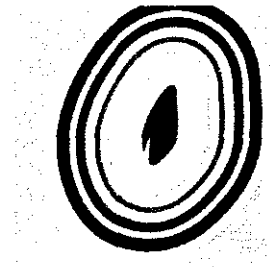


09/0764



Arboricultural Consultancy

**BS 5837:2005 Tree Survey Report
with
Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan**

Land adjacent to

Moor Lane

Woking

Contents

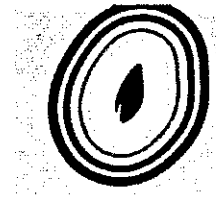
- 1.0 Introduction
- 2.0 Instructions
- 3.0 Qualifications and experience
- 4.0 Documents and information provided
- 5.0 Scope of report
- 6.0 Site description
- 7.0 Tree survey
- 8.0 Inspection caveats
- 9.0 Notes on the preliminary tree constraints plan (TCP)
- 10.0 Preliminary observations

Appendix 1 - Key to survey schedule data
- Tree survey schedule

Appendix 2 - Tree survey plan
- Tree constraints plan

Appendix 3 - Root protection radii and area table

Appendix 4 - Qualifications and experience



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Site Location: Land adjacent to Moor Lane, Woking	Ref: ACAC/AR/413/09
Client: Woking Borough Council, Civic Offices, Gloucester Square, Woking, GU21 6YL	Report date: 27th March 2009
Site visit carried out by: Andrew Colebrook Dip. Arb (RFS) Tech Cert (Arbor. A) M. Arbor. A	Date of site visit: March 2009
Report prepared by: Andrew Colebrook Dip. Arb. (RFS) Tech Cert (Arbor. A) M. Arbor. A	Page No: 3 of 63

The contents of this report are for the exclusive use of the client, their agents and submission to the Local Authority. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in the subject matter without our written consent.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report addresses issues relating to development at land adjacent to Moor Lane, Woking. The site has two heavily treed areas to the north and south of Westfield Way. As such a tree survey is necessary to determine the extent and value of trees on the site. This baseline tree survey report provides the details required of a tree survey in relation to development as outlined in British Standard 5837:2005 Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations. The tree survey has been carried out independently of, and prior to, any specific knowledge of the proposed development layout, and as such provides an entirely objective appraisal of the trees. This tree survey report is to be considered a material part of the application.

2.0 Instructions

- 2.1 I have been instructed by Woking Borough Council to proceed with an arboricultural report following the inspection of the trees on the site.
- 2.2 I am instructed to visit the site and carry out a visual inspection of the trees with particular reference to the requirements of British Standard 5837:2005, so that we may provide;
 - A tree survey schedule in accordance with the British Standard.
 - A tree survey plan showing the location of the trees surveyed.
 - A tree constraints plan showing the indicative root protection area of the trees. Note: Both the tree survey plan and the preliminary tree constraints plan have been split into three print frames identified as a, b and c due to the size of the site. Each plan has a key to the print

frames upon it showing the position in relation to each other and each drawing may be identified by the letter at the end of each reference number in the title blocks. The order of trees surveyed was determined by the order in which sections of the topographical survey was provided to me.

2.3 The information recorded will include the identifying number of the trees and tree groups (shown on the plan provided - see Appendix 2), species, estimated height and canopy spreads, age class (life stage), and condition so that the reader has a full picture of the subject trees.

2.4 Further to this I have additionally prepared a table of root protection area (RPA) radii and area in m/sq for each tree and tree group surveyed. This can help with layout design but is most useful on site for measuring RPAs on the ground.

3.0 Qualifications and experience

3.1 I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have both experience and qualifications in arboriculture relevant to the tree inspections and preparation of this report, and include a summary in Appendix 4 - Qualifications and experience.

4.0 Documents and information provided

4.1 A .DWG topographical survey of the site has been provided to me. I have plotted the tree information upon the topographical survey using proprietary software.

5.0 Scope of report

- 5.1 This report is designed to identify the range of tree quality and importance to the landscape that is present on the site currently.
- 5.2 The trees have been surveyed at a preliminary level only. The survey for trees in relation to the planning process must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment report. Detailed inspection involving decay detection equipment, climbing or aerial inspections and root or soil analysis were not carried out and are beyond the scope of this report. In cases where we consider further investigation to be necessary this will be highlighted in the report.
- 5.3 Where tree stems and canopy structure are obscured by the presence of ivy or another material it will not be possible to assess the condition of the parts of the tree that are not visible.
- 5.4 A small number of trees were not plotted on the topographical survey. I have plotted the trees as accurately as possible however; their positions must be considered to be approximate.

6.0 Site description

- 6.1 The site consists of two treed areas to the north and south of Westfield Way. Both areas are very similar in terms of the species range present, the age class and overall condition both of the individual trees and each area as a whole.
- 6.2 The site is more or less flat. The soil is a loam (by tactile test). The National Soil Resources Institute 'Soilscapes' map displays the area as a loamy soil with naturally high groundwater.

7.0 Tree survey

- 7.1 The tree survey was carried out by Andrew Colebrook Dip.Arb.(RFS), M.Arbor.A., on the three visits in March 2009. The weather at each visit was bright with occasional cloud.
- 7.2 The individual trees, tree groups and hedges surveyed have been allocated a number relating to the plans. Tree groups have been prefixed with 'TG', hedges are prefixed with 'H'.
- 7.3 The location of the trees and tree groups is shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The data for each tree is contained within the Tree Survey Data schedule with a key to the data in Appendix 1.
- 7.4 The following data was assessed for the trees:
- Dimensions (height, crown spread and stem diameter).
 - Height above ground level of the lowest point of the crown base (excluding very minor parts of the crown).
 - The overall structural and physiological condition.
 - The likely remaining retention span of the trees.
 - The quality and value grade for each tree or group according to the cascade chart contained within BS5837.
- 7.5 A key to the tree survey data is provided in Appendix 1 of the report. This includes a list of the botanical names for the principal tree species surveyed.

8.0 Inspection caveats

- 8.1 The inspection was carried out from ground level. Binoculars were used to observe features higher in the canopies.
- 8.2 Foliage, extension growth and/or bud proliferation were assessed visually.
- 8.3 No soil or tissue samples were taken during this inspection.
- 8.4 No invasive diagnostic equipment was used to detect decay.
- 8.5 A nylon hammer was used to test for possible decay and dead or loose bark around the lower stems and bases of the trees.

9.0 Notes on the preliminary tree constraints plan (TCP)

- 9.1 The TCP shows those trees which should in general be regarded as a constraint to the development of the site (Category A and B trees and groups on the site, and category C trees and groups where they are located on a neighbouring property); trees which should not be considered a constraint to development (Category C trees and groups on site); trees which should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management (Category R trees and groups).
- 9.2 Some specimens have no physiological or structural defects and have been awarded a B category grading. Where these trees are of low significance in terms of the arboricultural, landscape or conservation attributes they confer they have been described as a tree or tree group 'of relatively low significance' within our survey schedule. We are of the opinion that there may be scope for their removal

although appropriate mitigation measures would ordinarily be necessary.

- 9.3 Table 1 of BS5837 states that '*C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development*'. If their retention imposes a significant constraint to the design proposal then their removal can be justified. For this reason we have shown the indicative root protection area (RPA) around C category trees and groups in a different colour so that these RPAs may easily be distinguished from trees in the higher categories of A and B. (The RPAs of C category trees located off site are shown with the same colour as A and B category trees on site, see s6.1). C category trees may be retained where they do not conflict with layout design.
- 9.4 Trees with a stem diameter measurement of less than 150mm are all graded as C category trees. BS5837 states that consideration should be given to the treatment of small trees. In some circumstances it may be appropriate to transplant small specimens where they are in conflict with layout design. The costs of transplanting small trees should not outweigh the benefits of doing so because it is likely they could be replaced with new planting stock.
- 9.5 Where necessary the arboriculturalist should give advice at the design stage, to determine whether or not trees should be removed to facilitate the development.
- 9.6 The preliminary tree constraints plan does not indicate which trees are to be removed for the purposes of the development.

9.7 The preliminary tree constraints plan shows the position of the root protection area (RPA) for the beech. The RPA is determined by the following:

- For single stem trees the RPA is a circle with a radial distance of 12 x the stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level
- For multi-stemmed trees (i.e. more than one stem above 1.5m) the RPA is a circle 10 x the diameter measured at immediately above the root flare

9.8 The British Standard 5837:2005 Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations states in s5.2.4 that the arboriculturalist should assess the "*morphology and disposition of roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions.*" With this in mind I have adjusted the RPAs of the following trees to better reflect the likely area of root distribution available to them. The shape of the RPAs has changed but the area afforded to the trees has remained the same.

- T5, T10 and T132 due to the presence of the highways to their north
- T24 and T29 due to the presence of the very deep ditch to the east

10.0 Preliminary observations

10.1 The tree stock at the site consists of a mixture of mostly middle-aged specimens with many small younger trees and occasional mature specimens.

10.2 The majority of the trees are either pedunculate oaks (around the edges of the two areas) or silver birch (predominantly found within

the two areas where their ability to grow quickly has helped them to survive). There is a varying degree of holly saplings forming an understory in both areas. Brambles are quite common throughout both areas varying in density depending upon light availability.

10.3 There is little evidence of planned management being undertaken and I consider that management will help to protect and enhance the benefits of the wooded areas e.g. creation of glades and thinning operations to provide a diversity of light levels to promote herb and shrub layer species, maintenance of the wet areas, dead wood removal along clear paths used by the public and thinning and coppicing operations to improve growing conditions for other trees.

10.4 The two mature oaks T139 and T162 are both very significant trees. They are significantly older than most of the trees surveyed, significantly larger and are both potential future veterans. These two oaks are amongst relatively few such trees within Woking borough and they will need to be afforded careful consideration throughout the development process. In my opinion they are significant trees in terms of the arboricultural, landscape and conservation values that they confer to the site.

10.5 The principle benefits conferred by the trees as a whole are primarily of landscape and screening values between the houses around the site. Some recreation is also provided by the footpaths passing through the trees but also a good deal of rubbish, both vegetation and household or construction rubbish has been dumped at existing access points.

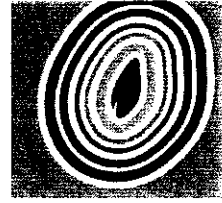
10.6 The only recommendations that I have made at this point with regards to the management of trees in the interests of health and safety to third parties is the dead wood removal from T3, T5, T10, T11,

T12, T139 and TG2 due to their proximity to various public footpaths or the highway. Pedunculate oak T154 is dead and immediately adjacent to one of the more frequently used footpaths within wooded area and as such I have recommended it is felled to leave a standing stump for habitat. I have recommended that T30 has dead wood removed and is pruned to provide clearance from the adjacent house. Silver birch T100 and T118 have been identified for removal to abate the hazard of these specimens collapsing into the highway. Pedunculate oak T120 has a vehicle impact damaged low limb, the likelihood of failure is increased and I have recommended its (the limb), to be removed. TG27 consists of three elms that are all in significant decline and should be felled.

10.7 I have made notes in the recommendations column that some trees may need to be re-assessed if the land use or occupancy changes within their fall radius. Currently though these are not significant issues and work at this point would be premature unless forming a part of other management objectives.

This concludes my baseline survey and report.

Andrew Colebrook Dip.Arb.(RFS), M.Arbor.A



Andrew Colebrook
Arboricultural Consultancy

Appendix 1

Key to inspection data

Tree survey data schedule

Key to Tree Survey Data

The following information is in accordance with BS 5837:2005

Tree number - As identified on the tree plans (groups and hedges prefixed with the letters TG and H respectively).

Species - Given as common names on the survey schedule. The botanical names of the principle species and their provenance are provided below.

Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Native
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Native
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Native
Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Native
Elm	<i>Ulmus procera</i>	Native
Gean	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Native
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Native
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Native
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Native
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Native
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Naturalised
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Exotic
Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Native
Red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Exotic
Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Native
Small leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>	Native
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Exotic
Weeping willow	<i>Salix 'Chrysocoma'</i>	Exotic

Age class - To indicate current life stage

Y - Young
MA - Middle aged
M - Mature
OM - Over mature
V - Veteran

Crown base - The height of first significant branch. Cardinal point may be indicated.

Stems - Determines the formula to be used for root protection area calculation;

i.e S = single stem tree (12 X diameter measured at 1.5m on the stem)

M = multi stemmed tree (10 X diameter measured just above root flare)

Crown spread - Estimated crown extents to the cardinal points as shown on the tree plans.

Diameter at 1.5m - Measured in millimetres. Prefixed by GL indicates a multi stemmed tree measured at just above root flare. Prefixed by est indicates an estimate due to obstructions to access or an off site tree. Prefixed by avg indicates an average is given over several stems for example in the case of a hedge.

Condition & observations - Primarily a general classification is provided that reflects the specimens overall physiological condition e.g. GOOD, FAIR, POOR, DEAD. This is followed by comments as best describe the tree at the time of the survey.

Preliminary management recommendations - These concern only matters within the interests of good arboricultural practice and do not take any account of the new proposed development. A full hazard assessment is beyond the scope of a report dealing with planning aspects.

Retention span - A guide to the likely period for which the tree is likely to confer benefits to the wider environment. The retention span is categorised into years as follows;

- 0 - 10 years: Not worthy of retention unless it has no bearing on the proposed usage of the site.
- 10-20 years: May be retained in the short term with adequate contribution to the wider environment. Lower quality trees should not be considered a constraint. Replacement planting may be a consideration to mitigate removal.

- 20-40: Considered to have mid range longevity and capable of giving a significant contribution to the wider environment.
- 40+: Trees that have long range longevity such that they will contribute to the amenity of the wider environment for a long period of time.

Quality and value grade - To be applied by an arboriculturalist; to identify the quality and value of the tree stock so that informed decisions can be made with regards to which trees should be removed or retained. Four categories are used:

- R - For removal
- A - Retention a high priority
- B - Retention a moderate priority
- C - Retention a low priority

TREE SURVEY DATA

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht. est. (m)	Crown base	Stems	Crown spread est. (m)				Dia. 1.5m (mm)	Condition & Observations (Physiological condition capitalised)	Preliminary management recommendations	Ret span (yrs)	Grade
						N	S	W	E					
1	Pedunculate oak	Y	3.3	0.5m W	S	2.3	2	2	2	50	GOOD. Scrubby specimen. Symmetrical crown. No apparent significant defects. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
2	Hawthorn	M	8	0	M	5.4	5	5	5	780 GL	GOOD. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Dense ivy impedes inspection. Domed canopy. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
3	Pedunculate oak	MA	12.2	0	S	5	3	5	2	290	GOOD. Upright stem. Asymmetrical canopy. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Edge tree. Minor dead wood. No apparent significant defects.	Remove dead wood above footpath and prune to clear overhead cable.	40+	B1
4	Pedunculate oak	MA	10	1m W	M	3	6	7	2.6	754 GL	GOOD. Twin stems from ground level. Stems are widely splayed at ground level. Asymmetrical canopy. Occasional moderate dead wood.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
5	Pedunculate oak	MA	14	2m N	M	7.4	3	6.2	6	1070 GL	GOOD. Twin stems from ground level. Stems are widely splayed at ground level. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Edge tree. No apparent significant defects.	Remove dead wood above footpath and prune to clear overhead cable or install sheaths.	40+	B1
6	Hawthorn	MA	8	1.5m E	M	3	3.5	4	3	600 est	FAIR. Multi-stemmed from ground level with many slender stems (appropriate diameter estimated). Ivy present. Tight, included basal union developing.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1
7	Pedunculate oak	Y	10	3m S	S	1	2.2	1.3	2.3	185	GOOD. Slender, upright specimen. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
8	Pedunculate oak	Y	11	5m S	S	2	2.7	2	2.5	197	GOOD. Slender, upright specimen. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
9	Hawthorn	MA	8.5	0	M	3.2	5	5.2	5	600 est	FAIR. Multi-stemmed from ground level with many slender stems (appropriate diameter estimated). Tight, included basal unions developing. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1

TREE SURVEY DATA

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht. est. (m)	Crown base	Stems	Crown spread est. (m)					Dia. 1.5m (mm)	Condition & Observations (Physiological condition capitalised)	Preliminary management recommendations	Ret span (yrs)	Grade
						N	S	W	E						
10	Pedunculate oak	MA	14	1.6m S	M	7.1	5	6.1	6.6		980 GL	GOOD. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Dense ivy impedes inspection. Included bark at unions of stems. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Occasional moderate dead wood above footprint. No apparent significant defects. Shares companion shelter with T12.	Remove dead wood above footprint and prune to clear overhead cable or install sheaths.	40+	B1
11	Pedunculate oak	MA	10	2.2m E	S	2.5	5.4	1.7	5.2		307	GOOD. Upright stem. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Occasional moderate dead wood above footprint. No apparent significant defects. Shares companion shelter with T12.	Remove dead wood above footprint.	40+	B1
12	Pedunculate oak	MA	10	1.1m S	S	3	4	2.7	2		338	GOOD. Upright stem. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Occasional moderate dead wood above footprint. No apparent significant defects. Shares companion shelter with T1.	Remove dead wood above footprint.	40+	B1
13	Pedunculate oak	Y	6.5	1m W	S	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8		225	GOOD. Upright stem. Symmetrical canopy. Good future potential.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
14	Pedunculate oak	MA	10	2m W	S	3.6	4	5	1		288	FAIR. Upright stem. Tree house within branch structure.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
15	Pedunculate oak	MA	11	1m S	S	2.4	4	2.8	4		343	FAIR. Upright stem. Several tight branch unions likely to impact upon overall retention span.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
16	Pedunculate oak	Y	7.5	2m N	S	4.5	1	4.3	1.5		165	FAIR. Slender upright stem. Suppressed canopy. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1
17	Pedunculate oak	M	17	2m N	M	10	8	9	6		1465 GL	GOOD. Three principle stems from ground level. Reasonable basal unions at present. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Moderate dead wood throughout. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey. Remove dead wood if land use and/or occupancy level changes within fall radius.	40+	B1

TREE SURVEY DATA

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht. est. (m)	Crown base	Stems	Crown spread est. (m)					Dia. 1.5m (mm)	Condition & Observations (Physiological condition capitalised)	Preliminary management recommendations	Ret span (yrs)	Grade
						N	S	W	E						
18	Pedunculate oak	MA	15	3m S	M	1.5	7.5	7.5	3		556 GL	FAIR. Twin stems from ground level. Stem unions reasonable at present but stems fused at 2 metres. Moderate dead wood. Suppressed specimen. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
19	Pedunculate oak	MA	15	1.5m S	M	0	6	2.8	2		450 GL	POOR. Twin stems from ground level. Poor included basal union developing. Stems swept to south. Suppressed. Moderate dead wood.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1
20	Pedunculate oak	MA	15	5.5m S	M	3.5	4.8	3	3		520 GL	FAIR. Twin stems from ground level with early bark inclusion. Slender stems. Moderate dead wood. Suppressed tree, internal to wider group.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
21	Pedunculate oak	MA	15	2m E	M	4.7	2.5	1	8.5		1035 GL	FAIR. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Many stems splayed at ground level (800mmGL more appropriate with consideration of canopy volume). Tight included unions of principal stems. Decline of north stem and dead wood throughout. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1
22	Pedunculate oak	MA	12.2	1.3m N	S	5	2.8	5	5.6		385	FAIR. Upright stem with good taper. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Crown bias to north. Occasional moderate dead wood. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey. Remove dead wood if land use and/or occupancy level changes within fall radius.	40+	B1
23	Hawthorn	MA	9	0	M	3	2	3	3		400 GL	FAIR. Multi-stemmed from ground level with tight included unions. Becomes many slender stems.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1
24	Pedunculate oak	MA	10.5	3m E	M	5.6	5	4.8	4.5		635 GL	GOOD. Twin stems from ground level with reasonable union. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Dense ivy impedes inspection of stem and branch structure. Occasional moderate dead wood. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	B1

TREE SURVEY DATA

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht. est. (m)	Crown base	Stems	Crown spread est. (m)					Dia. 1.5m (mm)	Condition & Observations (Physiological condition capitalised)	Preliminary management recommendations	Ret span (yrs)	Grade
						N	S	W	E						
25	Pedunculate oak	MA	12	2.8m E	M	3.2	3	0	5.2	620 GL	FAIR. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Several very slender stems. Suppressed specimen. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1	
26	Pedunculate oak	MA	16	7.5m S	S	5	4.6	4.3	4.8	451	GOOD. Upright stem with good taper. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition.	No action required at time of survey. Remove dead wood if land use and/or occupancy level changes within fall radius.	40+	B1	
27	Silver birch	MA	16	6m S	M	2	3.1	0	3	321 GL	FAIR. Twin stems from ground level with an included basal union. Live canopy restricted to upper section of very slender stems. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1	
28	Goat willow	MA	11	2m E	M	3.5	2	2	4.5	750 GL est	POOR. Almost entirely dysfunctional.	No action required at time of survey. Remove specimen if land use and/or occupancy level changes within fall radius.	0-5	R	
29	Pedunculate oak	MA	12	3m E	S	7	4.5	5.5	5.5	505	GOOD. Stout lower stem. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Occasional moderate dead wood. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey. Remove dead wood if land use and/or occupancy level changes within fall radius.	40+	B1	
30	Pedunculate oak	M	16.4	5m S	S	7	7	8.2	8.2	750	GOOD. Stout lower stem. Fences impede inspection. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Occasional moderate dead wood. North canopy in close proximity to adjacent residential property.	Remove dead wood and prune canopy to provide a 2.5 to 3 metre offset from building.	40+	B1	

TREE SURVEY DATA

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht. est. (m)	Crown base	Stems	Crown spread est. (m)				Dia. 1.5m (mm)	Condition & Observations (Physiological condition capitalised)	Preliminary management recommendations	Ret span (yrs)	Grade
						N	S	W	E					
31	Pedunculate oak	M	12.1	3m W	S	3	5.2	6.2	6	930	FAIR. Significant bark wound and associated decay at lower section of stem at north from ground level to 1.1 metres. Further decay noted at the principal buttress at the south-west. Further very significant decay at lower stem and buttresses at ground level east (tension side). Coalescence of wounds and the resulting cavity at this crucial position in the specimen's structure will foreseeably impact upon the long term retention span of this specimen. Decline of several branches within the upper canopy noted resulting in moderate dead wood.	No action required at time of survey.	10-20	C1
32	Pedunculate oak	MA	12	1.8m S	S	0	3.8	3.8	3.5	328	FAIR. Stem swept to south. Suppressed specimen. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
33	Pedunculate oak	Y	9.5	1.6m E	S	2.8	1.5	1.8	3.2	186	FAIR. Scrubby specimen. Upright stem. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
34	Pedunculate oak	Y	9	2.8m E	S	3.7	1.6	2	3.7	188	FAIR. Scrubby specimen. Upright stem. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	40+	C1
35	Hawthorn	Y	4	1m N	S	3	0	2.6	1.6	110 est	POOR. Suppressed specimen. Dense ivy impedes inspection. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	10-20	C1
36	Pedunculate oak	MA	15.5	4m E	M	6.5	6	4	7	748 GL	GOOD. Twin stems from close to ground level. Stems have had a history of being in contact and have fused up to 2.5 metres - no movement evident at this time. Remaining branch structure reasonable. Moderate dead wood.	No action required at time of survey. Remove dead wood if land use and/or occupancy level changes within fall radius.	20-40	B1

TREE SURVEY DATA

Tree No.	Species	Age Class	Ht. est. (m)	Crown base	Stems	Crown spread est. (m)				Dia. 1.5m (mm)	Condition & Observations (Physiological condition capitalised)	Preliminary management recommendations	Ret span (yrs)	Grade
						N	S	W	E					
37	Pedunculate oak	MA	13	6m NE	M	5.2	0	3.5	3.8	376 GL	FAIR. Twin stems from ground level with a poor included union developing. Slender stems. Suppressed canopy. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1
38	Pedunculate oak	MA	14	3.8m E	S	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	375	FAIR. Large bark wound and damage to stem at 0.7 to 1.8 metres north. Remaining structure and stem in reasonable condition. Damage likely to affect retention span.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	B1
39	Pedunculate oak	MA	14	4m N	S	4	2.5	5	3	336	POOR. Upright stem. Significant decline of many branches within structure of canopy. Low vigour throughout.	No action required at time of survey.	10-20	C1
40	Pedunculate oak	MA	14	1.5m N	S	3.5	5.2	4.5	4	385	FAIR. Damage to lower stem and limb at north. Possible longitudinal crack beneath seams on stem.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	C1
41	Silver birch	MA	17	7m N	S	3.5	2.5	3	2	262	FAIR. Slender upright stem. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. Occasional moderate dead wood. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	B1
42	Silver birch	MA	13.5	5m E	S	3.8	4.5	3.8	4	339	FAIR. Slender stem inclined to the north. Principal branch structure and unions in reasonable condition. No apparent significant defects.	No action required at time of survey.	20-40	B1
43	Silver birch	MA	15	6m N	S	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.8	253	FAIR. Slender stem with bark wounds at north and south between 1 to 1.5 metres. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	10-20	C1
44	Pedunculate oak	MA	12	1.1m N	S	6	1	1	2.5	267	FAIR. Previously wind-thrown to north. Decay of lower stem. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	10-20	C1
45	Pedunculate oak	Y	12	9m N	M	3	1	2.5	1	218	FAIR. Twin stems from 1 metre with a relatively poor union. Stems in contact at 1.8 metres. Tree of relatively low significance.	No action required at time of survey.	10-20	C1

