CHELTENHAM
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Cheltenham Tree Strategy

February 2026

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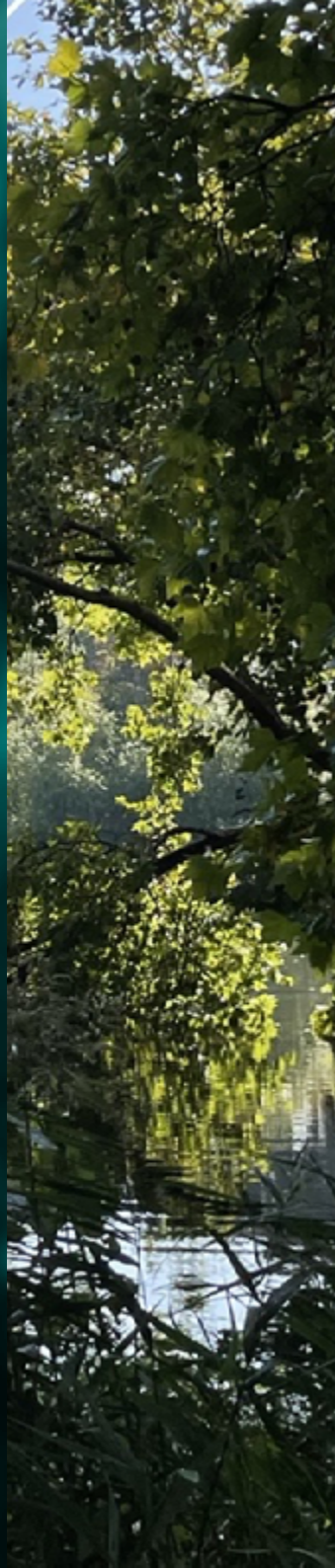


Introduction from Mike Collins

- cabinet member for planning and building control

As the cabinet member for planning, I am proud to present our tree strategy, a first for Cheltenham. This forms a key part of our commitment to creating a greener, healthier and more sustainable environment for our community.

Trees play a vital role in improving our quality of life, from enhancing air quality to providing valuable habitats for wildlife. They offer shade in the summer, help reduce the impact of flooding and bring beauty to our urban landscape. Trees make Cheltenham a happier and healthier place to live in and to visit. They are central to the town's character and heritage and intrinsic to its appeal and unique charm.

Our strategy sets out a clear vision for the future, ensuring that we not only protect and maintain our existing trees but also plan for the planting of new ones, particularly in areas where they are most needed.

This strategy aligns with our environmental goals, supports biodiversity, and contributes to tackling climate change by reducing carbon emissions and helping with climate change adaptation, urban cooling and broader environmental aims.

Cheltenham Borough Council understands the importance of a collaborative approach and in preparing this strategy we have worked alongside local community groups, schools and wider stakeholders to bring Cheltenham's story to life. Together, we can create a lasting legacy for future generations, ensuring that trees continue to thrive in our community for years to come.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the numerous stakeholders and groups that have inputted into this strategy, for your expert advice and enthusiasm.

I invite all readers of this strategy to join us on this journey by playing your own individual part, as we work together to nurture the green spaces that make our area a better place to live, work and play.

Elle Bullimore, The Woodland Trust regional director - South West England said:

'The Woodland Trust welcomes the Cheltenham Borough Council Tree Strategy as a shared vision and plan for trees and woods across the town. The forward-looking approach demonstrates a clear commitment to making Cheltenham a greener, healthier and more climate-resilient place. Prioritising the expansion and protection of the town's trees, the council is ensuring that people and nature thrive together. Through this plan, Cheltenham's leadership is setting a powerful example of how local authorities can work with partners and residents to create lasting benefits for future generations.'

Contents

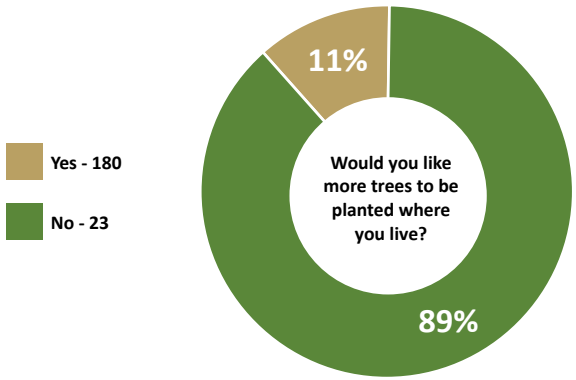
Introduction

Cheltenham has a proud tradition of trees within the urban landscape and beyond, forming an integral part of the town's natural and cultural heritage. This centuries-old history of public trees management forms a rich legacy dating back to the town's creation, which is represented by its current exceptional tree population.

Cheltenham was one of the first locations nationally to deliberately plant street trees as amenity features in the late 1820s. The formalised planted areas were predominantly Pittville but also the Promenade and there is evidence that captain Henry Skillicorn planted "urban" trees much earlier than this. There are still some trees within the town centre which could be from these early plantings. These heritage trees have been allowed to achieve their natural form and have not been heavily pruned or onerously managed. This reflects previous commitments to tree planting and skilled management of the stock over some 200 years.

It is within this context that this strategy is created to manage the borough's tree stock and to plan into the future. This strategy aims to address not only trees on public land but also trees within private ownership and trees within the planning process, recognising their value in preserving Cheltenham's historic character and enhancing its environmental legacy.

To help inform this strategy, a workshop was undertaken, inviting key stakeholders from inside and outside the council. Around 30 groups and individuals were represented at the workshop and contributed to the form and content of this document. To support this, an online questionnaire was made available, to which more than 200 residents responded, providing useful insight into the strength of public feeling about trees locally.



Part 1: Provides the background and context for the strategy.

Part 2: Summarises the analysis that has informed the strategy together with the vision, principles and aims.

Part 3: This is the strategy and sets out the council's approach to managing and protecting trees across the Borough. It is divided into two key components:

Tree management policies: These guide how we care for and maintain trees under council ownership.

Trees in planning action plan: This outlines how we will engage with the planning process and improve stakeholder engagement to protect existing trees and promote new planting through development.

Together, these elements support our commitment to a greener, healthier and more resilient urban environment.

Part 1: Background and context

Understanding the council's own tree stock

A paper published in 2023 by Forestry Research suggests that mean canopy cover in England is 17.3%. The same paper found that Cheltenham's canopy coverage is 12.9% with variation ward by ward between 23% at the top end and 7% at the bottom. This indicates two things.

1. Cheltenham, despite its excellent parks and well-treed streets, sits below the national average for canopy cover, while this may be understandable for a predominantly urban area, it highlights the need for strategic improvement.
2. There is a clear disparity between better provisioned wards and those with fewer trees. This is likely due to historic spatial planning decisions, which have favoured tree planting in areas with higher equity scores and under-provisioned those with lower scores.

The analysis is further supported by the Woodland Trust's tree equity score, which considers canopy cover in the context of various other factors. Its metric is a tree canopy cover goal which takes account of population density, existing canopy, local income, employment, health, age, heat severity and air pollution. Cheltenham's overall score is 87, but at local level we see disparity. Neighbourhoods range from 60 in St Peter's in the northwest of Cheltenham (with a canopy cover of just 9%) and 100 in Moorend in the southeast of Cheltenham (with a canopy cover of 30%).

A 2017 study by Forestry Research indicated that non-woodland tree cover represents 11% of land area in urban areas. By this measure, many areas of Cheltenham (which do not have woodland tree cover) would compare favourably to the national average.

Analysis of our own tree stock shows that open spaces are unevenly distributed across wards, and new planting has not been systematic. This has been determined by investigating categories of measurements which are either taken during routine tree safety inspections or have been applied afterwards for analysis purposes (tree condition, age, size potential, age potential and pollination strategy).

Street trees (more than 6,000 individual trees and several copses) in the Borough are managed by Gloucestershire Highways. Management of this stock shows uneven distribution of the above characteristics (condition, age, size potential etc). While there are limitations to species selection when planting in the highway, the analysis of the stock provides a steer for new planting e.g. to increase the number of long-lived trees in certain areas.

Currently Cheltenham Borough Council and Gloucestershire County Council each contribute £15,000 annually towards tree planting within the highway verge. This results in approximately 70 "standard[1]" (approx. 3-3.5m high) size trees planted annually. The majority of these trees are replacement trees for those previously removed. However, the overall population of highway verge trees are mature and 70 newly planted trees annually is insufficient to maintain the current population level.

Greater tree planting numbers are required - especially of large and long-lived tree species.

Appendix 1 provides a summary of the analysis undertaken of our own tree stock.

[1]s per BS 8545 Trees: from Nursery to Independence within the Landscape - Recommendations, 2014

Trees in Cheltenham parks, gardens and open spaces

Traditionally, the council has sought and achieved to plant more trees than are removed. However, there are still parks, gardens and open spaces where there is further potential for increased canopy cover. The existence of adjacent sports pitches and other constraints can reduce tree planting potential in some open spaces. Similarly, there are many wide-open spaces whose character would significantly change if the space became dominated by trees. Close engagement therefore takes place between the council's tree and green spaces teams prior to annual tree planting projects.

The following considerations are taken into account when choosing trees to be planted within the public realm:

1. Ultimate tree size.
2. Pruning requirements.
3. Longevity.
4. Resilience to extreme weather events and propensity to failure.
5. Pest and disease susceptibility.
6. Pollinating strategy of a species' propensity to attract insects and other wildlife generally
7. Presence of other trees within the sphere of influence.
8. Perceived nuisance caused by any particular tree species e.g. aphid honeydew, volume of leaf and other tree litter fall, toxicity etc.
9. Local knowledge of species which seemingly grow well in the environs of the location.
10. Desire to vary the palette of tree species locally.
11. Aftercare and maintenance requirements of a species in terms of ease of establishment. Some tree species establish and thrive more easily than others. However, in all instances, at least 1 year's routine and regular post-planting watering and mulching is required so as to aid establishment.
12. Tree root water demand at maturity (if there is a known risk of property subsidence adjacent).
13. Other factors influencing the land e.g. the presence of Sites of Special Scientific Interest or other natural constraints on the land, proximity of sports pitches or other formal and informal areas of play.
14. Adherence to the principle of planting a wide variety of native and exotic trees, large and small species, wind and insect pollinated species, long and short-lived species so as to achieve resilience in terms of pests and disease. Over-reliance on any one particular species risks high percentage mortality rate should a newly introduced pathogen take hold (e.g. Dutch elm disease, ash die-back etc).

Bouncers Lane cemetery

Bouncers Lane cemetery is a Grade II listed garden. It has several avenues of cedars as well as many individual cedars, maples, cypress, cherry and oak. Such trees help provide a mature and tranquil atmosphere within the cemetery. Such large trees also provide shade and calm to those who visit and are a rich haven for wildlife.

Some planting of small ornamental species has taken place within the older parts of the cemetery.

The majority of trees within the remembrance gardens are fully mature and moving into over-maturity. A further pressure on trees within this area is ash die-back. As such, ash tree removal is foreseeable within the next 10 years. A tree planting programme is vital to the sustainable tree population of the cemetery grounds and should include a diverse range of tree species

Leckhampton Hill: felling and planting

Leckhampton Hill is the town's largest open space. Whilst much of it is not within the formal borough boundary, it is managed by the council and has its own management plan.

Trees on the hill fall into different areas with beech, maple and ash being the dominant species. However, since 2019, ash die-back has established and many ash have died or are in rapid decline. To this end the council has begun a programme of tree removal of trees which have less than 25% of remaining live canopy and are close to/within falling distance of public paths or other well used areas. Where possible, branch work and timber is left in situ to encourage saprophytic decay organisms as well as return nutrient to the soil. It is recognised that such practice of timber retention rather extraction not only reduces soil damage but helps protect naturally regenerating trees from deer related damage. It is also significantly more economically attractive. Such ash trees have little economic value. In many instances volunteers have successfully created effective "dead hedging" with many of the arisings from such felling programmes and utilised it to help divert paths.

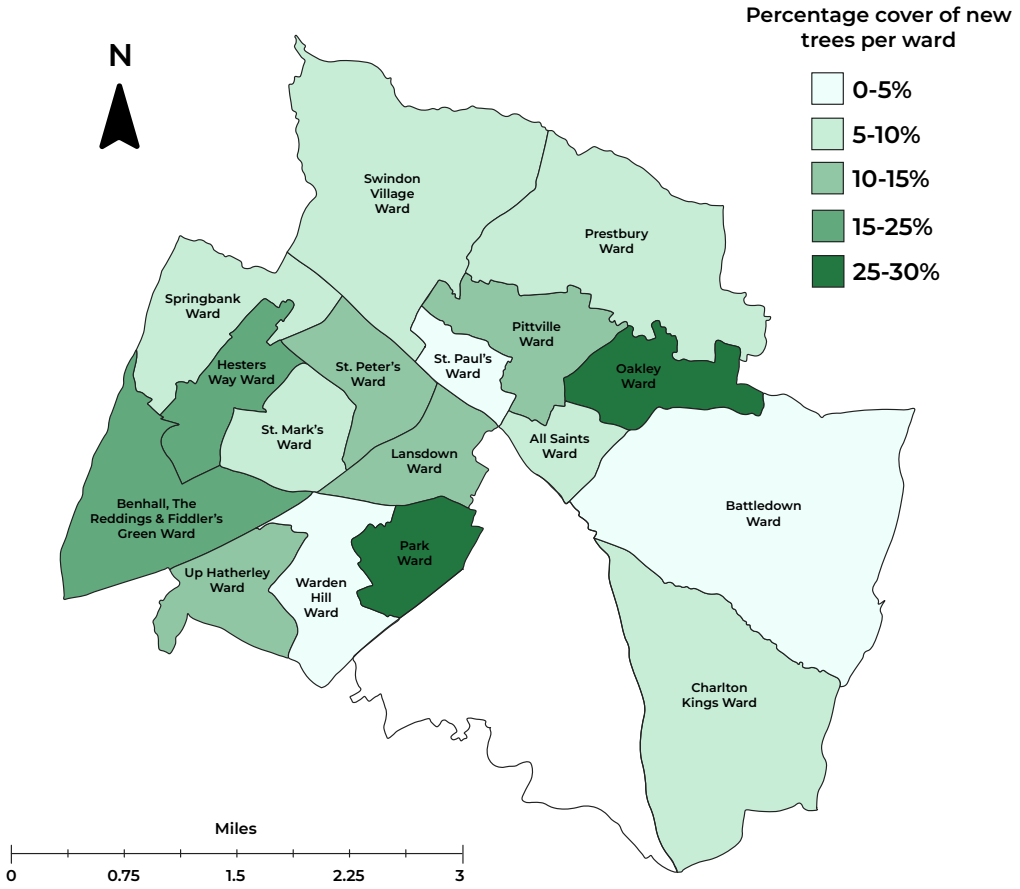
A conscious decision was made to enable natural tree regeneration where ash die-back related tree felling has taken place on Leckhampton Hill. It has become apparent that the species of tree which is regenerating most prolifically is sycamore. This is a naturalised and pioneering species which can grow to a large size (20m +) and age (150+ years). However, it is anticipated that other naturally regenerating species will include other species of maple, hornbeam, hawthorn and beech. However, it is recognised that careful management (woodland thinning) of regenerated trees will be necessary so as to ensure trees of good quality are retained at the expense of "lesser" quality trees as well as ensuring that different areas on the Hill rejuvenate with a mixture of species.

Experience has shown that the Hill has a high number of varying users (from dog walkers, ramblers, mountain bikers, to natural history and geology enthusiasts). It is fair to say that there is something for everyone on Leckhampton Hill. Friends of Leckhampton Hill (FOLK), as the community-based organisation for all such interests, will be consulted with and informed of significant felling and tree works prior to work commencement. Similarly, where and when appropriate, the council website will be updated as well as site notices explaining the works so hill users can be aware of the good intent of council tree works.

Leckhampton Hill is now being formalised as a formal NNR. Consultations regarding significant work on the Hill will be undertaken in line with the Consultation protocol agreed between the council and Friends of Lechampton Hill (FOLK). https://www.cotswolds-nl.org.uk/our-work/cotswolds-national-landscape-management-plan/

Housing forecourt tree planting

There is a rich tapestry of trees on the council's housing forecourt land. There is also a wide variety of species, age class and are mostly in a reasonable physiological and biological condition.



The council's tree team organises tree planting on housing land in its ownership annually. This includes liaison and agreement from adjacent tenants.

There is considerable scope for further tree planting on housing forecourts. In many instances such forecourts are on land which has a lower socio-economic score as well as higher air pollution and health rankings.

Tree planting sponsorship

The council runs a tree sponsorship scheme. This enables members of the public to pay for a sponsored tree to be planted. The current approach is that sponsored tree planting is provided at Cheltenham cemetery, where sponsors can have an oak tree planted and can have the details recorded formally within the chapel's book of remembrance. This provides a sensitive location for loved ones to pause and reflect.

Private trees

Thousands of trees have legal protection in Cheltenham via tree preservation orders (TPOs), in general these are in private ownership. The borough council holds records of nearly 550 active TPOs (most of which cover multitudes of trees).

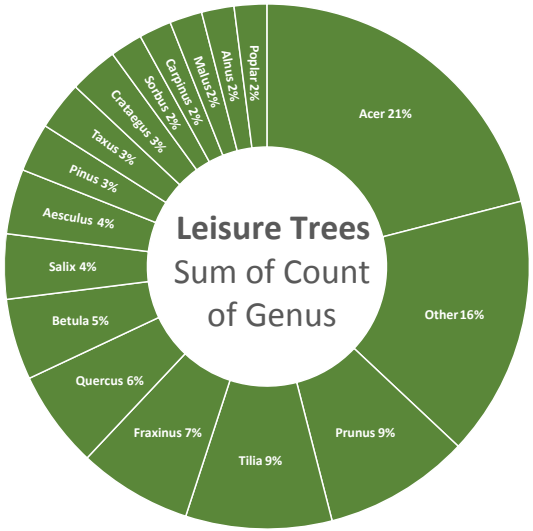
There are 7 conservation areas in Cheltenham: Bafford (Charlton Kings), Central, Cudnall Street (Charlton Kings), Poets (St Marks), Prestbury, St Mary's (Charlton Kings) and Swindon Village. These represent 684 ha of land, covering 15% of the borough. Completed developments have new trees protected by condition of planning consent, although this is usually only for the first five years after planting.

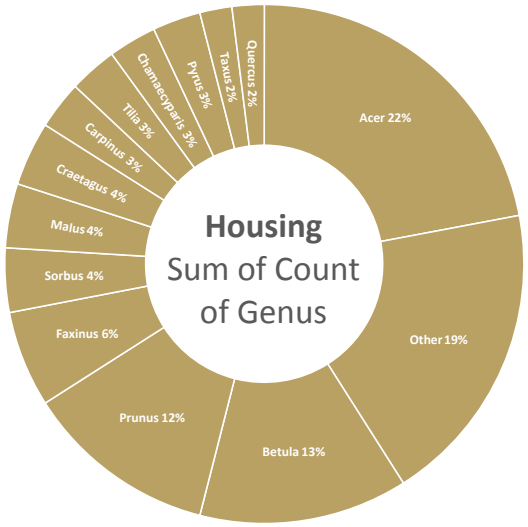
Current analysis of private tree area cover in Cheltenham is not as extensive as for public tree area cover, and relies on data from national sources e.g. Forestry Research papers on canopy cover and trees outside woodland canopy cover. Better understanding of this element of the town's tree stock may be necessary in future drafts of this strategy. However, it's clear that private trees make a substantial contribution to the canopy cover in the areas of town which have higher tree equity scores.

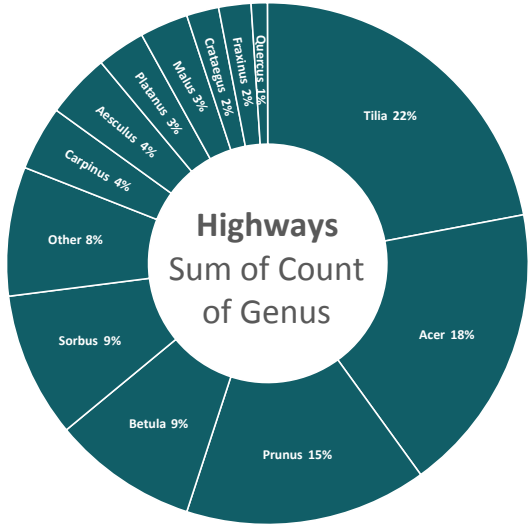
Part 2: Developing the strategy

Summary analysis of Cheltenham tree stock

A wide range of data and sources have been reviewed to inform this strategy. This is set out in appendix 1.







It can be seen that there is association with areas of low employment, health and income with areas of greatest tree planting potential. As such, priority to tree planting should be given to areas with low tree equity scores. Therefore, a key aim of the strategy is to reduce the disparity of canopy cover percentage between borough wards whilst at the same time increasing the overall canopy cover. A high-level analysis is provided in the table below.

Strengths

- There is a healthy mosaic of existing trees in the town, both in public and private ownership
- The council's own trees are in good condition overall
- We have excellent knowledge of our own tree stock

Opportunities

- There is broad scope for new tree planting in public spaces and private developments
- Gloucestershire County Council is currently subsidising tree planting across the borough
- Increased public awareness is leading to a greater sense of importance of trees

Weaknesses

- There is a clear inequity between areas in regard to canopy cover
- There is a maturing population of large trees in public places with insufficient succession planting in places
- There is a lack of diversity of species in some areas, especially highways' trees
- Management of highways' trees has a reduced capacity compared with historic allocation

Threats

- Climate change presents challenges in establishing new trees (longer, drier summers) and newly introduced tree pathogens
- A lack of diversity in some areas of the stock represents a vulnerability to tree loss through new pathogens (ash die-back etc)
- Increased pressure to develop land at expense of space for significant new tree planting is exacerbated by Cheltenham's lack of 5-year housing plan

Vision and principles

Through our engagement with communities and stakeholders alongside the deep dive into the data available a vision and set of principles were developed. These will both guide the tree strategy and which will be one of our benchmarks in monitoring and review.

For the benefit of our town's environment now and into the future we will work to achieve a well-managed and sustainable urban forest in Cheltenham, to benefit the town's arboricultural amenity value, ecological balance, economic prospects and social well-being.

To deliver the vision the following tree management principles will be followed:

Enhance Cheltenham's tree population through careful species selection, planning, and community engagement: always aiming to maximise canopy cover while respecting local conditions and the Borough's rich heritage

Manage our own tree stock in a consistent, organised and proactive way: using evidence-based approaches

Promote the right tree in the right place: planting appropriate species and numbers to reflect the site's conditions and future growth potential

Ensure replacement planting is meaningful: with a focus on long-term canopy contribution rather than just numbers

Protect trees through the planning system: guided by analysis of local tree population

Relevant policies

At a national level the NPPF, Section 15 conserving and enhancing the natural environment, sets out some key principles which focuses on habitats and viability, this includes assessment and understanding of the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees.

This tree strategy will optimise the efficient management of the borough's own stock of existing trees together with linking into the wider policy context including:

- Cheltenham's statutory development plan (Gloucester, Cheltenham and Tewkesbury Joint Core Strategy, Cheltenham Plan and the emerging Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury Strategic and Local Plan)
- Cheltenham's green space strategy
- Leckhampton Hill management plan, Pittville Park management plans, Montpellier Gardens management plan
- Climate change supplementary planning document
- Nature recovery supplementary planning document
- Gloucestershire local nature recovery tree strategy
- The Gloucestershire tree strategy
- The England tree action plan 2021-24
- Cheltenham's heritage project action plan

In addition, climate leadership Gloucestershire have recently published a climate risk and vulnerability assessment. Within this report the following risk to and from trees are identified:

- High temperatures and heatwaves are causing a rise in fungal diseases on plants.
- A rise in ash die-back has significantly impacted roadside safety as unstable trees are more likely to collapse onto roads causing disruption and injuries. This may be exacerbated by climate change creating ideal conditions for disease and pests which cause die-back
- High winds and storms may also cause tree uprooting. Fallen trees not only impact habitat connectivity and wildlife but also pose a risk to human life and property also
- Surface water flooding, river flooding and sea level rise have the potential to damage woodland by causing waterlogged soils leading to plant stress and increased potential vulnerability to diseases
- Floodwaters from all types of flooding can deposit sediments and pollutants on soil quality causing an inability for woodland to regrow again
- Falling debris, such as trees or increased leaf fall, on to roads and railway lines during storm events, may also result in transport disruption. Leaf fall can result in trains being unable to accelerate and brake effectively
- Stakeholder interviews noted that the growing season has been stunted with reporting of 30% loss of 200,000 trees planted due to an 8-week dry period.

Green infrastructure is identified as both a mitigation and adaption measure. The following adaptation projects have been identified within the report which this strategy aligns with:

- ''Trees acting as windbreaks and for shading which are resilient to future conditions of drought and flooding. For example, tree species such as aspen, Corsican pine and field maple are commended by the Forestry Commission as 'species of the future''.
- ''River buffer zones and riparian trees to reduce river water temperatures through shading and evapotranspiration''.

Aims of the tree strategy

The fundamental aims of this tree strategy focus on creating a forward thinking and sustainable approach to managing, preserving and expanding tree cover across Cheltenham and include:

Increase tree canopy coverage: One of the primary aims is to address the disparity of canopy cover across Cheltenham. This involves looking at a broad range of data including tree equity data and inspection data etc to better inform the location and planting of trees in spaces where they make a social, environmental and economic contribution. This will help to expand canopy cover and contribute to environmental health. This aim will also inform decisions in the planning process to better protect trees on private land. This should be achieved through diversity of species and characteristics of Cheltenham's tree stock.

Enhance biodiversity: Trees support a wide range of plant, animal, fungal and bacteria species. A key aim of this strategy, feeding into our nature recovery strategy supplementary planning document, is to increase biodiversity by planting a broad range of tree species, which provide habitats for wildlife and contribute to ecological resilience.

Help mitigate climate change: Trees are important for absorbing carbon dioxide (CO2). Cheltenham has a commitment to carbon net zero by 2030. By maintaining and increasing the number of trees that can sequester carbon, and reduce heat island effects in our urban area, we can help mitigate climate change and help regulate our local climate.

Improve air quality and mitigate flood risk: Trees act as natural filters, improving air quality by collecting pollutants and releasing oxygen. They also help manage water runoff and reduce the risk of flooding by slowing the flow of rainwater into drains, streams and rivers.

Enhance health and well-being: Trees are important to our communities. They support both our mental and physical health. Urban trees help create attractive areas, whilst trees in our green spaces enhance these spaces, create areas for recreation, reducing stress and encouraging outdoor activities.

Promote education and awareness: This aim will help to engage local communities with the broader understanding and a sense of ownership of their environment.

Protect and maintain existing tree stock: A key part of any tree strategy is the preservation of existing trees. This involves robust inspection and maintenance, good biosecurity measures and ensuring we plant the right tree for the right place so that full crown potential can be achieved.

Maximise funding: This trees strategy can be used as a lever for funding for future tree management.

Part 3: Tree strategy policies and actions

The tree strategy is divided into two key components:

Tree management policies: These outline the principles and standards we will follow in the management of trees owned or maintained by the council. They guide our day-to-day operations, risk management and long-term stewardship of the borough's tree stock.

Trees in planning action plan: This sets out how we will proactively engage with the planning process to protect existing trees, promote new planting and ensure that trees are fully considered in the design and delivery of development across the borough.

Together, these components provide a comprehensive framework for safeguarding and enhancing the contribution the council can make to planting, managing and safeguarding trees across the borough.

Tree management policy 1: tree retention

Given the wide range of direct and indirect benefits of trees to the borough and its inhabitants, council trees will be retained whenever possible. A tree's particular value in any landscape, particularly in low tree cover density neighbourhoods, will be taken into account prior to any felling. Nevertheless, alternatives will be explored by the council's specialist tree team prior to any felling on each occasion and there is a general presumption against the removal of trees unless there is a sound arboricultural reasoning.

Tree management policy 1: tree retention

Presumption in favour of tree retention: We will prioritise the retention of healthy, structurally sound trees wherever possible, recognising their long-term value to the community and environment.

Should a tree require removal we will:

1. Explore pragmatic alternatives to felling that are proportionate to the tree's value.
2. Recognise that retention of dead trees for wildlife habitat is a legitimate management option in some circumstances.

Each case will be judged on its merits and appropriately recorded.

Tree management policy 2: tree planting

Central to our approach is that tree planting and establishment should achieve a balance between site conditions, tree selection and good working practice. We will do this by:

- Maximising the overall area of sustainable tree canopy cover with focus on areas where there is greatest need
- Diversifying the number of different tree species and age ranges within the overall population
- Achieving a resilient tree population in the face of a changing climate and increased levels of threat from pests and pathogens
- Anticipating and minimising future levels of inconvenience potentially associated with the newly planted trees

A key part of this process is to develop a detailed understanding of the land that we own and its potential suitability to sustain new tree planting for the long-term.

There are three main stages:

Stage 1: Identification of all potential planting sites:

We shall work with stakeholders including Gloucestershire Highways to identify viable locations to establish trees. This shall involve consideration of, for example, disability discrimination act (DDA) compliant pavements, utilities close to the surface beneath roads and potential for EV charging equipment on or off street.

Desk-based research: This is the starting point for identification of potential planting sites and includes:

1. Identification of all council green spaces on a ward-by-ward basis using existing GIS mapping facilities.
2. Assessment of each area using aerial imagery and/or online ‘Street View’ tools to identify if space exists for tree establishment.
3. Gathering of pro-forma information: ground covering (grass/hard surfacing), approximate available space, preliminary assessment of suitability for tree planting.
4. Where desk-based results are limited or inconclusive, a preliminary site visit shall be carried out to complete the assessment.

On site: Aid the process of identifying all empty tree pits within highway pavements and other public hard surfaced areas. It should be noted that empty tree pits may be temporarily tarmac filled for trip hazard management but do remain viable. As such they will continue to be listed on our databases as planting locations.

Stage 2: Evaluation of potential tree planting sites:

Sites identified as having a potential for tree establishment will be subject to undergo viability assessment to support decision-making regarding tree species/stock selection, site preparation and maintenance. Key aspects:

- Ground assessment
- Climatic factors
- Existing above and below ground features.

Stage 3: Tree species selection

Tree species selection will follow the principle of the 'right tree in the right place'. To achieve this, we shall utilise guidance including that published by the Trees and Design Action Group .

Where appropriate we shall also consider the site's suitability for tree establishment and ecological enhancement by natural regeneration. We recognise that native tree species can be highly important in terms of their wildlife associations. However, due to their vulnerability to imported pests and pathogens we shall not exclusively plant 'native' trees.

With the continued unprecedented rise of imported tree pests and diseases entering the UK (Oak processionary moth, ash die-back and several Phytophthera species etc), it is more important than ever to ensure that new trees for planting within Cheltenham are pest and disease free at the time of acquisition.

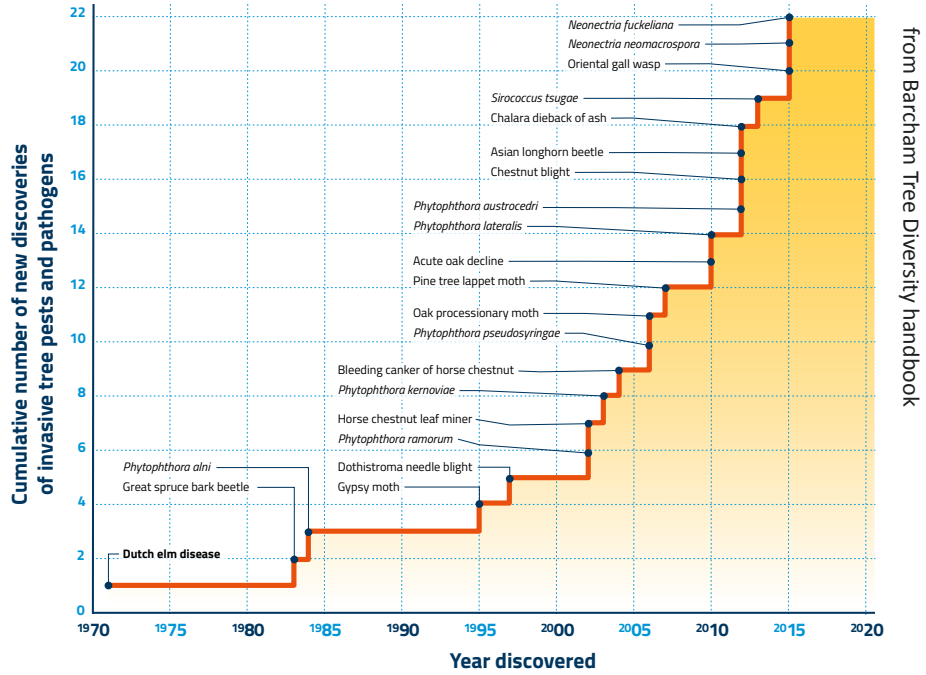


Figure 1: Indicating known findings of unwanted tree pests and pathogens in the UK since the 1970s (updated and compiled by J. Roberts based on the original work of Dr. J Webber).

To this end, trees will only be sourced which have had accreditation from the Defra-endorsed Plant Health Alliance's Plant-Healthy Certification Scheme. However, such certification will not be necessary if trees have always been grown in this country prior to sale. Trees from seed of local provenance will be favoured over foreign imported origin.

Tree management policy 2: Tree planting

Tree planting on council land: Priority consideration will be given to new trees planting in wards with relatively lower tree equity scores to work towards addressing the disparity in canopy cover across the borough. We will do this by considering the tree equity scores as part of the assessment of the council's annual tree planting programme.

Tree planting specification: We will use clear and suitably detailed specifications for planting, supporting and protecting new trees to be established on our land.

Tree planting requirements vary greatly depending on the size and form of the tree and the site conditions. Transplants or 'whips' are relatively straightforward to plant, support and protect, whereas larger trees represent greater investment and require a more considered approach depending on the setting. We shall plant all trees in response to site conditions and in accordance with best industry practice. We shall make specific reference to the principles and practices detailed in BS8545:2014 – Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape.

Key considerations are:

1. Planting pit design and backfill.
2. Support and protection for the new tree.
3. Tree species choice (for location and also diversity/strengthening of tree stock going forwards.)
4. Appropriate mulching, irrigation and aeration.
5. Protection of trees from vandalism/strimmer damage.

Replacement planting prioritisation: We will wherever possible replace trees according to the following priority:

1. TPO -protected trees.
2. Trees removed from areas with of comparative low tree equity score.
3. Trees within the conservation area.
4. Replacement trees elsewhere.
5. New tree planting.

Sourcing of trees: Trees will be sourced with "plant healthy" certification. Alternatively, trees will also be sourced where there is a strong confidence that trees are from sources of trees of local provenance and have been locally grown, e.g. trees grown by Cheltenham Tree Group, Gloucestershire Orchard Trust. Similarly, Gloucestershire Orchard Trust are able to provide trees of historic and cultural significance to an orchard environment. The council will support the planting of these heritage species where appropriate.

Tree management policy 3: tree establishment

Tree management policy 3: Tree establishment

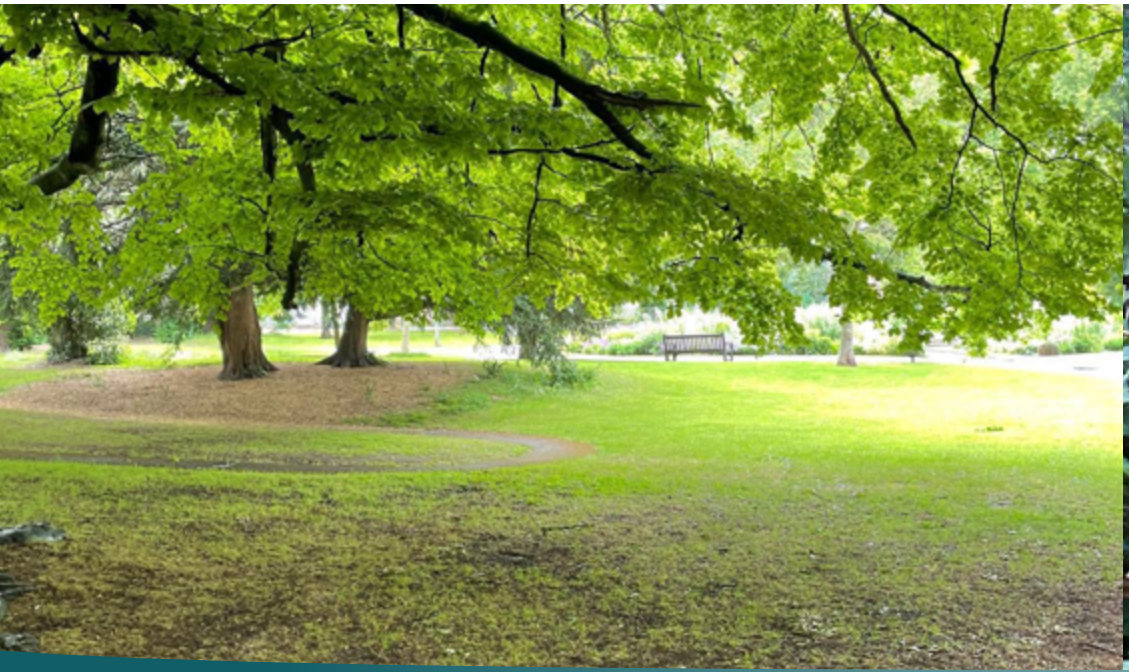
Planting, aftercare and the ultimate establishment of newly planted trees: We will ensure newly planted trees are supported through establishment with appropriate aftercare and monitoring.

We recognise that post-planting aftercare is essential for new tree establishment. Therefore, at suitably regular intervals we shall seek to ensure that all newly planted trees are appropriately:

1. Supported.
2. Watered.
3. Mulched.
4. Protected from damage (eg from vandalism, strimmer use etc).
5. Formatively pruned.

Post planting resource requirements will vary year on year in order to achieve these aims.

We shall work with community groups and other stakeholder to inform the choice of tree species and how to best help establish them.



Tree management policy 4: tree pruning

Trees under the ownership of the council have enjoyed a long tradition of attaining their natural size and form. Inappropriate trees are removed when necessary and overall, the population as a whole has been treated in line with industry good arboricultural practices.

However, there are instances where requests to prune are made by those who live closest to the trees as it is considered that the trees pose a degree of perceived nuisance, including:

- Leaves, twigs and other “tree debris” falling into the property.
- Shade cast by the tree.
- Views blocked by trees.
- Pollen shed by trees impacting human health.
- Partially blocked TV reception.
- Trees being too “big” leading to neighbour concerns.
- Trees impacting on the efficiency of solar panels.

Such impacts are usually “seasonal” nuisances or impacts which can be rectified without the need to prune the tree. Specifically, in regard to the installation of solar panels, this issue should be dealt with by the installer and any shadow informing the positioning of the panels.

This contrasts with other legally actionable nuisances which a tree or trees may have on an individual, neighbourhood and area. Other nuisance can range from direct impact such as:

- Being struck by a tree/branch.
- Damage to property as a result of direct impact (falling trees/branches).
- Trees in direct contact with property and causing damage to the property.

Similarly, trees can have an indirect impact on property through the shrinkage of clay underneath the property through the action of tree roots removing moisture from the soil.

Such legally actionable nuisances will be addressed as a priority.

Tree management policy 4: tree pruning

Pruning of the council’s trees will follow a process of prioritisation following individual sites assessment: Trees will be pruned or removed according to available resource in the following prioritised order:

1. Pruning/removal of trees to ensure the risk to the safety of persons and/or property is kept to the principle of “as low as reasonably possible.”
2. Pruning/removal of trees to address legally actionable nuisance.
3. Pruning of trees to improve their appearance and amenity.
4. Pruning for other reasons such as improving TV reception, perceived overbearance, photovoltaic efficiency, reduced tree litter etc.

Pruning will be undertaken in line with BS 3998 (2010) (unless the only other alternative is full removal of a tree) by an appropriately qualified and experienced tree works contractor. Such contractors working on behalf of the council will work to industry best practices and comply with the policies within this strategy.

Tree management policy 5: managing tree-related impacts

The management of the council's tree stock, including tree safety is addressed in the trees inspection protocol (August 2024). This addresses the management of safety of the council's own stock of trees.

The results of safety-based surveys not only identify defects within trees and where necessary, remedial works to address these defects as well as pro-active pruning works to abate nuisances ranging from branches partially blocking footpaths, to pruning to abate a known serious nuisance such as clay related subsidence to properties.

We recognise that trees can occasionally cause concerns for residents and damage to structures. Our approach is to manage these issues proportionately, balancing individual concerns with the wider public, environmental and amenity value of trees.

Direct damage can be the result of trees, or parts of trees falling and hitting property. Similarly, tree roots can grow and disrupt paving stones, pavements etc or else their branch work can grow and come into direct contact with structures (roofs, windows, pipework etc).

Indirect damage occurs as a result of the action of tree roots taking water from the soil within the zone of influence of a tree. If the soil within this zone of influence is shrinkable clay soil, such water uptake by tree roots can cause seasonal soil movement (shrinkage and expansion) which can impact the foundations of a property if they were not created at sufficient depth to enable stability.

Generally, soil will re-wet in the winter when there is greater rainfall and the tree is dormant. Conversely, trees can dry out soil when their roots are active and rainfall is less. This causes clay soil to shrink. Such cyclical movement of the soil can cause properties (or parts of properties) to move and crack.

There are pockets of clay soil all around Cheltenham. The precise location and depth of such soil is difficult to predict. The movement of a property is dependent upon many variables:

1. The nature of the property and the foundation design (appropriately deep foundations are a relatively new phenomena).
2. The nature of the adjacent soil. Some clay soils are more shrinkable than others and the distribution and nature of such clay varies in location and soil depth.
3. The size or the species of tree. Some trees are more water-demanding than others. Similarly, a large tree will draw more water from the soil than a small tree.
4. Inputs and outtakes in ground water. Rainfall is the primary source of groundwater in the soil. Other than adjacent to other sources of water, when there is little rainfall, there is little ground water. Similarly, periods of intense sunshine and heat can cause significant evaporation of water from the soil.
5. The impact of other vegetation on soil. Herbaceous and other small perennial plants can also draw significant volumes of water from the soil.

The behaviour of tree roots within soil is influenced by many uncontrollable variables, making accurate prediction of subsidence not possible. However, the council acknowledges its duty of care and will respond appropriately to evidenced claims of subsidence linked to trees under its ownership or management.

Tree management policy 5: Managing tree-related impacts

We will respond proportionately to claims of nuisance caused by council-owned trees. The level of evidence required to support such claims will reflect the value, condition, and public benefit of the tree in question.

Where appropriate, we will:

- Investigate complaints in line with legal obligations and best practice
- Require clear, evidence-based justification for requests involving significant pruning or removal
- Balance individual concerns with the wider public amenity and ecological value of the tree.

Tree management policy 6: record keeping

Effective tree management relies on accurate, consistent and accessible information. Maintaining detailed records of inspections, maintenance activities, and remedial works is essential for ensuring the safety, health and sustainability of the council's tree stock.

Good record keeping enables the council to:

- Monitor tree condition over time
- Prioritise resources based on risk and need
- Demonstrate compliance with legal and health and safety responsibilities
- Provide transparency and accountability to the public.

Tree management policy 6: record keeping

We will maintain accurate and up-to-date records of all tree inspections, maintenance activities and remedial works. This ensures transparency, supports effective decision-making and enables compliance with legal and safety obligations.

We will do this by recording:

- Consistently using electronic systems
- Linking inspection cycles to risk assessments clearly so that records can be made available for internal review and public access where appropriate
- We will review our archive and move towards digitising these records to safeguard them for the future.

Tree management policy 7: Community and Stakeholder engagement

Recent years have seen many and varied volunteer community groups come into existence.

Similarly, primary and secondary school volunteer groups achieve a very good tree and hedge planting success rate. This community activity:

1. Fosters a sense of ownership of the trees.
2. Helps build community relationships and pride in the local environment.
3. Creates a direct school-based curricular connection with nature and the soil as well as helping to generate understanding of tree species and the impact of climate change on nature. Such practical application of school-based learning is welcome and the benefits of such applied learning experiences are long lasting.

Engagement with adult volunteers will be prioritised in areas where there is less scope for household tree planting and aftercare in schools with no/little green space.

It has been recognised that trees and re-wilding take place efficiently using self-sown naturally regenerating trees. Where appropriate, such natural re-generation should be encouraged whilst still employing good arboricultural practices.

Management Policy 7: Community and stakeholder engagement

We aim to increase community and stakeholder engagement in order to maintain the profile of trees in relation to the borough: We will strengthen community and stakeholder involvement to raise the profile of trees across the borough. This will be achieved by working closely with the council's green spaces team and supporting friends groups and other local partners such as Cheltenham Tree Group.

Tree management policy 8: Compensation for damaged / destroyed trees

Council-owned trees are valuable public assets that provide a wide range of environmental, social and economic benefits. When these trees are damaged or destroyed, whether through negligence, unauthorised works, or deliberate acts, it represents a loss to the wider community. By seeking appropriate compensation and, where necessary, pursuing enforcement action under relevant legislation, we aim to:

- Deter future damage to public trees
- Recover the value of lost or harmed assets
- Reinforce the legal protections afforded to trees.

This approach supports the long-term protection and sustainability of the borough's tree stock.

Tree management policy 8: Compensation for damaged / destroyed trees

We will seek appropriate compensation from any external party responsible for the damage or destruction of council-owned trees. Where necessary, we will pursue enforcement action under relevant legislation to ensure accountability and deter future harm.

Trees in planning: Action plan

This action plan sets out how the council will proactively engage with the planning process to raise the profile of trees and embed their value in decision-making. It supports the delivery of the wider Tree Strategy by focusing on four key areas:

Stakeholder engagement: Strengthening collaboration with developers, planners and the community to promote tree-friendly development.

Data management: Improving the quality, accessibility and integration of tree-related data to support planning decisions.

Trees in planning applications: Ensuring appropriate tree retention and increasing canopy cover through robust planning controls**.**

Tree preservation orders and conservation areas: Using statutory tools to protect trees of public amenity value.

Together, these actions will help secure long-term benefits for people, places and nature through better planning for trees.

Tree strategy action 1: Stakeholder engagement

To improve engagement with stakeholders to raise the profile of trees in the planning process.
We will do this by:

- Playing an active role in the preparation and review of the Cheltenham, Gloucester and Tewkesbury Strategic and Local Plan
- Providing guidance on tree-related planning policies to support effective delivery
- Promote early engagement on tree matters in pre-application discussions
- Ensure guidance available via the council's website is regularly maintained and updated to ensure that applicants and members of the public have the most up to date information and guidance available
- Actively using the council's communication channels to help increase the visibility of tree protection issues
- Ensuring training for elected members is built into planning committee and new member induction training together with creating wider opportunities for training on tree preservation orders, conservation areas and trees in planning issues.

Tree strategy action 2: Data management

Ensure accurate records and make them easily accessible to the public where appropriate. We will do this by:

- Utilising UKSPF funding to fully update information held in respect of tree preservation orders
- Maintain an up-to-date digital inventory of protected and notable trees
- Integrate tree data with GIS and planning systems
- Publish relevant data for public access where appropriate.

Tree strategy action 3: Trees in planning applications

Retain appropriate trees and increase canopy cover through development. We will do this by:

- Require tree surveys and impact assessments for relevant applications, referring to the most recent BS5837 as the basis for assessment
- Secure tree retention and planting through planning conditions and legal agreements.

Tree strategy action 4: Tree preservation orders and conservation areas

Protect trees of public amenity value through statutory mechanisms. We will do this by:

- Proactively review and update tree preservation orders
- Ensure timely responses to applications to work on trees protected by tree preservation orders and conservation area notifications
- We will refer to the most recent BS3998 as the basis for assessment.
- Provide clear guidance to applicants and residents
- In line with our planning enforcement plan, we will where appropriate enforce legislation which protects trees.

Part 4: Monitoring and review

Timetable for review

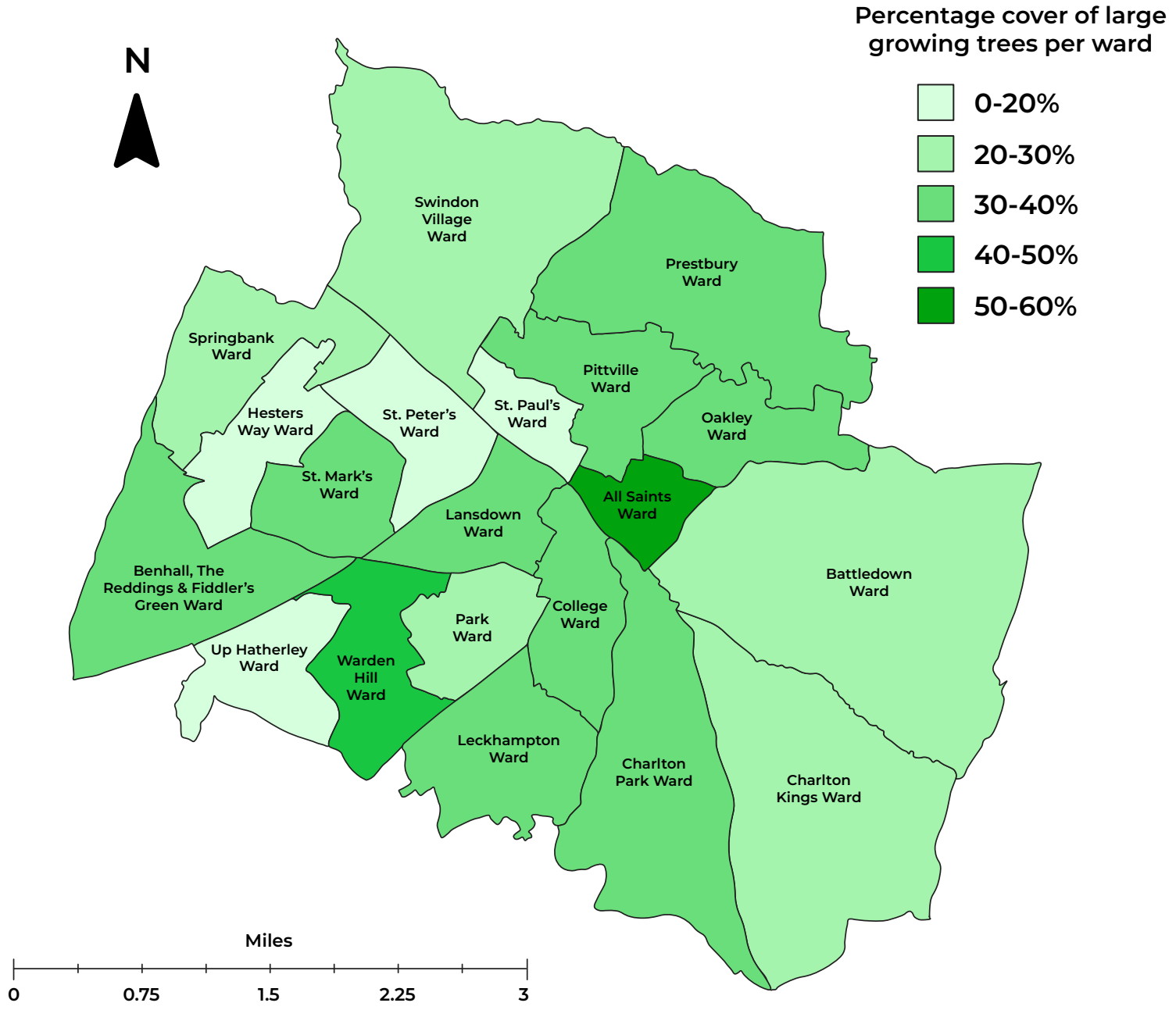
To ensure the strategy remains effective and aligned with its aims, progress will be reviewed at regular intervals:

- Initial review: Tree population data will be assessed after one full inspection cycle (every 4 years) to evaluate early outcomes
- Ongoing review: A more comprehensive review will follow every 8 years, aligning with two full inspection cycles.

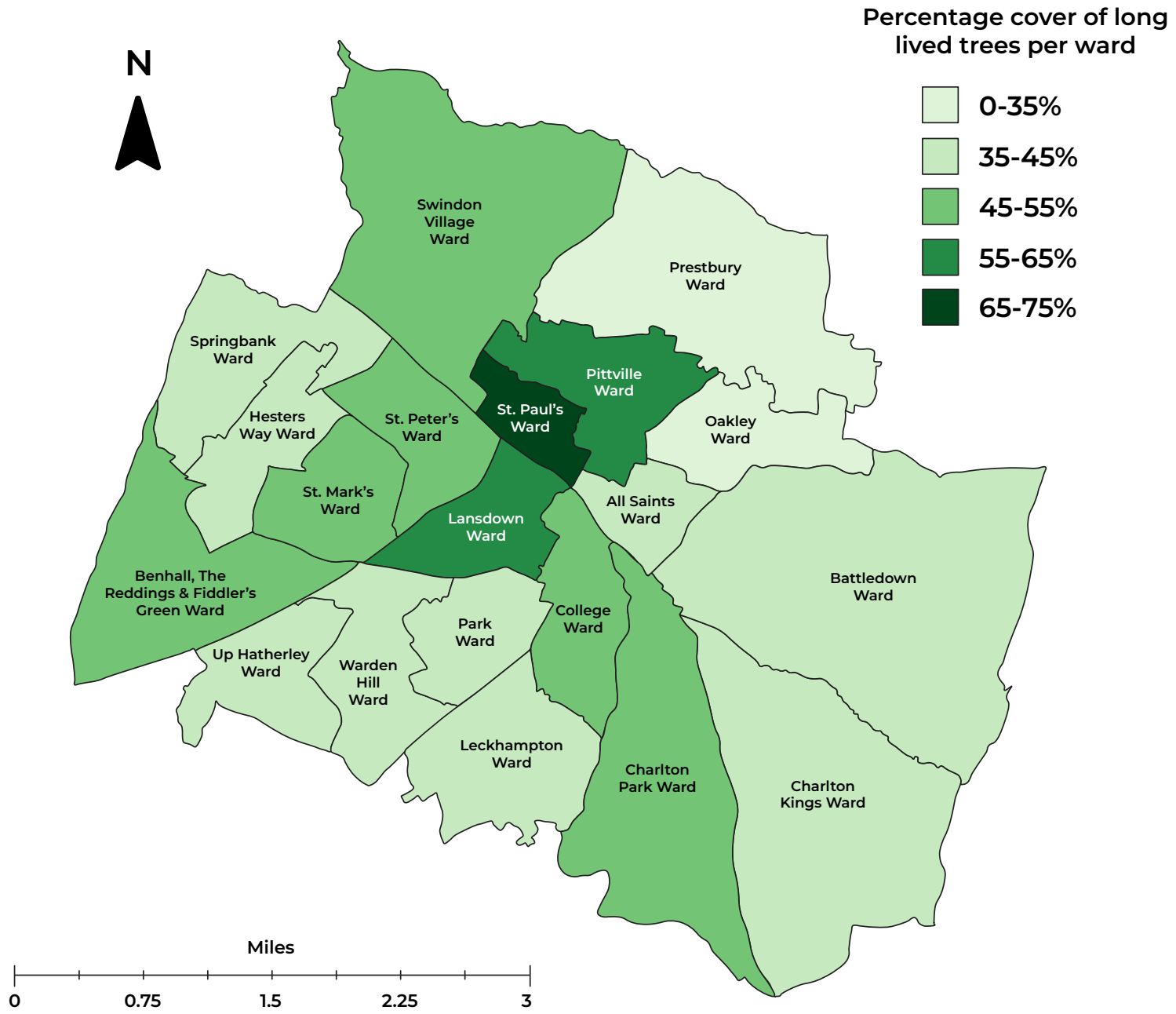
This schedule reflects the gradual nature of canopy growth and allows time to assess the impact of external factors such as pests, diseases, and extreme weather events.

Appendix 1: Tree maps

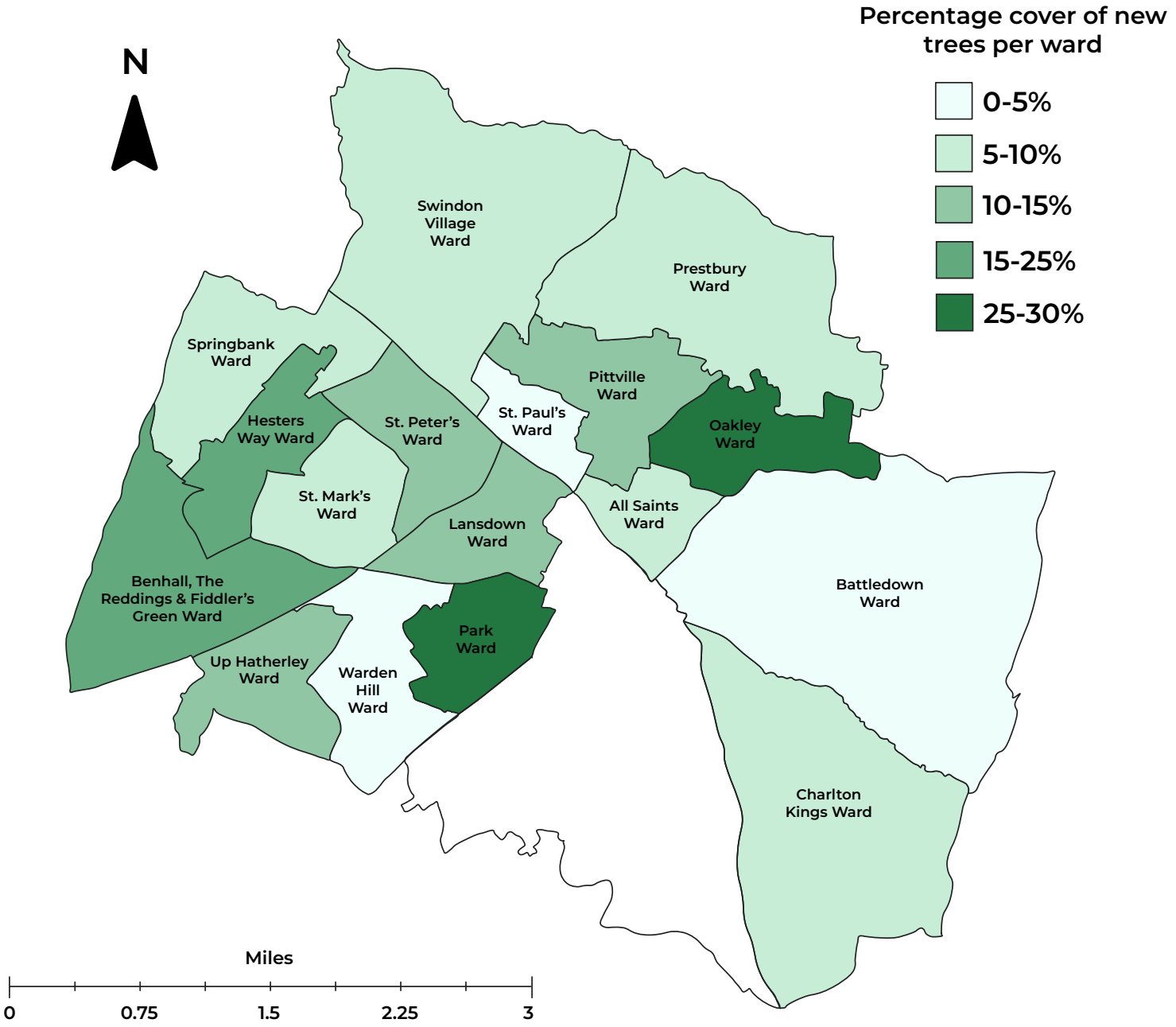
Leisure:



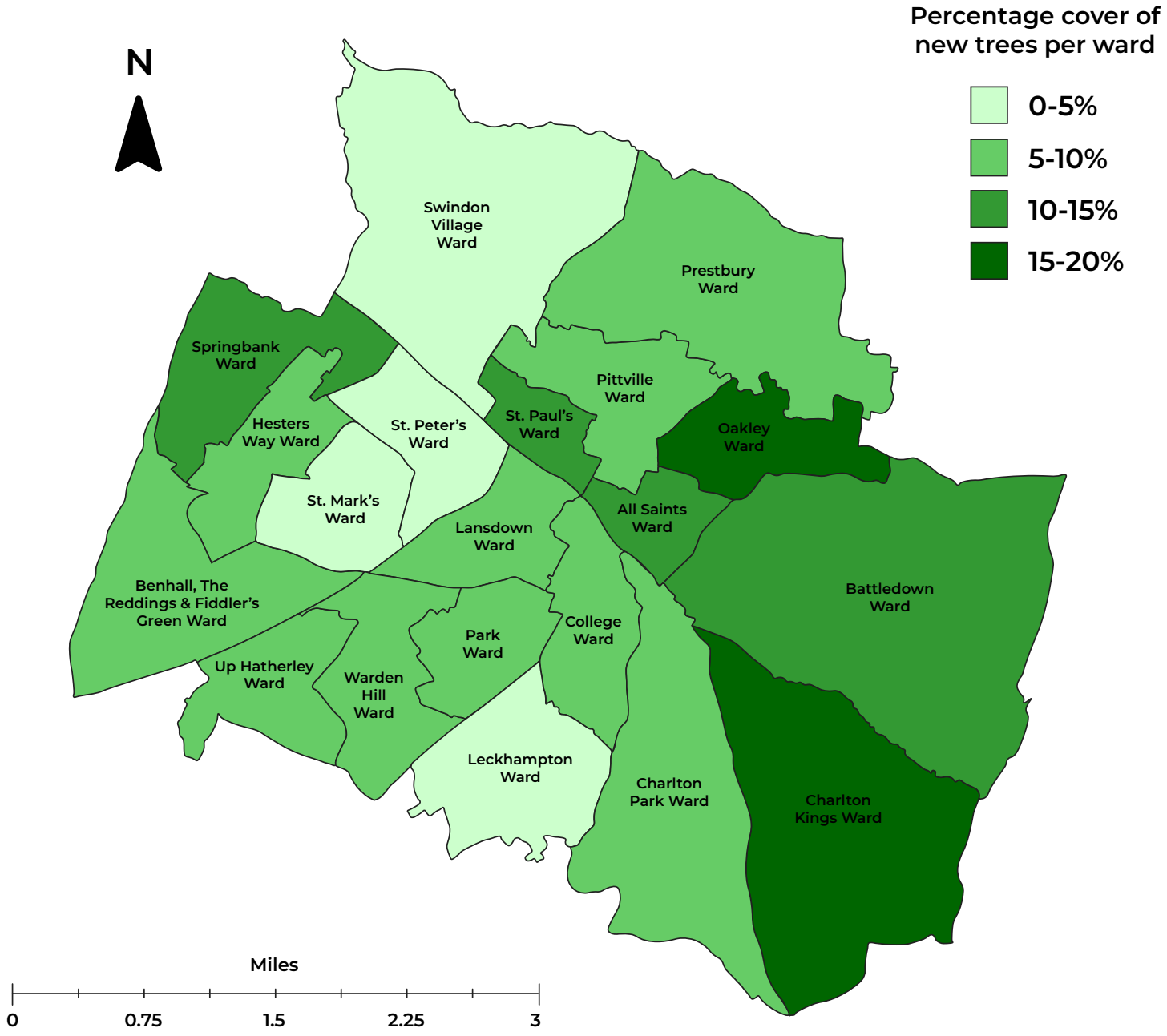
Leisure:


N
Percentage cover of long lived trees per ward
0-35%
35-45%
45-55%
55-65%
65-75%
Swindon Village Ward
Prestbury Ward
Springbank Ward
Pittville Ward
St. Paul's Ward
Hesters Way Ward
St. Peter's Ward
Oakley Ward
St. Mark's Ward
Lansdown Ward
All Saints Ward
Battledown Ward
Benhall, The Reddings & Fiddler's Green Ward
College Ward
Park Ward
Up Hatherley Ward
Warden Hill Ward
Leckhampton Ward
Charlton Park Ward
Charlton Kings Ward
Miles
0
0.75
1.5
2.25
3

Housing:


N
Percentage cover of new trees per ward
0-5%
5-10%
10-15%
15-25%
25-30%
Swindon Village Ward
Prestbury Ward
Springbank Ward
Hesters Way Ward
St. Peter's Ward
St. Paul's Ward
Pittville Ward
Oakley Ward
St. Mark's Ward
Lansdown Ward
All Saints Ward
Battledown Ward
Benhall, The Reddings & Fiddler's Green Ward
Park Ward
Up Hatherley Ward
Warden Hill Ward
Charlton Kings Ward
Miles
0
0.75
1.5
2.25
3

Highways:


N
Percentage cover of new trees per ward
0-5%
5-10%
10-15%
15-20%
Swindon Village Ward
Prestbury Ward
Springbank Ward
Pittville Ward
Hesters Way Ward
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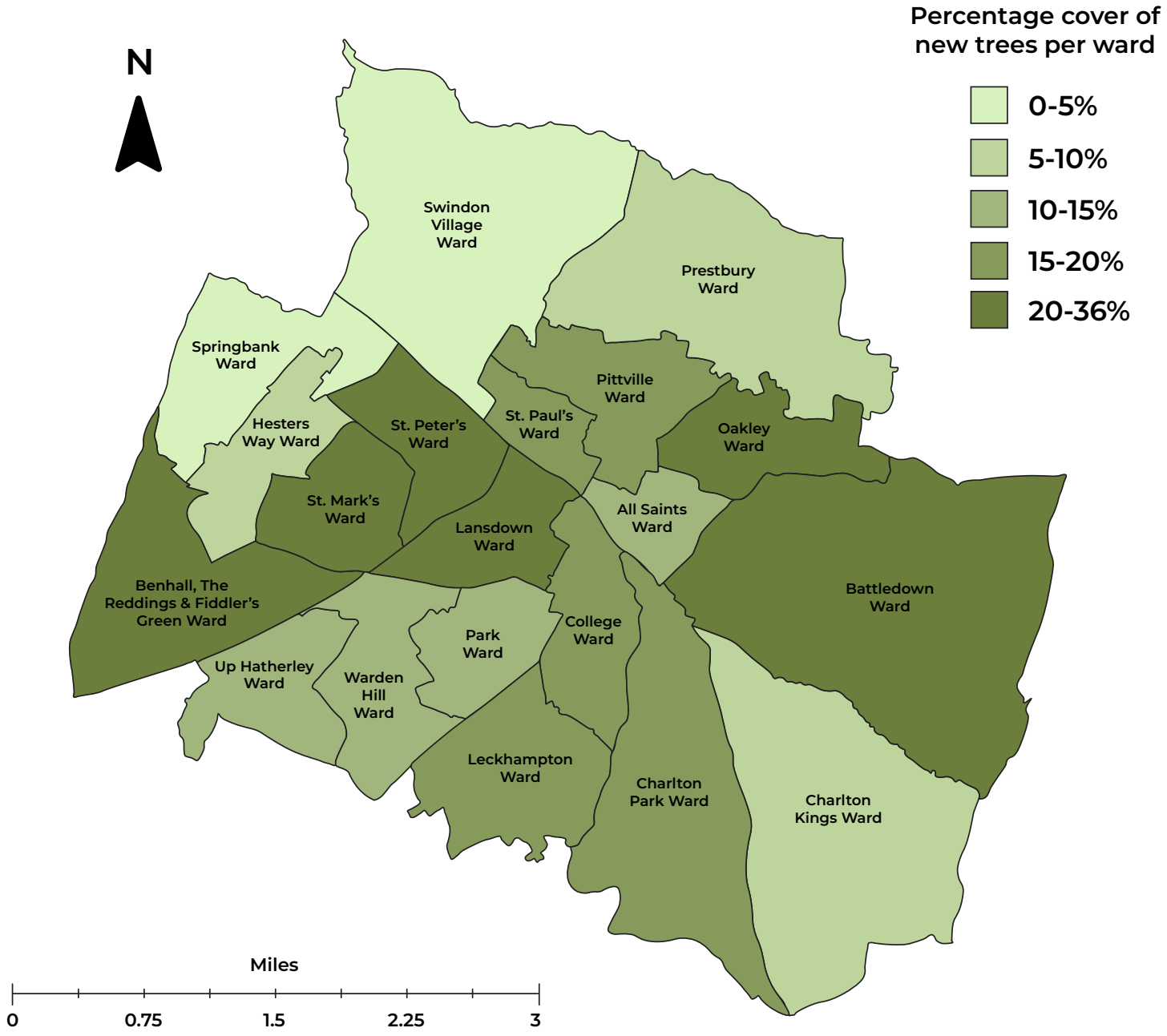
Lansdown Ward
Battledown Ward
Benhall, The Reddings & Fiddler's Green Ward
College Ward
Park Ward
Up Hatherley Ward
Warden Hill Ward
Leckhampton Ward
Charlton Park Ward
Charlton Kings Ward
Miles
0
0.75
1.5
2.25
3

Leisure:


N
Percentage cover of new trees per ward
0-5%
5-10%
10-15%
15-20%
20-36%
Swindon Village Ward
Prestbury Ward
Springbank Ward
Hesters Way Ward
St. Peter's Ward
St. Paul's Ward
Pittville Ward
Oakley Ward
St. Mark's Ward
Lansdown Ward
All Saints Ward
Battledown Ward
Benhall, The Reddings & Fiddler's Green Ward
Park Ward
College Ward
Up Hatherley Ward
Warden Hill Ward
Leckhampton Ward
Charlton Park Ward
Charlton Kings Ward
Miles
0
0.75
1.5
2.25
3

Appendix 2: Tree data headlines

Data for leisure, housing, cemetery, car park trees is accurate as of November 2024.
Data for highways trees is accurate as of February 2025.

Leisure:

Trees per site

The council manages 183 sites (although it should be noted these are not all the same size and some – e.g. Pittville Park – are split into smaller sites for ease of management, so comparisons should made with this in mind). Across these 183 sites, **the council manages 5751 trees**. Obviously, hedges are not counted although hedges are often formed by heavily pruning trees. Groups of trees are sometimes managed as a single entity and this must be kept in mind when reading the data. **The average number of trees per site is 31.4.**

All Saints has the lowest tree / site at 8.5.

The following Wards are in the lowest quartile for t/s (lowest to highest):

- **All Saints**
- **St Paul's**
- **Springbank**
- **Up Hatherley**
- **Charlton Kings**

Pittville has the highest t/s (67.7).

Maturity

Maturity stages of trees in the council's management are categorised 1 to 6 with 1 being newly/recently planted trees to 6 being over-mature. **Across the borough, the 1.7% of trees are over-mature,** a low figure commensurate with the nature of managing very old trees in urban spaces.

The Ward with the lowest percentage of maturity 1 trees is Springbank with 3.7% (the average for the Borough is 15.4%).

The following Wards are all below average:

- **Springbank (3.7%)**
- **St Peter's (4.9%)**
- **Hesters Way (6.1%)**
- **Chartlon Kings (9.7%)**
- **Battledown (10.9%)**
- **Park (11.3%)**
- **Swindon Village (11.6%)**
- **Up Hatherley (11.8%)**

This gives a clear steer on where new planting should be focused in the coming years.

Condition

The condition of trees is often, if not usually, linked to maturity of trees but may not be – trees get damaged by 'mechanical' means, by pathogens, by abiotic factors, climatic conditions and so on. We can safely assume that new trees should be in excellent condition and planting new trees would increase the percentage of good condition trees. It should be noted that poor condition trees may not have high amenity value but they may have high habitat or wildlife supporting value – the importance of veteran trees is only partly cultural and in the main their significance is as irreplaceable habitat for specialist minibeasts and the ecosystems that they support.

When surveying trees, they are assigned a score 1-4 (1 being excellent, 4 being very poor)

In total, most of Cheltenham's trees are rated 2 (62%) a good proportion are rated 1 (30.6%). Only 6.3% are rated 3 and 1.3% are rated 4.

Only St Mark's has a significantly higher than average percentage of grade 4 trees (4%). Even this may be considered statistically insignificant though.

Appendix 2: Tree data headlines

Size potential

If a driving force behind urban planting is the desire to increase canopy cover to mitigate the effects of climate change, size potential is an important factor in decision making and local policy. Trees were rated small (potential eventual height below around 10m height in an urban setting), medium (10-20m) and large (20m plus). No differentiation was made for massive trees (30m plus). No differentiation was made for potential canopy spread, likely leaf density, evergreen/deciduous foliage (all of which would have some impact on benefits of canopy cover) and these limitations to the data must be accepted. Note also that many trees may not reach their full potential or may need to be managed due to how they interact with the built environment.

Most of the leisure trees in Cheltenham have the potential to be large (68.9%).

Around 1/5th have the potential to be medium sized (19.5%).

And 11% will remain small trees. (No accurate data was available for 2% of trees where nomenclature has not been formally identified beyond the genus).

The Ward with the lowest percentage of potentially large trees is All Saints (38.2%). The following Wards are all below average for large growing trees:

- **All Saints (38.2%)**
- **Oakley (50%)**
- **College (50.7%)**
- **Park (54.6%)**
- **St Mark's (56.4%)**
- **Hesters Way (59.9%)**
- **Warden Hill (63.1%)**
- **Lansdown (64.6%)**

Most of the Wards are around the average for small trees except Hesters Way (18.8%) and All Saints (61.8%). All Saints is the clear outlier and with only 4 sites, addressing this while selecting trees suitable for those sites may be challenging.

Age potential

Age potential is important in that it is often linked to tree size (meaning greater benefits in terms of shading etc) but also that the benefits are more long-lived. Age potential was split into three categories. Trees that live less than 100 years (short), those that tend to live around 100 years (medium) and those that exceed 100 years (sometimes by many centuries). Note that ash and elm, although historically would have been long-living species, are now largely condemned to much shorter lives due to pathogenic biotic influences. Barcham's Time For Trees has a useful guide which has been used as a reference point – it offers a guide for urban (generally shorter) and rural (generally longer) lifespans.

Borough-wide, 51% of the council's trees are long-lived species. 10.5% are medium and 37.8% are short-lived species.

Oakley has the lowest percentage of long-lived species at 28.8%.

Seven Wards have less than 40% long-lived trees:

- **Oakley 28.8%**
- **Prestbury 31.0%**
- **Hesters Way 38.1%**
- **Springbank 38.2%**
- **All Saints 38.2%**
- **Up Hatherley 38.4%**
- **Warden Hill 38.6%**
- **Battledown 39.1%**

Oakley is the clear outlier in this set.

Entomophily vs. anemophily

In the face of climate change, supporting minibeasts is key to preventing ecosystem collapse and mass extinction. While it isn't the only factor in species selection for the manager of tree stocks in urban areas, it is worth due consideration. It may be tempting to think that only small, short-lived fruit trees are entomophilous. However, there are some excellent large-growing entomophilous species – lime, sweet and horse chestnut, field maple, sycamore to name a few. Amongst these, there are long-lived species and, to add weight if needed, native species as well.

Across Cheltenham, the split is roughly half and half **(44.6% insect-pollinated trees to 54.9% wind-pollinated).**

That trend is roughly matched Ward-by-Ward except for a few outliers.

All Saints has 91.2% insect-pollinated trees. Lansdown has a high percentage as well at 71.9%.

Meanwhile, Battledown has only 38.4% insect-pollinated trees.

Housing:

Trees per site

Housing forecourts inspection data has been used to analyse housing sites – note, this does not include individual dwellings and their gardens. **Housing sites have fewer trees per site than leisure tree sites (7.6 per site for housing compared with 31.4 for leisure sites).** However, most forecourts are modest in size so this may be in proportion (further analysis would be required to make clearer judgements).

Most Wards are below this average with Springbank (22.2 t/s), Up Hatherley (16.6), St Mark's (13.1), and St Paul's (7.7) all above average. **Those Wards with lowest t/s are:**

- **Warden Hill (1)**
- **St Peter's (3.8)**
- **Battledown (4.3)**
- **Prestbury (4.3)**
- **Hesters Way (4.6)**
- **Swindon Village (4.6)**

Maturity

Across the borough, the percentage of **Stage 1 maturity trees is 29.5%** (this compares favourably with the leisure trees average of 15.4%). The Wards with the lowest percentage of **S1 maturity trees are:**

- **Warden Hill (0%)**
  NB very small sample size
- **Battledown (3.8%)**
- **St Peter's (11.1%)**
- **Prestbury (18.8%)**
- **Lansdown (20%)**
- **Pittville (20.7%)**
- **Swindon Village (21.7%)**

Condition

0.5% of trees on housing sites are categorised as 4. This compares favourably with leisure trees (1.3%).

Only Hesters Way has a significantly higher percentage of category 4 condition trees (1.3%). Again, this may be considered statistically 'in range.'

Size potential

56.9% of housing trees have the potential to become large (compared with 68.9% for leisure trees). **The Wards with the lowest percentage of large-growing species are:**

- **Prestbury (12.5%)**
- **All Saints (27.3%)**
- **Lansdown (33.3%)**
- **Hesters Way (38.6%)**
- **Charlton Kings (42.9%)**
- **Oakley (47.4%)**
- **Battledown (48%)**

Age potential

Housing site trees are made up of 36.9% long-lived species (compared with 51% for leisure trees). **The Wards with the lowest percentage of long-living species are:**

- **All Saints (9.1%)**
- **Park (14.3%)**
- **Prestbury (17.6%)**
- **Hesters Way (20.3%)**
- **Charlton Kings (25%)**
- **Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddlers Green (28.6%)**
- **Oakley (29.3%)**
- **Up Hatherley (33.6%)**

Entomophily vs. anemophily

Leisure sites have 54.9% entomophilous trees. **Housing sites have 57.8% entomophilous trees. The Wards with the lowest percentage of insect-pollinated species are:**

- **Warden Hill (0%)**
- **Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddlers Green (25%)**
- **Park (35.7%)**
- **Lansdown (40%)**
- **Up Hatherley (45.2%)**
- **Swindon Village (51.7%)**

Cemeteries

Maturity

The percentage of new trees in both cemeteries is low:

- **Bouncers Lane (10%)**
- **Charlton Kings (2.6%)**

Making 9.2% across both. Compare this with 15.4% across leisure sites. Across leisure sites, maturity 1 and 2 trees make up 37.2% of trees, compared with 16.8% for cemeteries.

Condition

Most cemetery trees are rated condition 2 (89.7%). **The low percentage of category 1 trees (1.4%) compared with leisure trees (30.6%) may be explained by the lack low proportion of new trees in cemeteries.**

Size potential

The percentage of **large growing species in cemeteries (62.3%) is not far from those in leisure sites (68.9%).** However, Charlton Kings Cemetery has a lower number (48.7%).

Age potential

Overall, the cemeteries have 44.7% long-living species (compare with 51% for leisure trees). **Charlton Kings Cemetery again lags slightly with only 23.1% of its trees considered long-living.**

Entomophily vs. anemophily

Both cemeteries (BL at 36.1% and CK at 10.3%) have a lower percentage of entomophilous species compared with leisure trees (54.9%).

Highways

Highways planting is often limited by underground services – leisure tree sites have fewer such restrictions. Planting may also be limited by available verge, pavement size, road width etc. It could be argued that street trees are more likely to interfere with the built environment than leisure trees, and this may make removal of trees more likely (with potential for replacement trees limited by the concern over recurring damage). It may be unfair to compare highways trees data to leisure trees data therefore. However, here leisure trees data is used a baseline for a lack of comparable highways data e.g. nationally.

Data is not available for 'Condition' as Highways TOs don't record data in the same way – where defects are found, these are recorded and works ordered but no overall condition score is attributed.

Trees per Ward

While leisure trees have been analysed per site within Wards, the picture is slightly different for highways – the 'sites' are the highways verges / pavements and an accurate picture of potential tree growing 'sites' is not currently available. The following data should therefore be understood in the context of some Wards being more suited to growing street trees (e.g. wider streets, larger pavements etc), and some being less suited (e.g. rural roads without verges, narrow urban streets with narrow pavements etc). A figure has been given for trees / ha within Wards (note this is total hectarage of Wards, not hectarage of Highways' land).

Ward	Trees	ha	t/ha	Stage 1 (young) t/ha	Large growing t/ha	Long lived t/ha
All Saints	378	78	4.8	0.6	2.9	2.4
Battledown	195	696	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1
Benhall, the Reddings and Fiddlers Green	479	275	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.8
Charlton Kings	226	486	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Charlton Park	257	372	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.4
College	376	139	2.7	0.3	1.9	1.7
Hesters Way	525	128	3.0	0.3	2.2	2.1
Lansdown	609	125	3.0	0.3	4.5	4.2
Leckhampton	276	199	1.9	0.1	1.2	1.0
Oakley	133	138	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Park	434	114	3.3	0.2	2.8	2.4
Pittville	693	162	2.3	0.4	2.9	1.7
Prestbury	348	409	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.5
Springbank	282	192	2.0	0.2	0.7	0.6
St. Mark's	494	132	2.9	0.2	2.2	1.9
St. Paul's	109	69	5.5	0.2	1.0	0.8
St. Peter's	473	131	2.9	0.1	2.2	2.1
Swindon Village	84	515	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Up Hatherley	100	136	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.2
Warden Hill	79	161	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Grand Total	6550	4657	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.8

Maturity

Across Cheltenham, **7.9% of street trees are categorised as new compared with 15.4% in leisure trees sites.**

St Peter's and Swindon Village have the lowest percentage of S1 trees (3.4% and 3.6% respectively). The Wards with percentages close to leisure tree sites are:

- **Charlton Kings** **16.8%**
- **Oakley** **15.8%**
- **St Paul's** **14.7%**
- **Springbank** **14.2%**
- **All Saints** **12.4%**
- **Battledown** **12.3%**

All other Wards have less than 10% new trees.

Size potential

Borough-wide, **large growing species account for 66% of street trees.** This is comparable with large growing leisure trees (68.9%). The wards with the lowest percentage of large-growing trees are:

- **Oakley** **30.1%**
- **Warden Hill** **42.7%**
- **Springbank** **45.8%**

All other wards have at least 50% large trees.

Age potential

54.3% of street trees are long-lived species. This compares favourably with leisure trees (51%).

The following Wards have the lowest percentage of long-lived species:

- **Oakley** **25.6%**
- **Up Hatherley** **30%**
- **Warden Hill** **30.7%**
- **Battledown** **34.7%**
- **Pittville** **38.8%**

Springbank, Benhall, the Reddings and Fiddlers Green, Charlton Kings and St Marks all registered between 40-50% long living trees.

Pollination

Street trees are represented by **75% insect-pollinated species.** This is compared to 54.9% for leisure trees. The outlier is **St Paul's with only 56.1%**, but this is still higher than the average for leisure trees.

Car parks

Car park trees data is included for the sake of completeness and for context. There is limited scope for planting within car parks as space is at such a high premium and the increased cost of planting (which can require specialist equipment to cut a planting pit in the tarmac, and heavy-duty protection for the trees) cannot easily be absorbed by the council's Trees Section.

As the sample size is small (only 79 trees spread across 11 sites in 7 wards), the data is not analysed by Ward but summarised in its entirety.

Condition

Most trees in car parks are in good condition – **39.2% are category 1 and 53.2% are category 2.**

Maturity

20.3% of trees in car parks are at stage 1 of their life. This compares favourably with 15.4% for leisure trees.

Size potential

74.7% of car parks trees are large growing species. Compare this with 68.9% for leisure trees.

Age potential

59.5% of car parks trees are long living species. For leisure trees, this is 51%.

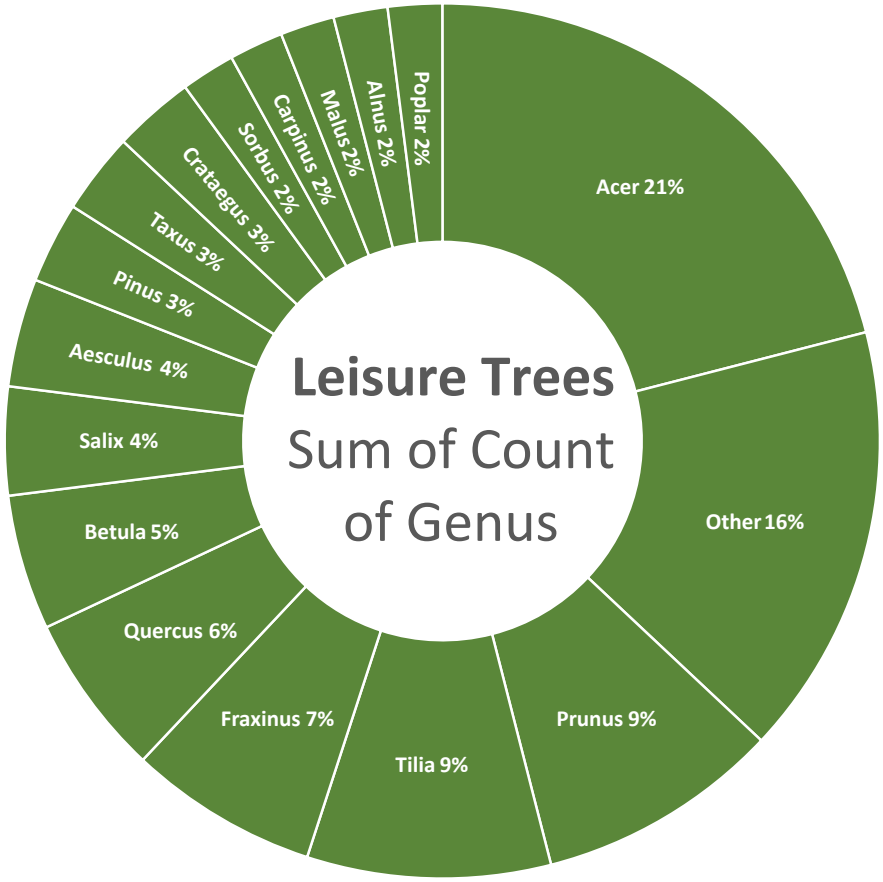
Pollination

69.6% of trees in car parks are insect-pollinated, compared to 54.9% for leisure trees.

Diversity of genus

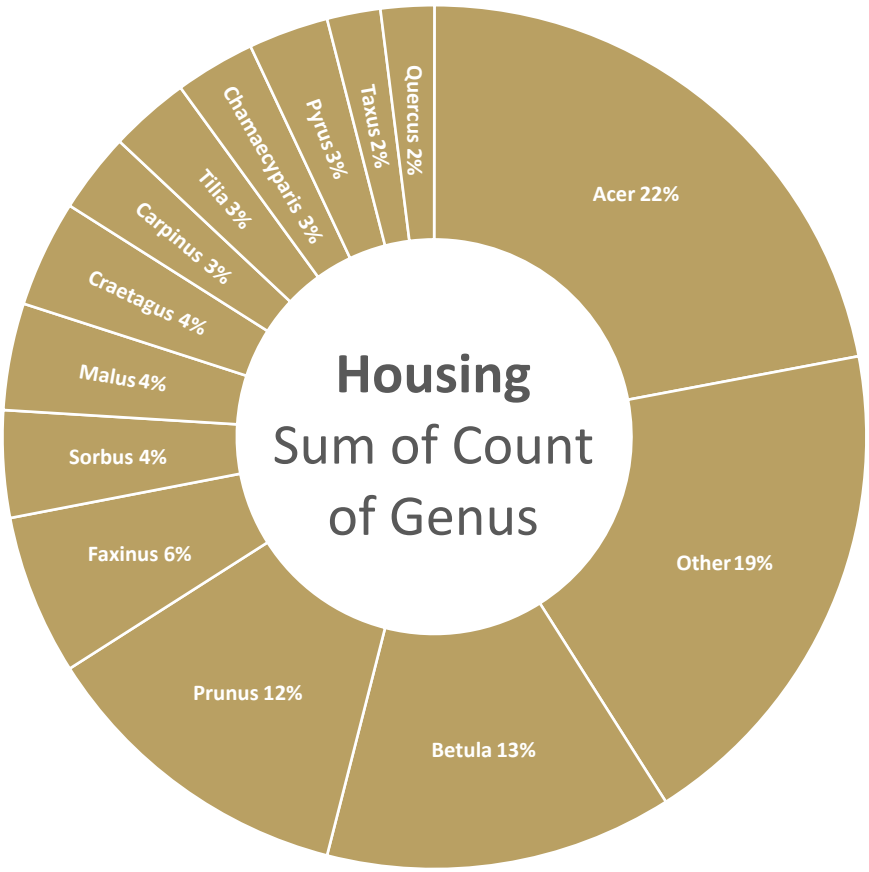
Analysis of diversity of genus has been undertaken to show data for leisure trees, highways and housing forecourt trees. Where numbers of trees was relatively low, they were grouped together as 'Other' in order for the pie charts to be legible. For leisure trees, any genus with fewer than 100 trees was grouped as 'Other', for highways trees this was any genus with fewer than 90 trees, and for Housing fewer than 20. From a statistical management point of view, this decision was based on instinct as to what would work with the pie charts. The full data tables are available at the end of this appendix.

Leisure trees



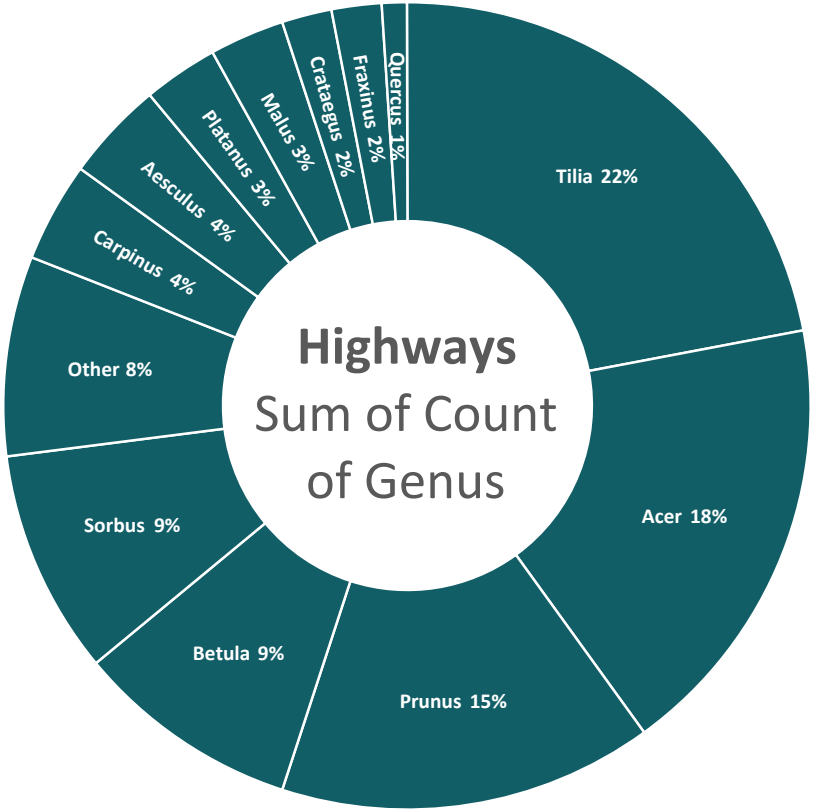
This suggests a prevalence of Acer that is likely demonstrating the success of sycamore in the Borough. Fraxinus is likely to suffer in the coming years, leaving Acer, Tilia, Prunus as the dominant genera, making up over a third of the overall trees. Although there is a healthy spread of different tree genera overall (73), there might be an over-reliance on those three genera. To ensure a resilience against pathogens, the effects of climate change etc, a better spread of the numbers might be a wise management option.

Housing



Nearly half of the total number of trees managed by Housing are made up of only three genera - this surely represents an over-reliance which could lead to a lack of resilience in the stock. Again, the next populus genus is Fraxinus, which could lead to an even more imbalanced picture. It is interesting to note that the count of genera on housing forecourts is only 46 (lower than for housing trees). This may be accounted to the relatively small spaces available at housing sites.

Highways



While there are clear limitations to the kinds of trees that are suitable to plant by the highway (i.e. the properties of the trees planted should be stable timber and unions, minimal debris drop, pollution tolerance etc), and where large trees have been planted in avenues it would be regrettable to replace any losses with small trees (and vice versa), the spread could be more evenly distributed. To have three genera representing over half the total trees signifies a worrying over-reliance on those three genera. The lower total count of genera (48) demonstrates the limitations of planting by the highway.

Appendix 3: Data tables

Trees per site

Leisure

(data ordered by t/s column)

Ward	Sites	Trees	Trees per site
All Saints	4	34	8.5
St Paul's	4	41	10.3
Springbank	9	109	12.1
Up Hatherley	18	228	12.7
Charlton Kings	7	103	14.7
Warden Hill	15	239	15.9
Prestbury	8	129	16.1
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	11	248	22.5
Battledown	6	138	23.0
Oakley	4	104	26.0
Leckhampton	4	114	28.5
Hesters Way	6	197	32.8
Charlton Park	13	484	37.2
St Peter's	6	224	37.3
St Mark's	6	227	37.8
College	12	477	39.8
Park	8	335	41.9
Lansdown	12	509	42.4
Swindon Village	10	458	45.8
Pittville	20	1353	67.7
Total	**183**	**5751**	**31.4**

Housing

Ward	Sites	Trees	Trees per site
All Saints	2	11	5.5
Battledown	6	26	4.3
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	3	21	7.0
Charlton Kings	7	36	5.1
Charlton Park	0	0	-
College	0	0	-
Hesters Way	34	158	4.6
Lansdown	3	15	5.0
Leckhampton	0	0	-
Oakley	23	140	6.1
Park	2	14	7.0
Pittville	6	29	4.8
Prestbury	4	17	4.3
Springbank	9	200	22.2
St Mark's	21	275	13.1
St Paul's	6	46	7.7
St Peter's	12	45	3.8
Swindon Village	13	60	4.6
Up Hatherley	7	116	16.6
Warden Hill	1	1	1.0
Total	**159**	**1210**	**7.6**

Maturity per Ward - Leisure

Ward	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
All Saints	47.1%	2.9%	35.3%	8.8%	2.9%	2.9%
Battledown	10.9%	19.6%	52.2%	8.7%	8.0%	0.7%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	25.4%	14.5%	52.0%	3.6%	4.4%	0.0%
Charlton Kings	9.7%	21.4%	33.0%	22.3%	8.7%	4.9%
Charlton Park	16.1%	20.7%	39.5%	10.5%	11.0%	2.3%
College	18.9%	18.2%	29.6%	15.1%	17.2%	1.0%
Hesters Way	6.1%	12.7%	31.0%	35.0%	15.2%	0.0%
Lansdown	20.9%	24.4%	22.8%	14.4%	16.1%	1.4%
Leckhampton	18.4%	25.4%	36.8%	14.9%	2.6%	1.8%
Oakley	25.0%	26.9%	32.7%	5.8%	9.6%	0.0%
Park	11.3%	21.2%	29.9%	21.8%	14.0%	1.8%
Pittville	15.6%	16.6%	33.2%	18.3%	14.6%	1.8%
Prestbury	7.0%	43.4%	33.3%	9.3%	3.9%	3.1%
Springbank	3.7%	36.7%	44.0%	9.2%	2.8%	3.7%
St Mark's	20.3%	26.4%	20.7%	15.4%	13.7%	3.5%
St Paul's	22.0%	7.3%	61.0%	4.9%	4.9%	0.0%
St Peter's	4.9%	39.3%	34.4%	16.5%	3.6%	1.3%
Swindon Village	11.6%	12.2%	45.6%	15.3%	12.2%	3.1%
Up Hatherley	11.8%	35.5%	35.5%	10.5%	5.7%	0.9%
Warden Hill	16.7%	40.2%	28.0%	8.4%	6.3%	0.4%
Grand total	**15.4%**	**21.8%**	**34.4%**	**15.1%**	**11.6%**	**1.7%**

Ward	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Grand Total
All Saints	16	1	12	3	1	1	34
Battledown	15	27	72	12	11	1	138
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	63	36	129	9	11		248
Charlton Kings	10	22	34	23	9	5	103
Charlton Park	78	100	191	51	53	11	484
College	90	87	141	72	82	5	477
Hesters Way	12	25	61	69	30		197
Lansdown	106	124	116	73	82	7	508
Leckhampton	21	29	42	17	3	2	114
Oakley	26	28	34	6	10		104
Park	38	71	100	73	47	6	335
Pittville	211	224	449	248	197	24	1353
Prestbury	9	56	43	12	5	4	129
Springbank	4	40	48	10	3	4	109
St Mark's	46	60	47	35	31	8	227
St Paul's	9	3	25	2	2		41
St Peter's	11	88	77	37	8	3	224
Swindon Village	53	56	209	70	56	14	458
Up Hatherley	27	81	81	24	13	2	228
Warden Hill	40	96	67	20	15	1	239
Grand total	**885**	**1254**	**1978**	**866**	**669**	**98**	**5750**

Maturity per Ward - Housing

Ward	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
All Saints	9.1%	9.1%	54.5%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%
Battledown	3.8%	11.5%	46.2%	19.2%	19.2%	0.0%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	23.8%	4.8%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Charlton Kings	8.3%	41.7%	36.1%	8.3%	5.6%	0.0%
Hesters Way	18.4%	36.7%	27.8%	10.1%	7.0%	0.0%
Lansdown	13.3%	0.0%	26.7%	40.0%	20.0%	0.0%
Oakley	26.6%	10.8%	34.5%	17.3%	10.8%	0.0%
Park	50.0%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%	21.4%	0.0%
Pittville	13.8%	27.6%	27.6%	10.3%	20.7%	0.0%
Prestbury	6.7%	40.0%	33.3%	13.3%	6.7%	0.0%
Springbank	9.0%	25.0%	56.5%	8.0%	1.0%	0.5%
St Mark's	5.5%	26.2%	39.6%	16.0%	11.6%	1.1%
St Paul's	4.3%	56.5%	17.4%	19.6%	2.2%	0.0%
St Peter's	11.4%	34.1%	22.7%	27.3%	4.5%	0.0%
Swindon Village	10.0%	21.7%	36.7%	15.0%	16.7%	0.0%
Up Hatherley	10.3%	26.7%	32.8%	13.8%	15.5%	0.9%
Warden Hill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	**12.3%**	**26.1%**	**37.9%**	**13.8%**	**9.5%**	**0.4%**

Wards	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
All Saints	1	1	6		3	
Battledown	1	3	12	5	5	
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	5	1	15			
Charlton Kings	3	15	13	3	2	
Hesters Way	29	58	44	16	11	
Lansdown	2		4	6	3	
Oakley	37	15	48	24	15	
Park	7	1	2	1	3	
Pittville	4	8	8	3	6	
Prestbury	1	6	5	2	1	
Springbank	18	50	113	16	2	1
St Mark's	15	72	109	44	32	3
St Paul's	2	26	8	9	1	
St Peter's	5	15	10	12	2	
Swindon Village	6	13	22	9	10	
Up Hatherley	12	31	38	16	18	1
Warden Hill					1	
Grand Total	**148**	**315**	**457**	**166**	**115**	**5**

Maturity per Ward - Cemeteries

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Grand Total
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	33	16	136	14	116	16	331
C/KINGS CEMETERY	1	12	18	7			38
Grand Total	**34**	**28**	**154**	**21**	**116**	**16**	**369**

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	10.0%	4.8%	41.1%	4.2%	35.0%	4.8%
C/KINGS CEMETERY	2.6%	31.6%	47.4%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	**9.2%**	**7.6%**	**41.7%**	**5.7%**	**31.4%**	**4.3%**

Condition per Ward - Leisure

Wards	1	2	3	4
All Saints	58.8%	41.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Battledown	26.1%	68.1%	5.1%	0.7%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	32.0%	58.0%	9.6%	0.4%
Charlton Kings	21.9%	70.5%	5.7%	1.9%
Charlton Park	31.4%	58.7%	7.6%	2.3%
College	37.6%	57.1%	4.4%	0.8%
Hesters Way	15.2%	75.1%	9.6%	0.0%
Lansdown	38.1%	57.2%	4.1%	0.6%
Leckhampton	35.7%	54.8%	7.8%	1.7%
Oakley	39.4%	55.8%	3.8%	1.0%
Park	24.6%	69.4%	5.0%	0.9%
Pittville	33.3%	59.4%	6.1%	1.2%
Prestbury	33.3%	58.9%	6.2%	1.6%
Springbank	23.6%	65.5%	8.2%	2.7%
St Mark's	32.6%	54.2%	9.3%	4.0%
St Paul's	19.5%	73.2%	7.3%	0.0%
St Peter's	14.2%	80.9%	3.6%	1.3%
Swindon Village	24.0%	64.9%	8.5%	2.6%
Up Hatherley	18.9%	76.3%	3.9%	0.9%
Warden Hill	40.2%	56.0%	3.3%	0.4%
Grand Total	**30.6%**	**62.0%**	**6.1%**	**1.3%**

Wards	0	1	2	3	4
All Saints		20	14		
Battledown		36	94	7	1
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	2	80	145	24	1
Charlton Kings	1	23	74	6	2
Charlton Park	1	152	284	37	11
College	1	179	272	21	4
Hesters Way		30	148	19	
Lansdown		194	291	21	3
Leckhampton		41	63	9	2
Oakley		41	58	4	1
Park		83	234	17	3
Pittville		450	804	83	16
Prestbury		43	76	8	2
Springbank		26	72	9	3
St Mark's		74	123	21	9
St Paul's		8	30	3	
St Peter's		32	182	8	3
Swindon Village		110	298	39	12
Up Hatherley	1	43	174	9	2
Warden Hill		97	135	8	1
Grand Total	**6**	**1762**	**3571**	**353**	**76**

Condition per Ward - Housing

Wards	0	1	2	3	4
All Saints	0.0%	45.5%	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%
Battledown	0.0%	3.8%	84.6%	11.5%	0.0%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	0.0%	38.1%	61.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Charlton Kings	0.0%	27.8%	72.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Hesters Way	0.0%	36.7%	58.9%	3.2%	1.3%
Lansdown	0.0%	20.0%	66.7%	13.3%	0.0%
Oakley	0.7%	34.3%	63.6%	0.7%	0.7%
Park	0.0%	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pittville	0.0%	20.7%	75.9%	3.4%	0.0%
Prestbury	6.3%	18.8%	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Springbank	0.0%	27.5%	66.5%	5.5%	0.5%
St Mark's	0.0%	25.5%	70.5%	3.3%	0.7%
St Paul's	0.0%	56.5%	43.5%	0.0%	0.0%
St Peter's	0.0%	11.1%	84.4%	4.4%	0.0%
Swindon Village	0.0%	21.7%	68.3%	10.0%	0.0%
Up Hatherley	0.0%	33.6%	56.9%	9.5%	0.0%
Warden Hill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	**0.2%**	**29.5%**	**65.4%**	**4.4%**	**0.5%**

Wards	0	1	2	3	4
All Saints		5	5	1	
Battledown		1	22	3	
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green		8	13		
Charlton Kings		10	26		
Hesters Way		58	93	5	2
Lansdown		3	10	2	
Oakley	1	48	89	1	1
Park		7	7		
Pittville		6	22	1	
Prestbury	1	3	12		
Springbank		55	133	11	1
St Mark's		70	194	9	2
St Paul's		26	20		
St Peter's		5	38	2	
Swindon Village		13	41	6	
Up Hatherley		39	66	11	
Warden Hill				1	
Grand Total	**2**	**357**	**791**	**53**	**6**

Condition per Ward - Cemeteries

	1	2	3	4	Grand Total
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY		298	19	14	331
C/KINGS CEMETERY	5	34			39
Grand Total	**5**	**332**	**19**	**14**	**370**

	1	2	3	4	5
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	0.0%	90.0%	5.7%	4.2%	4.8%
C/KINGS CEMETERY	12.8%	87.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	**9.2%**	**7.6%**	**41.7%**	**5.7%**	**4.3%**

Size potential per Ward - Leisure

Wards	Large	Medium	Small
All Saints	38.2%	0.0%	61.8%
Battledown	76.9%	9.0%	14.2%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	77.0%	19.7%	3.3%
Charlton Kings	72.4%	16.2%	11.4%
Charlton Park	76.3%	16.0%	7.7%
College	51.6%	35.2%	13.2%
Hesters Way	61.8%	18.8%	19.4%
Lansdown	65.5%	21.3%	13.1%
Leckhampton	69.4%	19.4%	11.1%
Oakley	50.5%	35.0%	14.6%
Park	56.4%	25.8%	17.8%
Pittville	75.7%	17.9%	6.4%
Prestbury	70.4%	17.6%	12.0%
Springbank	69.4%	14.8%	15.7%
St Mark's	59.3%	22.2%	18.5%
St Paul's	80.5%	17.1%	2.4%
St Peter's	76.6%	14.9%	8.6%
Swindon Village	73.0%	16.0%	11.0%
Up Hatherley	72.8%	14.3%	12.9%
Warden Hill	65.2%	21.0%	13.7%
Grand Total	**68.9%**	**19.8%**	**11.2%**

Wards	Large	Medium	Small	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints	13		21		34
Battledown	103	12	19	4	138
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	188	48	8	8	252
Charlton Kings	76	17	12	1	106
Charlton Park	366	77	37	5	485
College	242	165	62	8	477
Hesters Way	118	36	37	6	197
Lansdown	329	107	66	7	509
Leckhampton	75	21	12	7	115
Oakley	52	36	15	1	104
Park	184	84	58	11	337
Pittville	1010	239	85	19	1353
Prestbury	88	22	15	4	129
Springbank	75	16	17	2	110
St Mark's	128	48	40	11	227
St Paul's	33	7	1		41
St Peter's	170	33	19	3	225
Swindon Village	332	73	50	4	459
Up Hatherley	163	32	29	5	229
Warden Hill	152	49	32	8	241
Grand Total	**3897**	**1122**	**635**	**114**	**5768**

Size potential per Ward - Housing

Wards	Large	Medium	Small	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints	3	4	4		11
Battledown	12	11	2	1	26
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	18	1	1	1	21
Charlton Kings	15	10	10	1	36
Hesters Way	56	52	37	13	158
Lansdown	5	8	2		15
Oakley	63	40	30	7	140
Park	11	3			14
Pittville	16	6	7		29
Prestbury	2	11	3	1	17
Springbank	147	40	10	3	200
St Mark's	145	65	54	11	275
St Paul's	24	17	5		46
St Peter's	31	10	4		45
Swindon Village	42	9	9		60
Up Hatherley	74	24	14	4	116
Warden Hill	1				1
Grand Total	**665**	**311**	**192**	**42**	**1210**

Wards	Large	Medium	Small
All Saints	27.3%	36.4%	36.4%
Battledown	48.0%	44.0%	8.0%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	90.0%	5.0%	5.0%
Charlton Kings	42.9%	28.6%	28.6%
Hesters Way	38.6%	35.9%	25.5%
Lansdown	33.3%	53.3%	13.3%
Oakley	47.4%	30.1%	22.6%
Park	78.6%	21.4%	0.0%
Pittville	55.2%	20.7%	24.1%
Prestbury	12.5%	68.8%	18.8%
Springbank	74.6%	20.3%	5.1%
St Mark's	54.9%	24.6%	20.5%
St Paul's	52.2%	37.0%	10.9%
St Peter's	68.9%	22.2%	8.9%
Swindon Village	70.0%	15.0%	15.0%
Up Hatherley	66.1%	21.4%	12.5%
Warden Hill	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	**56.9%**	**26.6%**	**16.4%**

Condition per Ward - Cemeteries

	Large	Medium	Small	N/A	Grand Total
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	211	82	36	1	330
C/KINGS CEMETERY	19	19	1		39
Grand Total	**230**	**101**	**37**	**1**	**369**

	Large	Medium	Small	N/A
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	63.9%	24.8%	10.9%	0.3%
C/KINGS CEMETERY	48.7%	48.7%	2.6%	0.0%
Grand Total	**62.3%**	**27.4%**	**10.0%**	**0.3%**

Age potential per Ward - Leisure

Wards	Long	Medium	Short
All Saints	38.2%	0.0%	61.8%
Battledown	39.1%	24.6%	36.2%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	48.4%	10.3%	39.7%
Charlton Kings	44.3%	17.0%	37.7%
Charlton Park	47.6%	15.1%	36.7%
College	49.7%	13.4%	36.1%
Hesters Way	38.1%	8.6%	51.8%
Lansdown	60.1%	4.9%	34.6%
Leckhampton	44.3%	13.9%	40.0%
Oakley	28.8%	15.4%	54.8%
Park	42.1%	5.9%	50.7%
Pittville	64.4%	8.3%	26.8%
Prestbury	31.0%	17.8%	51.2%
Springbank	38.2%	11.8%	50.0%
St Mark's	46.7%	12.8%	40.5%
St Paul's	73.2%	12.2%	14.6%
St Peter's	50.7%	7.6%	41.3%
Swindon Village	54.0%	6.8%	38.8%
Up Hatherley	38.4%	17.5%	41.0%
Warden Hill	38.6%	10.4%	49.4%
Grand Total	**51.0%**	**10.5%**	**37.8%**

Wards	Long	Medium	Short	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints	13		21		34
Battledown	54	34	50		138
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	122	26	100	4	252
Charlton Kings	47	18	40	1	106
Charlton Park	231	73	178	3	485
College	237	64	172	4	477
Hesters Way	75	17	102	3	197
Lansdown	306	25	176	2	509
Leckhampton	51	16	46	2	115
Oakley	30	16	57	1	104
Park	142	20	171	4	337
Pittville	872	112	363	6	1353
Prestbury	40	23	66		129
Springbank	42	13	55		110
St Mark's	106	29	92		227
St Paul's	30	5	6		41
St Peter's	114	17	93	1	225
Swindon Village	248	31	178	2	459
Up Hatherley	88	40	94	7	229
Warden Hill	93	25	119	4	241
Grand Total	**2941**	**604**	**2179**	**44**	**5768**

Age potential per Ward - Housing

Wards	Long	Medium	Short	N/A
All Saints	9.1%	0.0%	90.9%	0.0%
Battledown	50.0%	26.9%	23.1%	0.0%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	28.6%	28.6%	38.1%	4.8%
Charlton Kings	25.0%	13.9%	61.1%	0.0%
Hesters Way	20.3%	3.8%	75.9%	0.0%
Lansdown	60.0%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%
Oakley	29.3%	8.6%	62.1%	0.0%
Park	14.3%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%
Pittville	51.7%	3.4%	44.8%	0.0%
Prestbury	17.6%	11.8%	64.7%	5.9%
Springbank	58.5%	11.5%	29.5%	0.5%
St Mark's	36.7%	15.6%	45.1%	2.5%
St Paul's	34.8%	2.2%	63.0%	0.0%
St Peter's	42.2%	22.2%	31.1%	4.4%
Swindon Village	38.3%	5.0%	56.7%	0.0%
Up Hatherley	33.6%	8.6%	56.0%	1.7%
Warden Hill	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	**36.9%**	**10.8%**	**50.9%**	**1.3%**

Wards	Long	Medium	Short	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints	3	4	4		11
Battledown	12	11	2	1	26
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	18	1	1	1	21
Charlton Kings	15	10	10	1	36
Hesters Way	56	52	37	13	158
Lansdown	5	8	2		15
Oakley	63	40	30	7	140
Park	11	3			14
Pittville	16	6	7		29
Prestbury	2	11	3	1	17
Springbank	147	40	10	3	200
St Mark's	145	65	54	11	275
St Paul's	24	17	5		46
St Peter's	31	10	4		45
Swindon Village	42	9	9		60
Up Hatherley	74	24	14	4	116
Warden Hill	1				1
Grand Total	**665**	**311**	**192**	**42**	**1210**

Age per Ward - Cemeteries

	Long	Medium	Short	N/A	Grand Total
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	156	46	127	1	330
C/KINGS CEMETERY	9	3	27		39
Grand Total	**165**	**49**	**154**	**1**	**369**

	Long	Medium	Short	N/A
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	47.3%	13.9%	38.5%	0.3%
C/KINGS CEMETERY	23.1%	7.7%	69.2%	0.0%
Grand Total	**44.7%**	**13.3%**	**41.7%**	**0.3%**

Pollination by Ward - Leisure

Wards	Anemophily	Entomophily
All Saints	8.8%	91.2%
Battledown	61.6%	38.4%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	44.4%	54.0%
Charlton Kings	47.2%	51.9%
Charlton Park	51.1%	48.5%
College	39.0%	60.2%
Hesters Way	49.7%	49.2%
Lansdown	28.1%	71.9%
Leckhampton	35.7%	62.6%
Oakley	37.5%	61.5%
Park	58.8%	40.1%
Pittville	49.1%	50.7%
Prestbury	51.2%	48.8%
Springbank	53.6%	46.4%
St Mark's	38.8%	61.2%
St Paul's	39.0%	61.0%
St Peter's	39.6%	60.0%
Swindon Village	38.8%	60.8%
Up Hatherley	51.1%	47.6%
Warden Hill	38.2%	60.6%
Grand Total	**44.6%**	**54.9%**

Wards	Anemophily	Entomophily	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints	3	31		34
Battledown	85	53		138
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	112	136	4	252
Charlton Kings	50	55	1	106
Charlton Park	248	235	2	485
College	186	287	4	477
Hesters Way	98	97	2	197
Lansdown	143	366		509
Leckhampton	41	72	2	115
Oakley	39	64	1	104
Park	198	135	4	337
Pittville	664	686	3	1353
Prestbury	66	63		129
Springbank	59	51		110
St Mark's	88	139		227
St Paul's	16	25		41
St Peter's	89	135	1	225
Swindon Village	178	279	2	459
Up Hatherley	117	109	3	229
Warden Hill	92	146	3	241
Grand Total	2572	3164	32	5768

Age potential per Ward - Housing

Wards	Anemophily	Entomophily
All Saints	27.3%	72.7%
Battledown	38.5%	61.5%
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	75.0%	25.0%
Charlton Kings	41.7%	58.3%
Hesters Way	38.0%	62.0%
Lansdown	60.0%	40.0%
Oakley	39.3%	60.7%
Park	64.3%	35.7%
Pittville	31.0%	69.0%
Prestbury	31.3%	68.8%
Springbank	34.2%	65.8%
St Mark's	47.1%	52.9%
St Paul's	41.3%	58.7%
St Peter's	22.2%	77.8%
Swindon Village	48.3%	51.7%
Up Hatherley	54.8%	45.2%
Warden Hill	100.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	**42.2%**	**57.8%**

Wards	Anemophily	Entomophily	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints	3	8		11
Battledown	10	16		26
Benhall, The Reddings and Fiddler's Green	15	5	1	21
Charlton Kings	15	21		36
Hesters Way	60	98		158
Lansdown	9	6		15
Oakley	55	85		140
Park	9	5		14
Pittville	9	20		29
Prestbury	5	11	1	17
Springbank	68	131	1	200
St Mark's	129	145	1	275
St Paul's	19	27		46
St Peter's	10	35		45
Swindon Village	29	31		60
Up Hatherley	63	52	1	116
Warden Hill	1			1
Grand Total	**509**	**696**	**5**	**1210**

Age per Ward - Cemeteries

	Anemophily	Entomophily	Grand Total
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	211	119	330
C/KINGS CEMETERY	35	4	39
Grand Total	**246**	**123**	**369**

	Anemophily	Entomophily
BOUNCERS LANE CEMETERY	63.9%	36.1%
C/KINGS CEMETERY	89.7%	10.3%
Grand Total	**66.7%**	**33.3%**

Highways - Maturity by ward

Wards	1	2	3	4	5	6	Not applicable	Not specified	Grand Total
All Saints Ward	47	70	56	84	114			7	378
Battledown Ward	24	51	34	31	53			2	195
Benhall and the Reddings	36	109	250		82			2	479
Charlton Kings Ward	38	17	44	71	54			2	226
Charlton Park Ward	21	42	64	52	72	1		5	257
College Ward	36	55	88	74	123				376
Hesters Way Ward	35	149	237	6	97			1	525
Lansdown Ward	37	58	185	153	172			4	609
Leckhampton Ward	12	48	83	1	130	1		1	276
Oakley Ward	21	21	50	16	23			2	133
Park Ward	25	106	182	1	110		1	9	434
Pittville Ward	59	182	178	83	176			15	693
Prestbury Ward	19	66	154	41	67			1	348
Springbank Ward	40	61	112	18	48			3	282
St. Mark's Ward	23	133	192	1	138			7	494
St. Paul's Ward	16	40	22	10	16			5	109
St. Peter's Ward	16	123	219	61	52			2	473
Swindon Village Ward	3	11	38	19	8			5	84
Up Hatherley Ward	7	23	60		10				100
Warden Hill Ward	4	20	34	1	19			1	79
Grand Total	519	1385	2282	723	1564	2	1	74	6550

Highways - Size potential by ward

Wards	Large	Medium	Small	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints Ward	227	55	40	53	375
Battledown Ward	108	21	38	23	190
Benhall and the Reddings	318	65	56	31	470
Charlton Kings Ward	114	32	31	42	219
Charlton Park Ward	177	41	21	16	255
College Ward	264	18	44	30	356
Hesters Way Ward	287	129	91	17	524
Lansdown Ward	558	29	3	19	609
Leckhampton Ward	244	14	4	9	271
Oakley Ward	40	44	25	24	133
Park Ward	315	69	34	15	433
Pittville Ward	464	60	79	88	691
Prestbury Ward	246	42	38	20	346
Springbank Ward	127	80	51	19	277
St. Mark's Ward	285	124	70	14	493
St. Paul's Ward	66	10	18	13	107
St. Peter's Ward	285	87	74	13	459
Swindon Village Ward	58	16	7	3	84
Up Hatherley Ward	55	32	6	7	100
Warden Hill Ward	32	28	4	11	75
Grand Total	4270	996	734	467	6467

Highways - Age potential by ward

Wards	Long	Medium	Short	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints Ward	188	6	162	19	375
Battledown Ward	66	23	98	3	190
Benhall and the Reddings	213	47	197	13	470
Charlton Kings Ward	99	8	106	6	219
Charlton Park Ward	133	12	108	2	255
College Ward	243	1	112		356
Hesters Way Ward	264	12	247	1	524
Lansdown Ward	528	4	64	13	609
Leckhampton Ward	204		63	4	271
Oakley Ward	34	1	98		133
Park Ward	275	10	142	6	433
Pittville Ward	268	16	399	8	691
Prestbury Ward	208	7	124	7	346
Springbank Ward	116	7	150	4	277
St. Mark's Ward	246	10	235	2	493
St. Paul's Ward	54	2	51		107
St. Peter's Ward	272	2	183	2	459
Swindon Village Ward	48	2	34		84
Up Hatherley Ward	30	12	55	3	100
Warden Hill Ward	23	3	48	1	75
Grand Total	3512	185	2676	94	6467

Pollination strategy

Wards	Anemophily	Entomophily	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints Ward	67	308		375
Battledown Ward	63	125	2	190
Benhall and the Reddings	167	296	7	470
Charlton Kings Ward	45	169	5	219
Charlton Park Ward	102	153		255
College Ward	72	284		356
Hesters Way Ward	74	449	1	524
Lansdown Ward	162	447		609
Leckhampton Ward	81	189	1	271
Oakley Ward	11	122		133
Park Ward	119	313	1	433
Pittville Ward	264	426	1	691
Prestbury Ward	98	245	3	346
Springbank Ward	45	231	1	277
St. Mark's Ward	88	403	2	493
St. Paul's Ward	47	60		107
St. Peter's Ward	26	433		459
Swindon Village Ward	13	71		84
Up Hatherley Ward	35	62	3	100
Warden Hill Ward	19	55	1	75
Grand Total	1598	4841	28	6467

Car Parks - Condition by ward

Wards	1	2	3	Grand Total
All Saints		6		6
Charlton Kings	2	1		3
College	4	8	1	13
Lansdown	6	3	1	10
Park	4		1	5
Pittville	11	19	2	32
St Paul's	4	5	1	10
Grand Total	31	42	6	79

Wards	1	2	3
All Saints	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Charlton Kings	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
College	30.8%	61.5%	7.7%
Lansdown	60.0%	30.0%	10.0%
Park	80.0%	0.0%	20.0%
Pittville	34.4%	59.4%	6.3%
St Paul's	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%
Grand Total	39.2%	53.2%	7.6%

Car Parks - Maturity by ward

Wards	I	II	III	IV	V	Grand Total
All Saints			6			6
Charlton Kings		3				3
College	2	5	2		4	13
Lansdown	5	2		2	1	10
Park	3	2				5
Pittville	1	8	21		2	32
St Paul's	5	3	2			10
Grand Total	16	23	31	2	7	79

Wards	I	II	III	IV	V
All Saints	0.0%	##	##	#	#
Charlton Kings	0.0%	##	##	#	#
College	15.4%	##	##	#	#
Lansdown	50.0%	##	##	#	#
Park	60.0%	##	##	#	#
Pittville	3.1%	##	##	#	#
St Paul's	50.0%	##	##	#	#
Grand Total	20.3%	##	##	#	#

Car Parks - Size potential by ward

Wards	Large	Long	Medium	N/A	Small	Grand Total
All Saints	6					6
Charlton Kings	2		1			3
College	7		2		4	13
Lansdown	6		3		1	10
Park	2		3			5
Pittville	25	1	5	1		32
St Paul's	10					10
Grand Total	58	1	14	1	5	79

Wards	Large	Long	Medium	N/A	Small
All Saints	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Charlton Kings	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
College	53.8%	0.0%	15.4%	30.8%	0.0%
Lansdown	60.0%	0.0%	30.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Park	40.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Pittville	78.1%	3.1%	15.6%	0.0%	3.1%
St Paul's	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	73.4%	1.3%	17.7%	6.3%	1.3%

Car Parks - Age potential by ward

Wards	Large	Long	Medium	N/A	Small	Grand Total
All Saints		6				6
Charlton Kings				3		3
College		5		8		13
Lansdown		6		4		10
Park				5		5
Pittville	1	19	7	4	1	32
St Paul's		10				10
Grand Total	1	46	7	24	1	79

Wards	Large	Long	Medium	N/A	Small
All Saints	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Charlton Kings	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
College	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	61.5%	0.0%
Lansdown	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%
Park	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Pittville	3.1%	59.4%	21.9%	12.5%	3.1%
St Paul's	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	1.3%	58.2%	8.9%	30.4%	1.3%

Car Parks - Pollination strategy by ward

Wards	Anemophilous	Entomophilous	N/A	Grand Total
All Saints		6		6
Charlton Kings	2	1		3
College	8	5		13
Lansdown	1	9		10
Park	2	3		5
Pittville		31	1	32
St Paul's	10			10
Grand Total	23	55	1	79

Wards	Anemophilous	Entomophilous	N/A
All Saints	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Charlton Kings	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
College	61.5%	38.5%	0.0%
Lansdown	10.0%	90.0%	0.0%
Park	40.0%	60.0%	0.0%
Pittville	0.0%	96.9%	3.1%
St Paul's	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grand Total	29.1%	69.6%	1.3%

Diversity of genus - leisure trees

Genus	Count of Genus
Abies	1
Acer	1208
Aesculus	206
Ailanthus	21
Albus	1
Alnus	109
Amelanchier	3
Araucaria	3
Arbutus	3
Betula	298
Buxus	9
Calocedrus	4
Carpinus	126
Castanea	18
Catalpa	9
Cedar	32
Cerciliphidum	1
Cercis	9
Chamaecyparis	80
Corylus	53
Cotoneaster	8
Crataegus	159
Cupressocyparis	1
Cupressus	32
Cydonia	1
Davidia	1

Genus	Count of Genus
Eucalyptus	1
Fagus	76
Fraxinus	387
Ginkgo	17
Gleditsia	17
Groups	6
Ilex	64
Juglans	16
Juniperus	12
Koelreuteria	8
Laburnum	17
Laryx	20
Liquidambar	26
Liriondendrum	18
Magnolia	3
Malus	126
Metasequoia	12
Mixed	20
Morus	2
Nothofagus	2
Ostrya	2
Parrotia	8
Paulownia	5
Picea	11
Pinus	198
Platanus	76

Genus	Count of Genus
Poplar	103
Prunus	521
Pseudotsuga	1
Pterocarya	5
Pyrus	60
Quercus	327
Rhus	1
Robinia	50
Salix	220
Sambucus	19
Sequoia	14
Sophora	1
Sorbus	142
Taxodium	1
Taxus	173
Thuja	37
Tilia	511
Ulmus	25
Unknown	3
Zelkova	5

Diversity of genus - Highway trees

Genus	Count of Genus
Acer	1155
Aesculus	266
Ailanthus	29
Alnus	38
Betula	567
Carpinus	278
Castanea	8
Catalpa	3
Cedrus	7
Chamaecyparis	13
Corylus	86
Crataegus	141
Cupressus	2
Davidia	1
Fagus	45
Fraxinus	101
Ginkgo	13
Gleditsia	12
Ilex	4
Juglans	5
Laburnum	3
Larix	2
Liquidambar	15
Liriodendron	26
Magnolia	1
Malus	213

Genus	Count of Genus
Metasequoia	3
Ostrya	5
Other	20
Parrotia	2
Picea	3
Pinus	38
Platanus	225
Populus	2
Prunus	958
Pyrus	52
Quercus	91
Robinia	43
Salix	12
Sequoia	3
Sequoiadendron	1
Sorbus	561
Syringa	1
Taxus	19
Tilia	1462
Ulmus	2
Unknown	13

Diversity of genus - Housing

Genus	Count of Genus
Acer	263
Aesculus	15
Ailanthus	4
Alnus	12
Betula	161
Carpinus	43
Castanea	10
Cedar	3
Cercis	1
Chamaecyparis	36
Corylus	2
Cotoneaster	6
Craetagus	44
Cupressus	11
Eucalyptus	1
Euonymus	1
Fagus	14
Fraxinus	70
Gleditsia	15
Ilex	19
Juglans	1
Juniperus	1
Koelreuteria	2
Laburnum	3
Liquidamber	6
Liriodendron	1

Genus	Count of Genus
Magnolia	1
Malus	48
Mixed	2
Morus	1
Picea	3
Pinus	13
Platanus	10
Poplar	12
Prunus	145
Pyrus	32
Quercus	24
Robinia	19
Salix	17
Sambucus	7
Sequoia	2
Sorbus	49
Syringa	1
Taxus	27
Thuja	13
Tilia	36

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