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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

For Protection of Trees at Ramsbury Manor White's Hill Ramsbury



October 2025

SJA ams 25425-01

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1. Statement of purpose

1.1. The purpose of this method statement is to detail what actions need to be taken to ensure the proposals (as set out at 1.2. below) at The Ramsbury Manor Estate, Whites Hill, Ramsbury does not cause any unacceptable damage to the trees to be retained within this site and in the adjacent properties.

1.2. Particulars of the development: *“Partial demolition and redevelopment of the estate yard to provide an Exhibition Centre, demolition of existing cottage and provision of a new Staff Accommodation and Operational Hub, the creation of a new Estate Yard, ancillary car park and associated lodge, and associated access, tree planting, landscaping, lighting and site infrastructure to support The Ramsbury Manor Foundation’s Plans for education and conservation, and the sustainable ecological management of The Ramsbury Manor Estate, including facilitating use by school children, students and the general public.”*

1.3. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with Condition no. 9 of the planning permission PL/2025/03125 granted by Wiltshire Council, which states:

“No demolition or construction shall commence on site until an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) prepared by an arboricultural consultant providing comprehensive details of construction works in relation to trees has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority. All works shall subsequently be carried out in strict accordance with the approved details. In particular, the method statement must provide the following:

- a) a specification for protective fencing to trees during both demolition and construction phases which complies with BS5837:2012 and a plan indicating the alignment of the protective fencing. The plan should show the canopy spread and root protection of all retained trees;**
- b) a specification for scaffolding and ground protection within tree protection zones in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012;**
- c) a schedule of tree works conforming to British Standard 3998:2010;**

- d) details of general arboricultural matters such as the area for storage of materials, concrete mixing and use of fires;
- e) details of the works requiring arboricultural supervision to be carried out by the arboricultural consultant, including details of the frequency of supervisory visits and procedure for notifying the Local Planning Authority of the findings of the supervisory visits; and
- f) details of all other activities, which have implications for trees on or adjacent to the site.”

1.4. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.5. Details of the trees can be found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 1**. Their locations are shown on the tree protection plan (SJA TPP 041) at **Appendices 5 and 6**. This method statement and plan is based on the proposed site plan (as submitted in the planning permission), the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), the drainage plan and combined service plans.

1.6. The key words and phrases used in this statement are defined in **Table 1** below.

Arboricultural consultant	Arboricultural expert instructed by the developer to oversee the retention and protection of trees adjacent to the development site.
Arboricultural monitoring	Regular inspections of retained trees by the arboricultural consultant, to monitor their health and condition; and to inspect the effectiveness of the tree protection measures implemented.
Arboricultural supervision	Pre-arranged attendance on site of appointed arboricultural consultant for the duration of specific construction activities that could otherwise result in unacceptable damage to retained trees. Whilst on site the consultant will control, supervise and where appropriate assist in the undertaking of these activities.
Construction Exclusion Zone ('CEZ')	Area based on the root protection area (RPA), normally surrounded with protective fencing, from which access is prohibited during development works.
Ground boarding	Temporary ground covering, designed to prevent compaction of soil in which significant roots of retained trees are growing.
Protective fencing	Temporary fencing, erected for the duration of demolition and construction activities; designed to prevent access and disturbance to the trunks and root protection areas of trees.
Pruning	The removal of living or dead parts of a tree, especially branches, to reduce size, to maintain shape, health, safety, or to regulate growth.
Root Protection Area ('RPA')	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 is treated as a priority.
Tree Protection Plan ('TPP')	Drawing based upon the finalised proposals; showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Table 1: Key words & phrases

1.7. This statement is designed to reflect the principles of the proposed layout as far as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained and should **not** be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement for this development.¹

2. Planning and communication

2.1. Unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the following actions are to be taken, in the order specified in the Sequence of Works at **Table 2**.

2.2. The developer will appoint an arboricultural consultant to oversee all aspects of tree care and protection for the duration of demolition and construction works.

2.3. Prior to the commencement of works, the project manager will send copies of any demolition or construction method statements that might have implications for existing trees to the arboricultural consultant for his comments. The arboricultural

¹ Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer over any matters of construction detail, specification, engineering performance standards or regulatory requirements, relating to structures, surfaces or underground services to be constructed. As arboricultural consultants, Simon Jones Associates Ltd. can accept no liability for any matters relating to the structural integrity or engineering performance of structures, surfaces or underground services described, proposed or eventually constructed. The responsibility for satisfying any Health & Safety requirements relating to any operations described in this method statement remains with those commissioning or undertaking the operations concerned.

consultant will liaise with the project manager to ensure that there are no conflicts between the demolition or construction method statements and this arboricultural method statement.

2.4. Prior to the start of any site clearance, ground preparation, demolition or construction works the developer will convene a pre-commencement 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 outlined in this statement shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement required as a result of the meeting shall be circulated to all parties in writing.

2.5. On the same occasion, the arboricultural consultant will make a brief re-inspection of the trees to be retained, to identify any risks of tree, stem or branch failure that could cause harm to contractors working on the site. Any such risks will be recorded and passed to the client and to the LPA, to enable appropriate remedial works to be undertaken in a timely manner.

2.6. The developer will immediately inform the arboricultural consultant if at any time during site clearance, demolition or construction the site manager or agent is replaced or transferred. The arboricultural consultant will convene a site meeting with the incoming/replacement site manager, to be held within five working days, to explain all outstanding tree protection measures detailed in this method statement.

2.7. A copy of this method statement shall be supplied to all site personnel who have control over works of any nature within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees to be retained, or within the footprints of their canopies. The contractor will provide adequate instruction on its implementation for all relevant staff. This instruction will be carried out by, or to the approval of, the arboricultural consultant.

Order	Works	Details at Section:	Arb. supervision required:
1	Pre-commencement site meeting	2	Yes
2	The removal and pruning of trees to commence, as listed in the tree works schedule at Appendix 2	3	No
3	Erection of tree protection fencing for construction Phases 1-3 (access, parking area and Estate Yard)	5	Yes
4	Supervision of the installation of the new site access from White's Hill, the new internal road and the parking area within the RPAs of trees nos. 79, 81, 83, 84, 86, 92, 145 and 146	6, 7 and 8	Yes
5	Supervision of the installation of foundations of the new Estate yard within/abutting the RPAs of beech nos. 123-127	6 and 8	Yes
6	Erection of tree protection fencing for construction Phases 3-5 (Exhibition Centre and staff area)	5	Yes
7	Demolition of barn super-structure & site compound set up	4	No
8	Supervised installation of staff compound within the RPAs of limes nos. 10, 11 and 12	8	Yes
9	Upon completion of construction, removal of site compound and the demolition of the barn sub-structure and existing hard surface within the RPAs of trees nos. 50-56	4	Yes
10	Clearance of machinery/materials from site, reinstatement and landscaping	11	No
11	Removal of tree protection fencing	5	No

Table 2: Sequence of works (relevant to tree protection)

3. Site clearance, pruning and security

3.1. 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).

3.2. 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 undertake this prior to the fencing's erection, under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant, who will ensure it does not cause any soil compaction or damage to the roots of trees to be retained.

3.3. The 30 trees to be removed shall be felled and disposed of. These are shown in the tree works schedule at **Appendix 2**.

3.4. Stumps of those trees that are within the RPAs of trees to be retained shall either be left in place or shall be ground out.

3.4.1. A full specification for tree felling and surgery works is at **Appendix 2**.

3.5. All tree works are to be done in accordance with British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work - Recommendations*. Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees; they may only be used for the sectional removal of trees.

3.6. Except where within the RPAs of trees to be retained, all other vegetation to be removed may be cut down or grubbed out as appropriate; but within the RPAs of trees to be retained, 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.

4. Ground preparation and demolition

4.1. No ground preparation or excavation of any kind, including topsoil stripping and levelling or re-profiling of soil, shall be undertaken prior to the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below).

4.2. The existing cottage, barns and hard surface to be demolished within the RPAs of seven trees nos. 50-56 are shown in the demolition tree protection plan at **Appendix 5** and at **Table 3** below.

Tree no.	Species	Description
50	Horse chestnut	Removal of existing barn super structure and foundations
		Removal of hard surface- re-instated with soft landscape
51	Ash	Removal of existing barn super structure and foundations
		Removal of hard surface- re-instated with soft landscape
52	English oak	Removal of hard surface- re-instated with soft landscape
53	English oak	Removal of existing barn super structure and foundations
		Removal of hard surface- re-instated with soft landscape
54	Beech	Removal of hard surface- re-instated with soft landscape
55	Horse chestnut	Removal of hard surface- re-instated with soft landscape
56	Horse chestnut	Removal of hard surface- re-instated with soft landscape

Table 3: Demolition works that abut or are within RPAs

4.3. The demolition will occur in two stages, initially the super structure of the barns will be removed as Phase 3 of construction commences. The existing foundations and hard surfaces will be retained in-situ to accommodate the contractor parking, welfare, site office and silo (see CMP at **Appendix 3**). Once the main phase of construction is complete and the site compound is removed, the demolition of the building sub-structure and the hard surfaces will commence.

4.4. The base and foundations of the existing buildings to be demolished that abut or are within the RPAs of the trees nos. 50, 51 and 53 will be excavated and removed with care, under the control and supervision of the arboricultural consultant.

4.5. All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition of the existing buildings should either operate from outside the RPAs or should run on a temporary surface installed prior to commencement of operations and designed to protect the underlying soil structure. Alternatively, demolition will be undertaken inwards from within the footprint of the existing building ("top down, pull back").

4.6. Those parts of the existing hard surfacing that are within the RPAs of adjacent trees nos. 50-56 shall be removed either by hand (kerbs and the sub-base shall be broken up using a hand-held breaker, and be lifted by hand or excavated using hand tools), or by an excavator fitted with a toothless bucket standing either on the existing surface or outside the RPAs in order not to disturb tree roots that may be present beneath it. This exercise will be undertaken under the control of the arboricultural consultant to ensure that the soil beneath the hard surface is not disturbed in any way.

4.7. If any roots of less than 25mm diameter are encountered they shall be cut cleanly by the arboricultural consultant. If roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall be covered with clean dry Hessian sacking to prevent desiccation. This will be removed only directly prior to backfilling, and this will be done by surrounding roots with a minimum depth of 50mm of topsoil and sharp sand (builders' sand will not be used as it has a high salt content which is toxic to tree roots).

4.8. Where underground structures that are or will become redundant are present within RPAs, these will be sealed off where possible so that the need for excavation is avoided.

5. Protective fencing

5.1. No site clearance, ground preparation, demolition or construction shall commence on site, and no demolition or construction vehicles or plant will enter the site until the RPAs of the trees to be retained have been safeguarded by the erection of protective fencing to the specification recommended in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2, as shown in Figure 2 of that document (see *Figure 1* below).

5.2. The protective fencing will be located in the positions shown by the **continuous bold blue lines** on the TPP.

5.3. The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height, comprising a scaffolding or a timber post and rail framework supporting either a minimum of 20mm exterior grade ply or other robust man-made boards, or standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels, fixed to each other with at least two clamps, and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases (footings) that are pinned at least 450mm into the ground with lengths of scaffold tube.

5.4. Scaffolding construction shall be to BS EN 12811-1:2003; uprights shall be at minimum 3.5m centres and every other one shall be supported on the side closest to the trees by struts braced to the ground at an angle of 45°. If used, 'Heras' panels shall be secured to two cross members between the uprights with heavy-duty cable ties. Notices stating "Tree Protection Zone, Keep Out!" will be attached to every third panel with cable ties.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

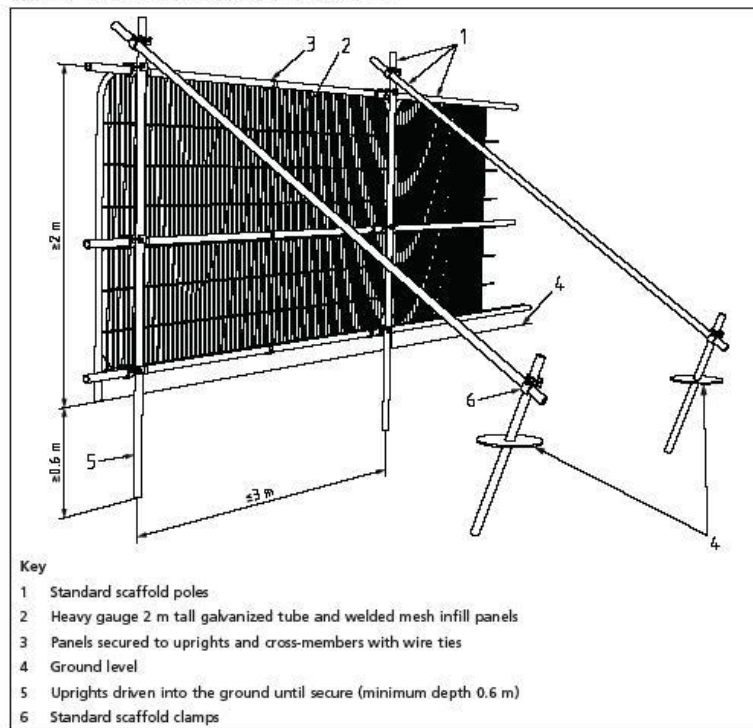


Figure 1 Protective fencing.

(Based on Figure 2, BS 5837: 2012)

5.5. No activity will take place within the Construction Exclusion Zones (“CEZs”) behind the fencing: no equipment or materials will be stored, and no vehicles, plant or personnel shall enter these areas. Ground levels will not be changed within them, and existing vegetation and topsoil will be left undisturbed.

5.6. Areas for the storage of materials shall be outside the CEZs. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement shall not be stored, mixed or discharged onto the ground within 10m of the trunks of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials shall be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting.

5.7. The Construction Management Plan (CMP) showing the locations of the site access, welfare, site office, materials storage and handling areas and silo is shown at **Appendix 3**.

5.8. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, shall be attached to any of the trees. No fires shall be lit where their flames could extend to within 5m of any parts of trees.

5.9. If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, those sections will immediately be cordoned off with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The damaged sections then will be repaired or replaced within 48 hours (2 working days). All instances of damage and re-instatement shall be recorded and immediately reported to the arboricultural consultant.

5.10. Once the protective fencing has been erected, the arboricultural consultant will visit the site and inspect it. He will record the position of the fencing and the condition of the retained trees. If it complies with this statement, the arboricultural consultant will 'sign off' the fencing to the contractor and copy this (in writing) to the developer. (See also 'Supervision and Monitoring' below.)

5.11. The protective fencing will not be moved or re-located without the prior approval of the arboricultural consultant. It will only be removed once all construction works are completed: the arboricultural consultant will be informed in advance of when it is intended to remove the fencing.

6. Installation of underground services

6.1. A review of the proposed drainage strategy (ref: 21990 110 P7) highlights that the surface water drains along the north and east side of the estate yard encroaches within the RPAs of the beech trees nos. 122, 123, 124 and 126. To mitigate the potential adverse effects, the services shall be installed using the methodology set out below at 6.3 to 6.7.

6.2. The remaining proposed underground service and drainage routes are located so that no excavation is required within RPAs.

6.3. **Manual excavation.** This involves hand digging of a continuous trench to a depth of at least 750mm, under arboricultural supervision; with the careful retention and protection of all roots of a diameter greater than 25mm, as detailed elsewhere in this method statement. If soil conditions and/or root distribution render it appropriate, the arboricultural consultant may require hand excavation to extend to a greater depth than this.

6.4. Such an excavation will be undertaken using a pick or a hand fork to loosen the soil, which will then be cleared from roots using a compressed air soil pick and

removed using shovels or trowels. All roots encountered of less than 25mm diameter will be cut cleanly with secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.

6.5. The faces of all excavations that contain exposed roots will be covered with hessian sacking and be kept moist at all times; they will not be left exposed to frost, wind or direct sunlight.

6.6. Protection of retained roots shall be conducted in the following way. A 50:50 mix of sharp sand and composted organic matter shall be prepared and packed around the root within a wrapping of Hessian (builders' sand will not be used as it has a high salt content and may be toxic to trees). The layer of sharp sand and compost shall be not less than 50mm in thickness around the full circumference of the root section. If concrete is to be poured or placed around these roots, they shall also be wrapped with an impermeable polythene membrane. Both the hessian wrapping and the polythene membrane shall be secured by degradable ties, in a manner that will not constrict future growth of the root.

6.7. Excavation beneath 750mm depth (or greater if the arboricultural consultant has deemed it appropriate) may be undertaken by an excavator working from outside the RPAs, provided this is supervised to prevent any retained roots being damaged.

7. Construction of permanent hard surfaces

7.1. To prevent unacceptable root damage the proposed embankments of the parking area encroach within the RPAs of tree nos. 81, 83, 84, 85 and 86 shall be constructed to the specification given below, in accordance with the recommendations of Section 7.4 of British Standard BS 5837.

7.2. Within RPAs there shall be no lowering of existing soil level and no digging will be undertaken: all parts of proposed hard surfaces shall be constructed above existing ground level. This is to ensure that roots are not severed, soil is not compacted, and oxygen can continue to reach roots beneath the engineered surface. No stripping of turf or topsoil shall be undertaken: herbaceous (non-woody) vegetation should be cut as close to ground level as possible and be raked off by hand; shrubs will be grubbed out using hand tools, and tree stumps will be ground out rather than dug or grubbed out.

7.3. Any hollows shall be filled with sharp sand; and to prevent compaction of the soil structure, a biaxial geotextile grid (**'geogrid'**, such as 'Tensar') or a permeable **geotextile membrane** (such as 'Treetex' or 'Terram') of an appropriate specification for the particular characteristics of the soil shall be laid on the ground beneath the footprint of the proposed embankment and be secured with pegs or pins driven through it into the ground. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be laid above ground level flat on the geogrid itself, secured with pegs or pins driven into the ground.

7.4. A perforated cellular confinement system (**'geoweb'**) shall then be laid above this. The grade and type of this web shall be selected by a structural engineer to ensure that anticipated loads can be supported without causing any additional compaction of the soil structure beneath. A 200mm standard cell width should be used; cell depth should normally be a minimum of 100mm. Where more than one strip of geoweb needs to be employed, the cellular structure will be maintained by stapling adjacent sections together using 10mm galvanised staples.

7.5. The material will be unloaded outside of the RPAs and distributed by hand or light plant to prevent soil compaction.

7.6. Construction should be undertaken in dry weather; ideally this should be between May and October when the soil is at its driest and least prone to compaction.

8. Supervised excavation of foundations and roads

Foundations

8.1. The foundations of the new estate yard and staff building are either within, or less than 1m from, the RPAs of 10, 11, 12, 122, 123, 124, 126 and 127. The foundations are to be of trench-fill and fill design. In the case of the new estate yard it's the soil re-grading (cut) to accommodate the building that will require excavation.

8.2. To ensure that the excavation and subsequent construction of the foundations do not result in significant harm to these specimens, the following methodology will be used:

8.3. The first 750mm of the foundation trench shall be dug by hand, , under direct arboricultural supervision using spades, shovels, forks or picks. All roots that are encountered will be severed cleanly by the arboricultural consultant unless he judges them to be too large to cut.

8.4. Below 750mm if a lack of rooting is noted, an excavator with a toothless bucket can be used to carefully remove thin layers of soil until the desired trench depth is achieved. All plant and machinery will be operated outside the canopy extents of any branches that could be damaged, and either on existing hard surfaces or outside the RPAs of the trees to be retained.

8.5. During the trench excavation, the arboricultural consultant will cut cleanly any exposed roots using secateurs or a hand saw to the tree-side trench face. The consultant will also record all roots greater than 25mm and undertake an assessment of the likely impact on tree health. The consultant will then make recommendations of remedial works. He will report to the client the extent of the damage and any long-term effect to the tree's stability or health.

8.6. If the soil is of a friable nature the sides of the foundation trench will be shuttered and braced as necessary to prevent soil collapse and exposure of roots. Thereafter, the trench may be completed by machine.

New site access and internal road

8.7. The proposed access and new internal road encroach within the RPAs of trees nos. 79, 92, 145 and 146.

8.8. The new access is required to tie into the existing carriageway level of White's Hill, there is no viable option to avoid excavation in this area. This is also the case with the new internal road connection to the existing access road that encroaches into the RPA of the lime no. 92.

8.9. The remaining incursions into the RPAs of trees nos. 81, 85, 86, 88 and 89 are very minor, not exceeding 6.2m² or 3% of individual RPAs. As such, we consider that an above soil solution is not necessary in these locations. Furthermore, the specimens to be impacted are of average physiological condition and of species tolerant to root disturbance, accordingly, there is no reason that the cutting of roots in these small areas will have a significant effect on the health or viability of these trees.

8.10. To ensure the risk of adverse impacts are minimised, the following methodology will be used:

8.11. The excavation for the new surfaces shall be dug by hand, under direct arboricultural supervision, using spades, shovels, forks or picks. All roots that are encountered will be severed cleanly by the arboricultural consultant unless he judges them to be too large to cut.

8.12. During the excavation, the arboricultural consultant will cut cleanly any exposed roots using secateurs or a hand saw to the tree-side trench face. The consultant will also record all roots greater than 25mm and undertake an assessment of the likely impact on tree health. The consultant will then make recommendations of remedial works. He will report to the client the extent of the damage and any long-term effect to the tree's stability or health.

9. Landscaping and reinstatement

9.1. Care will be taken to ensure that landscaping and reinstatement do not cause any damage to the existing trees. Prior to the commencement of any landscaping works within RPAs the developer will convene a site meeting to be attended by the site manager or agent, the landscape contractor, the fencing contractor and the arboricultural consultant. The methods of tree protection outlined in this section of the arboricultural method statement shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement shall be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.

9.2. Within RPAs the following points shall be observed:

- Ground levels will not be changed.
- Only lightweight plant or vehicles shall enter the RPAs.
- No fuels or chemicals shall be brought into or stored within these areas.
- Digging (for fence posts etc.) shall be done by hand. Any roots of 25mm diameter and above that are encountered shall not be cut: if such sized roots are found the position of the proposed post will be re-located. Any smaller roots shall be cut

cleanly. All roots exposed should be backfilled with sharp sand on the same day they are uncovered.

- No parts of any fencing shall be nailed or otherwise attached to any parts of the retained trees.
- Unwanted vegetation shall be removed manually or by using chemicals that cannot damage the roots of the trees.
- No irrigation or drainage pipes shall be installed within RPAs.

10. Supervision and monitoring

10.1. Once the protective fencing has been erected, the arboricultural consultant will visit the site and inspect these tree protection measures. If the specification or location of these items does not comply with this method statement, the arboricultural consultant will inform the fencing contractor, and adjustments will be made. Once compliance is achieved, the arboricultural consultant will 'sign off' the tree protection measures to the contractor and copy this (in writing) to the client.

10.2. Throughout the construction process the arboricultural consultant will monitor the condition of the trees, and the integrity and effectiveness of the protective fencing. He will visit the site at every month, as agreed with the LPA Tree Officer at the pre-commencement meeting, to ensure that the protection measures outlined in this document are adhered to; and will contact the site manager or agent on a weekly basis whilst ground works are being undertaken, and on a fortnightly basis thereafter, to ascertain what works are planned for the coming week and whether any of these require arboricultural input or supervision. Records of all monitoring and supervisory visits will be made and will be forwarded to the client and copied to the LPA.

10.3. The arboricultural consultant shall directly supervise all works that have to be undertaken within RPAs. An outline schedule of supervision is set out in **Table 4** below.

Order	Work Phase	Works	Ams section reference	Provisional date
1	P1	Pre-commencement site meeting	2	Q2 2026
2	P1	Tree removals and pruning required for access, estate yard and parking area construction	3	Q2 2026
3	P1	Erection of tree protection fencing for Phase 1 (construction of new estate yard) and 2 (new access + new parking area)	5	Q2 2026
4	P1	Supervision of foundations, banking and underground services for the new Estate Yard	6 and 8	Q2 2026
5	P2	Supervision of excavations for the new access within RPAs of retained trees	8	Q1 2028
6	P2	Supervision of above soil level banking associated with parking area	7	Q1 2028
7	P3	Removal of tree protection fencing for Phases 1 and 2 and the erection of tree protection fencing for Phase 3 (demolition of estate buildings), Phase 4 (construction of staff compound) and Phase 5 (construction of exhibition centre)	5	TBC
8	P3	Demolition of buildings and site set up	4	TBC
9	P4	Supervised excavation of staff compound foundations within RPAs	8	TBC
10	P5	Upon completion of Phase 5, the removal of the site compound includes the removal of the existing barn flooring within the RPAs of retained trees	4	TBC
11	P5	Removal tree protection fencing	5	TBC

Table 4: provisional supervision schedule

10.4. The project or site manager will give the arboricultural consultant at least 48 hours written notice of the date of intended construction of any proposed buildings or structures, underground service runs, or areas of hard surfacing that are within the RPAs of any of the trees, so that he/she can attend.

10.5. All drawings or revised drawings issued to the site agent or to sub-contractors, that show details of any works within or abutting RPAs or beneath the crowns of trees are to be referred in advance to the arboricultural consultant to enable him to advise on any changes to the impact on trees that these drawings may cause, and to be able to provide solutions to avoid or minimise any further tree damage. All such drawings will be approved in writing by the arboricultural consultant before works within or abutting RPAs are proceeded with.

10.6. The arboricultural consultant will issue variation orders to the client in the case of any agreed changes to this method statement, and non-compliance notices in any cases of substantial deviation from the statement. These will be recorded in a final completion statement suitable for submission to the LPA if required.

SJAtrees

September 2025

APPENDIX 1
Tree Survey Schedule



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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(Operations)

Tree Survey Schedule

Ramsbury Manor, White's Hill, Ramsbury

November 2022

SJA Ref: 22533-01

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Ramsbury Manor, White's Hill, Ramsbury

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Simon Jones Associates Ltd., on Tuesday 25th and Wednesday 26th October and Thursday 10th November 2022. Weather conditions in October were largely dry and bright with scattered cloud, but in November the weather was overcast with intermittent rain. Deciduous trees were in partial 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. Species. 'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe. 3. Height. Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. Crown break. Height above ground and direction of growth of first significant live branch.	7. Crown clearance. Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres. 8. 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 reattachment 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 reattachment 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 reattachment and has a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life. 9. Physiology. Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age. 10. 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 irremediable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse. Hazardous: Significant and irremediable morphological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse. 11. 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	12. 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 arboreal 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, irremediable, 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 arboreal 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.
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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Ramsbury Manor, White's Hill, Ramsbury

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
1	Copper beech	18.5m	795mm	N 8.9m E 9m S 8.3m W 7.6m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Exposed root collar: no significant defects observed at base; 200mm wide, 250mm tall wound on W trunk at 1.5m exposing small cavity (probed to 230mm) with brown earth at base as sound sapwood walls, strong woundwood reaction growth; crown lifted to 3m, pruning wounds nearly occluded; single upright trunk to 10m, where it becomes co-dominant with a very wide union, potentially indicative of historical loss of apical leader; dominant canopy; readily visible from internal roads and a feature of the yard, but of no further landscape consequence.	B (1)
2	Flowering cherry	5m	4 stems @ 115mm	3m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree.	C (1)
3	Red maple	5.5m	235mm	N 4m E 3m S 4m W 4.7m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
4	Rowan	7m	330mm ivy	N 2.5m E 1m S 2.5m W 3m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection; small suppressed specimen.	C (1)
5	Beech	18m	760mm	NE 10m SE 11.3m SW 7.5m NW 9.3m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	No significant defects at base; trunk diameter measured at 1m below union merge; four-stemmed from 2.5m with acute unions displaying evidence of branch bark inclusion, including main union to N which joins at 2m with no union merge to 1m with snub nosed woundwood response; weak unions at higher risk of failure, but in sheltered location; congested canopy with crossing and rubbing branches noted; significant component of group in which it stands; not significant or prominent in the local landscape or estate roads; no visibility from public vantage points.	C (123)
6	Beech	19m	745mm	NE 8m SE 9.3m SW 8.4m	1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; congested interna canopy; deadwood typical of age; significant component of group in which it stands; not significant or prominent in the local landscape or estate roads; no visibility from public vantage points.	B (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categoy
7	Beech	18m	665mm	NE 7.1m SE 9.8m SW 7.9m NW 9.2m	2.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; twin-stemmed with stems touching at 2.5m with o union merge to 1.5m; branch bark inclusion noted with sharp nosed reaction wood growth; main canopy unions acute with evident of branch bark inclusion; co-dominant canopy; not significant or prominent in the local landscape or estate roads; no visibility from public vantage points.	C (123)
8-13	Large- leafed lime	Min 12m Max 16m	#T8 600mm #T9 525mm #T10 590mm #T11 630mm #T12 610mm #T13 525mm	NE 8m SE 6m SW 7m NW 7m	2.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of limes adjacent to internal estate road; surface roots exposed up to 4m from trunks with visible mower contact wounds; crown lifted to 3m with several large flush cuts with irregular woundwood formations, no cavity or decay evident; main unions a mix of acute and obtuse angles with several forming branch bark inclusions; of no more than mod quality; co-dominant canopies; essential component of avenue, readily visible from estate roads and grounds, contribute to estate character.	B (12)
14	Large- leafed lime	11m	455mm	NE 4.9m SE 6.6m SW 6.4m NW 3.9m	2.5m	2m	Semi- mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tight; congested internal canopy with crossing and rubbing branches; part of a younger lime avenue, less established and prominent; mature limes to N reduce landscape impact.	C (12)
15	Large- leafed lime	17m	830mm	NE 6.2m SE 9.4m SW 7.1m NW 7.1m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Surface roots exposed 4.5m from trunk with extensive mower contact damage visible with woundwood response; prominent buttress roots to E and W; trunk lean 10degrees to S; 600mm diameter pruning wound on N trunk at 1.5m, flush cut with poor woundwood response; 'dog legged' lateral branch growing horizontally for 2m before becoming upright, adaptive wood response noted; main canopy unions tensile; trunk becomes upright at 4m; dominant canopy; essential component of the avenue.	B (2)
16	Large- leafed lime	13m	420mm	NE 5.2m SE 5.5m SW 5m NW 2.7m	3m	2m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Triple-stemmed from 3m with weak union to subordinate stem to S; crossing branch noted 1m above union; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
17	Large-leaved lime	19m	735mm	NE 5.9m SE 7.5m SW 5.9m NW 7.9m	4m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Surface roots exposed 5m from trunk with mower damage noted; p/Dominant buttress roots to W; crown lifted to 4m with flush cuts; multi-stemmed from 4m with tight compression forks with visible union merges; congested internal branches with crossing branches; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; contributing to the lime avenue feature; diesel pump noted on opposite of road, roots likely to have been disturbed dependant on date of installation.	B (2)
18	Large-leaved lime	17m	790mm	NE 7.2m SE 11.5m SW 7.3m NW 6.7m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Surface roots exposed 3.5m from trunk with mower contact damage; soil erosion resulting in separation of roots from ground (suspended roots); trunk lean to S of 35degrees to 3.5k where the trunk corrects to an upright position, prominent buttress roots noted on trunk base opposite the lean; large flush cut wound on SW trunk at 1.5m (600mm long, 400mm wide) with irregular woundwood response; mix of tight and obtuse angled unions in canopy; co-dominant canopy forming significant component of the lime avenue.	B (2)
19	Large-leaved lime	19m	855mm	NE 8.6m SE 5.9m SW 6.8m NW 10.6m	3.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Surface roots exposed to 3.5m from trunk with extensive mower damage; prominent buttress roots in all directions; twin-stemmed from 2.5m with tensile union; main stems bifurcation further at between 4 and 6m with a mix of acute and obtuse unions; crossing branches noted in internal canopy; dominant canopy; essential component of lime avenue.	B (12)
20	Large-leaved lime	17m	650mm	NE 5.8m SE 7.6m SW 3.5m NW 6.6m	2m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Surface roots exposed 3m from trunk with mower damage noted; large lateral at 2m; twin-stemmed from 2m with tensile union; above average deadwood; SW canopy historically suppressed, now released; torn 150mm diameter limb on SW canopy at 4m; partially failed limbs noted in upper canopy; reduced physiological condition; inessential component of the lime avenue.	C (12)
21-25	Large-leaved lime	11m #T21 16m	365mm #T22 540mm #T23 500mm #T24 480mm #T25 590mm	NE 4.2m SE 5.6m SW 4.2m NW 2.7m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Semi-mature row of limes on S side of estate road, significantly younger than mature avenue to N; canopies suppressed by larger trees to N; canopies unions a mix of acute and obtuse unions; readily visible from internal estate road, but not prominent in the local landscape.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
26	English oak	22m	1200mm	N 13.8m E 12.1m SE 12.1m S 11.2m SW 7.4m W 7m	4m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Large diameter oak growing on top of slope; prominent buttress roots in all directions; depression between buttresses on S trunk base can be probed to 150mm with no evidence of decayed wood or cavity formation; surface roots exposed 3m from trunk with mower damage noted; crown lifted to 5m on main trunk with historic pruning wounds fully occluded; lower epicormic growth established; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; 400mm diameter, 2m long tear wound on N trunk at 7m; major deadwood present; 300mm diameter, 5m long tear wound on apical leader in central canopy; further small diameter (up to storm damage noted upper W canopy; incipient tip dieback in upper canopy; dominant canopy; significant component of the group in which it stands; readily visible from estate roads and contributing to the character of the local landscape. Notable tree with future veteran potential.	A (3)
27-31	English oak	22m	#T27 995mm #T28 1090mm #T29 1050mm #T30 1010mm #T31 1115mm	10m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of mature English oak growing along S side of field boundary ditch; grazing damage noted at trunk bases; individuals of variable quality with no. 30 with failed co-dominant stem at 5m with resultant loss of canopy and 5m long tear wound; significant arboricultural feature of local landscape, contributing to the green character of the estate.	B (23)
32	Horse chestnut	8m	545mm	6.5m	3m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Small field grown chestnut; extensive foliar browning due to leaf miner; inessential component of estate landscape.	C (1)
33	Weeping beech	10m	515mm	NE 7.4m SE 8.5m SW 5.7m NW 5.6m	0.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 2.5m with tight compression fork with evidence of branch bark inclusion, fusing stems 0.3m above; squat, broad canopy; ornamental tree visible but not prominent in views from estate roads.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clear-ance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Cate-gory
34-36	Large-leaved lime	22m	#T34 640mm #T35 580mm #T36 550mm	7.1m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Extensive surface roots visible in area of soft landscape around trunk bases, up to 5.5m from trunk; mower damage noted; robust boundary wall likely to be acting as a partial or full root barrier; path to E showing signs of direct root damage; twin-stemmed specimens between 3 and 5m with tight unions consistent with species branching habit; congested internal canopies with crossing canopies; mutually suppressed canopies forming single aerodynamic canopy mass; readily visible from adjacent buildings and nearby estate roads but screening in long range views by surrounding trees, buildings and topography.	B (1)
37	Large-leaved lime	17m	555mm	N 7.6m E 5m S 7m W 5.7m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; twin-stemmed from 6m with acute fork; remaining canopy unions acute; congested canopy; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
38	Common walnut	6m	385mm	N 3.7m E 7.2m S 5.7m W 4.8m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Surrounding hard surface displaying damage consistent with root damage up to 8m from trunk; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
39	Common walnut	7m	480mm	N 7.2m E 6.8m S 6.4m W 4.5m	1.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Trunk diameter measured at 1m below union bulge; tarmac root damage noted 8m from trunk; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
40	Ash	28m	820mm	N 9.5m E 9.3m S 8m W 8m	7m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; crown lifted to 8m with historic pruning wounds up to 80mm diameter forming small cavities; 100mm wide degraded fungal fruiting body 1m from main trunk at 9m on E lateral branch, consistent with <i>Inonotus dryadeus</i> , branch largely dead; above average deadwood; extensive tip dieback with evidence of well progressed ash dieback; tail, dominant canopy; of short-term potential only.	C (23)
41	Common lime	19m	800mmes t	6.2m	2m	5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Dense sucker growth impeding access to trunk base; trunk diameter estimated; twin-stemmed from 1.5m; dense epicormic growth to 10m with congested internal canopy; deadwood noted; significant component of group in which it stands but not prominent in local landscape.	B (1)
42-44	Common lime	23m	#T42 1000mm #T43 850mmes t #T44 780mm	NE 8.8m SE 7m SW 7m NW 7m	2m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of common lime; dense suckering at base impeding visual inspection of bases and preventing access to trunk bases; single upright trunks with acute unions; laterals competing for apical dominance; above average deadwood; tip die back and large diameter deadwood noted; mutually suppressed canopies; readily visible from buildings to NE but screened in views from wider landscape by surrounding trees; #42 crossing branches noted; deadwood typical of species and age; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; #44 pollarded to 12m; historic pruning wounds forming cavities; small suppressed canopy.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categoroy
45	Yew	14m	495mm	NE 5m SE 4m SW 3m NW 4m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; understorey specimen.	C (123)
46-47	Common lime	20m	#T46 875mmes t #T47 900mmes t	NE 6.5m SE 5m SW 5m NW 5m	4m	3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of common lime; dense suckering at base impeding visual inspection of bases and preventing access to trunk bases; single upright trunks with acute unions; laterals competing for apical dominance; above average deadwood; tip die back and large diameter deadwood noted; mutually suppressed canopies; readily visible from buildings to NE but screened in views from wider landscape by surrounding trees; #46 300mm diameter, 6m tall central stem dead; N stem with stag headed leader; #47 hung u deadwood noted.	C (12)
48	Beech	20m	980mm	N 6m E 11.3m S 11.7m W 6.5m	0.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; extended laterals growing s and E; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
49	Blue cedar	18m	910mm	NE 10.7m SE 10.8m SW 9.1m NW 8m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; subordinate stem originating at 2m on S trunk with tight, weak union with evidence of branch bark inclusion with touching stem at 3.5m; historic 200mm diameter pruning wound on SE trunk at 4m exposing sound internal wood; storm damage in N canopy at 13m with 500mm tear wound (90mm diameter); sparse needle density; evidence of minor tip dieback in outer canopy; readily visible across fields to S but not prominent in the local landscape.	C (123)
50	Horse chestnut	25m	990mm	NE 6.1m SE 8.3m SW 6.7m NW 9.4m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Below average	Fair	Concrete slabs up to 400mm from trunk; no significant defects observed at base; large area of necrotic and damage bark from 6m to ground level on NW trunk with columns of adaptive wood response on either side; large diameter laterals growing to NW and SE, grow horizontally then compete for apical dominance; 70mm diameter cavity at 9m on SW canopy; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; extensive foliar browning consistent with horse chestnut leaf miner.	B (23)
51	Ash	22m	770mm	NE 6m SE 7m S 4m SW 4m NW 8.8m	3m	4m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Sparsely foliated; above average deadwood; significant tip dieback; indicative of infection with ash dieback; significant component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential only.	C (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Categorory
52	English oak	18m	965mm	NE 5.9m E 12.8m SE 14.1m S 12.8m SW 3m NW 2.7m	4m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Fair	No significant defects observed at base; bow-shaped lean to Se, 15degrees in lower trunk before increasing to a 45degree lean at 8m; heavily suppressed canopy; 600mm pruning wound at 6m on SE trunk with good woundwood response; of low quality.	C (3)
53	English oak	19m	1055mm	NE 4.4m E 10.9m SE 12m S 10m SW 4.9m NW 6.4m	3m	SE 1m NW 4m	Mature	Average	Poor	Concrete slabs abutting NW trunk base; prominent buttress roots to NW with large depression between buttresses; cavities formed within depressions that can be probed to 750mm indicating hollow trunk; several small heavily degraded fungal fruiting bodies found adjacent to buttress roots; 300mm wide bracket found adjacent to NE trunk base with visible attachment scars on buttress; 100mm wide bracket on W buttress root; fruiting bodies consistent with wood depression on N buttress root with large beefsteak fruiting body covering entire cavity; extensive fungal activity and hollow trunk likely to be decreasing tree stability; trunk lean to SE by 20 degrees; dense epicormic growth on lower canopy; deadwood noted; no evidence of tip dieback or reduced annual extension growth; significant component of group in which it stands; likely of short-term potential only, further investigation required to confirm.	C (23)
54	Beech	21m	600mm	NE 5.8m SE 6.3m SW 5.1m NW 6.7m	4m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk to 4m where it becomes twin-stemmed with tensile union; no further defects noted; of moderate quality and long-term potential; inessential component of group in which it stands; largely screened in views from key vantage points.	B (1)
55-56	Horse chestnut	18m	#T55 750mm #T56 730mm	NE 6.5m SE 7.4m SW 8.7m NW 7.4m	1.5m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	No significant visible defects observed at trunk bases; multi-stemmed from between 2m and 3m with mixture of tight and open unions; #55 tight acute unions at 3m with evidence of branch bark inclusion; cracking bark on trunk consistent with cankerous growth but no bleeding noted; crossing and rubbing branches noted; 350mm diameter 1m long tear wound noted in S canopy at 3m; #56 black lesions and canker growth on trunk; broad co-dominant canopies.	C (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categorogy
57	English oak	9m	455mm	NE 6.5m SE 2.7m SW 6.6m NW 7.7m	2.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
58-60	Beech	9m	#T58 370mm #T59 330mm #T60 250mm	4.5m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of three mutually suppressed beech; of low value; inessential components of landscape.	C (1)
61-63	Hawthorn	6m	#T61 320mm #T62 310mm #T63 415mm ivy	NE 3m SE 3m SW 3m NW 5.4m	1m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small suppressed trees; #63 heavily ivy-covered impeding full visual inspection.	C (1)
64-65	Beech	18m	#T64 585mm #T65 660mm	N 7m E 7m S 7m W 9.5m	2.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; mutually suppressed canopies; significant component of group in which it stands, readily visible from estate road.	B (1)
66	Large-leafed lime	16m	340mm	N 2.8m E 3m S 2.5m W 4m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
67	English oak	19m	490mm	N 3.7m E 3.7m S 3.7m W 9.7m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Tall, woodland grown specimen; low extended lateral growing W; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
68	Beech	20m	320mm 590mm	N 4m E 6.4m S 4m W 8m NW 8.3m	1m	3m	Mature	Average	Poor	Lateral stem growing from 1m competing for apical dominance with fusing crossing stem at 3m with main trunk; main central trunk becomes four-stemmed between 4m and 7m with tight compression forks with evidence of branch bark inclusions; congested internal canopy with crossing and rubbing branches; at risk of limb failures if released from companion support; significant component of the group in which it stands; visible from estate roads but not individually prominent in the local landscape.	C (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categoy
69-70	Beech	19m	#T69 530mm #T70 445mm	N 4m E 5m S 4m W 6.8m	4m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunks; main visible unions tensile; mutually suppressed woodland grown canopies; visible but not prominent from estate road.	B (1)
71	Beech	20m	625mm	N 10.1m NE 6.5m E 6.1m S 5.3m W 10.5m	4.5m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant visible defects observed at base; minor 50mm wide and 70mm tall contact wound on W trunk base; single upright trunk; tensile main unions; crown lifted to 4.5m with pruning wounds up to 100mm diameter displaying good woundwood response; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
72-74	Large-leafed lime	15m	#T72 500mm #T73 390mm #T74 420mm	NE 5m SE 4m SW 5m NW 6.4m	2.5m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of large leafed lime; #72 twin-stemmed from 2m with tight compression fork with evidence of branch bark inclusion; #73 400mm tall, 80mm wide wound at trunk base exposing sound internal wood; #74 twin-stemmed from 3m with tight compression fork with evidence of branch bark inclusion; inessential components of group in which they stand.	C (23)
75	Beech	20m	620mm	N 9.2m E 8.4m S 5.4m W 4.3m	4m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; crossing branches noted in N canopy; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
76	Hawthorn	6m	165mm 220mm 2 stems @ 135mm 100mm	NE 4.3m SE 4m SW 0.5m NW 4.5m	0.5m	3m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (3)
77-78	Beech	22m	#T77 825mm #T78 890mm	10.5m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunks; main unions tensile; forming mutually suppressed canopies; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
79-80	Beech	16m	#T79 795mm #T80 710mm	6.9m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Two beech grown up together forming single aerodynamic canopies; #79 exposed surface roots to 1.5m from trunk with several girdling roots (up to 80mm diameter) around trunk base; single upright trunks; tensile main unions; short, squat field grown canopies; readily visible from estate field and roads; visible in glimpses from White's Hill, but largely screened by boundary vegetation.	B (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categorory
81	English oak	24m	1220mm	N 12m E 10.7m SE 8.5m S 9.4m SW 11.5m W 9.6m	3.5m	34m W/5m	Over-mature	Below average	Indifferent	90mm wide, 30mm tall and 50mm deep area of Kretzschmaria deusta on S trunk base between buttress roots; fungal bracket 150mm wide, 50mm deep Ganoderma applanatum on NE trunk base; access road to W and compacted ground to S; no evidence of trunk hollowing; twin-stemmed from 4m with large central stem and subordinate stem (600mm diameter) growing to N forming a suppressed, extended lower lateral; crown lifted to 6m with pruning wounds mainly fully included; above average deadwood, including major deadwood; tight epicormic growth in inner canopy; evidence of incipient tip dieback in upper canopy; essential component of group p in which it stands; readily visible from estate access road and from White's Hill; notable specimen of future veteran potential.	A (3)
82	English oak	22m	820mm	N 13m NE 12m E 8m S 2m W 5m	3m	5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; trunk with bow shaped lean to NE; heavily suppressed canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from White's Hill.	B (123)
83-89	Large-leaved lime	20m #T84 16m	#T83 530mm #T84 515mm #T85 625mm #T86 770mm #T87 410mm #T88 575mm #T89 670mm	5.4m	2.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of limes of no more than moderate quality; contribute to the lime avenue feature that is a feature of the estate road, but individually of limited landscape merit; largely screened in view from White's Hill.	C (2)
90	Large-leaved lime	17m	605mm	N 4.6m E 5.8m S 6.3m W 4m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; crown lifted to 4m above ground level; dense epicormic growth in inner canopy; congested canopy with crossing and rubbing branches; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
91	Large-leaved lime	18m	670mm 505mm	N 6m NE 5.4m E 7.2m S 7.2m W 5.2m	1.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	50mm diameter girdling root on N trunk base; twin-stemmed from 1.5m with tight fork, visible union merge; crown lifted to 4m; canopy unions a mix pf tension and compression forks, consistent with species habit; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categorogy
92	Large-leaved lime	18m	780mm	N 5.5m E 5.5m SE 7m S 7m SW 6m W 5.5m	2m	3m	Mature	Average	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; twin -stemmed from 2m with very tight compression fork, union merge evident on N side, included bark union to S; N stem becomes co-dominant t 4m with acute union with evidence of included bark, with visible crack, at risk of failure if companion support removed; no significant defects observed.	C (2)
93	Large-leaved lime	15m	485mm	5m	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; relatively small canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
94	Large-leaved lime	19.5m	650mm	6m	2.5m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; twin-stemmed from 2.5m with acute union, stable 'cup' union formed; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
95	English oak	25m	1025mm	N 7.3m NE 9m E 10.5m S 12.7m W 8.8m	4m	S2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; prominent buttress roots in all directions; 30mm girdling root on N trunk base; single upright trunk; tight main union at 6m on S trunk, potential included union on E side, appears stable to W; remaining main unions tensile; deadwood typical of species and age; dominant canopy; out of context with lime avenue, but a significant specimen.	B (123)
96-100	Large-leaved lime	17m	#T96 515mm #T97 565mm #T98 575mm #T99 650mm #T100 535mm	5.5m	3m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of limes of no more than moderate quality; contribute to the lime avenue feature that is a feature of the estate road, but individually of limited landscape merit; largely screened in view from White's Hill.	C (1)
101	Large-leaved lime	18m	620mm	NE 5.3m SE 4m SW 3.1m NW 5.8m	3m	4m	Mature	Average	Poor	Several mall diameter girdling roots at base; triple-stemmed from 3m with acute unions with evidence of weak included bark; tall, narrow canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
102	Large-leaved lime	16.5m	460mm	NE 3.8m SE 3.7m SW 2.2m NW 6m	3m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; multi-stemmed from 3m with stable unions; suppressed canopy; removal would fragment avenue, but only marginally.	C (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clear-ance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Cate-gory
103	Large-leafed lime	19m	660mm	NE 5.5m SE 5.1m SW 5.6m NW 7.5m	3m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Surface roots exposed 4m from trunk, with mower contact wounds; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.;	C (1)
104	Large-leafed lime	17m	515mm	NE 3.9m SE 5.2m SW 2.5m NW 7.3m	2.5m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; tight, weak union at 3.5 on new trunk; early senescence relative to surround trees of same species; mutually suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
105	Large-leafed lime	18m	625mm	N 7m E 4.4m S 6.6m W 4.7m	2.5m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress flare, no variation in tone when struck with acoustic mallet; small 30mm girdling root on N trunk base; single upright trunk; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
106-112	Large-leafed lime	16m #T106 18m	#T106 470mm #T107 520mm #T108 595mm #T109 385mm #T110 550mm #T111 470mm #T112 510mm	N 7m E 5.5m S 5m W 5.5m	3m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of limes of no more than moderate quality; contribute to the lime avenue feature that is a feature of the estate road, but individually of limited landscape merit; largely screened in view from White's Hill.	C (12)
113	Siberian alder	14m	580mm	N 6m E 6.6m SE 1m S 5m SW 5.3m NW 6.6m	2.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	SE co-dominant twin-stem torn out leaving 1.5m long, 450mm wide tear wound; remaining canopy at higher risk of limb failure; tight, included unions in canopy; of short-term potential only.	U (3)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categoroy
114	London plane	22m	860mm	N 9.8m E 10.8m S 8.6m W 9.9m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Good	No significant defects observed at base; multi-stemmed from 2m with string tensile unions; remaining canopy unions appear stable; dominant field grown canopy; of high quality; readily visible from estate roads and in glimpses from White's Hill; of long-term potential.	B (1)
115	Siberian alder	16m	600mm	7m	1.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Hazardous	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m with included bark union, union crack separated indicating failure in progress; at high risk of failure.	U (1)
116	Red oak	17.5m	770mm	N 6.8m E 8.1m S 7.4m W 8.1m	2.5m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	55mm girdling root on E trunk base; twin-stemmed from 3.5m with stable union; minor deadwood present; epicormic reaction growth indicative of being under physiological stress; field grown canopy; of no more than moderate quality.	B (1)
117	Ash	20m	1160mm	11.5m	5m	1m	Over-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots in all directions; prominent buttress flare and extensive butt growth from ground level to 0.75m, indicative of potential trunk hollowing; grazing damage noted on trunk base; lower canopy grazed to 1.5m; triple-stemmed from 4m with tensile unions; 300mm wound on E trunk at 3.5m with small cavity formed; two 400mm diameter branches fused in W canopy; crown lifted to 5m with pruning wounds up to 200mm diameter; some forming cavities exposing internal decay; woodpecker holes noted on underside of branches in S canopy; epicormic growth noted; deadwood noted (major and minor); apical leaders historically lost; 150mm diameter storm damage noted in upper canopy; no clear evidence of tip dieback with no clear retrenchment, however, lost apical leaders would remove evidence. Notable tree of future veteran potential.	A (3)
118	Beech	20m	1070mm	7.8m	1.5m	0.5m	Over-mature	Low	Poor	Extensive clumps of honey fungus on trunk and around base; Large areas of necrotic and missing bark exposing decayed sapwood; large vertical wound from 13m to ground level, 200mm wide, exposing hollow trunk; of short-term potential only; canopy heavily reduced, minimising risk of windthrow, but in state of irreversible decline.	U (1)
119	Beech	24m	965mm	NE 9m SE 6.1m SW 9.9m NW 7m	3.5m	2m	Over-mature	Below average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots in all directions; no significant defects observed at base; twin-stemmed from 4m with acute union with evidence of included bark on S and N sides with sharp nosed response growth noted; no visible major stems crossing that would mitigate risk of failure; sheltered location; Dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from White's Hill.	U (1)
120	Beech	22m	1090mm	NE 5m SE 2m SW 6.4m NW 8.4m	7m	5m	Over-mature	Low	Hazardous	100mm diameter fungal fruiting body of <i>Fomes fomentarius</i> on NW trunk base, surrounding area produces a high variance in tone when struck with acoustic mallet, indicating hollowing; further Fomes fruiting brackets up to 200mm wide noted on N, NE and E trunk; high canopied specimen with lower canopy lost through storm damage; poor quality specimen of short-term potential only.	U (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Comments	Categorogy
121	Beech	23m	680mm	NE 4.4m SE 5.4m SW 7.6m NW 5m	4m	N 1m E 1m S 1m W 1m NW 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress root to S; single upright trunk; mutually suppressed canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; contributing to Boundary tree line but largely screened in views from White's Hill; of moderate quality; canopy suppressed; inessential component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
122	Beech	27m	1160mm	NE 5.2m SE 7m SW 8.9m W 4.6m NW 3m	6m	10m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; high canopied specimen; historic pruning wounds up to 350mm diameter; fully occluded; heavily suppressed to S; now released; large 500mm, 3m tear wound on 6m long stub on SW trunk; storm damage at 12m on SW trunk; smaller diameter storm damage in S canopy; tall co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; individually prominent due to loss of adjacent tree; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; historically heavily suppressed to NW, now released.	B (2)
123	Beech	24m	980mm	NE 6.1m SE 5.4m S 11.3m SW 10.7m NW 5.5m	6m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; crown lifted to 8m with pruning wounds up to 300mm diameter, nearly fully occluded but form small 90mm cavities; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands, contributing to NE boundary tree line.	B (12)
124	Beech	25m	985mm	NE 7m SE 7.5m S 7.2m SW 9.8m W 11.1m NW 3.8m	5m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands, contributing to NE boundary tree line.	B (12)
125	Beech	26m	905mm	NE 9m SE 2m S 4m SW 8.8m W 4m NW 6m	7m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Small cluster of golden scaly cap, <i>Pholiota aurivella</i> (200mm wide) on S trunk at 2m, growing on old pruning wood, indicating likely pocket of dysfunctional wood but unlikely to impact trunk stability; single upright trunk; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (23)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categoroy
126	Beech	25m	960mm	NE 9m SE 8.8m SW 5m NW 7.1m	6m	5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent root buttresses in all directions; upright trunk; main canopy unions tensile; 120mm crossing branch on N trunk at 10m; triple-stemmed from 7m with tight compression for with no evidence of included bark; several storm damaged limbs (up to 200mm diameter) in SW canopy; hanging limbs; upper canopy showing signs of reduced foliar density; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
127	Beech	26m	890mm	NE 4.5m SE 6.5m SW 9.5m NW 5.6m	7m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; curled branch tips and minor tip dieback evidence of physiological stress; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands, contributing to NE boundary tree line.	B (12)
128	Beech	25m	970mm	NE 6.5m SE 7m S 9.6m SW 10m NW 5m	7m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots with deep depressions between, depression to N forming waterfilled bowl; upright trunk; twin-stemmed from 8m with stable union; crown lifted to 7m with pruning wounds up to 200mm diameter with good woundwood response with small 50mm diameter cavities noted in some wounds; two 300mm diameter 4m long stub cuts in S canopy at 7 and 8m; crossing branches noted; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
129	Beech	8m	900mmes t	3m	0m	0m	Over-mature	Average	Poor	Hollow monoilted stem, 6m tall with basal suckering.	U (3)
130	Beech	22m	755mm	NE 7m SE 8.5m SW 7.3m NW 4m	6m	1m	Mature	Average	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; upright trunk; triple-stemmed from 6m with very acute unions, with evidence of included bark response growth; crossing branch 1m above union; co-dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands, readily visible from White's Hill.	B (2)
131	Beech	24m	815mm	N 6.2m E 7m S 5m SW 4m W 6m NW 4m	3m	1.5m	Over-mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main visible unions tensile; co-dominant canopy; tall woodland grown specimen; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in glimpses from White's Hill.	B (1)
132	Beech	26m	960mm	NE 4.3m SE 6.6m SW 10.4m NW 6.6m	6m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; upright trunk that bifurcates at 7m with dominant central stem and subordinate stem to NW, union appears strong; remaining canopy unions tensile; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to NE boundary tree line.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categoy
133-134	Beech	22m	#T133 750mm #T134 820mm	NE 5m SE 6m SW 8m NW 6m	7m	4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Two woodland edge beech; no significant defects observed at bases; upright trunks; both twin-stemmed with tensile unions; significant components of group in which they stand contributing to NE boundary tree line; mutually suppressed specimens; no. 134 sparely foliate with minor deadwood development.	B (1)
135	Beech	6m	600mm	0.4m	0m	0m	Mature	Dead	Dead	Dead 6m tall monolith.	U (3)
136	Beech	22m	660mm	6m	0.5m	1m	Mature	Below average	Poor	90mm diameter cavity at 1m on N trunk, can be probed to 440mm; 50mm cavity at 5m on SE trunk, visibly hollow; hollow trunk, reducing future potential significantly given species poor ability to compartmentalise decay; 5m from stump.	C (23)
137	Beech	5m	1100mm est.	3m	1m	0.5m	Over-mature	Average	Poor	Large diameter beech monolithed to 5m with sucker growth at base.	U (3)
138	Beech	9m	1060mm est.	4m	1m	2m	Over-mature	Below average	Poor	Several clumps of honey fungus on buttress root and at base; monolithed to 9m with live low branches; of short term potential only.	U (1)
139	Beech	16m	735mm	NE 3.8m SE 4.4m SW 7m NW 4.9m	6m	5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Surface roots exposed 2m from trunk with contact damage; 100mm wide and 60mm cavity at 0.3m on N trunk base, exposing decayed internal sap wood; crown lifted to 6m with 300mm pruning wounds, forming cavities with exposed decayed sapwood; extensive areas of dysfunction wood; sparsely foliated with reduced foliar size; suppressed canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands; of short-term potential.	C (23)
140	Beech	17m	2 stems @ 500mm	NE 5m SE 5m SW 7m NW 5m	1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 2m with stems touching at 2m but no merge to 0.5, weak union at risk of failure if companion support removed; small, suppressed woodland edge specimen; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (23)
141	Beech	23m	605mm	6m	3m	4m	Mature	Average	Poor	Vertical wound from 3m to ground level on E trunk, 100mm wide, exposing hollow trunk; woundwood response growth evident, but specimen at risk of trunk collapse if companion support removed; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (23)
142	Beech	27m	940mm	NE 4.5m SE 7.3m SW 6.5m NW 5.9m	1m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; twin-stemmed from 2.5m, stems join at 5m with no union merge to 2.5m, evidence of branch bark inclusion, minor adaptive wood response present on both union sides; stems with no crossing or fused branches, at higher risk of failure; no further observable significant defects noted; dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from White's Hill.	B (1)
143	Beech	9m	600mm	NE 4m SE 3m SW 2m NW 3m	3m	1m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Monolithed trunk to 9m; lower canopy intact; hollowing trunk; of short-term potential only.	U (3)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categorogy
144	Beech	23m	635mm	N 4m E 4m S 4m W 4m NW 5m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 2m with acute union with evidence of branch bark inclusion; bulging wood around union indicative of adaptive response; tall, drawn up stems at risk of windthrow if companion support removed; visible but not significant in views from White's Hill; inessential component of group in which it stands.	C (23)
145	Beech	23m	910mm	N 9m NE 9m E 9m SE 5.7m SW 6m NW 4m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots in all directions; trunk becomes co-dominant at 3.5m with tensile union; historically crown lifted to 7m with pruning wounds fully occluded; epicormic growth established, at risk of failure due to weak attachments; stem growing towards road lost apical leader at 10m with 400mm wide, 3m long tear wound; weak, tight unions noted; extended laterals noted; of low arboricultural quality; decaying stub cut at 8m.	C (2)
146	Beech	23m	755mm	NE 8.9m SE 6.1m SW 6.4m NW 6m	1m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; tensile main unions; canopy bias to NE over road; extended branches previously reduced; significant prominent of group in which it stands; readily visible from road.	B (12)
147	Sweet chestnut	19.5m	1250mm	N 8.2m NE 6.8m E 8.2m S 9m W 10.6m	1.5m	1.52m	Over-mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at trunk base; surface root to S exposed 0.5m from trunk with mower contact damage exposing internal wood; upright trunk; low limb at 1.5m growing to N reduced to 1.5m from trunk with exposed internal wood; regrowth weakly attached; twin-stemmed at 2.5m; apical leader historically lost at 8m resulting in 4m long tear wound; regrowth between 100mm to 300mm diameter; rubbing branch at 3m; partially failed branch at 8m in SW canopy; hazard beam failure on 90mm branch in lower canopy; small diameter storm damage throughout; significantly older than the surrounding trees, which provide shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from internal estate road and the manor house; no evidence of trunk hollowing, fungal or pathogenic activity or crown retrenchment (loss of apical leader frustrates this observation) therefore despite age, specimen displaying insufficient features to be considered a true veteran, but a notable tree of future veteran potential.	B (23)
148-149	Beech	14m	#T148 480mm #T149 455mm	NE 3m SE 6m SW 7.4m NW 5m	0.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small inessential components of group; of moderate quality but with suppressed canopy and limited landscape impact.	C (1)
150	Beech	24m	810mm	7m	1.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m with acute union forming table 'cup' union; tall, upright canopy form; significant component of group in which it stands but not prominent in local landscape.	B (1)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Categoroy
151	Beech	23m	695mm	NE 6m SE 7m SW 7m NW 3m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Base obscured by brash mat; single upright trunk; several pruning wounds forming cavities on trunk (100mm diameter max), acoustic mallet testing of trunk base produces hollow sound; landscape as 150.	C (3)
152	Beech	24m	940mm	N 10m E 8.3m S 9.8m W 9m	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	No significant defects observed at base; triple-stemmed from 4m with acute union, indications that both unions have form stable 'cup' unions but climbed inspection required to confirm, suspected weak points at increased risk of failure; tall, dominant canopy, readily visible from White's Hill; significant component of group in which it stands, contributing to NE boundary tree line.	B (2)
153	Beech	16m	625mm	N 6.4m E 8.5m S 7.7m W 5.5m	3.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; main unions tensile; crown lifted to 4m; visible but not prominent from White's Hill.	B (1)
154	Beech	16m	540mm	N 6.6m E 7.2m S 3m W 6.7m	1.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk with tensile man unions; suppressed canopy; inessential component of landscape.	B (1)
155	Wild cherry	9m	220mm	4m	1.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size.	C (1)
156-158	English oak	17m #T156 14m	430mm #T157 505mm #T158 375mm	6.4m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of three semi-mature oaks located around a larger red oak; canopies suppressed; free form significant observable defects; visible but not prominent from White's Hill.	C (12)
159	Red oak	18.5m	510mm	N 5.2m E 7.6m S 6.9m W 5.6m	5m	5.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; single upright trunk; tensile main unions; minor deadwood; 30mm hanging dead branches; over-topping adjacent oaks; significant component of group in which it stands; visible in short stretches from White's Hill.	B (1)
G1	English oak	22m	Min 900mm Max 1200mm	10m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of English oak growing on field boundary ditch slopes; established mature oaks of variable quality, but of moderate landscape value and significant ecological potential.	A (23)
G2	Various	Max 22m Avg 6m	Min 50mm Max 600mm t. Avg 150mm	3m	0.5m	0.5m	Various	Below average	Indifferent	Dense linear row of hawthorn, elder and ash growing on N ditch bank; semi-mature elder and hawthorn of limited value due to small size; mature ash in north section of group with trunk diameter of c. 600mm with progressed ash die back; of limited arboricultural quality or value.	C (3)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G3	Various	Max 28m Avg 23m	Max 1240mm Avg 750mm	8m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Small woodland copse; species include sweet chestnut, horse chestnut, wild cherry, ash, common lime, cedar, red oak, yew, holly and beech; individuals of highly variable quality with several internal specimens being of very poor quality; one notable large diameter sweet chestnut within the group, surrounding trees providing shelter and mitigating risk of limb failures; significant arboricultural feature of the immediate locality; high crown.	B (123)
G4	Various	20m	Min 310mm Max 760mm Avg 500mm	7m	2m	2m	Various	Average	Moderate	Small woodland copse comprised of predominantly beech and large-leaved lime with scattered hawthorn, English oak and horse chestnut; individuals of variable quality; mature and semi-mature trees present; juvenile arboricultural feature relative to the surrounding landscape; readily visible from estate roads and contributing to the character of the estate entrance.	B (123)
G5	Large-leaved lime	Min 7m Max 20m Avg 17m	Min 200mm Max 740mm Avg 575mm	6.5m	2m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Two rows of predominantly large-leaved lime forming lime avenue along estate road; scattered hawthorn and single English oak present; individuals of variable quality; a significant feature of the landscape but screened in vies from public vantage points.	B (12)
G6	Various	Max 17m Avg 13m	Min 110mm Max 800mm Avg 300mm	5m	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Dense group of predominantly semi-mature trees with several large diameter beech at S group edge; comprised of beech, English oak, holly, elm, ash with pockets of rhododendron understorey; individuals of generally moderate quality; of screening value; readily visible from White's Hill; of long-term potential.	C (123)
G7	Various	Max 25m Avg 20m	Max 900mm Min 350mm Avg 600mm	8m	2m	2m	Various	Average	Indifferent	Dense linear belt of trees growing along NE boundary; comprised of predominantly beech in the west section with sycamore, horse chestnut becoming more prevalent in the central section of the group; scattered sycamore, elder, rhododendron throughout; partially fragmented group; individuals of highly variable quality with several of very short-term potential only; readily visible from White's Hill and provides significant screening; significant feature of the local landscape	B (23)
G8	Beech	Max 26m Avg 23m	Max 1000mm Avg 800mm	9m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Dense belt of trees comprised of predominantly beech along NE boundary; individuals of variable quality with several monoliths and poor quality trees; mature, established trees forming a significant component of field boundary; readily visible from White's Hill and across the estate fields.	B (23)
G9	Various	Max 20m Avg 16m	Max 1080mm Avg 600mm	8m	1.5m	1.5m	Various	Average	Moderate	Collection of individuals and small collections of trees within fields, consistent with parkland character; species include ash, Siberian elder, red oak, London plane, beech, sycamore, and Norway maple; of generally moderate the quality; lower limbs grazed to 1.5m; contributes to character of the estate.	B (12)

APPENDIX 2

Schedule of Tree Works



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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Schedule of Tree Works

at:

**The Ramsbury Manor Estate
Whites Hill
Ramsbury**

October 2025

Ref. SJA stw 25425-01

Schedule of Tree Works

The Ramsbury Manor Estate

No.	Species	Recommended works
1	Copper beech	Fell to ground level
2	Flowering cherry	Fell to ground level
14	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
16	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
21-25	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
33	Weeping beech	Fell to ground level
57	English oak	Fell to ground level
58-60	Beech	Fell to ground level
80	Beech	Fell to ground level
89	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
90	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
91	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
101	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
102	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
103	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
104	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
105	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
106	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
113	Siberian alder	Fell to ground level
115	Siberian alder	Fell to ground level
123	Beech	a)Crown lift south-west canopy to 5.5m above ground level b)Reduce south-west canopy by 2m from branch tips to 9m from trunk
124	Beech	a)Crown lift south-west canopy to 5.5m above ground level b) Reduce south-west canopy by 2m from branch tips to 8m from trunk
125	Beech	a)Crown lift south-west canopy to 5.5m above ground level b)Reduce south-west canopy by 2m from branch tips to 7m from trunk
130	Beech	Fell to ground level
131	Beech	Fell to ground level
132	Beech	Fell to ground level
136	Beech	Fell to ground level
G5	Large-leaved lime	Fell to ground level
G8	Beech	Fell to ground level
H1	Beech	Fell to ground level

The proposed crown lifting to the three beech nos. 123- 125 will comprise the removal and the shortening of only secondary branches and will not require the removal back to the trunk of any primary branches, which will avoid making pruning wounds to the trunk, and will minimise any impact on the 'damping' of trunk movement that the lower branches provide. Moreover, this will mean that less than 15% of live crown height will be removed and that the remaining live crown will continue to form at least two thirds of the height of the tree and the pruning will comply with the recommendations at paragraph 7.6 of British Standard BS 3998:2010, *Tree work – Recommendations*.

All tree works are to be done in accordance with the British Standard BS 3998: 2010, *Tree work – Recommendations*, as specified below.

Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees; they may only be used for the sectional removal of trees.

All arisings are to be removed from site, which is to be left neat and tidy as found.

Care must be taken that the ground next to existing trees to be retained does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No vehicles or equipment such as tractors, timber lorries, cranes or excavators shall be driven or parked beneath the crowns of any trees to be retained, as this could cause soil compaction and consequent root death.

Birds. Please note that it is an offence under Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) of 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CRoW) Act 2000, to:

- Kill, injure or take any wild birds
- Damage or destroy nests that are in use or are being built
- Take or destroy eggs
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird while it is nest building, or at (or near) a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of any bird.

Care must therefore be taken that none of these offences are committed whilst undertaking the above works. If trees or hedges are to be felled or pruned between March and August, they should first be inspected carefully for nests; if found, and the proposed works are not necessary to preserve public health or safety, felling or pruning should be delayed until young birds have flown.

Bats. All bats are legally protected by the WCA and CRoW Act. Further protection is conferred by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, following the European Habitats Directive (1992). These Acts and Regulations include provisions making it illegal to:

- Recklessly or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats

- Recklessly or deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not)
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts (whether in use or not)

Prior to undertaking any tree works, a scoping survey comprising a detailed visual inspection from ground level for any evidence of bat occupancy should be made by an appropriately qualified person, or if necessary by a suitably qualified ecologist. Where features that have the potential to be a bat roost have been observed, a secondary bat assessment comprising a close-up aerial examination should be undertaken immediately prior to the commencement of tree works. If following the secondary assessment, it is reasonably suspected that a roost exists, a licensed bat worker should be contacted to undertake a more detailed assessment with specialist equipment. Should a tree be found to be supporting a bat roost, a licence will be required from the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO) before any works can be carried out.

If emergency work is required to a tree on the grounds of public safety, that specimen must still be assessed for bats prior to work commencing; and if it is suspected that the tree supports a roost the relevant SNCO, local police liaison officer and a licensed bat worker must be informed. If the condition of the tree poses an imminent danger to the public then public safety will take precedence. However, the contractor must ensure that no reasonable alternatives are available, and that he undertakes only the minimum action that can be safely taken to reduce the risk to the public to an acceptable level. Furthermore, he should record the tree's condition and justification for the work in writing.

Where tree surgery is carried out, cuts will be made as far above any likely hole or crack in the bark which has potential to support a roosting bat, and crown thinning or reduction will be minimised. If, following secondary assessment no roosts are identified or reasonably suspected, but the potential for them still exists, work should proceed with caution. For example, stems and/or branches should be lowered carefully by rope and where possible large sections will be left on-site for a minimum of 48 hours to allow bats to vacate. Note that if a bat roost is damaged during tree works it may be necessary to demonstrate to the SNCO that good practice was implemented.

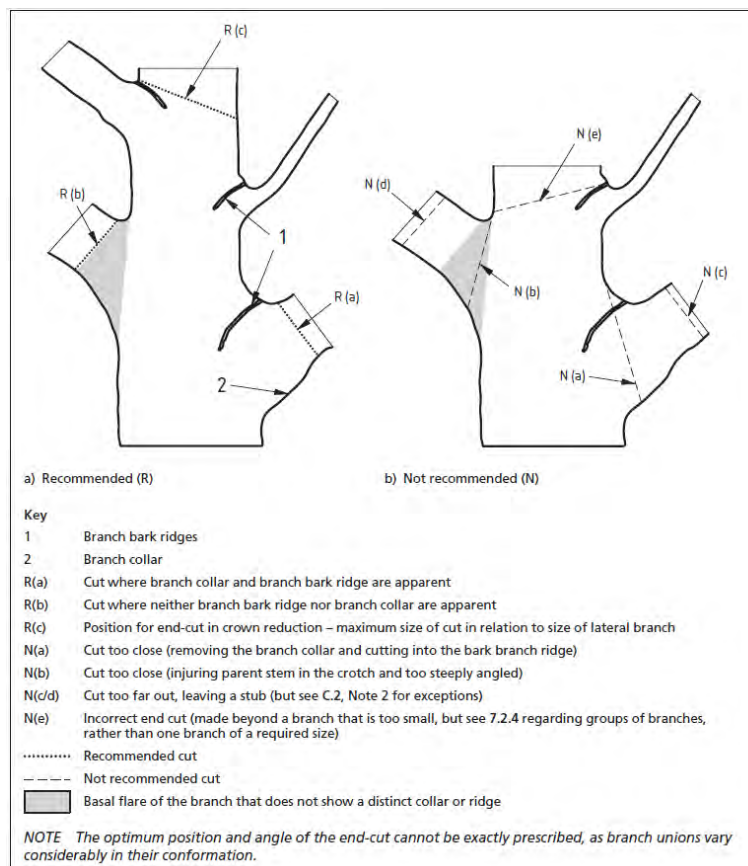
If bats are discovered when limbs are removed or trees are felled, work must stop immediately and the relevant SNCO, the local police liaison officer and if possible, a licensed bat worker must be informed.

Definition of Terms

1. Pruning (in general)

1.1. Pruning shall be undertaken following the principles of good arboricultural practice as stated in British Standard BS 3998: 2010. The positions of final pruning cuts will comply with Figure 2 'Positions of final cuts' at p23 of this document, as shown below.

1.2. Where aerial growth is to be removed, great care shall be taken not to leave a stub which may provide a food base for both fresh wound parasites and decay fungi and not to cut back into or beyond the branch collar. Injury of the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut will also be avoided.



2. Dead wooding

2.1. Dead wooding is the removal of all dead, dying or diseased branch wood, broken branches and stubs left from previous tree surgery operations that are 25mm in diameter or above at their point of origin.

2.2. When removing dead or diseased branches care will be taken to avoid injury to living bark or sapwood, which could lead to the development of further dysfunction and colonization by decay fungi or pathogens.

3. Selective pruning

3.1. Selective pruning is defined as the removal or shortening of individual branches for a specific reason.

3.2. This can be to remove or reduce specific branches which whilst they are not dead are at risk of failure (torn or split branches, branches that protrude from the crown, have excessive end weight, or are “hazard beams”); or to clear branches that are interfering with buildings, landscape features or other structures, or with the efficient and safe use of infrastructure (e.g. utilities, street furniture and transport routes).

3.3. Where such work is specified the amount of material to be removed and the diameter(s) of the pruning cut(s) should be the minimum required for the purpose.

4. Crown lifting

4.1. Crown lifting is defined as the removal of all soft growth and branches or parts thereof within the limits prescribed by the Schedule of Works, which are below or which extend below the height specified therein.

4.2. Ascending branches that originate below the specified height, and have no foliage below this point, shall be retained unless otherwise specified. Descending branches that originate above the specified height, and have foliage below this point, shall be reduced back to the closest appropriate junction point to the desired height.

4.3. Crown lifting may result in the canopy base being not at one single level but stepped to allow for different clearances, for example where a tree overhangs both a footway and a carriageway (which have different clearance requirements).

5. Crown reduction

5.1. Crown reduction is defined as the reduction of the outline dimension of the canopy, from the tips of limbs and branches toward the main trunk, by pruning growth to an appropriately sized lateral branch, twig or bud to leave a flowing silhouette.

5.2. The crown should normally be reduced in proportion to its original shape, to avoid altering the form of the tree, and to maintain as natural an appearance (for the species) as constraints allow. A strong framework of healthy small-diameter branches and twigs (leaf-bearing structure), capable of producing dense leaf cover during the following growing season, should be retained.

5.3. Reduction may be of the entire crown, or of one part of the crown. The extent of reduction is given in metres.

5.4. Where a limb, branch or leader is to be shortened it shall be cut back cleanly to a vigorous side branch leaving the branch bark ridge and branch collar intact. **The diameter at**

point of origin of retained side branches intended to form the new dominant shoot shall be at least 30% of the diameter of the parent branch at the pruning point. Wounds should not exceed 100 mm in diameter except on very large trees.

5.5. The number and size of pruning cuts should be limited so that their total cross-sectional area does not exceed one-third of that of the trunk, when measured at 1.5 m above ground level.

6. Tree felling

6.1. 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).

6.2. 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.

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

6.4. 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.

6.5. To allow time for bats to re-locate, trees that are covered with dense ivy will be left for a period of 48 hours prior to cutting up or removal.

7. Stump removal

7.1. 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:

7.2. **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.

7.3. 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.

7.4. **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.

7.5. 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.

8. Removal of arisings

8.1. The working area is to be left clean and tidy when the contractor goes off site at the end of the working day. The Contractor shall keep all highways, drives and footpaths clear of obstructions.

8.2. The Contractor shall be responsible for the disposal of all arisings from the works at his own expense. All charges, fees, transport and other expenses arising from tipping shall be borne by the contractor.

8.3. The Contractor shall remove arisings from site as soon as is reasonably practicable after they are produced. Removal of arisings shall not be undertaken on Saturdays, Sundays or Public Holidays without the prior written agreement of the client.

8.4. The Contractor shall be responsible for the provision of an authorised tipping facility, and for ensuring that all arisings from the works are removed thereto. Such a facility shall be off-site, and no unauthorised tipping shall be carried out within the contract area or in any other place.

APPENDIX 3