

BS5837: 2012

Arboricultural Survey & Impact Assessment

Ocean House, site of the former Hilton House, Weston Parade, Southampton, SO31 5FB

Mark Bursey NCH Arb, Dip Arb L4 (ABC), TechArborA

11/15/2025

1. Terms of Reference

1.1. Author

Prepared by Mark Bursey, NCH Arb, Dip Arb L4 (ABC), TechArborA.

1.2. Location

Ocean House, site of the former Hilton House, Weston Parade, Southampton, SO31 5FB

1.3. Survey date

November 2025

1.4. Purpose and Scope

The emphasis of this report is to undertake a tree survey in accordance with the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' and producing a report on the overall condition of the trees on the site of Ocean House, Weston Parade, Weston, Southampton SO31 5FB. An assessment of the arboricultural impacts of retention of structures as outlined The *Planning Statement (Draycott Chartered Surveyors, September 2025)* will be made, and the impact of the 5 proposed site pitches. Any relevant tree defects will be noted and evidence-based recommendations may be made.

2. Caveats and Limitations

2.1. Accuracy

Trees are assessed visually from ground level only, therefore further investigation for internal defects may be specified. Below ground level investigations have not been conducted - where appropriate further investigation may be recommended. Samples of soils, wood or roots have not been taken for analysis. Dense undergrowth or climbing plants such as ivy may restrict visibility, and access limitations by physical objects such as land boundaries may reduce overall viewpoint - in some cases trees may be visible from one side only. Due to this, dimensions may be estimated. Accurate heights, using an optical Clinometer have been provided wherever possible. Trunk diameters have been recorded with the aid of a measuring tape. Minor understory trees or closely adjacent trees have been recorded as tree groups and average dimensions noted. The *Tree Location Plan (01)* has been overlaid on the provided site plan. The *Tree Location Plan (02)* has been overlaid on OS standard mapping with the provided site plan also. The location of individual trees and the outline of canopies and groups were recorded on site using basic triangulation methodology using structures as reference..

2.2. Findings

Visual inspection of trees has been undertaken to assess the physiological (health) condition of the trees. Trees are dynamic living organisms that undergo natural changes over time, or from environmental influence. In the event of a significant storm or change to their rooting environment, the trees should be re-assessed. The survey findings are valid for 12 months from the survey date. An objective assessment of the arboricultural impacts will be made.

2.3. Testimonial

This tree survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced independent arboricultural inspector. A tree professional with over 20 years' experience, formalised by the professional qualification; Arboriculture level 4 (Dip Arb L4 (ABC)), currently employed by NFDC as Corporate tree officer – Acting in a private capacity.

3. Tree Quality Assessment Methodology

- 3.1. Tree quality was objectively assessed and categorised using the cascade chart detailed in BS 5837:2012. Visual amenity, maturity, landscape value and condition were used to assess the quality of each tree. The trees are detailed in the *Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix C)*.
- 3.2. Tree locations are detailed on the *Tree Location Plan (01) (Appendix A)*
- 3.3. Any recommendations for tree work will be detailed within *Tree work recommendations (Appendix D)*
- 3.4. Each tree is inspected in a methodical manner and any defects evaluated, and a judgement on the biological state of health made. (Claus Mattheck, Helge Breloer and Britain., 1994) with an assessment of life expectancy.
- 3.5. A visual assessment of the rooting area for disturbance, basal area, buttresses, lower and upper trunk, branch unions and limbs will inform on the structural condition of each tree. A monocular scope will be used to assess the upper portion of the tree, and basal defects or cavities detected by the visual assessment will be further assessed using a probe to determine depth and an acoustic hammer (Thor 710 nylon mallet) to perform audible or haptic test
- 3.6. The categorisation method facilitates informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained during development. Retain all A & B category trees, and work within the constraints posed by them. C category trees may not be a material constraint, however the site is covered by woodland TPO status.
- 3.7. Any significant evidence of wilful loss or damage to trees will be noted.
- 3.8. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 3.9. Data Collection Key

Table 1: Data collection key

Tree Id	A sequential identification number given to each tree or group. The prefix 'G' indicates a group. Brackets '()' indicates proposed planting. Further referenced on tree survey maps contained in this report.
Common Name	Common name of tree species. Mixed groups will be recorded as the most dominant or numerous species present
Species	Latin name will be noted. Mixed groups will be recorded as the most dominant or numerous species present.
Height (m)	Total tree height is given in metres
Stems	Number of stems
Trunk diameter (mm)	Trunk/stem diameters are given in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level. In accordance with BS583:2012 Annex C. In the case of multi stem trees each stem is recorded and an calculation made (EquivDia m) to plot the RPA
Spread (m)	Crown spread measurements are given in metres for each of the cardinal points north, east, south and west, measured by pacing in four directions. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan)
Canopy clearance	First significant branch given metres and direction of growth (e.g. 3-N); recorded only where practical, or deemed necessary within a tree group or woodland. ND denotes no defined direction, indicating either no significant branching as for young or closely spaced woodland grown trees, or a symmetrical canopy development
Life Stage	Age class of individual trees will be noted as; Young (newly planted), Established (within the first third of average life expectancy), Semi-mature (within the second third of average life expectancy), Mature (within the final third of average life expectancy), Over-mature (beyond average life expectancy), or Veteran (historically or culturally valuable tree of great age and trunk diameter as per guidance by HBIC).
Condition	Summary of the vitality or physiological health of the tree, and structural condition of the load bearing parts (roots, stem base, trunk, branches). Condition will be noted as: • Good (good vitality and leaf size, bud extension, crown density and wound occlusion and/or no significant structural defects requiring remedial works), • Reasonable (Lower than normal vitality, reduced bud development, smaller than average leaves, decreased crown density, decreased response to wounds/occlusion and/or structural defects manageable with remedial works),

	- Poor (Low vitality, low development and distribution of buds, leaf discolouration, low crown density, inadequate extension growth (as per species) and/or structural defects not resolvable by remedial works), - Dead/dying (Dead tree)		
Notes	Any relevant conditions, general observations or notable defects will be noted. Trees outside site boundary may have estimated dimensions depending on accessibility		
Recommendations	Whilst the emphasis of the report is on the overall condition of the trees, with any relevant recommendations noted, health and safety work recommendations have also been listed where required, abiding to current arboricultural best practice and guidance.		
Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	Estimated remaining contribution in years		
Category	BS_Cat - Categories U or A to C grading, on the tree survey plan according to the Key compliant with BS5837:2012 (British Standards Institution, 2012) methodology. Sub_Cat - Further detail with a 1, 2 or 3 criteria grading is recorded on the tree survey schedule (<i>Appendix C</i>).		
Priority	Work recommendations will be accompanied with a priority timescale for completion	Priority	Timescale
		High Priority 1m	1 month
		Medium Priority 1-3m	1-3 months
		Low Priority 3-12mth	3-12 months
		No action required	No action required
Details collected on the trees and any specific observations or recommendation regarding management, has been noted in the <i>Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix C)</i> .			

3.10. Root protection areas

Root Protection Areas (RPAs) for all trees on site have been calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 (British Standards Institution, 2012). The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority. The RPAs have been plotted onto the tree survey plans as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level.

For tree groups the RPA has been calculated according to the methodology detailed in BS5837:2012 (British Standards Institution, 2012).

BS5837:2012 requires that where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically the RPA should be modified to produce a polygon of an equivalent area. – However, since physical RPA boundary fencing is not required, and no further construction is proposed on site, this has been omitted from the Tree Location Plan (*Appendix A*).

Table 2: Trees for which RPAs have been amended due to site conditions

Tree/group No.	Species	Reason for modification
N/A		
N/A		
N/A		
N/A		
N/A		

4. Statutory Legislation and Guidance

4.1. Protected trees

The site is protected by Tree Preservation Order T2-585/W1 (Hilton House No. 2) which protects all trees of whatever species situated on the former Hilton House site, Weston Parade. From my own visit to the site, as described in the Site Description of this document, the site is a former residential plot, with a distinctly woodland garden character. The landscape character, combining the adjacent woodland, is of woodland canopy and its overall impact and quality merits protection.

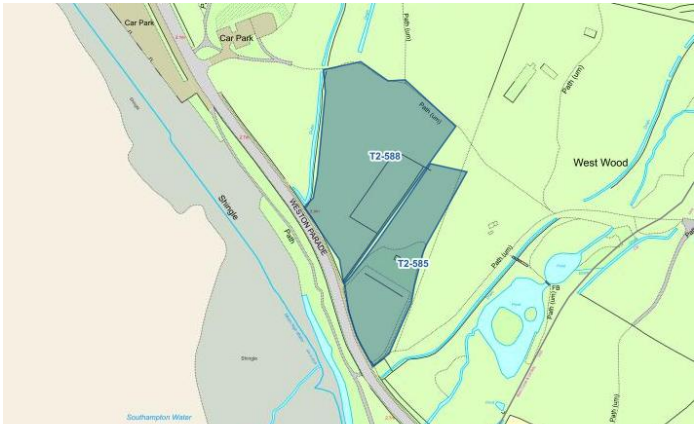


Figure 1: TPO map (Southampton City Council, 2026)

4.2. Designated sites

Adjacent to, but not including the Ocean House site are several designations:

- Special Protection Area (SPA) SOLENT & SOUTHAMPTON WATER
- Ramsar site SOLENT & SOUTHAMPTON WATER
- Site of Special Scientific Interest - Lee-on-The Solent to Itchen Estuary SSSI
- Westwood Woodland Park EWGS



Figure 3: Westwood EWGS map (Forestry England, 2022)

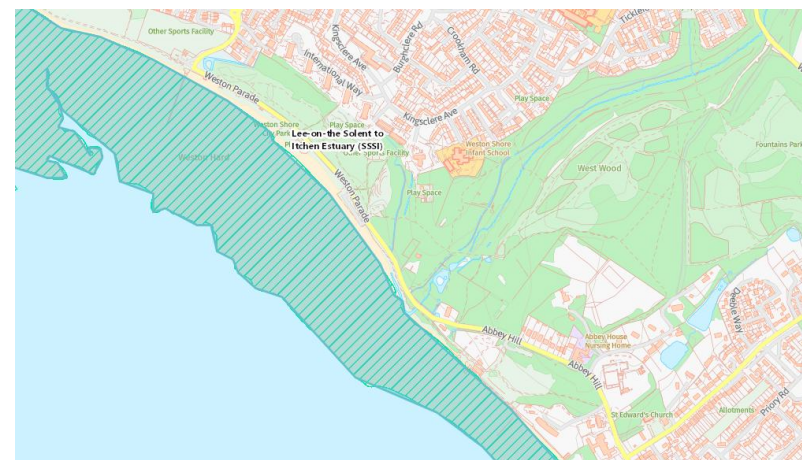


Figure 2: SSSI & SPA Map (Natural England, 2026)

4.3. Bats

Mature trees often contain potential roosting locations for bats such as cavities, peeling or deeply furrowed bark etc. Bats and their roosting sites are protected under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (GOV.uk, 2010) and The Wildlife and Countryside act (WCA) 1981, as amended (GOV.UK, 1981). Disturbing a bat roost is an offence, should a bat roost be suspected during works, an appropriately licensed bat worker should be consulted.

4.4. Birds

Should nesting or nest building birds be suspected whilst completing works, work should be stopped and recommenced after young have fledged, outside of nesting season (February – August) (Arboricultural Association, 2019).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (GOV.uk, 2010), places duties on public bodies to preserve, maintain and re-establish habitat for wild birds. As such, nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside act (WCA) 1981, as amended (GOV.UK, 1981).

4.5. Policy context

- Southampton City Council Core Strategy - Policy CS20 (Landscape and Biodiversity) Requires development to conserve and enhance landscape character, including gaps between settlements. Proposals must demonstrate no adverse impact on openness, visual amenity, or tranquillity.

- Local Plan Review Policy NE9 (Strategic Gaps) Maintains separation between Southampton and satellite towns, preserving local distinctiveness amid sub-regional growth.
- National: NPPF Chapter 12 (Protecting Green Belt Material Considerations, paras 147–151)
- Paragraph 5 of Schedule 1 to the 1960 Act, exempted organizations like the Caravan and Motorhome Club can issue annual certificates approving private land for small-scale caravan/motorhome sites exclusively for their members. This acts as a "deemed permission" for the basic site operation. Generally, no full planning permission required for the change of use to a 5-pitch touring site, as it's considered "permitted development" for recreational purposes by club members

5. Location and Mapping

5.1. Site description

Ocean House is a 1.5-acre site comprising mixed native woodland and open garden areas. It is located on Weston Parade, a coastal road along Weston Shore, overlooking Southampton Water, with views across the Solent. Previously the site of a residential property, it has been used as a small-scale woodland campsite. Foundations from the former Hilton House are evident, with above ground level raised slabs and prominent architectural features such as the central staircase leading to the old house, and remnant gravel driveway access tracks clearly evident. Remnant open grass lawn areas are evident giving the site a distinct woodland garden character.

5.2. Certificated Location

The site holds a valid Certificated Location (CL) certificate (issued by the Caravan and Motorhome Club, formerly The Caravan Club, exempting it from some certain standard planning requirements under Schedule 1, paragraph 5 of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.

5.3. The Proposal (retrospective)

Development activity outlined in the *Planning Statement (Draycott Chartered Surveyors, September 2025)* is limited in scope, due to the recent enforcement action requiring the Client to action a list, which involved the removal of various ancillary temporary structures to the satisfaction of the planning enforcement team. From my discussions with the Client, the focus of this report will be on the elements requested only – itemised in 5.4 Scheme Details, although there may be some overlap due the Clients continuing action to remove items (see 5.5 Omissions), therefore some notes on the schedule of trees may be no longer relevant.



Figure 4: Views from site interior towards the Solent

5.4. Scheme Details

The *Planning Statement (Draycott Chartered Surveyors, September 2025)* details:

- I. a shed of timber construction (10) on a remnant foundational base (9) to the north of the site.
- II. a former shipping container (4) with a lean-to extension (5) on the existing remnant foundational base (3).
- III. The retention of a container at the site frontage (1).
- IV. It also details the 5 proposed caravan pitches (11).



Figure 5: indicative photos of I. II. III.

This document attempts to provide neutral and independent information to the authority to enable a decision on the impacts to trees within the site, suggested mitigation, and act as a baseline data source.

5.5. Omissions

As The Client is in the process of resolving enforcement items requiring removal of certain items and temporary timber structures, several omissions from this report are listed. These are included in site layout plan - *The Planning Statement (Draycott Chartered Surveyors, September 2025)* as numbered items, used as an overlay in the included in the *Tree Location Plan (Appendix A)*. However, they have been omitted from the main content of this report:

- 8 ancillary structure
- 7a ancillary structure
- 7b ancillary structure
- 7c ancillary structure
- 12 ancillary structure

- 6 ancillary structure

5.6. Mapping

Full mapping is in pdf format is contained within the *Tree Location Plan (01 & 02)- Appendix A & Appendix B*

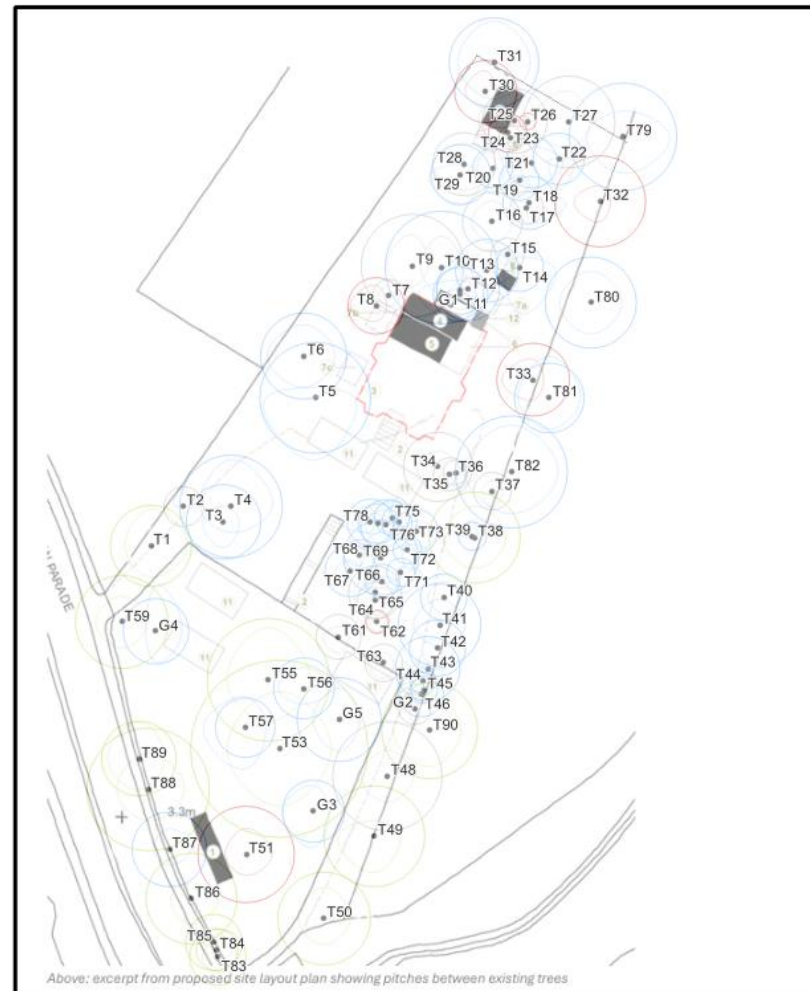


Figure 6: Map extracted from Tree Location Plan (01)

6. Arboricultural Impacts

There are a number of issues that may need to be addressed in an arboricultural impact assessment between the trees and the proposed development, these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees

- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management

6.1. Root protection areas

Root Protection Areas (RPAs) for all trees on site have been calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 (British Standards Institution, 2012). The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority. The RPAs have been plotted onto the *Tree Location Plan (Appendix A)* as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level. For tree groups the RPA has been calculated using the methodology within BS5837:2012 (British Standards Institution, 2012).

I & II - The implementation of the proposed development does not represent any new excavations into the RPAs or crowns of any retained trees. Minimal impact on existing trees rooting environment has occurred due to the development of structures (10) (4) (5) as no excavations were carried out, and existing foundations have been used (9) (3). Trees growing adjacent to the pre-existing foundational structures (9) & (3) are very likely to have developed asymmetrical root development. The foundations will foreseeably curtail the development of roots on one side. Root growth is essentially opportunistic and tends to follow lines of least resistance (Moore, 2008). Concrete foundations are a barrier, and the trees are very likely to develop extensive root systems in the converse direction where access to water and nutrients is unrestricted, as a morphological adaptation (Guo et al., 2024). BS5837 requires RPA's to be offset in cases of asymmetry – However since physical RPA boundary fencing is not required, and no further construction is proposed on site, this has been omitted from the *Tree Location Plan (Appendix A)*.

III - The retention of a storage container at the site frontage (1). This container was granted a Certificate of Lawfulness in 2015 (15/00200/PLDC); therefore, The Client assumes this will be remaining on site. T51 is an established multi-stem Sycamore, directly adjacent the containers southeastern corner. It is of poor quality, with much stem decay arising from bark damage therefore it is categorised as U <10 year remaining contribution. Due to the proximity to the container, future tree work intervention may be required on T51 however none is proposed at this time. T86 & T87 are category A2 oak and pine trees on the highway verge outside the site boundary, and the container is placed on the very outer fringes of the RPA areas for these trees. Any construction detail or subgrade that lies underneath is not visible, due to accumulation of leaf matter etc since 2015. I have made no excavations to confirm this, however due to the minimal incursion into the RPA's impact will likely be minimal.

At the time of survey an additional storage container was situated north of (1) at a right angle. This container is believed to be subject to the Planning enforcement action therefore removal is expected - to the satisfaction of the planning enforcement team. This container is placed within outer fringes of the RPA of T88 – a mature A2 category oak on the highway verge outside the site boundary, and well within the RPA of T53 - a mature oak with an A2 category rating. Assuming the container was placed on timber bearers on soil surface at time of placement, and is a temporary addition to the site due to the enforcement action, this is a notable omission from this report.

IV - The 5 proposed caravan pitches (11) are situated largely on made ground – the historic loose gravel driveways and grass trackway. On discussion with The Client these locations have been proposed to minimise incursion with tree RPA's. (See section 6.6 Access and Paths). Whilst a gravel driveway will demonstrate some protective effects through weight dispersion (via lateral load spreading in the aggregate dissipating vehicle loads across a wider area) and encouragement of deeper root growth compared to impermeable surfaces like asphalt or concrete (Johnson et al., 2019), repeated vehicle loads can still compact the subgrade soil over time, potentially harming roots if the layer is too thin or poorly maintained. Therefore, on discussion with The Client, it is agreed that a series of mitigation measures to improve the gravel surface may be proposed, subject to planning officer's consent:

6.1.1. Proposed Mitigation

A. Low volume site

Occupation of the proposed pitches will be rotated; to lessen the extent of compaction – Ocean house is a small-scale Certificated Location (CL) issued by the Caravan and Motorhome Club therefore not subject to high volume visitor traffic, and by its nature a largely seasonally restricted to the drier months of the year.

B. Gravel maintenance

The gravel surface will be maintained to reduce rutting and settlement that may cause subgrade damage leading to isolated soil compaction and root damage.

C. Cellular gravel reinforcement

Geogrid, Cellweb, or similar no-dig gravel based cellular reinforcement mesh back filled with gravel, to form protection to root areas from compaction and arrest the lateral displacement of aggregate (Indraratna, Hussaini and Vinod, 2013), whilst allowing gaseous exchange and water infiltration, may be a recommended addition on the proposed pitch locations on the gravel driveway area to ensure full compliance with BS5837:2012 – Subject to planning officers approval.

Grassed area protection

2 proposed pitches are located on the grass trackway and the 1 on the grassed 'clearing' area. There is partial overlap with the RPA of trees, notably of G4 - an establishing category A2 birch tree group and T55 a category A2 mature oak. Some gravel is in place in the RPA of G4 (see image), however relocation of this pitch to the area proposed in the *Tree Location Plan (01) (Appendix A)* would provide relief for RPA of G4, and ensure adequate space for the tree's future growth. As these 3 proposed pitches are not sited on the historic made gravel trackway, only on the grass trackway and grassed clearing area, the 3 pitch locations would benefit from geogrid installation to mitigate future impact on tree root development. The surface course of these may be grassed, therefore minimal visible impact would be incurred to the character of the site whilst giving a durable, permeable surface minimising compaction damage – Subject to planning officers approval.

D. Mitigation planting to the southwest of the site to increase the vegetative screening from Weston Parade -

The Client wishes to increase the vegetative screening adjacent to the highway by planting mixed native tree species to the south of the site. This will also minimise any adverse visibility from Weston Parade into the site, protecting the woodland character and visual amenity of the area. This is currently scheduled for the winter planting season of 2026, to allow time for the removal of items requested, and enforcement resolution.



Figure 7: Gravel in the RPA of G4

6.2. Excavations

No excavations, or installation of foundations or other hardstanding have been undertaken during the erection of the structures (10) (4) (5) as outlined, therefore damage to roots of existing trees via excavation has not occurred.

6.3. Existing structures and hardstanding

No demolition of existing structures or hardstanding is proposed or has been undertaken.

Foundations from the former Hilton House are clearly evident, with existing slabs and foundations likely restricting the root growth and therefore the canopy spread of the trees adjacent (Guo et al., 2024) causing asymmetry of above ground tree parts, as evidenced in the tree canopy extent mapping (*Tree Location Plan Appendix A*).

6.4. Installation of services

I have not been provided with details of underground services. If services are required within the RPA of a retained trees then works must be carried out in accordance with National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines for installing and maintaining services close to trees (NJUG Vol 4). Water access points are onsite at various locations.

6.5. Changes in ground levels

No changes to ground levels are proposed. Future routine maintenance of the gravel driveways involving additional aggregate dressing, or geogrid overlay may cause some minor level changes, however this is unlikely to be detrimental to the trees on site.

6.6. Access and Paths

The site benefits from 2 gated vehicle access points to the highway (Weston Parade).

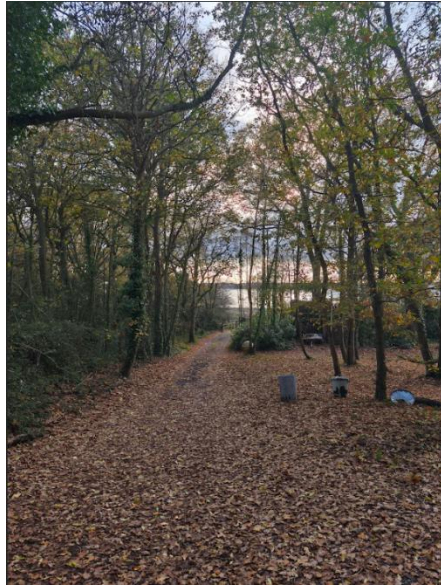
The existing gravel driveway network of the original Hilton House appears in regular use, and likely additional aggregate has been laid to maintain this. This surfacing appears to be laid directly onto existing ground conditions; however no exploratory excavations have been conducted to confirm this. The porous nature of gravel allows gaseous exchange, and water infiltration to tree roots is not disrupted. Due to air gaps in the gravel and mechanical impedance (Kristoffersen, 1999), gravel layers are effective in deterring surface root growth, and encourage roots to grow deeper in the subgrade beneath (Johnson et al., 2019). However, whilst vehicle compaction damage to tree rooting environments is a well-documented occurrence, no observable adverse effects on the health of existing trees from the usage of the historic gravel trackway has been noted during the survey. It is considered that as the driveways have been subject occasional to vehicle use historically this surface would be well suited siting of pitches for small scale caravan usage proposed. There is a defined grassed trackway in use to the SW connecting entrance and exit, that appears to be laid of grass. Some gravel/aggregate content is visible in places, and this may have historically been made ground, however I have made no excavations to confirm this. The grassed trackway is directly adjacent to the grassed 'clearing' area.

IV - It is proposed that the siting of 2 of 5 pitches (11) be located on the made gravel driveway surface, 2 on the grassed trackway, with 1 further within the grass 'clearing'.



Figure 8: Water access points are onsite at various locations.

I - Additional areas of gravel have been laid down more recently, on the northwest side of the site, through a section of cleared Laurel leading toward (10). These tracks are obsolete and it is understood they are intended to be phased out to return to woodland floor, increasing areas for natural tree seedling regeneration. No observable adverse effects on the health of existing trees due to compaction of the tree rooting environment from development activity related to (10) is currently evident.



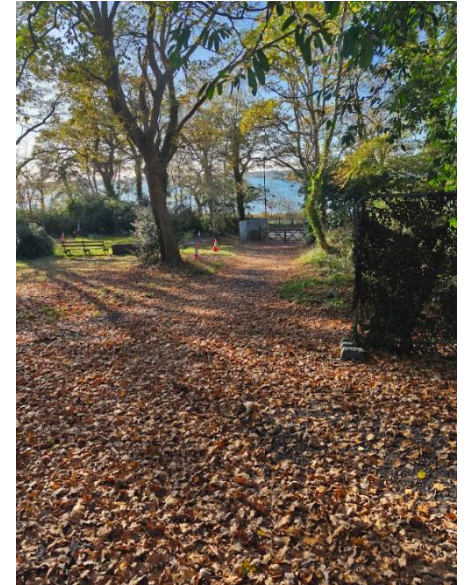
*Figure 12: Eastern gravel driveway
viewed North - South*



Figure 11: Gravel surface detail



*Figure 10: Eastern gravel driveway
viewed South - North*



*Figure 9: Western gravel driveway
viewed North - South*



Figure 13: Grassed trackway viewed East - West

6.7. Canopy clearance

The existing gravel track driveways of the original Hilton House has adequate clearance for vehicular access. The age of the pruning cuts on the trees on this section of driveway indicates usage of the existing gravel trackways as the primary access to the site has historically been the case. No facilitation pruning or crown raising of canopies along access tracks are proposed currently, however it is foreseeable that targeted maintenance work will be required in future years to maintain the clearances, subject to the TPO approval process, as a part of usual management.

Trees growing adjacent to the pre-existing foundational structures (9 & 3) likely have developed asymmetrical root development. The foundations will foreseeably curtail the development of roots on one side, and of lateral branching above ground correspondingly. Research indicates a compensatory relationship: the crown tends to develop greater mass, longer branches, or enhanced photosynthetic activity on the side opposite the root restriction (i.e., away from the foundation), while the restricted side may show reduced branching, shorter primary branches, smaller leaves, or slower extension due to limited resource availability from the constrained roots (von der Heide-Spravka and Watson, 1990) (Watson, 1991). This can result in fewer or less vigorous branches on the side adjacent to the barrier, as the tree reallocates growth to the better-supported side to optimize light capture, reduce mechanical stress, and counteract potential instability from uneven anchorage (Guo et al., 2024)

I - The trees in the area of (10) have adequate vertical clearance. No facilitation pruning is required, nor proposed.

II - The trees in the area of (4) & (5) have adequate vertical clearance. No facilitation pruning is required, nor proposed at this time. However, due to the proximity of the stems of tree group G1 to the structure, it is foreseeable tree work intervention may be needed in future years as the stems may come into contact as they develop.

III - The trees around the retained storage container (1) have adequate vertical clearance. No facilitation pruning is required, nor proposed. Due to the proximity to the container future tree work intervention may be required on T51 however none is proposed at this time.

IV – The trees adjacent the 5 proposed pitches (11) have adequate vertical clearance. No facilitation pruning is required, nor proposed currently. Usual management of the access tracks may necessitate crown lifting work in future years, subject to TPO approval.

6.8. Rainwater

The non-habitable timber constructions (4), (5) & (10) are on existing hardstanding/foundations (3) & (9). As such any rainwater interception and potential diversion away from tree rooting areas is very limited.

Proposed pitch areas (11) are unlikely to impede water infiltration and drainage of rainfall given the permeable nature of the surfacing.

6.9. Drainage

No excavations or installation for any drainage has been proposed.

6.10. Tree Works

The implementation of this development requires the removal of no trees, shrubs or groups of trees. Rhododendron/laurel underscore removal has been carried out, particularly at the Northern half of the site. However in the course of this survey 2 health and safety items are proposed. T62, a dead Sycamore adjacent the driveway to be felled, and T55, a mature oak to have a localised reduction to one defect branch to prevent a larger wound from a catastrophic branch failure. These items are noted in the *Tree Survey Schedule* (Appendix C) and locations are noted on the *Tree Location Plan (01)* (Appendix A).

6.11. Disease Management

The presence of ash dieback in several *Fraxinus* specimens highlights vulnerability to disease. Early ash dieback intervention reduces limb failure risk; vital for canopy retention and public safety (Lonsdale, 2013), however a general presumption against felling living ash is still the recommended approach, if possible (Forest Research, 2025). Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* are showing early signs of *Cryptostroma corticale* (Sooty bark disease). It is recommended that monitoring tree condition is ongoing, rather than tree work intervention at this stage.



Figure 14: T62, a dead oak.



Figure 15: T55, Hazard beam crack location

6.12. Invasives

Much work to remove *Rhododendron* and *Laurel* underscore is evidenced on site. It is planned that this will continue each year until eradicated from site. This will enable natural tree seedling regeneration, and woodland ground flora to develop resulting in biodiversity gains.

7. Conclusions and Recommendations.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided by the trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposal, and continued use of the site as a small-scale Certificated Location (CL) issued by the Caravan and Motorhome Club. The site is not subject to a high volume of visitor numbers, therefore site usage would not materially change from the sites recent use.

The proposed pitches (11) are largely utilising the existing made ground, situated to cause minimal interaction with tree rooting areas, with further mitigation measures proposed to minimise any negative effect on the current or future rooting environment.

The non-habitable single story lightly loaded structures of timber construction (4), (5) & (10) are laid directly on the built foundation remnants of the former Hilton House (3) & (9). No excavation has occurred, therefore no root damage incurred to adjacent trees. Due to the existing restrictions on root development causing asymmetry a asymmetry of above ground branching vigor is likely, minimising future tree work pressure.

It is considered that any issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with under reserved matters.

8. Supervision and Monitoring

It is recommended that any installation of no-dig geogrid/cellweb mesh systems must be carried out strictly under supervision from a suitably qualified and experienced independent arboriculturist, to ensure correct methodology is used. It is assumed that methodology for any approved geogrid installation would be dealt with under reserved matters, and can be provided upon request.

9. Contact Details

Mark Bursey NCH Arb, Dip Arb L4 (ABC), TechArborA
Email – sunshine.750@hotmail.com

10. Reference list

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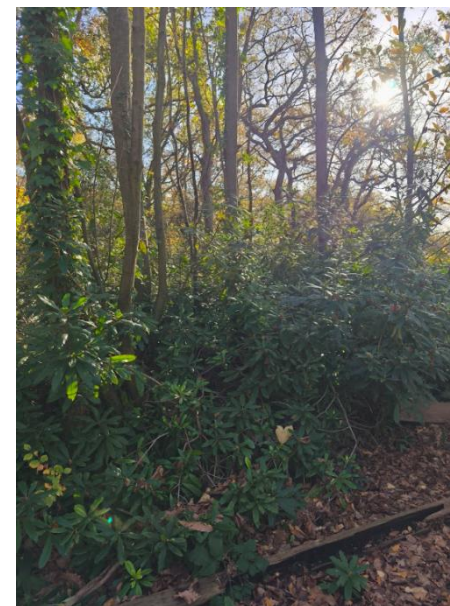


Figure 16: *Rhododendron underscore*

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11. Appendices

Appendix A - The *Tree Location Plan (01)* has been overlaid on the provided site plan.

Appendix B - The *Tree Location Plan (02)* has been overlaid on OS standard mapping with the provided site plan also.

Appendix C– Tree Survey Schedule

Appendix D– Tree Work Recommendations

11.1. Appendix C– Tree Survey Schedule

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_north	Act_south	Act_east	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
G1	Various	<i>Mixed broadleaves</i>		4	90	140	190	130					284.08	2	6	3	8	5.00	ND	established	Reasonable	multi tree group adjacent foundations		20+	B	2
G2	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	7	4	120	70	60	120					193.13	2	3	1	1			Young	Reasonable			10+	C	2
G3	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	12	8	170	160	100	100	150	80	140	160	374.77	5	7	3	6	4.50	ND	Established	Good			40+	A	2
G4	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	13	11	120	110	120	120	130	120	100	140	394.98	9	6	5	2	5.00	ND	Established	Good	Gravel area has been laid - suggest removal and ground reinstatement		40+	A	2
G5	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	13	140	140	140	130	120	140	150	140	507.55	6	6	4	5	4.50	ND	Established	Good	Understory restricting inspection - Structure and platform located in this group		40+	A	2
G6	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	6	150	150	150	150	150	150			367.42	4	3	5	5	7.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Understory restricting inspection -		40+	A	2
G7	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	9	6	150	140	150	130	160	150			359.26	6	8	4	8	7.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Understory restricting inspection -		40+	A	2
T1	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	490								490	7	6	7	5	6.00	S	Sem-Mature	Good	Deadwood - Low target occupancy		40+	A	2
T10	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		4	340	350	330	340					680.15	6	5	4	4	7.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Good	multi stem		20+	B	2
T11	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		1	330								330	1	3	3	3	4.50	S	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Close to foundational base and structure		20+	B	2
T12	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		1	380								380	2	3	5	2	5.00	S	Sem-Mature	Reasonable			20+	B	2
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	1	380								380	4	3	5	3	6.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ash dieback (stage 1) 100%-75% remaining canopy		20+	B	2
T14	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	290								290	2	9	7	3	5.00	E	Sem-Mature	Good			40+	A	2
T15	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7	1	200								200	1	2	2	2	2.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Reasonable			10+	C	2
T16	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		1	360								360	4	4	4	4			Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ash dieback (stage 1) 100%-75% remaining canopy Co-dominant stems Compression union		10+	C	2

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_n_orth	Act_s_outh	Act_e_ast	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T17	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	12	1	200								200	0	2	4	0	6.00	6	Established	Reasonable			40+	A	2
T18	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	320								320	2	4	7	3	6.00	6	Sem-Mature	Reasonable			40+	A	2
T19	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	240								240	1	3	2	2	8.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Reasonable			40+	A	2
T2	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	14	1	240								240	4	0	1	2	3.00	N	Sem-Mature	Reasonable			10+	C	2
T20	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1	240								240	4	5	2	3	5.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Co-dominant stems Compression union		40+	A	2
T21	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	310								310	3	5	6	2	6.00	ND	Sem-Mature				40+	A	2
T22	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	310								310	0	6	3	2	6.00	ND	Sem-Mature				40+	A	2
T23	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	140								140	0	1	2	5	7.00	ND	Established				20+	B	2
T24	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	1	230								230	1	1	0	6	10.00	ND	Established	Poor	Ash dieback (stage 2) 75%-50% remaining canopy Asymmetrical crown development		<10	U	
T25	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	1	390								390	6	5	4	7	4.50	S	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ash dieback (stage 1) 100%-75% remaining canopy Co-dominant stems Compression union		10+	C	2
T26	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	1	100								100	1	1	0	4	2.50	2.5	Established	Poor	drought damaged foliage, Lean to SW		<10	U	
T27	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	2	460	310							554.71	6	5	4	7	3.00	S	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ash dieback (stage 1) 100%-75% remaining canopy Co-dominant stems Compression union		20+	B	2
T28	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	1	380								380	4	5	6	6	4.50	ND	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	historic limb failures evident Ash dieback (stage 2) 75%-50% remaining canopy		10+	C	2
T29	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	19	1	360								360	2	6	4	6	7.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Good			20+	B	2
T3	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	450								450	3	5	3	4	4.00	S	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Asymmetrical crown development,		20+	A	2

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_north	Act_south	Act_east	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T30	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	12	3	230	210	210						375.63	4	3	2	4	4.00	4	Sem-Mature	Poor	lost stem at <0.5m agl north, decay extends into root crown, due to species poor decay resistance, no long term life expectancy		<10		U
T31	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20	1	540								540	8	7	7	7	4.50	4.5	Sem-Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		40+	A	2
T32	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	2	330	440							550	3	4	2	5	5.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Poor	Ash dieback (stage 3) 50%-25% remaining canopy Deadwood - Major (>50mm dia) Outside site boundary Die back Asymmetrical crown development		<10		U
T33	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	13	2	330	290							439.32	4	4	2	6	4.00	W	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	historic western third stem lost, ivy clad, two stems remaining. Basal decay/cavity - probe inserts freely at base, into root crown at both south and east 0.1m agl due to species poor decay resistance no long term life expectancy, despite good crown vitality Ivy restricting inspection		10+		C 2

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_n_orth	Act_s_outh	Act_e_ast	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T34	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	2	300	290							417.25	3	5	4	4	5.50	N	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Co-dominant stems Compression union - bark included with swelling ears at 0.5m agl Ivy restricting inspection		40+	A	2
T35	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	200								200	0	3	4	2	6.00	E	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection Asymmetrical crown development		10+	C	2
T36	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	5	1	150								150	0	3	4	0	4.50	E	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection Asymmetrical crown development		10+	C	2
T37	Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	4.5	3	170	100	110						225.83	2	3	2	2	1.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Small multistem bush		10+	C	2
T38	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	1	550								550	6	6	6	6	5.00	W	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection		40+	A	2
T39	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	1	170								170	3	0	1	3	5.00	W	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection Asymmetrical crown development		20+	B	2
T4	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1	620								620	9	5	8	6	5.00	W	Mature	Good	Asymmetrical crown development Basal decay/cavity - east to 1.7m, open wound, inrolled gate posts, exposed heartwood Deadwood - Low target occupancy Deadwood - Minor (<50mm dia)		20+	B	1
T40	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	1	280								280	3	3	3	3	6.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection, Bark wound - Mechanical damage		40+	A	2
T41	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	1	500								500	5	4	5	5	5.50	ND	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection		40+	A	2
T42	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	1	340								340	2	4	3	3	7.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection		40+	A	2

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_n_orth	Act_s_outh	Act_e_ast	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T43	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	1	390								390	1	4	3	4	6.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection Asymmetrical crown development		20+	B	2
T44	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	1	160								160	2	2	0	5	5.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection Asymmetrical crown development		20+	B	2
T45	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	1	160								160	2	1	0	5	6.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection Asymmetrical crown development		20+	B	2
T46	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	1	270								270	2	2	1	2	6.00	W	Established	Reasonable	Ivy restricting inspection Asymmetrical crown development		20+	B	2
T48	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	1	660								660	5	5	5	5	7.00	ND	Mature	Reasonable	deadwood in crown, characteristic of squirrel damage Bark wound - Mechanical damage - historic, wound from 0.2m to 2.4m agl west. exposed heartwood, active occlusion layer - Sooty bark early symptoms? Monitor.		10+	C	2
T49	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	610								610	3	7	5	7	2.00	E	Mature	Good			40+	A	2

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_north	Act_south	Act_east	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T5	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	15	2	570	350							668.88	2	12	8	10	3.50	S	Mature	Good	Deadwood - Low target occupancy Asymmetrical crown development		40+	A	2
T50	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	15	1	560								560	6	5	5	5	4.00	N	Mature	Good			40+	A	2
T51	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	4	170	300	360	300					581.81	5	4	5	4	3.50	ND	Established	Poor	bark damage to 2.3m on each stem, characteristic of browsing, however historic. Insect Frass Stem decay/cavity		<10		U
T53	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	22	1	1070								1070	11	11	10	10	8.00	N	Mature	Good	rope swing in tree (Advised removal). container placed on blocks to south, 4m distance from trunk Deadwood - Minor (<50mm dia) Deadwood - Major (>50mm dia)		40+	A	2

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_north	Act_south	Act_east	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T55	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	22	1	740								740	10	8	8	8	6.00	S	Mature	Good	Deadwood - Minor (<50mm dia) rope swing in tree (x 1 Unit) - third primary lateral branch at 8m north branch sagging with visible canopy gap and 1.5m long	Local reduction - third primary lateral branch at approx 8m north. Hazard beam crack. Above union. Reduce end weight by pruning secondary and tertiary branches approx 4-5m to an appropriate pruning point. Pruning wound not to exceed approx 15cm dia. Remove rope swing.	40+	A	2
T59	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13	1	560								560	5	5	5	5	4.00	W	Mature	Reasonable	Deadwood - Low target occupancy		40+	A	2
T6	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	520								520	6	6	6	7	6.00	W	Sem-Mature	Good			40+	A	2
T61	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	1	270								270	2	3	2	3	2.50	N	Established	Reasonable	deadwood in crown, characteristic of squirrel damage Bark wound - Mechanical damage - historic, wound from 0m to 1.8m agl west. exposed heartwood, active occlusion layer. west gate post kinked.		10+	C	2
T62	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	8	1	140								140	2	2	2	2	5.00	ND	Dead	Dead/Dying	Dead tree	Fell - to ground level	<10	U	
T63	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	15	2	150	170							226.72	2	3	2	3	5.00	ND	Established	Reasonable	smaller stem dead		10+	C	2

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_n_orth	Act_s_outh	Act_e_ast	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T64	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	220								220	1	3	2	1	6.00	S	Established	Reasonable	Animal damage - browsing damage to 2.1m, historic, Stem decay/cavity - east at 0.5m agl		10+		C 2
T65	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	320								320	1	5	5	4	6.00	N	Established	Reasonable	Animal damage - browsing damage to 2.1m, historic, Stem decay/cavity - east at 0.5m agl		20+		B 1
T66	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		1	210								210	1	3	3	3	5.00	ND	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T67	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	310								310	2	4	2	3	1.00	ND	Established	Good			20+		B 1
T68	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	1	190								190	2	2	1	3	5.00	ND	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T69	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	2	390	230							452.77	5	5	7	4	5.00	E	Sem-Mature	Good			40+		A 2
T7	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	8	1	200								200	2	2	2	2	2.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Biased to east		20+		B 2
T71	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	170								170	1	4	4	1	2.00	ND	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T72	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	170								170	1	4	4	1	6.00	ND	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T73	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	270								270	2	4	4	2	6.00	E	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T74	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	1	210								210	5	1	2	2	6.50	N	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T75	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	1	210								210	3	1	1	4	4.00	N	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T76	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		1	310								310	3	4	4	4	5.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Good			20+		B 2
T77	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		1	240								240	2	2	1	5	3.00	ND	Established	Good			20+		B 2
T78	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	1	280								280	3	2	1	6	6.00	W	Established	Reasonable	Asymmetrical crown development		20+		B 2
T79	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	20	1	650								650	5	7	9	7	3.00		Sem-Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		40+		A 2
T8	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	1	340								340	4	3	2	5	3.50	W	Sem-Mature	Poor	Stem decay/cavity - at 2m agl north.probe extends 20cm. unsuitable for long term retention		<10		U

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Height (m)	Stems	stem_1	stem_2	stem_3	stem_4	stem_5	stem_6	stem_7	stem_8	EquivDia_m	Act_north	Act_south	Act_east	Act_west	First branch height /canopy clearance (m)	First dominant branch direction of growth (N, S, E, W)	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS_Cat	Sub_Cat
T80	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	16	1	550								550	6	6	6	6	2.00	ND	Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		40+	A	2
T81	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	1	420								420	8	6	6	6	8.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		20+	B	2
T82	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	19	2	530	420							676.24	9	8	9	9	3.50	W	Sem-Mature	Good			40+	A	2
T83	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	340								340	3	3	4	3	4.50	N	Sem-Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		40+	A	2
T84	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	250								250	3	2	3	1	4.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		20+	B	1
T85	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	7	1	340								340	3	1	2	2	2.00	ND	Established	Good	Outside site boundary		20+	B	1
T86	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	13	1	550								550	3	5	5	4	3.50	S	Established	Good	Outside site boundary		40+	A	2
T87	Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	13	1	450								450	4	3	4	3	4.00	W	Mature	Reasonable	Asymmetrical crown development Broken branch hanging within crown. Outside site boundary Deadwood - Major (>50mm dia)		40+	A	2
T88	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1	740								740	7	6	7	6	5.00	ND	Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		40+	A	2
T89	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	450								450	7	6	5	6	8.00	W	Mature	Good	Outside site boundary		40+	A	2
T9	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	4	390	320	320	170					621.13	6	4	3	5	5.00	ND	Sem-Mature	Reasonable	Ash dieback (stage 2) 75%-50% remaining canopy		10+	C	2
T90	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	19	1	580								580	7	7	6	7	6.00	ND	Established	Good	Outside site boundary		40+	A	2

11.2. Appendix D: tree work recommendations

Appendix A Table 1: Tree Work Recommendations

Label Seq	Common name	Species	Life stage	Condition	Notes	Recommendations	Est remaining contribution (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS Cat	Sub Cat	Priority Timescale
T62	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Dead	Dead/Dying	Dead tree	Fell - to ground level	<10	U		Medium 1-3 months
T55	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	Good	Deadwood - Minor (<50mm dia) rope swing in tree (x 1 Unit) - third primary lateral branch at 8m north branch sagging with visible canopy gap and 1.5m long Hazard beam -	Local reduction - third primary lateral branch at approx 8m north. Hazard beam crack. Above union. Reduce end weight by pruning secondary and tertiary branches approx 4-5m to an appropriate pruning point. Pruning wound not to exceed approx 15cm dia. Remove rope swing.	40+	A	2	Medium 1-3 months