m	365mm	3m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; trunk on slight lean to NE; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
608		Lawson cypress	20m	365mm	2.8m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; trifurcates at 6m with tight bark to bark unions and stems twisted around each other; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
609		Lawson cypress	18.5m	320mm	2m	1m	1m	Mature	Dead	Indifferent	Dead tree.	U
610		Lawson cypress	21m	400mm	2.4m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; quad-stemmed at 8m with tight bark to bark unions with evidence of included bark; high crown; drawn up and mutually suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
611		Lawson cypress	21m	340mm	2.2m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; bifurcates at 4.5m with tight bark to bark union and evidence of included bark; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; insignificant component of group in which it stands; high crown.	C (1)
612		Lawson cypress	21m	575mm	N 2.5m E 0.5m S 2.5m W 3.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; bifurcates at 9.5 m with tight bark to bark unions with evidence of included bark; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	C (1)
613		Lawson cypress	20m	335mm	N E 2.5m S E 0.5m S W 2.5m N W 3m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	C (1)
614		Lawson cypress	16.5m	170mm	0.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
615		Lawson cypress	9.5m	205mm	2.5m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; dying lower crown; suppressed specimen; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
616		Lawson cypress	20m	475mm	2.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; trunk on slight lean to NE; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark at 4m and 6m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; inessential component of the group in which it stands; bark death and decay on N side of base.	C (1)
617		Lawson cypress	19m	535mm	2.5m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; tight compression fork at 17m; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
618		Lawson cypress	16m	205mm	N 2m E 1m S 0m W 1m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; insignificant component of group in which it stands; drawn-up and mutually suppressed.	C (1)
619		Lawson cypress	19m	280mm	2.5m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark at 5m; drawn up and mutually suppressed; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
620		Lawson cypress	2.5m	220mm	0m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree; historic trunk failure.	U
621		Lawson cypress	16m	215mm	2m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
622		Lawson cypress	18m	280mm	2.5m	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
623		Lawson cypress	12m	185mm	2m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
624		English oak	17.5m	205mm	3m	13m	13m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; drawn-up specimen with height/diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
626		Lawson cypress	18m	325mm	2m	1m	1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
627		Lawson cypress	21m	665mm	3.6m	2.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark at 12m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
628-638		Lawson cypress	#T628 13m #T629 15.5m #T630 18m #T631 20m #T632 19m #T633 20m #T634 19m #T635 20m #T636 17m #T637 19m #T638 16m	#T628 210mm #T629 190mm #T630 255mm #T631 355mm #T632 320mm #T633 375mm #T634 335mm #T635 480mm #T636 280mm #T637 445mm #T638 270mm	2m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; partially ivy covered trunks; no significant defects observed at base; many tight branch union points; above average risk of failure; drawn-up specimens with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; insignificant components of the wider landscape.	C (1)
639-644		Lawson cypress	#T639 14m #T640 15m #T641 17m #T642 15m #T643 14m #T644 20m	#T639 190mm #T640 210mm #T641 225mm #T642 160mm #T643 200mm #T644 420mm	2.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Trees 639, 640, 642 and 643 category U dead trees; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; single trunk specimens; drawn-up specimens with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; insignificant components of group in which they stand.	C (1) U (x4)
645		English oak	19.5m	375mm	NE 5.2m SE 5.3m SW 3m NW 3m	5m	5.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; high crown; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
646		Beech	17.5m	290mm	N 3m E 4m S 6m W 3m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Lack of buttressing; trunk on heavy lean to SE; upper crown growing to compensate for lean; inessential component of the group in which it stands; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown.	C (1)
647		Wild cherry	17m	220mm	3m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
648		Scots pine	22.5m	550mm	N 3.8m E 3.5m S 3m W 3.5m	13m	13m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Lack of buttress roots; trifurcates at 16.5m; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of group in which it stands; high crown.	B (1)
649		European larch	21m	530mm	N 3m E 6m S 3m W 1m	4m	4m	Mature	Low	Hazardous	Sheer crack on W side of base up to 3.5m with evidence of decay; trunk on heavy lean to east; single trunk; canopy entirely offset from base.	U
650		Western red cedar	21m	670mm	N 3.6m E 3.5m S 3.7m W 3.5m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Good	Prominent buttress roots; single stem; live growth close to base; evenly balanced crown; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
651		Sycamore	14m	305mm	N 4m E 2m S 3m W 3.5m	3.5m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to small woodland density; inessential component of the group in which it stands; no significant defects observed.	C (12)
652		Lawson cypress	15.5m	315mm	2.25m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Decay at base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
653		Goat willow	10m	205mm	2m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Moribund; small self-seeded specimen; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	U
654		Sycamore	16.5m	350mm	N 3.25m E 2.25m S 6.25m S W7m W 5.5m	2m	SW2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; woodland boundary tree; contributes to screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
655		Lawson cypress	10m	160mm est.	1.75m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Small self-seeded specimen; upper 8m of stem moribund; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
656		Lawson cypress	10m	265mm	N 2.25m E 1m S 2m W 2.25m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small self-seeded specimen; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
657		English oak	16m	710mm ivy	N 6.25m E 6.25m S 7.25m W 6.75m	2.75m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; mechanical wounding on trunk; ground level E side, 0.5mx0.75m; internal heartwood exposed; no decay present; heavily ivy-covered; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from road.	B (12)
659		Lawson cypress	9m	210mm	2m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Moribund.	U
660-663		Japanese red cedar	#T660 18m #T661 18m #T662 18m #T663 18m	#T660 365mm #T661 330mm #T662 335mm #T663 450mm	2.25m	1.75m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	# row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen;# sparsely foliated;# above average dead wood in crowns;# unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
664-668		Lawson cypress	#T664 17m #T665 18m #T666 15m #T667 17.5m #T668 18.5m	#T664 235mm #T665 320mm #T666 175mm #T667 295mm #T668 395mm	2.5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	# row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen;# drawn-up specimens with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed;# tight compression forks with evidence of included bark;# contributes to boundary screening and woodland density;# inessential components of the wider landscape.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
669-679		Lawson cypress	#T669 14m #T670 19.5m	#T669 195mm #T670 225mm #T671 245mm #T672 425mm #T673 240mm #T674 430mm #T675 425mm #T676 510mm #T677 425mm #T678 325mm #T679 295mm	2.5m	3.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of closely planted trees designed to form a screen or hedge; drawn-up specimens with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; tight compression forks with bark to bark contact; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes toward boundary screening and density of woodland; adjacent to A325 however inessential component of the wider landscape; unremarkable trees of very limited merit; many individuals showing significant die-back in upper canopy; individual #672 partially uprooted leaning towards the NE and towards road, partially hung up in adjacent trees.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
680-689		Lawson cypress	19m	#T680 420mm #T681 430mm #T682 385mm #T683 460mm #T684 325mm #T685 155mm #T686 300mm #T687 425mm #T688 400mm #T689 275mm	2.25m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	# row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen;# drawn-up specimens with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed;# tight compression forks with evidence of included bark;# contributes to woodland density;# inessential components of the wider landscape.	C (12)
690-694		Lawson cypress	#T690 18m #T691 19m	#T690 190mm #T691 375mm #T692 370mm #T693 330mm #T694 300mm	2m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	# row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen;# drawn-up specimens with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed;# tight compression forks with evidence of included bark;# contributes to woodland density;# inessential components of the wider landscape.	C (12)
695		Red oak	20m	890mm	N 8m E 5m S 11m W 11.5m	2m	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 2m with tensile union; co-dominant stems to N and W forming separate canopy units; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
696		Horse chestnut	12m	310mm 180mm 305mm	N 3m E 4.5m S 5m W 4m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Triple-stemmed from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
697		English oak	23m	515mm	N 9.5m NE 10m E 8.5m S 4m W 3m	3.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; meshing crown providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
698		English oak	22m	555mm	N 2m E 7.25m S 7m W 2m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; mechanical wounding at base; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; single trunk; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from Road.	B (2)
699		Ash	14m	200mm	N 0.5m E 0.5m SE 3m S 4.25m SW 3.5m W 1m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Canopy entirely offset from base; roadside tree.	C (1)
700		Scots pine	19m	705mm	N 7m E 3.5m S 2.5m W 4m	6m	6m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from road, from limited angle and distance to N; inessential component of the wider landscape.	C (12)
701		Common Hornbeam	16m	475mm	NE 2m SE 7.3m SW 5m NW 8m	0.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; bifurcates at 2m with tensile union and wounding; historic limb failures throughout with signs of occlusion; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
702		Norway spruce	3.5m	330mm	2m	2m	1m	Mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
703		Silver birch	20m	500mm ivy	N 6m E 5.9m S 5.5m W 5m	8m	10m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Half of base buried in rolls of turf; single trunk; heavily ivy-covered; well balanced crown; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
704		Wild cherry	12m	310mm	2m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
705		English oak	21m	450mm	NE 5.7m SE 5m SW 6m NW 8m	5m	8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Half of base buried in rolls of turf; lack of buttress; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed.	C (1)
706		Western red cedar	20m	600mm	4m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; many basal suckers; live growth to ground level; evenly balanced crown; no significant defects observed.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
707		Western red cedar	20m	925mm	5.5m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; many basal suckers; live growth to ground level; evenly balanced crown; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
708		Western red cedar	20m	740mm	5.5m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; live growth to ground level; evenly balanced crown; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
710		Western red cedar	20m	760mm	5.5m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; live growth to ground level; evenly balanced crown; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
711		Common Yew	12.5m	250mm	3.3m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	half of base buried in rolls of turf; bifurcates at 2m with tight bark to bark union; suppressed specimen; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; insignificant component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
712		Norway maple	19.5m	450mm	N 7.5m E 7m S 7.3m W 8m	4m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Drawn-up and mutually suppressed; single trunk; 2 sub-dominant stems emanating from trunk at 4m and 5m on E and W side of trunk with over-extended, phototropic form; prominent buttress roots; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed at base; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
713		Common Hazel	8m	8 stems @ 110mm	4m	0.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Historic coppice; multi-stemmed from base; insignificant component of group in which it stands; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
714		Japanese red cedar	19.5m	550mm est.	3.3m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; single trunk; no significant defects observed at base; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; significant component of adjacent garden landscape; 8.6m NE of t650.	B (1)
715		Western red cedar	15m	265mm	3.1m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single stem; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; insignificant component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
716		Western red cedar	21m	935mm	N 4.7m E 4.8m S 4.6m W 3.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; evenly balanced crown; live growth to ground level; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
718		Douglas fir	22m	855mm	N 5.7m E 5.8m S 5.8m W 5.7m	7.5m	7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; relatively evenly balanced crown; bifurcates with tensile union at 19m; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; no significant defects observed.	B (12)
719		Douglas fir	19.5m	430mm	N 3.5m E 4m S 4m W 3m	5m	4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; vine and ivy covered; drawn up and mutually suppressed; insignificant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Category
751		Hornbeam	13m	240mm 110mm 130mm	3.75m	2m	2.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from base; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
752		Red oak	18m	950mm	N 13m E 12.75m SE 11m S 11.5m SW 10m W 12m	2m	S3.75m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; fungal fruiting body and decay on N side of trunk; upon sounding with acoustic hammer, no significant differences in tone noted; crown break at 2m; wide spreading lateral limbs; central apical leader has been suppressed resulting in lateral limbs taking apical dominance providing a wide, dominant crown canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes toward boundary screening; currently hidden in all long direct public views however essential component of the wooded area; in keeping with character of site, no other significant defects observed; minor deadwood scattered throughout internal canopy, consistent with age and species; crown clearance from lowest lateral limb at 2m close to the trunk but becomes higher the further you move from the tree, providing clearance beneath the canopy; one failed dead and uprooted conifer hung up in SW quadren of canopy.	B (12)
753		Hornbeam	16m	225mm	3.75m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and growing between lateral limbs of T752; contributes to woodland density and biodiversity.	B (1)
754		Norway maple	16m	300mm	N 2.25m E 6m S 2.5m W 1m	3m	S4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
755		Lawson cypress	12m	365mm	2.15m	0.2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
756		Goat willow	18m	555mm	N 5.25m E 3.75m S 1m W 3m	2m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; twin-stemmed from 2m; SE stem significant dieback and exposed internal heartwood; drawn-up and partially lion tailed upper stem form; at risk of failure if companion shelter removed.	C (12)
757		Silver birch	19.5m	385mm	N 2.25m E 2.15m S 3m W 2.25m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; high crown; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
758		English oak	18m	335mm	N 3.75m NE 4.25m E 2.75m S 3m W 4.5m	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; root collar buried by made ground build up; no visible evidence of fungal activity; no significant defects observed at base, with no variance in tone when struck with an acoustic hammer; drawn-up and suppressed; high crown.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
759		English oak	19m	2 stems @ 280mm est.	N 3.25m E 2.5m S 2m W 3.75m	5m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Root collar buried by made ground build up; twin stemmed from base; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark for 1.5m; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
760		Silver birch	18.5m	285mm	N 1.75m E 2.5m S 2.25m W 4m	2.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Root collar buried by made ground build up, unable to inspect base in detail; drawn-up and suppressed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
761		English oak	19.5m	405mm	N 1.75m NE 3m E 5.25m S 5.75m W 1m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Root collar buried by made ground build up; no visible evidence of fungal activity; no significant defects observed at base, with no variance in tone when struck with an acoustic hammer; swept stem E; canopy entirely offset from base; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to woodland density.	B (2)
762		Silver birch	18m	220mm	N 0.5m E 0.5m S 1.25m W 3m	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; high crown; at risk of failure if companion shelter removed.	C (12)
763		Silver birch	18m	315mm	N 1.75m E 2.75m SE 3.5m S 3.5m W 2.75m	5m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
764		Lawson cypress	12m	250mm	2.25m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Tight compression fork with evidence of included bark at 4m; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
765		Lawson cypress	17m	325mm	N 0m NE 0m E 1m SE 4.5m S 2.25m W 0m	5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Evidence of root plate movement; swept stem SE; canopy entirely offset from base; heavily leaning trunk; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
766		Sycamore	18.5m	275mm	N 1.5m E 2.75m S 3m W 2.5m	4m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; twin-stemmed from 5m; tensile main union; drawn-up and suppressed; high crown; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
767		Sycamore	19m	225mm	N 0.5m E 0.5m S 1.5m W 2.25m	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; drawn-up and suppressed; high crown; at risk of failure if companion shelter removed.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
768		Hornbeam	18m	395mm	N 2.75m E 5m S 4.5m W 5.75m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; meshing crown providing companion shelter; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
769		Hornbeam	17m	350mm	N 5m E 4.75m SE 7m S 3.5m W 6.5m	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
770		Beech	20m	390mm 480mm	N 3m E 3.5m S 5.25m W 5.25m	4m	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 1m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark, typical for species; no evidence of 'elephant ears' suggestive of weak union; drawn-up and suppressed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
771		English oak	20m	345mm	N 3.25m NE 3.25m E 3.75m SE 4m S 5.25m SW 4m W 1m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
772		Silver birch	20m	340mm	N 2.75m E 3m S 3.25m W 3.5m	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; root collar buried by made ground build up; no visible evidence of fungal activity; no significant defects observed at base, with no variance in tone when struck with an acoustic hammer; high crown; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
773		Scots pine	20m	420mm	N 2m E 3.5m SE 4m S 3.5m W 1.25m	10m	10m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; swept and kinked stem at 8m; canopy partly offset from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
774		Sycamore	19m	340mm	N 4.25m E 3.25m S 3m W 4m	2.5m	2.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; no significant defects observed.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
775		Sycamore	18m	450mm	N 2.75m E 4.25m S 6m W 3.5m	3.5m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Root collar buried by made ground build up; no visible evidence of fungal activity; no significant defects observed at base, with no variance in tone when struck with an acoustic hammer; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
776-777		Goat willow	#T776 14m #T777 12m	#T776 265mm #T777 245mm	4m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	# self-seeded specimens;# tight compression forks with evidence of included bark;# suppressed crowns as overtopped by adjacent specimens;# inessential components of the group in which they stand;# unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
778		Hornbeam	16m	140mm 304mm	N 2m NE 4m E 2.5m SE 0m S 2m SW 4.25m W 5m NW 0m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Root collar buried by made ground build up; no visible evidence of fungal activity; no significant defects observed at base, with no variance in tone when struck with an acoustic hammer; twin stemmed from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
779		Sycamore	18.5m	265mm	N 3m E 4m S 3m W 3m	7m	7m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; high crown; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
781		Lawson cypress	16m	360mm	1.25m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Moribund; heavily ivy-covered.	U
782		Lawson cypress	18m	375mm	2.75m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; root collar buried by made ground build up on SE side; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark @ approx. 8m; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
783		Lawson cypress	18m	600mm est.	N 5.5m E 4.5m S 6m W 5m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Unable to survey base due to chain link fence; dominant stem surveyed; member of a row of trees; tight compression fork beginning to split apart; hidden in the majority of long directed public views.	B (2)
G1		Aspen and Balsam poplar	Min 14m Max 25m Avg 22m	Avg 500mm	6m	4m	2m	Various	Average	Indifferent	Collection of poplars growing to N of Birdworld; planted in rows by FC forming open parkland character; comprises various varieties of poplar, mainly Populus trichocarpa varieties; individuals presumably planted at similar time but have variety of sizes due to different response to site conditions; individuals of moderate to low quality; collectively form a distinct arboricultural feature of the landscape in views from A325.	B (23)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G2		Various	Min 5m Max 10m	Min 80mm Max 300mm Avg 150mm	3m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Understorey group beneath the row of trees growing along the N boundary of the Birdworld car parks; species include hazel, holly, yew, oak, ash, sweet chestnut and pyracantha; fragmented group with several gaps to facilitate access to overflow parking to N; of low level screening value but of limited landscape value due to short heights.	C (123)
G3		Various	Max 12m Avg 6m	Max 400mm Avg 200mm	5m	1m	1m	Various	Average	Indifferent	Groups of shrubs and trees growing along the west boundary of Birdworld; comprised predominantly of dense laurel and rhododendron with scattered young ash, semi-mature Lawson cypress and one over mature willow; individuals of poor quality and limited merit, of low level screening value only; Species inappropriate adjacent to ASNW.	C (2)
G5		Various	Min 4m Avg 6m	Min 50mm Max 200mm Avg 120mm	3m	1m	1m	Various	Average	Moderate	Collection of shrubs and small trees growing in soft landscape around wild garden; species include cherry, laurel, cedar, magnolia, Irish yew, elder, dogwood, cypress, laburnum, lilac and beech; of no more than moderate quality but of limited value to small sizes.	C (12)
G6		Various	Min 9m Max 17m	Min 90mm Max 400mm Avg 325mm	4m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Compartment of broadleaved trees within W2, L shaped area; species include sycamore, silver birch, crack willow, hazel, ash, elder, horn beam and English oak; largely semi-mature trees with high canopies and drawn up trunks; at risk of windthrow if companion support removed; high degree of inorganic and organic debris in woodland; of low quality and value; screened in views from external views by dense conifer boundary planting.	C (3)
G7		Various	Min 8m Max 23m	Min 150mm Max 700mm	4m	0m	0m	Various	Average	Indifferent	Group of trees comprised of eucalyptus and Leyland cypress with sparse understorey of Portuguese laurel, ground ivy and bramble; eucalyptus are dominant in group, over topping the cypress; individuals of poor quality; cider gums visible from A325 but out of context with surrounding arboricultural landscape.	C (2)
G8		Various	5m	Min 100mm Max 200mm	3m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Group of ornamental trees and shrubs planted as car park soft landscape; species include crab apple, viburnum, bay laurel, variegated holly, cotoneaster, dogwood, hazel, yew, Himalayan birch; low profile vegetation of moderate quality but limited value due to small size.	C (1)
G9		Various	8m	Min 75mm Max 290mm Avg 160mm	3m	1.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of trees comprised of apple, sycamore, Leyland cypress and yew; of no more than moderate quality but of limited value due to small sizes.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G10		Various	13m	Min 200mm Max 450mm est.	4m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Group of densely planted conifers in soft landscape area in the centre of the keepers yard; comprised predominantly of Lawson cypress with one juniper; individuals of poor quality, several specimens exhibiting poor canopy unions; juniper at risk of significant risk of failure at 2.5m; of low quality and value.	C (1)
G11		Various	Max 13m Avg 10m	Min 180mm Max 500mm Avg 250mm	4m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted trees designed to form a screen or hedge; comprised of Leyland cypress and English oak; cypress dominate the end sections with oak being dominant in the centre of the group; cypress reduced to 8m in centre of group; individuals of generally low quality; readily visible from outdoor section of garden centre but screened in views from A325; of low landscape value.	C (123)
G12		Various	Min 9m Avg 12m	Min 70mm Max 320mm Avg 130mm	3m	1m	1m	Various	Average	Moderate	Group of trees growing on A325 roadside verge; comprised of a densely planted row of hawthorn and beech forming a hedge with scattered shrubs and trees beyond; species include ash, lime, hawthorn, beech, alder, birch, coast redwood, willow, and poplar; generally you recently planted specimens; of limited landscape impact due to small size; readily replaceable.	C (123)
G13		Cherry laurel	2.5m	Avg 110mm	2m	0m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of laurel hedges forming several clusters; bare lower stems; of low quality and value.	C (1)
G14		Leyland cypress	12m	Avg 400mm	5m	1m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of densely planted cypress designed to form screen; individuals of low quality with many main bifurcations forming acute, weak unions; of low quality and value.	C (2)
G15		Lawson cypress	20m	Max 650mm Avg 450mm	5m	3m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Row of densely planted cypress designed to form screen; individuals of low quality with many main bifurcations forming acute, weak unions; screened in views from A325.	C (2)
G16		Leyland cypress	14m	Max 400mm Avg 250mm est.	4.5m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of densely planted cypress designed to form screen; individuals of low quality with many main bifurcations forming acute, weak unions; of low quality and value.	C (2)
G17		Various	Min 3m Max 9m Avg 4.5m	Min 30mm Max 300mm est. Avg 100mm	3m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of trees growing along S & SW boundaries in S section of Birdworld; managed hedge to SW extending into dense but open grown vegetation growing on soil bund along S boundary; species include viburnum, privet, rhododendron, Portuguese laurel, box-leaved honeysuckle, elder, hawthorn with dense bramble patches; of low arboricultural quality and value; of low level screening value; visible in short range views from S and N.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Category
G18		Various	Min 3m Max 14m Avg 11m	Min 120mm Max 500mm Avg 300mm	4m	2m	2m	Various	Average	Moderate	Off-site group of trees growing in the rear gardens of residential properties to S of Birdworld; species include cedar gum, hawthorn, field maple, crack willow, cypress, apples and shrubs; no access so measurements estimated and inspection carried out with limited visibility; of assumed moderate quality; upper canopies visible from Birdworld, lower canopies screened by soil bund and low profile group of shrubs (G17); upper canopies visible from Gravel Hill Road.	B (1)
G20		Leyland cypress	8m	Max 320mm Avg 220mm	2.9m	0.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of densely planted cypress designed to form a hedge or screen adjacent to site boundary; of limited screening value due to small group length; of limited quality and value.	C (1)
G21		Leyland cypress	18m	Min 285mm Max 740mm Avg 560mm	6m	0.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; free from significant observable defects but dense evergreen canopy and overdominance inappropriate for location.	C (1)
G22		Various	5m	Max 220mm Avg 110mm	2m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Group of ornamental trees and shrubs growing in private garden; comprised of yew, cypress, bamboo, viburnum, cotoneaster, maples, laurel, holly and pyracantha; of moderate quality but of limited due to small sizes.	C (1)
G23		Various	Max 7m Avg 4m	Avg 150mm	3m	0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Row of shrubs, trees and hedges in soft landscaped area; species predominantly coniferous and include yew, cypress, Norway spruce, bleu atlas cedar, laurel, contorted hazel and magnolia; of no more than moderate quality but of low value due to small sizes.	C (1)
G24		Various	Max 7m Avg 3m	Max 170mm Avg 90mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of shrubs, ornamentals and trees growing on soil bund adjacent to track to keepers yard; species include sycamore, hazel, willow, dogwood, bamboo, cotoneaster, elder and Portuguese laurel with dense bramble; small, low profile canopies of very limited landscape value; majority of specimens reduced to 2 to 0.5m in heights; of low quality and value.	C (1)
G25		Goat willow	6m	Avg 6 stems @ 180mm est.	5m	0m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Group of goat willow growing within dilapidated yard with no access or visibility of base so measurements estimates; multi-stemmed specimens with low profile canopies; largely screened in views from car park by boundary wall; of low quality and value.	C (1)
G26		Various	Min 2m Max 8m	Max 5 stems @ 120mm	3m	0.2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental trees and shrubs; spp. Inc laurel, rhododendron; of only low-level screening value.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Category
G27		Various	Min 2m Max 7m	Max 7 stems @ 100mm	2m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Member of a group of trees forming an internal row and site partition; appear intermittently managed; unremarkable trees of very limited merit; spp. Inc holly, laurel,.	C (1)
G28		Various	8m	Max 240mm	3m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of trees comprised of Lawson cypress, Indian bean tree, bamboo, goat willow, juniper, elder Chusan palm; of poor quality; low profile canopies; of limited quality and value.	C (1)
G29		Various	16m	Min 100mm Max 310mm	2m	2m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; inessential components of wider landscape; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
G30		Various	Min 2m Max 10m	Min 75mm Max 250mm	2m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Group of small ornamental specimens; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; hidden in all long direct public views; spp. Inc hazel, rhododendron, Sawara cypress, cherry beech, Lawson cypress.	C (1)
G31		Lawson cypress	12m	Max 180mm	2m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; hidden in all long direct public views; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
G32		Western red cedar	13m	Max 630mm	3.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; crown has been heavily reduced or "topped" in past; hidden in all long direct public views; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark.	C (1)
G33		Goat willow	16m	Max 400mm est.	4m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Self-seeded specimens; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from garden centre; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
H1		Leyland cypress	15m	Min 270mm Max 550mm Avg 450mm	5m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted conifers designed to form a screen; tall specimens; dominant in views from A 325; of low quality and dense screen detracts from vista; landscape.	C (2)
H2		Beech	2.5m	Avg 120mm	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted beech, designed to form a hedge; regularly cut; of low landscape significance.	C (1)
H3		Various	3m	Avg 90mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Hedge growing along NW site boundary; fragmented hedge comprised of Leyland cypress, laurel, ash, yew, Norway spruce, pyracantha and bramble; of limited screening value; of very low quality and value.	C (1)
H4		Various	3m	Avg 75mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Hedgerows growing around aviaries; species include hawthorn, holly, dogwood, pyracantha, laurel, rhododendron, tree cotoneaster, winter jasmine, viburnum, yew and bramble; of no more than moderate quality, but of low value due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
H5		Various	4m	Max 150mm Avg 100mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Hedgerow growing around organic debris storage area; mixed species fragmented hedge comprised of hawthorn, elder, privet, cherry laurel, magnolia, bamboo and Leyland cypress; of low level screening value but of poor quality and landscape value.	C (1)
W1		Various	22m	Min 100mm Max 700mm Avg 550mm	8m	4m	5m	Various	Average	Good	Off-site woodland; narrow belt (15 to 25m wide) of deciduous woodland located to the north-west of Birdworld; overstorey comprised of predominantly English oak with scattered beech; understorey includes dense pockets of holly, hazel coppice, hawthorn, blackthorn, birch, yew and western hemlock regeneration; limited ground cover at time of inspection; large stumps evident; identified as ASNW on the Defra Magic Map Application data, which is corroborated by species composition and woodland structure; readily visible from Birdworld and upper canopies visible in long range views from A325; of high quality; of significant conservation value; of moderate landscape value.	A (13)
W2		Various	Min 22m Max 26m	Min 90mm Max 740mm Avg 470mm	5m	3m	0.5m	Various	Average	Indifferent	Mixed coniferous and deciduous woodland located between private property and garden centre; conifer species include Lawson cypress, Leyland cypress, Douglas fir, Scots pine amounting to c. 60% of woodland; deciduous species described in G6 separately; woodland has three compartments: dense planted stand of cypress 25m wide (7 rows of planted trees) adjacent to A325; a deciduous compartment, surveyed individually as G6; and a cypress and pine compartment in the north section of the woodland; semi-mature to mature trees; individuals of generally poor quality with several windthrow trees and drawn up individuals; high levels of inorganic and organic debris throughout; readily visible from A325, but appearance is of the rows of cypress.	C (23)
W3		Various	Max 25m Avg 22m	Min 250mm Max 750mm Avg 550mm	5m	5m	6m	Various	Average	Moderate	Off-site woodland growing c. 20 to 30m from SW boundary of Birdworld; predominantly conifer woodland; comprised of Scots pine, western hemlock, black pine,; with understorey of goat willow, English oak, silver birch, hawthorn and holly with ground cover of dense fern; overstorey mature to semi-mature; of no more than moderate quality; readily visible from Birdworld and in views over the buildings from A325; designated as Planted Ancient Woodland in the Defra Magic Map Application data.	A (3)
W4		Various	Max 22m Avg 18m	Min 200mm Max 650mm Avg 450mm	6m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Poor	Small woodland copse growing in the and beyond the south section of the site; mixed species woodland comprised of crack willow, silver birch, coast redwood; larch, Leyland cypress, alder, goat willow, Lawson cypress; grand fir and weeping willow; individuals of variable quality with several windthrown and partially failed trunks given the woodland a poor visual appearance in views from N; readily visible from A 325 and Gravel Hill Road; of screening value.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
W5		Various	Max 25m Avg 20m	Min 65mm Max 1000mm Avg 500mm	6m	2m	3m	Various	Average	Indifferent	Mixed conifer and broadleaved woodland; majority of individuals surveyed individually; species include Douglas fir, yew, Scots pine, Lawson cypress, Leyland cypress; English oak, wild cherry, Norway maple, sycamore, silver birch, poplar, laurel, privet and hornbeam; woodland compartments of generally low quality: compartment to S has high degree of category 'U' trees and Lawson cypress dominates the northern woodland; however, there are several higher quality individuals along the west boundary; visible in the immediate locality to W and N but screened in all other views by dense canopy cover; of low quality and value; of medium to long term potential; of ecological potential.	C (23)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.6.1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', BS 5837:2012. This is the minimum area which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. RPAs are portrayed initially as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be restrictions to root growth the circle is modified to reflect more accurately the likely distribution of roots.

Tree No.	Species	RPA	RPA Radius
1	Poplar spp.	206.1m ²	8.1m
2-5	Poplar spp.	141.9m ² 171.1m ² 157.5m ²	6.7m 7.4m 7.1m
6	Poplar spp.	162.9m ²	7.2m
7	Poplar spp.	234.5m ²	8.6m
8-10	Poplar spp.	67.1m ² 91.6m ² 76.0m ²	4.6m 5.4m 4.9m
11	Poplar spp.	102.1m ²	5.7m
12	Poplar spp.	179.6m ²	7.6m
13	Poplar spp.	479.9m ²	12.4m
14-16	Poplar spp.	76.0m ² 63.6m ² 68.8m ²	4.9m 4.5m 4.7m
17-18	Poplar spp.	99.9m ² 108.6m ²	5.6m 5.9m
19-21	Poplar spp.	124.7m ² 136.8m ² 136.8m ²	6.3m 6.6m 6.6m
22-24	Poplar spp.	65.3m ² 53.8m ² 57.0m ²	4.6m 4.1m 4.3m
25	English oak	89.6m ²	5.3m
26	English oak	108.6m ²	5.9m
27	English oak	254.5m ²	9.0m
28	Scots pine	147.0m ²	6.8m
29	Scots pine	237.8m ²	8.7m
30	Scots pine	136.8m ²	6.6m
31	Scots pine	91.6m ²	5.4m
32-34	English oak	61.9m ² 20.0m ² 53.3m ²	4.4m 2.5m 4.1m
35	English oak	87.6m ²	5.3m
36	Scots pine	197.1m ²	7.9m
37	Turkey oak	131.9m ²	6.5m
38-44	English oak	26.1m ² 38.0m ² 91.6m ² 38.0m ² 44.9m ² 65.3m ² 57.0m ²	2.9m 3.5m 5.4m 3.5m 3.8m 4.6m 4.3m
45	Scots pine	212.3m ²	8.2m

46-49	English oak	58.6m ² 30.6m ² 44.9m ² 60.3m ²	4.3m 3.1m 3.8m 4.4m
50	English oak	154.8m ²	7.0m
51-56	English oak	60.3m ² 47.8m ² 46.3m ² 46.3m ² 52.3m ² 68.8m ²	4.4m 3.9m 3.8m 3.8m 4.1m 4.7m
57-58	Scots pine	83.6m ² 87.6m ²	5.2m 5.3m
59	English oak	20.0m ²	2.5m
60	Ash	43.5m ²	3.7m
61	English oak	74.2m ²	4.9m
62	English oak	81.7m ²	5.1m
63	English oak	30.6m ²	3.1m
64	Goat willow	131.4m ²	6.5m
66	Scots pine	113.1m ²	6.0m
67	Hazel	30.5m ²	3.1m
68	Ash	39.9m ²	3.6m
69	Blackthorn	25.3m ²	2.8m
70-71	English oak	194.1m ² 157.5m ²	7.9m 7.1m
72	Goat willow	57.5m ²	4.3m
73	Ash	42.7m ²	3.7m
74	English oak	173.9m ²	7.4m
75	Horse chestnut	168.3m ²	7.3m
76-78	Common alder	21.9m ² 15.5m ² 17.2m ²	2.6m 2.2m 2.3m
79	Hawthorn	13.9m ²	2.1m
80	Cockspur thorn	3.7m ²	1.1m
81	Cockspur thorn	8.9m ²	1.7m
82	Silver maple	58.6m ²	4.3m
83-84	Common lime	197.1m ² 136.8m ²	7.9m 6.6m
85-86	Common lime	43.5m ² 42.1m ²	3.7m 3.7m
87	Scots pine	149.6m ²	6.9m
88-90	Common lime	127.1m ² 136.8m ² 117.7m ²	6.4m 6.6m 6.1m
91-93	English oak	68.8m ² 52.3m ² 49.9m ²	4.7m 4.1m 4.0m
94	English oak	91.6m ²	5.4m
95	Red oak	47.8m ²	3.9m
96	English oak	177.2m ²	7.5m
97	English oak	197.1m ²	7.9m
98	English oak	58.6m ²	4.3m
99-100	English oak	117.7m ² 127.1m ²	6.1m 6.4m
101	English oak	40.7m ²	3.6m
102	English oak	89.6m ²	5.3m
103	English oak	452.4m ²	12.0m

104-105	Lawson cypress	65.3m ² 70.6m ²	4.6m 4.7m
106-108	Lawson cypress	113.1m ² 87.6m ² 38.0m ²	6.0m 5.3m 3.5m
109	English oak	87.6m ²	5.3m
110	Scots pine	147.0m ²	6.8m
111	English oak	104.2m ²	5.8m
112	English oak	197.1m ²	7.9m
113	Lawson cypress	55.4m ²	4.2m
114-115	English oak	152.2m ² 152.2m ²	7.0m 7.0m
116	English oak	104.2m ²	5.8m
117	Lawson cypress	30.6m ²	3.1m
118	Hybrid black poplar	503.5m ²	12.7m
119-120	English oak	408.3m ² 221.7m ²	11.4m 8.4m
121-122	English oak	104.2m ² 108.6m ²	5.8m 5.9m
123	English oak	110.8m ²	5.9m
124	Giant fir	95.7m ²	5.5m
125	Douglas fir	179.6m ²	7.6m
126	Norway spruce	87.6m ²	5.3m
127	Silver birch	147.3m ²	6.8m
128	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
129	Silver birch	70.6m ²	4.7m
130	Lawson cypress	113.1m ²	6.0m
131	Corsican pine	176.7m ²	7.5m
132	Lawson cypress	113.1m ²	6.0m
133-135	Deodar cedar	87.6m ² 49.3m ² 113.1m ²	5.3m 4.0m 6.0m
136-138	Lawson Cypress Ellwoodii	28.3m ² 28.3m ² 28.3m ²	3.0m 3.0m 3.0m
139	Norway maple	38.0m ²	3.5m
140	Deodar cedar	99.9m ²	5.6m
141	Lawson cypress	241.1m ²	8.8m
142	Hornbeam	65.3m ²	4.6m
143	English oak	231.3m ²	8.6m
144-147	Lawson cypress	209.2m ² 173.9m ² 254.5m ² 182.4m ²	8.2m 7.4m 9.0m 7.6m
148	English oak	147.0m ²	6.8m
149	Unidentified	38.0m ²	3.5m
150	Hornbeam	31.2m ²	3.1m
151	Box elder	55.8m ²	4.2m
152	Lawson cypress	224.8m ²	8.5m
155	Hybrid black poplar	102.1m ²	5.7m
156	Hybrid black poplar	342.4m ²	10.4m
157	Downy birch	115.9m ²	6.1m
158	Sycamore	61.9m ²	4.4m
159	Crack willow	162.9m ²	7.2m
160	English oak	43.5m ²	3.7m
161	Silver birch	79.8m ²	5.0m

162-163	Wild cherry	52.3m ² 61.2m ²	4.1m 4.4m
164	Sycamore	136.8m ²	6.6m
165	Sycamore	26.1m ²	2.9m
166	Wellingtonia	162.9m ²	7.2m
167	Red oak	425.7m ²	11.6m
168	Scots pine	247.7m ²	8.9m
169	Horse chestnut	108.0m ²	5.9m
170-171	English oak	117.7m ² 136.8m ²	6.1m 6.6m
172	Red oak	346.4m ²	10.5m
173	English oak	131.9m ²	6.5m
174	English oak	234.5m ²	8.6m
175	Sycamore	52.3m ²	4.1m
176	Hazel	83.6m ²	5.2m
177-179	Lawson cypress	100.2m ² 36.6m ² 56.6m ²	5.6m 3.4m 4.2m
180	English oak	91.6m ²	5.4m
181	English oak	61.9m ²	4.4m
182	Weeping birch	8.9m ²	1.7m
183	Hybrid black poplar	58.6m ²	4.3m
184-190	Hybrid black poplar	452.4m ² 362.4m ² 382.9m ² 203.1m ² 264.7m ² 209.2m ² 247.7m ²	12.0m 10.7m 11.0m 8.0m 9.2m 8.2m 8.9m
191	Cider gum	188.2m ²	7.7m
192	Cider gum	131.9m ²	6.5m
193-194	Cider gum	173.9m ² 221.7m ²	7.4m 8.4m
195	Japanese maple	51.3m ²	4.0m
196	Silver birch	123.5m ²	6.3m
197	Dawn redwood	209.2m ²	8.2m
198	Chinese juniper	35.5m ²	3.4m
199-200	Whitebeam	38.0m ² 42.1m ²	3.5m 3.7m
201-203	Monterey cypress	179.6m ² 136.8m ² 131.9m ²	7.6m 6.6m 6.5m
204	English oak	234.5m ²	8.6m
205	English oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
206	Norway spruce	76.0m ²	4.9m
207	Holly	13.0m ²	2.0m
208-211	Bhutan pine	117.7m ² 152.2m ² 237.8m ² 157.5m ²	6.1m 7.0m 8.7m 7.1m
212	Silver birch	171.8m ²	7.4m
213	Lawson cypress	137.6m ²	6.6m
214	False acacia	46.3m ²	3.8m
215-216	Lawson cypress Ellwoodii	43.8m ² 30.6m ²	3.7m 3.1m
217	Honey locust	41.8m ²	3.6m
218	Honey locust	60.3m ²	4.4m

219-223	Leyland cypress	141.9m ² 28.3m ² 16.3m ² 106.4m ² 117.7m ²	6.7m 3.0m 2.3m 5.8m 6.1m
224	Horse chestnut	254.6m ²	9.0m
225	Bay	36.6m ²	3.4m
226	Norway maple	49.3m ²	4.0m
227	Chusan palm	16.3m ²	2.3m
228-229	Himalayan birch	5.1m ² 3.3m ²	1.3m 1.0m
230-231	Wild cherry	16.3m ² 22.9m ²	2.3m 2.7m
232-233	Brewers spruce	13.9m ² 10.9m ²	2.1m 1.9m
234-236	Lawson cypress	45.7m ² 38.0m ² 11.6m ²	3.8m 3.5m 1.9m
237	Hawthorn	16.3m ²	2.3m
238	Silver birch	34.2m ²	3.3m
239-241	Contorted willow	40.6m ² 11.6m ² 37.1m ²	3.6m 1.9m 3.4m
242	Norway spruce	99.9m ²	5.6m
243	Beech	68.1m ²	4.7m
244-245	Norway maple	42.1m ² 35.5m ²	3.7m 3.4m
246	Common alder	55.4m ²	4.2m
247	Sycamore	50.8m ²	4.0m
248	Flowering cherry	52.3m ²	4.1m
249	Himalayan birch	21.9m ²	2.6m
250-252	Goat willow	45.2m ² 52.3m ² 72.4m ²	3.8m 4.1m 4.8m
253	Cider gum	139.3m ²	6.7m
254-255	Norway spruce	52.3m ² 46.3m ²	4.1m 3.8m
256	Sycamore	91.6m ²	5.4m
257	Common alder	99.9m ²	5.6m
258	Field maple	28.3m ²	3.0m
259-262	English oak	191.1m ² 254.5m ² 221.7m ² 191.1m ²	7.8m 9.0m 8.4m 7.8m
263	Sweet chestnut	28.3m ²	3.0m
264-265	English oak	136.8m ² 162.9m ²	6.6m 7.2m
266-268	English oak	124.7m ² 162.9m ² 191.1m ²	6.3m 7.2m 7.8m
269	English oak	124.7m ²	6.3m
270	English oak	221.7m ²	8.4m
271	English oak	47.8m ²	3.9m
272	English oak	49.3m ²	4.0m
273	Goat willow	116.0m ²	6.1m
274-276	Wild cherry	22.9m ² 16.3m ² 26.1m ²	2.7m 2.3m 2.9m

277	Lawson Cypress Ellwoodii	95.9m ²	5.5m
278	Japanese maple	46.0m ²	3.8m
279-280	Damson	21.9m ²	2.6m
		27.7m ²	3.0m
281	Common walnut	93.7m ²	5.5m
282	Common walnut	55.4m ²	4.2m
283	Scots pine	10.9m ²	1.9m
285	Norway maple	117.7m ²	6.1m
286	Dawn redwood	234.5m ²	8.6m
287-288	Monterey cypress	203.1m ²	8.0m
		197.1m ²	7.9m
289	Rowan	8.9m ²	1.7m
290	Norway maple	60.3m ²	4.4m
291-292	Coast redwood	421.3m ²	11.6m
		557.4m ²	13.3m
293	Bhutan pine	129.5m ²	6.4m
294	Wild cherry	30.6m ²	3.1m
295	Norway maple	58.6m ²	4.3m
296	English oak	300.5m ²	9.8m
297	English oak	268.2m ²	9.2m
298	Flowering cherry	49.3m ²	4.0m
299	Whitebeam	23.9m ²	2.8m
300	Sargent's cherry	20.9m ²	2.6m
301	Portuguese laurel	27.4m ²	3.0m
303	Sargent's cherry	34.2m ²	3.3m
304	Portuguese laurel	38.2m ²	3.5m
305	Coast redwood	203.1m ²	8.0m
306	Coast redwood	141.9m ²	6.7m
307	Goat willow	61.3m ²	4.4m
308-311	White poplar	40.7m ²	3.6m
		61.1m ²	4.4m
		24.6m ²	2.8m
		14.5m ²	2.1m
312-313	Wellingtonia	27.2m ²	2.9m
		108.6m ²	5.9m
314-315	Crack willow	46.3m ²	3.8m
		89.6m ²	5.3m
316	Common alder	27.7m ²	3.0m
317	Damson	46.3m ²	3.8m
318	Lawson cypress	78.7m ²	5.0m
319-320	Leyland cypress	110.8m ²	5.9m
		110.8m ²	5.9m
321	Honey locust	15.5m ²	2.2m
401	Norway maple	157.5m ²	7.1m
402	Giant fir	152.2m ²	7.0m
403	Yucca	26.1m ²	2.9m
404	Giant fir	412.6m ²	11.5m
405	Sweet gum	91.4m ²	5.4m
406	Persian ironwood	139.5m ²	6.7m
407	Dawn redwood	479.9m ²	12.4m
408	Maidenhair	18.1m ²	2.4m
409	Weeping willow	160.2m ²	7.1m
410	Japanese maple	30.8m ²	3.1m
411	Weeping willow	162.9m ²	7.2m
412	White-barked Himalayan birch	37.7m ²	3.5m
413	False acacia	68.8m ²	4.7m
414	False acacia	40.0m ²	3.6m

415	Horse chestnut	186.9m ²	7.7m
416	English oak	99.9m ²	5.6m
417	English oak	234.5m ²	8.6m
418	English oak	149.6m ²	6.9m
419	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
420	Weeping willow	289.5m ²	9.6m
421	English oak	113.1m ²	6.0m
422	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
423	English oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
424	Corsican pine	147.0m ²	6.8m
425	Corsican pine	127.1m ²	6.4m
426	Giant fir	124.7m ²	6.3m
427	English oak	97.8m ²	5.6m
428	Corsican pine	182.4m ²	7.6m
429	Douglas fir	117.7m ²	6.1m
430	European larch	58.6m ²	4.3m
431	Dawn redwood	50.8m ²	4.0m
432	Norway spruce	95.7m ²	5.5m
433	English oak	176.7m ²	7.5m
434	English oak	108.6m ²	5.9m
435	English oak	194.1m ²	7.9m
436	English oak	108.6m ²	5.9m
437	English oak	203.1m ²	8.0m
438	Horse chestnut	264.7m ²	9.2m
439	Horse chestnut	152.2m ²	7.0m
440	Norway maple	221.7m ²	8.4m
441-442	Lawson cypress	20.0m ² 55.4m ²	2.5m 4.2m
443-448	Lawson cypress	261.3m ² 87.6m ² 203.1m ² 251.1m ² 168.3m ² 168.3m ²	9.1m 5.3m 8.0m 8.9m 7.3m 7.3m
449	Yew	8.2m ²	1.6m
450	Silver birch	43.5m ²	3.7m
451	English oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
452	English oak	93.7m ²	5.5m
453-454	Wild cherry	61.9m ² 60.3m ²	4.4m 4.4m
455	Yew	8.9m ²	1.7m
456	Giant fir	307.9m ²	9.9m
457	Hornbeam	49.3m ²	4.0m
458	Hornbeam	108.6m ²	5.9m
459-460	Lawson cypress	221.7m ² 315.4m ²	8.4m 10.0m
461	Hybrid black poplar	20.0m ²	2.5m
462	Hornbeam	149.5m ²	6.9m
463	Norway maple	247.7m ²	8.9m
464	Yew	4.5m ²	1.2m
465	Giant fir	268.2m ²	9.2m
466	English oak	91.6m ²	5.4m
467	Scots pine	79.8m ²	5.0m
468	Scots pine	91.6m ²	5.4m
469	English oak	26.1m ²	2.9m
470	Silver birch	65.3m ²	4.6m
471	Silver birch	102.1m ²	5.7m

472	Silver birch	74.2m ²	4.9m
473-475	Silver birch	21.9m ²	2.6m
		43.5m ²	3.7m
		43.5m ²	3.7m
476-478	Various	35.5m ²	3.4m
		21.9m ²	2.6m
		36.2m ²	3.4m
479	Silver birch	65.3m ²	4.6m
480	Silver birch	46.3m ²	3.8m
481	Silver birch	23.9m ²	2.8m
482	Silver birch	68.8m ²	4.7m
483-485	Western red cedar	95.7m ²	5.5m
		131.9m ²	6.5m
		117.7m ²	6.1m
486-487	Lawson cypress	108.6m ²	5.9m
		131.9m ²	6.5m
488	Silver birch	28.3m ²	3.0m
489	Sawara cypress	214.3m ²	8.3m
490	Lawson cypress	212.3m ²	8.2m
491	Lawson cypress	79.8m ²	5.0m
492	Goat willow	95.7m ²	5.5m
493	Leyland cypress	113.1m ²	6.0m
494	London plane	52.2m ²	4.1m
495	English oak	139.3m ²	6.7m
496-506	Western red cedar	108.6m ²	5.9m
		40.7m ²	3.6m
		40.7m ²	3.6m
		95.7m ²	5.5m
		87.6m ²	5.3m
		87.6m ²	5.3m
		49.3m ²	4.0m
		104.2m ²	5.8m
		49.3m ²	4.0m
20.0m ²	2.5m		
338.5m ²	10.4m		
507	English oak	296.8m ²	9.7m
508	English oak	179.6m ²	7.6m
509	English oak	33.0m ²	3.2m
510	Flowering cherry	46.3m ²	3.8m
511	Chestnut spp.	76.0m ²	4.9m
512	Chestnut spp.	72.4m ²	4.8m
513	Chestnut spp.	43.5m ²	3.7m
514	Cider gum	408.3m ²	11.4m
515	Crack willow	283.7m ²	9.5m
516	Brewers spruce	219.0m ²	8.3m
517	Field maple	251.4m ²	8.9m
518	Dawn redwood	43.5m ²	3.7m
519	London plane	122.3m ²	6.2m
520	Weeping willow	264.7m ²	9.2m
521-523	Silver birch	14.7m ²	2.2m
		14.7m ²	2.2m
		14.7m ²	2.2m
524	Cider gum	230.8m ²	8.6m
525	Flowering cherry	58.6m ²	4.3m
526	Flowering cherry	26.1m ²	2.9m
527	Maidenhair	35.5m ²	3.4m
528	Common alder	93.7m ²	5.5m
529	Common alder	87.6m ²	5.3m

530	Common alder	72.4m ²	4.8m
531	Norway maple	52.3m ²	4.1m
532	Weeping willow	197.1m ²	7.9m
533	London plane	70.6m ²	4.7m
534	Dawn redwood	72.4m ²	4.8m
535	Lawson cypress	14.7m ²	2.2m
536	Bhutan pine	130.7m ²	6.4m
537	Silver lime	203.1m ²	8.0m
538	Blue cedar	120.0m ²	6.2m
539	Lawson cypress	83.6m ²	5.2m
540	Paper-bark maple	40.8m ²	3.6m
541	Hazel	12.9m ²	2.0m
542	Magnolia	23.3m ²	2.7m
543	Dawn redwood	430.1m ²	11.7m
544-549	Dawn redwood	185.3m ²	7.7m
		87.6m ²	5.3m
		87.6m ²	5.3m
		70.6m ²	4.7m
		200.1m ²	8.0m
		141.9m ²	6.7m
550	Field maple	131.9m ²	6.5m
551	Field maple	68.8m ²	4.7m
552	Field maple	79.8m ²	5.0m
553	Field maple	76.0m ²	4.9m
554	Field maple	85.6m ²	5.2m
555	Field maple	16.3m ²	2.3m
556	Lawson cypress	4.5m ²	1.2m
600	Lawson cypress	38.0m ²	3.5m
602	Lawson cypress	23.9m ²	2.8m
603	Lawson cypress	38.0m ²	3.5m
604	Lawson cypress	11.6m ²	1.9m
605	Lawson cypress	97.8m ²	5.6m
606	Lawson cypress	72.4m ²	4.8m
607	Lawson cypress	60.3m ²	4.4m
608	Lawson cypress	60.3m ²	4.4m
609	Lawson cypress	46.3m ²	3.8m
610	Lawson cypress	72.4m ²	4.8m
611	Lawson cypress	52.3m ²	4.1m
612	Lawson cypress	149.6m ²	6.9m
613	Lawson cypress	50.8m ²	4.0m
614	Lawson cypress	13.1m ²	2.0m
615	Lawson cypress	19.0m ²	2.5m
616	Lawson cypress	102.1m ²	5.7m
617	Lawson cypress	129.5m ²	6.4m
618	Lawson cypress	19.0m ²	2.5m
619	Lawson cypress	35.5m ²	3.4m
620	Lawson cypress	21.9m ²	2.6m
621	Lawson cypress	20.9m ²	2.6m
622	Lawson cypress	35.5m ²	3.4m
623	Lawson cypress	15.5m ²	2.2m
624	English oak	19.0m ²	2.5m
626	Lawson cypress	47.8m ²	3.9m
627	Lawson cypress	200.1m ²	8.0m

628-638	Lawson cypress	20.0m ²	2.5m
		16.3m ²	2.3m
		29.4m ²	3.1m
		57.0m ²	4.3m
		46.3m ²	3.8m
		63.6m ²	4.5m
		50.8m ²	4.0m
		104.2m ²	5.8m
		35.5m ²	3.4m
		89.6m ²	5.3m
33.0m ²	3.2m		
639-644	Lawson cypress	16.3m ²	2.3m
		20.0m ²	2.5m
		22.9m ²	2.7m
		11.6m ²	1.9m
		18.1m ²	2.4m
		79.8m ²	5.0m
645	English oak	63.6m ²	4.5m
646	Beech	38.0m ²	3.5m
647	Wild cherry	21.9m ²	2.6m
648	Scots pine	136.8m ²	6.6m
649	European larch	127.1m ²	6.4m
650	Western red cedar	203.1m ²	8.0m
651	Sycamore	42.1m ²	3.7m
652	Lawson cypress	44.9m ²	3.8m
653	Goat willow	19.0m ²	2.5m
654	Sycamore	55.4m ²	4.2m
655	Lawson cypress	11.6m ²	1.9m
656	Lawson cypress	31.8m ²	3.2m
657	English oak	228.0m ²	8.5m
659	Lawson cypress	20.0m ²	2.5m
660-663	Japanese red cedar	60.3m ²	4.4m
		49.3m ²	4.0m
		50.8m ²	4.0m
		91.6m ²	5.4m
664-668	Lawson cypress	25.0m ²	2.8m
		46.3m ²	3.8m
		13.9m ²	2.1m
		39.4m ²	3.5m
		70.6m ²	4.7m
669-679	Lawson cypress	17.2m ²	2.3m
		22.9m ²	2.7m
		27.2m ²	2.9m
		81.7m ²	5.1m
		26.1m ²	2.9m
		83.6m ²	5.2m
		81.7m ²	5.1m
		117.7m ²	6.1m
		81.7m ²	5.1m
		47.8m ²	3.9m
39.4m ²	3.5m		

680-689	Lawson cypress	79.8m ²	5.0m
		83.6m ²	5.2m
		67.1m ²	4.6m
		95.7m ²	5.5m
		47.8m ²	3.9m
		10.9m ²	1.9m
		40.7m ²	3.6m
		81.7m ²	5.1m
		72.4m ²	4.8m
34.2m ²	3.3m		
690-694	Lawson cypress	16.3m ²	2.3m
		63.6m ²	4.5m
		61.9m ²	4.4m
		49.3m ²	4.0m
		40.7m ²	3.6m
695	Red oak	358.3m ²	10.7m
696	Horse chestnut	100.2m ²	5.6m
697	English oak	120.0m ²	6.2m
698	English oak	139.3m ²	6.7m
699	Ash	18.1m ²	2.4m
700	Scots pine	224.8m ²	8.5m
701	Common Hornbeam	102.1m ²	5.7m
702	Norway spruce	49.3m ²	4.0m
703	Silver birch	113.1m ²	6.0m
704	Wild cherry	43.5m ²	3.7m
705	English oak	91.6m ²	5.4m
706	Western red cedar	162.9m ²	7.2m
707	Western red cedar	387.1m ²	11.1m
708	Western red cedar	247.7m ²	8.9m
710	Western red cedar	261.3m ²	9.1m
711	Common Yew	28.3m ²	3.0m
712	Norway maple	91.6m ²	5.4m
713	Common Hazel	43.8m ²	3.7m
714	Japanese red cedar	136.8m ²	6.6m
715	Western red cedar	31.8m ²	3.2m
716	Western red cedar	395.5m ²	11.2m
718	Douglas fir	330.7m ²	10.3m
719	Douglas fir	83.6m ²	5.2m
751	Hornbeam	39.2m ²	3.5m
752	Red oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
753	Hornbeam	22.9m ²	2.7m
754	Norway maple	40.7m ²	3.6m
755	Lawson cypress	60.3m ²	4.4m
756	Goat willow	139.3m ²	6.7m
757	Silver birch	67.1m ²	4.6m
758	English oak	50.8m ²	4.0m
759	English oak	70.9m ²	4.8m
760	Silver birch	36.7m ²	3.4m
761	English oak	74.2m ²	4.9m
762	Silver birch	21.9m ²	2.6m
763	Silver birch	44.9m ²	3.8m
764	Lawson cypress	28.3m ²	3.0m
765	Lawson cypress	47.8m ²	3.9m
766	Sycamore	34.2m ²	3.3m
767	Sycamore	22.9m ²	2.7m
768	Hornbeam	70.6m ²	4.7m
769	Hornbeam	55.4m ²	4.2m

770	Beech	173.0m ²	7.4m
771	English oak	53.8m ²	4.1m
772	Silver birch	52.3m ²	4.1m
773	Scots pine	79.8m ²	5.0m
774	Sycamore	52.3m ²	4.1m
775	Sycamore	91.6m ²	5.4m
776-777	Goat willow	31.8m ²	3.2m
		27.2m ²	2.9m
778	Hornbeam	50.7m ²	4.0m
779	Sycamore	31.8m ²	3.2m
781	Lawson cypress	58.6m ²	4.3m
782	Lawson cypress	63.6m ²	4.5m
783	Lawson cypress	162.9m ²	7.2m
G1	Aspen and Balsam poplar	113.1m ²	6.0m
G2	Various	40.7m ²	3.6m
G3	Various	72.4m ²	4.8m
G5	Various	18.1m ²	2.4m
G6	Various	72.4m ²	4.8m
G7	Various	221.7m ²	8.4m
G8	Various	18.1m ²	2.4m
G9	Various	38.0m ²	3.5m
G10	Various	91.6m ²	5.4m
G11	Various	113.1m ²	6.0m
G12	Various	46.3m ²	3.8m
G13	Cherry laurel	5.5m ²	1.3m
G14	Leyland cypress	72.4m ²	4.8m
G15	Lawson cypress	191.1m ²	7.8m
G16	Leyland cypress	72.4m ²	4.8m
G17	Various	40.7m ²	3.6m
G18	Various	113.1m ²	6.0m
G20	Leyland cypress	46.3m ²	3.8m
G21	Leyland cypress	247.7m ²	8.9m
G22	Various	21.9m ²	2.6m
G23	Various	10.2m ²	1.8m
G24	Various	13.1m ²	2.0m
G25	Goat willow	14.7m ²	2.2m
G26	Various	6.5m ²	1.4m
G27	Various	4.5m ²	1.2m
G28	Various	26.1m ²	2.9m
G29	Various	43.5m ²	3.7m
G30	Various	28.3m ²	3.0m
G31	Lawson cypress	14.7m ²	2.2m
G32	Western red cedar	179.6m ²	7.6m
G33	Goat willow	72.4m ²	4.8m
H1	Leyland cypress	136.8m ²	6.6m
H2	Beech	6.5m ²	1.4m
H3	Various	3.7m ²	1.1m
H4	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
H5	Various	10.2m ²	1.8m
W1	Various	221.7m ²	8.4m
W2	Various	247.7m ²	8.9m
W3	Various	254.5m ²	9.0m
W4	Various	191.1m ²	7.8m
W5	Various	452.4m ²	12.0m

APPENDIX 4
Tree Removal Plan

Arboricultural Impacts: Summary

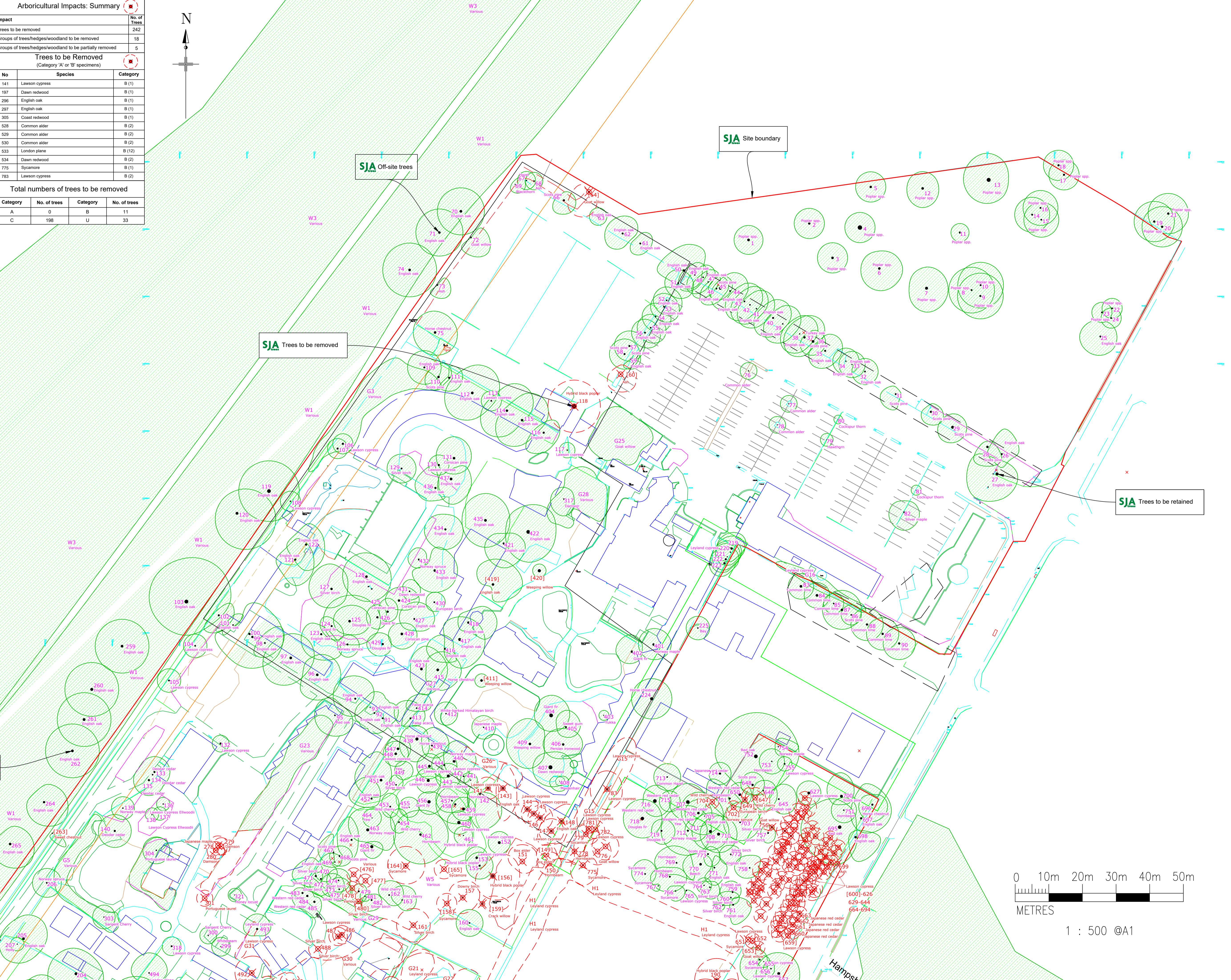
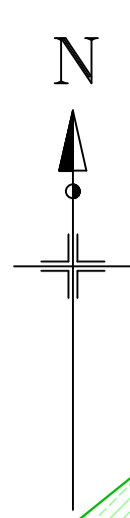
Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	242
Groups of trees/hedges/woodland to be removed	18
Groups of trees/hedges/woodland to be partially removed	5

Trees to be Removed
(Category 'A' or 'B' specimens)

No	Species	Category
141	Lawson cypress	B (1)
197	Dawn redwood	B (1)
296	English oak	B (1)
297	English oak	B (1)
305	Coast redwood	B (1)
528	Common alder	B (2)
529	Common alder	B (2)
530	Common alder	B (2)
533	London plane	B (12)
534	Dawn redwood	B (2)
775	Sycamore	B (1)
783	Lawson cypress	B (2)

Total numbers of trees to be removed

Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	11
C	198	U	33



Tree Felling

Felling is defined as the cutting down of a tree to a point as close to ground level as is reasonably practicable, but no higher than 100mm above surrounding ground level. (Unless a tree has pronounced buttress roots which makes this impractical, in which case it should be cut as close to 100mm as possible).

Felling shall be carried out in a controlled manner, using guide ropes where appropriate to ensure that trees or branches fall away from buildings, equipment, and other trees and understorey shrubs.

Where necessary, trees should be dismantled and removed in sections rather than felled from the ground to prevent them falling into, and damaging buildings, equipment, vehicles and the crowns of other trees.

No part of any tree shall fall outside the boundaries of the premises unless prior agreement has been reached with the adjacent landowner, and the client has been informed in advance.

In order to allow time for bats to re-locate, trees that are covered with dense ivy will be left for a period of 24 hours prior to cutting up or removal.

Stump Removal

If trees to be removed are to undergo stump removal post-fell and are within the RPA's of trees to be retained, their stumps are to be ground out using a pedestrian stump grinder. There shall be no excavation, use of plant or a winch to remove such stumps as to avoid any unacceptable damage to roots of trees to be retained.

Stump removal is defined as the action taken to physically remove the stump of a felled tree from the ground. The schedule specifies that tree stumps are to be removed in one of the following two ways:

Ground out. ("chipping" and "cutting" are synonymous with grinding) Stumps shall be ground to a minimum of 300mm below ground level with a proprietary machine which may be self-powered or driven from a power take-off shaft. Where stumps are to be ground out the Contractor is responsible for satisfying himself as to the whereabouts of any underground services or apparatus.

Where the intention of stump grinding is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus, it should normally extend through the base of the stump, leaving the major roots disconnected.

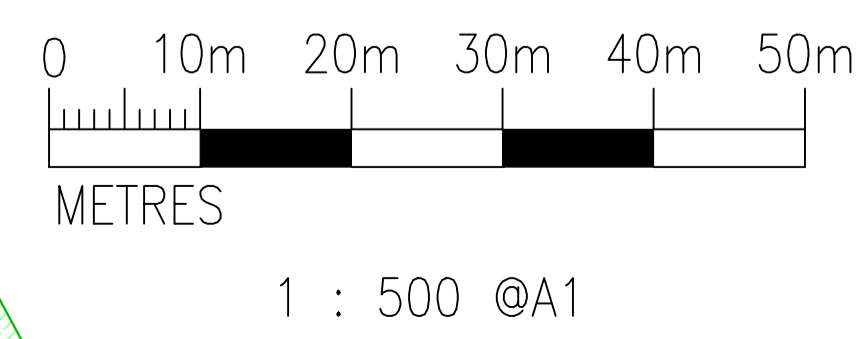
Removed. Stumps may be ground out as above; or alternatively may be dug or grubbed out with an excavator or a winch. The Contractor is responsible for satisfying himself as to the whereabouts of any underground services or apparatus.

Following stump removal, backfilling with previously saved topsoil or, if necessary, an imported soil of similar texture will be undertaken in 150 mm layers, with firming by treading to ensure that no air pockets are left. The soil will be left at a height of approximately 75mm above the surrounding soil, to allow for future settlement.

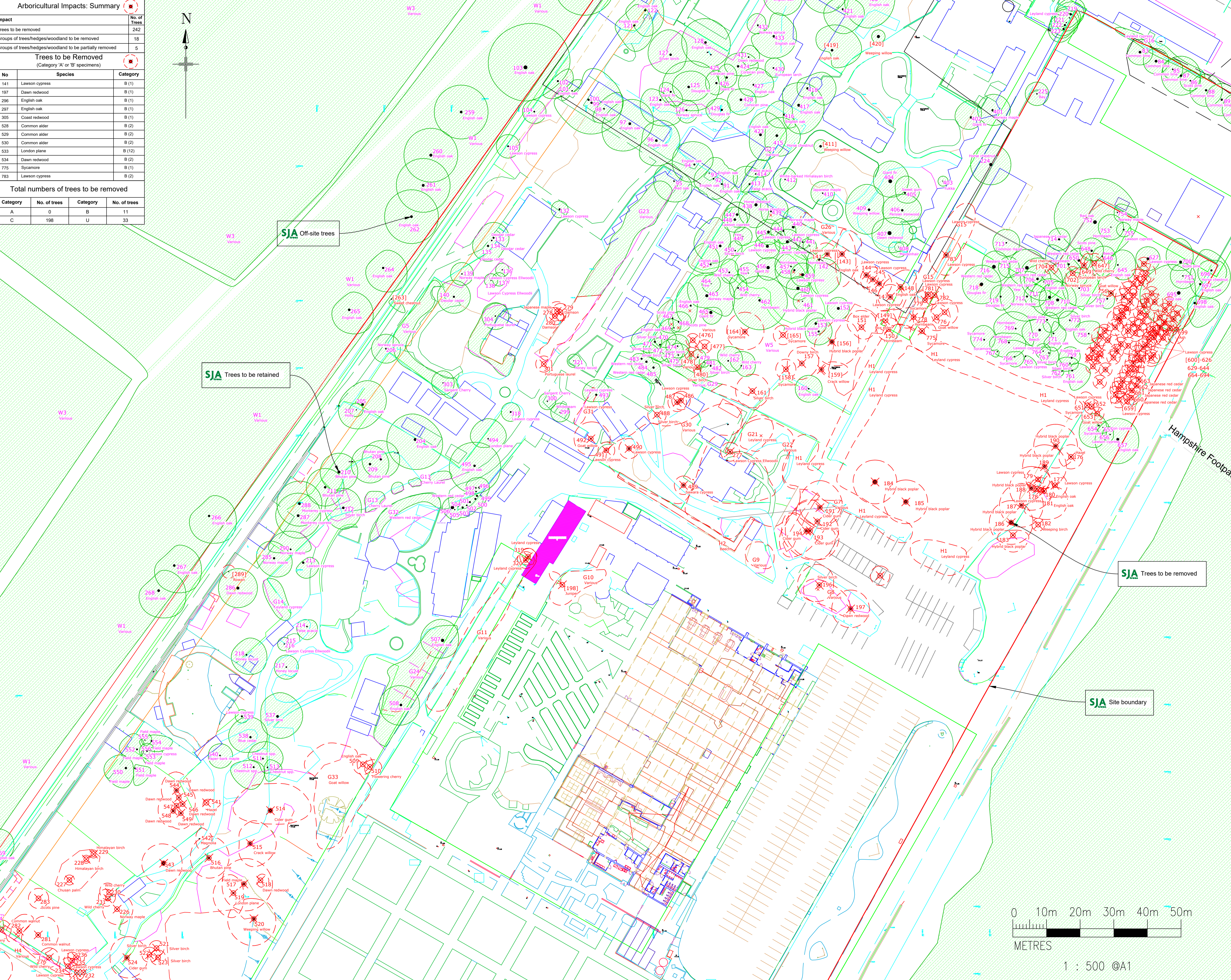
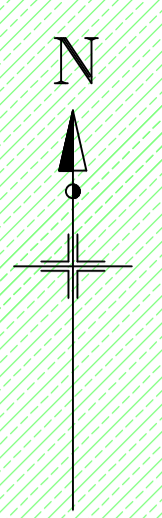


Project:	Haskins Garden Centre and Birdworld
Client:	Haskins Garden Centres Ltd
Drawing:	TREE REMOVAL PLAN - North
Drawing no:	SJA TRP 23510-031
Based on:	Birdworld Landscape Masterplan Base_WIP_Planning
Drawn by:	ETJ
Date of Issue:	Jan 2024
Scale:	1: 500 @ A1
Checked by:	NHK
Tel:	(01737) 813058
sj@sjatrees.co.uk	
Tree nos.:	● 61
Category:	● [614]
Canopies of trees to be retained:	
Trees to be removed:	● [183]

For further information refer to the SJA's Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA's (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2024. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA's. This drawing is based on the proposed layout plan shown and referred to above. SJA's reserves its reputation, without amendment, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and to its posting on the LPA website, to assist in consideration of this application only. This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and for design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.



Arboricultural Impacts: Summary		No. of Trees	
Trees to be removed		242	
Groups of trees/hedges/woodland to be removed		18	
Groups of trees/hedges/woodland to be partially removed		5	
Trees to be Retained (Category 'A' or 'B' specimens)			
No	Species	Category	
141	Lawson cypress	B (1)	
197	Dawn redwood	B (1)	
296	English oak	B (1)	
297	English oak	B (1)	
305	Coast redwood	B (1)	
528	Common alder	B (2)	
529	Common alder	B (2)	
530	Common alder	B (2)	
533	London plane	B (12)	
534	Dawn redwood	B (2)	
775	Sycamore	B (1)	
783	Lawson cypress	B (2)	
Total numbers of trees to be removed			
Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	11
C	198	U	33



Tree Felling

Felling is defined as the cutting down of a tree to a point as close to ground level as is reasonably practicable, but no higher than 100mm above surrounding ground level. (Unless a tree has pronounced buttress roots which makes this impractical, in which case it should be cut to as close to 100mm as possible).

Felling shall be carried out in a controlled manner, using guide ropes where appropriate to ensure that trees or branches fall away from buildings, equipment, and other trees and understorey shrubs.

Where necessary, trees should be dismantled and removed in sections rather than felled from the ground to prevent them falling into, and damaging buildings, equipment, vehicles and the crowns of other trees.

No part of any tree shall fall outside the boundaries of the premises unless prior agreement has been reached with the adjacent landowner, and the client has been informed in advance.

In order to allow time for bats to re-locate, trees that are covered with dense ivy will be left for a period of 24 hours prior to cutting up or removal.

Stump Removal

If trees to be removed are to undergo stump removal post-fell and are within the RPA's of trees to be retained, their stumps are to be ground out using a proprietary stump grinder. There shall be no excavation, use of plant or a winch to remove such stumps as to avoid any unacceptable damage to roots of trees to be retained.

Stump removal is defined as the action taken to physically remove the stump of a felled tree from the ground. The schedule specifies that tree stumps are to be removed in one of the following two ways:

Ground out, ("chipping" and "cutting" are synonymous with grinding) Stumps shall be ground to a minimum of 300mm below ground level with a proprietary machine which may be self-powered or driven from a power take-off shaft. Where stumps are to be ground out the Contractor is responsible for satisfying himself as to the whereabouts of any underground services or apparatus.

Where the intention of stump grinding is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus, it should normally extend through the base of the stump, leaving the major roots disconnected.

Removed. Stumps may be ground out as above; or alternatively may be dug or grubbed out with an excavator or a winch. The Contractor is responsible for satisfying himself as to the whereabouts of any underground services or apparatus.

Following stump removal, backfilling with previously saved topsoil or, if necessary, an imported soil of similar texture will be undertaken in 150 mm layers, with firming by treading to ensure that no air pockets are left. The soil will be left at a height of approximately 75mm above the surrounding soil, to allow for future settlement.

SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS	
Project:	Haskins Garden Centre and Birdworld
Client:	Haskins Garden Centres Ltd
Drawing:	TREE REMOVAL PLAN - Centre
Drawing no:	SJA TRP 23510-031
Based on:	Birdworld Landscape Masterplan Base_WIP_Planning
Drawn by:	ETJ
Date of Issue:	Jan 2024
Scale:	1: 500 @ A1
Checked by:	NHK
Tel:	(01737) 813058
sjatrees@sjatrees.co.uk	
Tree nos.:	● 61
Category 'U' trees:	● [614]
Canopies of trees to be retained:	● [183]
Trees to be removed:	● [183]

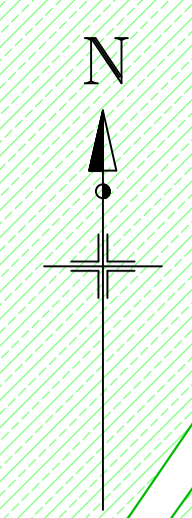
For further information refer to the SJA's Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA's (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2024

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Arboricultural Impacts: Summary			
Impact			No. of Trees
Trees to be removed			242
Groups of trees/hedges/woodland to be removed			18
Groups of trees/hedges/woodland to be partially removed			5
Trees to be Removed (Category 'A' or 'B' specimens)			
No	Species		Category
141	Lawson cypress		B (1)
197	Dawn redwood		B (1)
296	English oak		B (1)
297	English oak		B (1)
305	Coast redwood		B (1)
528	Common alder		B (2)
529	Common alder		B (2)
530	Common alder		B (2)
533	London plane		B (12)
534	Dawn redwood		B (2)
775	Sycamore		B (1)
783	Lawson cypress		B (2)
Total numbers of trees to be removed			
Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	11
C	198	U	33



Tree Felling

Felling is defined as the cutting down of a tree to a point as close to ground level as is reasonably practicable, but no higher than 100mm above surrounding ground level. (Unless a tree has pronounced buttress roots which makes this impractical, in which case it should be cut to as close to 100mm as possible).

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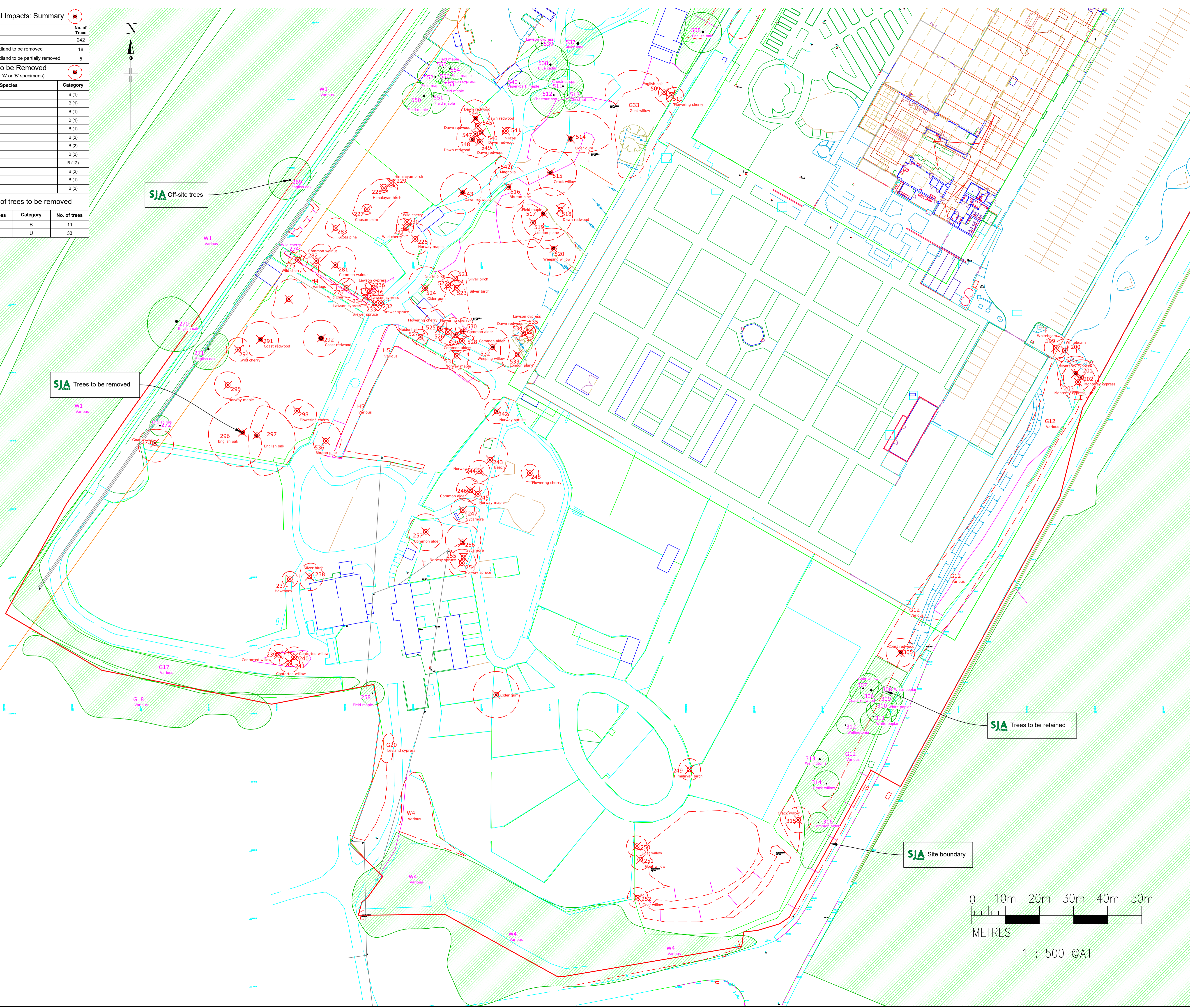
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Following stump removal, backfilling with previously saved topsoil or, if necessary, an imported soil of similar texture will be undertaken in 150 mm layers, with firming by treading to ensure that no air pockets are left. The soil will be left at a height of approximately 75mm above the surrounding soil, to allow for future settlement.



SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Haskins Garden Centre and Birdworld

Client: Haskins Garden Centres Ltd

Drawing: TREE REMOVAL PLAN - South

Drawing no: SJA TRP 23510-031

Based on: Birdworld Landscape Masterplan Base_WIP_Planning

Drawn by: ETJ **Date of Issue:** Jan 2024 **Scale:** 1: 500 @ A1

Checked by: NHK **Tel:** (01737) 813058 **sj@sjatrees.co.uk**

Tree nos.: 61 **Category 'U' trees:** 614 **Canopies of trees to be retained:** 183

Trees to be removed: 183

For further information refer to the SJA's Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing; please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA's (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2024. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA's. This drawing is based on the proposed layout plan shown and referred to above. SJA's assumes its reproduction, without amendment, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and to its posting on the LPA website, to assist in consideration of this application only. This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.