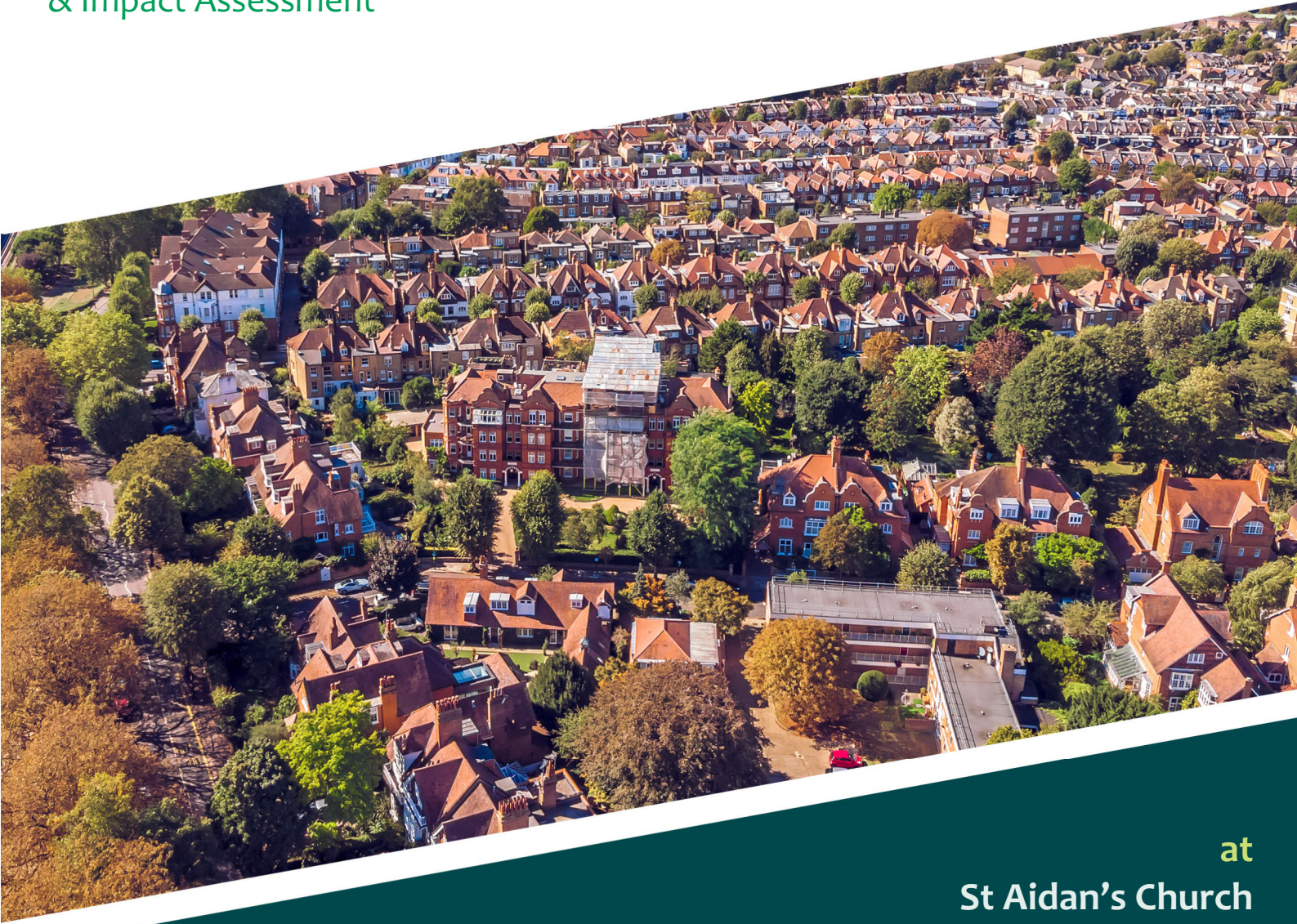


BS 5837

Arboricultural Report

& Impact Assessment



at
St Aidan's Church
Adswood Road
Liverpool
L36 7XR



Dated
18th March 2026

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1. Introduction

1.1. Instruction

1.1.1. We are instructed by Nine Points Property Ltd to:

- Undertake a Tree Survey to BS 5837 at St Aidan's Church and assess all trees potentially within influencing distance of proposed development within the site.
- Plot the trees on a Tree Constraints Plan and record the data in a Tree Data Schedule.
- Provide preliminary management recommendations for the tree stock (independent of development proposals).
- Assess the potential impact of the development proposals and provide guidance as to appropriate mitigation measures.
- Produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for submission to the local authority.

1.2. Purpose of this Report

- 1.2.1. This report is produced according to the guidance and recommendations within *BS 5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition, and Construction*. It is tailored to accompany a planning application. It assesses the impact of all proposed construction works on the tree population. Tree removal, canopy pruning, and the impact upon roots from various groundworks are all considered in detail. Best practice mitigation is specified wherever appropriate.
- 1.2.2. This document should not be used to inform management decisions relating to liability or risk management. Such decisions should be based on a more detailed inspection of the trees than was carried out for this report.

1.3. References

- 1.3.1. We have liaised with our client to attain an adequate understanding of the project to enable us to carry out an accurate assessment of the proposals.

1.4. Author

- 1.4.1. This report was compiled by Emma Hoyle FDS (Arboriculture), ED (Forestry & Arboriculture), MA ArborA. Emma's resumé can be found in Appendix 3.

2. The Survey

2.1.1. A visual ground-level assessment of all trees was undertaken on the 11th of March 2026 by Emma Hoyle. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken.

2.2. Methodology

2.2.1. Structural condition was assessed by inspecting the stem and scaffold branches, looking for weak branch junctions, symptoms of decay, or other structural defects. Any recommended works were made to ensure the trees are in acceptable structural condition. The position of the tree and its potential targets were considered.

2.2.2. Physiological condition was assessed by inspecting the stem, branches, and foliage for symptoms of disease. The vigour of the tree was also considered.

2.2.3. Key measurements were obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and logger's tape. Where this was not practical, measurements were estimated.

2.2.4. Some trees may be surveyed as groups where they form cohesive arboricultural features.

2.2.5. The tree locations shown on the accompanying drawings are based on a measured drawing of the site supplied to Crown Tree Consultancy. This drawing had the tree positions already plotted. Where applicable, additional trees have been plotted by us according to measurements taken on-site.

2.2.6. Finally, a *Retention Category* was allocated. The relevant BS5837 2012 cascade chart is duplicated below.

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

2.2.7. Further guidance on interpreting BS 5837 and our survey methodology is given in Appendix 1.

2.3. Survey Extent

- 2.3.1. The area indicated below¹ shows the extent of the survey. Our survey included all trees within the curtilage of the property and those adjacent to it.



2.4. Summary of Observations

- 2.4.1. St Aidan's Church comprises a single-storey building surrounded by soft ground and areas of hard surfacing to the front.
- 2.4.2. Within the survey, we identified eight Retention Category B trees along with individual Retention Category C trees and groups. Tree species predominantly include Poplar, Ash and Birch, with occasional other species present including Willow, Hazel, Oak Sycamore and Cypress. The rear of the site is relatively overgrown with young and self-sown trees and brambles.
- 2.4.3. The Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Data Schedule (see Appendix 4) should be referred to for descriptions and locations of all trees.

¹ Image taken from Google Earth and may not be current

3. Vegetation Overview (independent of proposals)

This section summarises all the recommendations within the Tree Data Schedule regardless of whether trees are to be retained, felled or pruned to facilitate the proposed development. It does not specify works that may be required to facilitate the development proposals.

3.1. Preliminary Management Recommendations

- 3.1.1. The following recommendations are made in order to maintain the trees in an acceptable condition:
- 3.1.2. Remedial pruning is recommended to T005 and T015. Remedial pruning requires the removal of any dead, dying or defective branches. Such works are recommended as a moderate priority.
- 3.1.3. All other trees were deemed to be in satisfactory condition.

3.2. Future Inspections

- 3.2.1. The table below suggests a schedule of future inspections based on the condition and location of each tree:

Inspection Frequency (years)	Tree Number
0.5	None
1	None
1.5	T001, T011, T015, T016, T021 and T023
3	All other surveyed trees

- 3.2.2. The trees should be inspected sooner if there is a noticeable decline in their condition or following extreme weather events.

3.3. Species Present – Additional Information

- 3.3.1. The table below contains general information about the tree *species* (rather than the actual tree *specimens*) included in the survey. Its purpose is to assist readers who are unfamiliar with the characteristics of the various species.

Species	Typical Height at Maturity (m)	Typical Canopy Spread at Maturity (m)	General Notes
Ash	25	18	Large deciduous tree with a straight bole and a high open domed crown. Native to Britain and commonly found in woodlands and adjacent roadsides. Not suitable for small gardens. Easily identified by its oppositely arranged pinnate leaves and black buds. Branches are relatively brittle resulting in a fairly high incidence of small branch failure in windy conditions. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Fraxinus+excelsior for more info.
Goat Willow	10	8	Also called Pussy Willow or Great/Common Sallow. Native and abundant in Britain except on the lightest soils. One of the first pioneer species to colonise an abandoned site due to its light far-blown seeds. Traditionally coppiced and used for basket making, rarely planted as an ornamental due to its untidy habit. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Salix+caprea for more info.
Hazel	8	8	Deciduous tree native across Europe. Widely coppices and valued for its straight poles. Good wildlife value. Often found in field side hedges. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Corylus+avellana for more info.
Lawson Cypress	40	10	Erect, narrowly conical evergreen tree native to Southwest Oregon and N. W. California. Introduced to Britain in the 1850's and now a common tree in gardens and parks. Makes an excellent dense hedge. Many varieties are available including golden and miniature varieties. Easily distinguished from Leyland cypress by the presence of small cones. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Chamaecyparis+lawsoniana for more info.

Species	Typical Height at Maturity (m)	Typical Canopy Spread at Maturity (m)	General Notes
Monterey Cypress	40	12	Evergreen, narrow, upright tree native to California. Very rapid growing, especially in W. Britain – may reach mature height in 40 years. Once planted as a hedge but now superseded by its offspring Leyland cypress. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Cupressus+macrocarpa for more info.
Norway Maple	25	16	Deciduous tree native to S. Norway, S. Sweden and across Europe. Red buds and light brown grooved bark distinguish it from sycamore in winter. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Acer+platanoides for more info.
Silver Birch	16	10	Deciduous native tree. A pioneer species requiring good lighting levels that will readily colonise open ground. Relatively short lived and surpassed in woodland by dominant species such as oak and beech. Attractive white bark and graceful, delicate form make this a popular garden tree. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Betula+pendula for more info.
Sycamore	25	16	Deciduous tree native to S. Europe, widely naturalised in the UK. Often regarded as a weed species due to its invasive nature and ability to tolerate most conditions. Responds well to pruning. Not a good tree to park beneath in summer due to the sticky sap secreted by aphids. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Acer+pseudoplatanus for more info.
Weeping Willow	20	16	Deciduous fast-growing tree with spectacular weeping habit, best viewed reflected in water. Visit http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salix_babylonica#Selections_and_related_hybrids for more info
White Poplar	20	16	Notable in windy weather when the pure white undersides of its leaves are turned up giving the whole tree a white appearance. Whitish bark. Leaves drop early after turning bright yellow for a short spell in autumn. Native to Europe but presumed to be an early introduction to Britain. Will flourish in poor soils and exposed locations. Common by the coast. Fast growing. Not suitable for a small garden. Tolerant of heavy pruning.

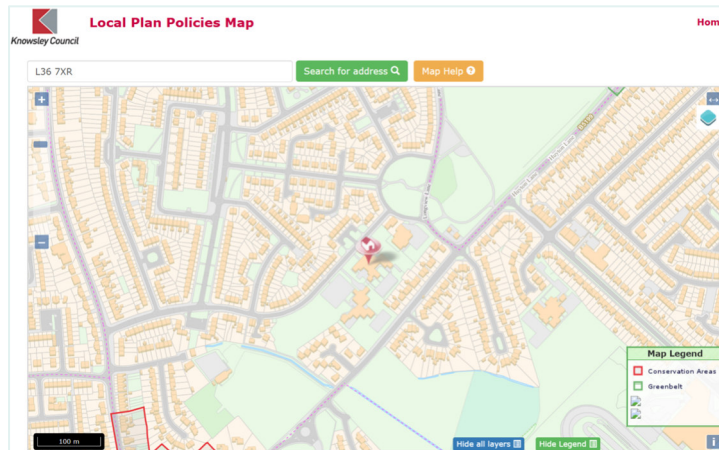
The figures quoted regarding typical height and canopy spread should be treated as approximate. Actual heights and spreads vary according to several environmental factors such as soil conditions, climate, and the presence of competing vegetation. The figures quoted are not the maximum dimensions that the species may attain.

4. Statutory Protection – TPOs and Conservation Area Status

Before undertaking most works on trees protected by a tree preservation order², consent needs to be formally obtained from the local authority. Where trees are in a conservation area (but not protected by a TPO), works are generally not permitted without first giving the local authority six weeks' notice of intention³. Unauthorised works to protected trees, or trees in a conservation area, may result in criminal prosecution and a fine. Where works are required to implement a fully approved development, no such consent or notice is required.

4.1. Desktop Research

4.1.1. On the 10th of March 2026, we accessed the local authority website. A screenshot is produced below:



4.1.2. This indicates that:

- The site does not lie within a conservation area.
- We also received confirmation from the local authority's arboricultural officer, via email on the 18th of March 2026, that there are no tree preservation orders on site.

4.2. Felling Licences

4.2.1. Felling licences issued by the Forestry Commission are sometimes required before removing trees. However, these licenses are aimed toward woodland and forestry management. Felling licences are NOT required for any of the following:

- Lopping, topping or pollarding.
- Removal of small trees (stem diameter less than 8cm) or fruit trees.
- Works to any trees growing within domestic gardens, orchards, or the Inner London boroughs.
- Operations involving less than five cubic meters of timber in any quarter year.
- Thinning and understorey clearing operations.
- Dangerous trees, nuisance trees, some diseased trees.
- Where removal is required to enable a fully approved development.

4.2.2. More detailed guidance can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tree-felling-getting-permission>

4.2.3. Hence, a felling licence will be required for the removal of more than five cubic metres of timber from within the site, unless any of the above exemptions apply.

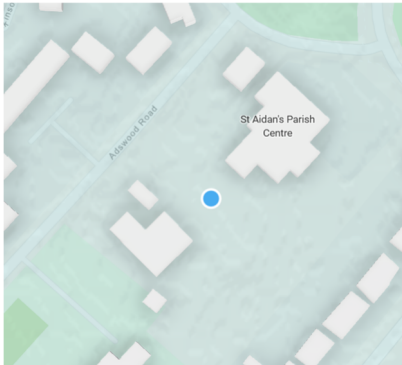
² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas>

³ During this time, the local authority may elect to create a tree preservation order or to inform the applicant that they have no objection to the proposed works. If the local authority does not respond within six weeks, then the intended work may be undertaken. Note: the local authority cannot refuse consent for works to trees within a conservation area; they may only create a tree preservation order if they wish to have further control over what works are undertaken.

5. Local Geology and Soils

5.1. Desktop Research

5.1.1. Desktop research into local geology based on the postcode **L36 7XR** obtained the following results:



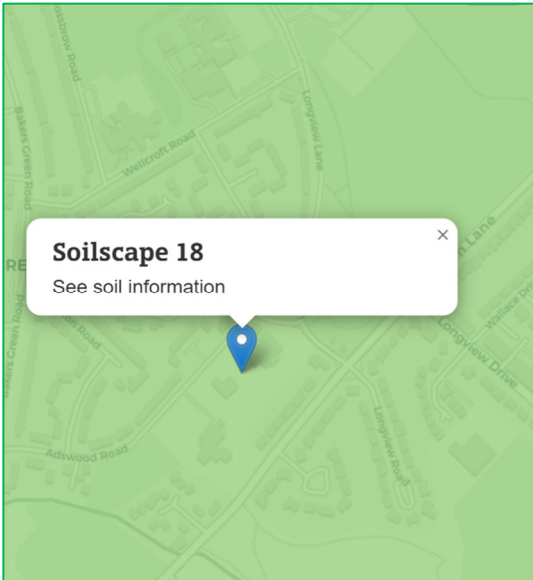
Bedrock geology

Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation-Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. These sedimentary rocks are fluvial, palustrine and shallow-marine in origin. They are detrital, forming deposits reflecting the channels, floodplains and deltas of a river in a coastal setting (with periodic inundation from the sea).

Superficial deposits

Till, Devensian-Diamicton. These sedimentary deposits are glacialigenic in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary.

Source: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.100849601.17774785.1660229567-1737936254.1660229567



Soilscape 18
See soil information

Soilscape 18:
Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils

Texture:
Loamy and clayey

Coverage:
England: 19.9%,**Wales:** 2.4%,**England & Wales:**17.5%

Drainage:
Impeded drainage



Source <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>

5.2. Site Investigations

5.2.1. We are unaware of any specific investigations into soil properties at the site.

5.3. Conclusion and Relevance

- 5.3.1. Based on the information reproduced above, local soils are assumed to have a loamy and clayey texture.
- 5.3.2. Loamy soils contain a mixture of clay and sand. Soil compaction may occur due to vehicular activity on building sites, so ground protection is recommended wherever vehicles operate. Most tree species will grow well in loamy soils.
- 5.3.3. Clay soils may be especially prone to compaction and slurring caused by general construction activity. Both of which significantly impair root function. This must be guarded against using boards to protect any soils where roots are growing. When planting new trees, species that can tolerate heavy soils should be selected.
- 5.3.4. Trees of most species are less likely to root deeply in clay soils. Any new surfacing over tree roots should avoid deep excavation and have good load-spreading properties.

6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1. Overview

6.1.1. It is proposed to install new boundary fencing and extend the existing car park as indicated on the drawings in Appendix 4. The existing layout is indicated in black, and the footprint of the proposed layout is indicated in pink.

6.1.2. The table below summarises the potential impact on trees due to various activities.

Activity	Trees Potentially Affected
Tree Removal: Retention Category A	None
Tree Removal: Retention Category B	T002
Tree Removal: Retention Category C	None
Tree Removal: Retention Category U	None
Tree Pruning	None
RPA: Fence Post Foundations	T023
RPA: Other Foundations	None
RPA: New Hard Surface	None
RPA: Replace Existing Hard Surface	None
RPA: Underground Services	None
RPA: Change of Ground Levels	None
RPA: Soil Compaction	Trees adjacent the construction area (preventable by installing tree protection measures)

6.1.1. The above potential impacts are considered in detail throughout this Section.

6.2. Tree Removal

6.2.1. In order to facilitate the proposed car park extension, one Retention Category B tree (T002) requires removal.

6.3. Mitigation Planting

6.3.1. As part of the proposed development, eleven new trees are to be planted, predominantly to the front of the site, as indicated on the accompanying Impact Assessment Plan. The planting of eleven new trees shall not only mitigate the loss of T002 but shall significantly increase tree cover at the front of the site.

6.3.2. The site offers ample space to plant trees with a significant growth potential. The species and locations are to be agreed upon and approved by the local authority.

6.4. Tree Pruning

6.4.1. The retained tree canopies are sufficiently far from proposed works and/or have sufficient clearance beneath their canopies such that they should not be impacted by construction activity or access.

6.4.2. Consequently, no pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed development.

6.5. Impact of Foundations

Fence Post Foundations

- 6.5.1. Where new fence posts require installation within the theoretical Root Protection Area of T023, the following methodology is proposed to ensure minimal impact:

Tree No	Nature of Foundation	Proposed Mitigation
T023	Post Hole	<u>Trial Pit and Post Hole</u> • Post holes not to exceed 300mm x 300mm (unlimited depth). • Excavation for the post holes to be undertaken using hand tools only. • Roots in excess of 25mm should be retained, and the post hole relocated to accommodate the roots retention (if encountered). • Smaller roots to be neatly pruned using clean, sharp secateurs. • Post hole to be sleeved to prevent leaching of cement into the soil.

- 6.5.2. These measures shall ensure minimal impact on roots.

6.6. Impact of Surfacing

- 6.6.1. No alterations are proposed to existing surfaces, and the installation of the new car park surface is located outside of the Root Protection Areas of all retained trees.
- 6.6.2. Consequently, no restrictions or limitations on the new surface installation are deemed necessary from an arboricultural perspective.

6.7. Underground Services

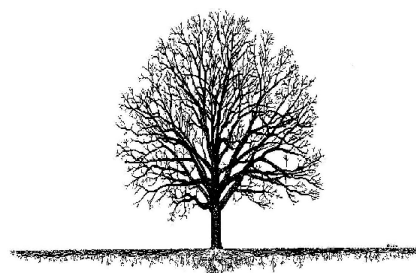
- 6.7.1. No new underground services are proposed.

6.8. Changes in Ground Levels

- 6.8.1. No changes to ground levels are proposed over Root Protection Areas.

6.9. Soil Compaction

- 6.9.1. The majority of tree roots lie within the upper soil horizons. This is because the availability of oxygen decreases with depth, and roots need to breathe to stay alive. In addition, nutrients are more readily available in the form of organic matter close to the soil surface.
- 6.9.2. Healthy soils contain about 25% air space between solid particles. Increased loading of the soil caused by construction activity causes air to be squeezed out as the soil becomes compacted, preventing roots from breathing. Even an increase in pedestrian activity may cause some soil compaction.
- 6.9.3. It is important, therefore, that ground compaction and soil disturbance over Root Protection Areas should be avoided during the construction phase. Where access is required over Root Protection Areas, suitable ground protection measures must be installed.



6.10. Demolition Activities

- 6.10.1. No demolition is proposed close to trees.

6.11. Waste and Materials Storage

- 6.11.1. All hazardous materials (including cement and petrochemical products) will need to be controlled according to COSHH regulations in order to ensure there is no detrimental impact on tree health. Provision shall need to be made to ensure that cement spillage avoids all Root Protection Areas.
- 6.11.2. Areas designated for the storage of building materials and waste products will need to be approved by the local authority. Root Protection Areas should be avoided. Where this is not possible, suitable ground protection measures will need to be installed.

6.12. Cabins and Site Facilities

- 6.12.1. Any cabins and welfare facilities should be located outside of Root Protection Areas. Otherwise, the project arborist should be consulted, and approval obtained from the local authority.

6.13. Boundary Treatments

- 6.13.1. No changes are proposed to the existing boundary features besides the installation of new timber fencing as detailed under Section 6.5.1.

6.14. Impact of Retained Trees on the Development

- 6.14.1. The foundations and any new surfaces should be designed to accommodate all potential impacts due to future tree-rooting activity. These include potential vegetation-related subsidence, vegetation-related heave, and lifting of surfaces / light structures due to direct root pressure.

6.15. Arboricultural Method Statement

- 6.15.1. BS 5837 recommends that a detailed methodology is agreed in the form of an Arboricultural Method Statement, which shall ensure that trees are well protected during the construction phase. This should detail all tree protection measures and limitations on construction activity. All of the issues raised within this Impact Assessment should be covered by the Method Statement.

Appendix 1: BS 5837: 2012 – Interpretation Guide

This Standard prescribes the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees and structures. It sets out to assist those concerned with planning applications to form balanced judgments.

Stage 1: Survey Details and Notes

A ground-level visual survey is undertaken. Only trees with a stem diameter over 75mm, which lie within the site boundary or relatively close to it, are included.

Where applicable, trees with significant defects are highlighted and appropriate remedial works are recommended.

Wherever practicable dimensions are obtained using diameter tapes, logger's tapes, distometers and clinometers. Where obstacles prevent accurate measurement, dimensions are estimated. Trees on privately owned third-party land are surveyed from the best available vantage point and observations relating to the condition of these trees should be treated accordingly. All height measurements should be regarded as approximate.

Data is recorded for each tree and is presented in a Tree Data Schedule. Each tree is allocated a **Retention Category** according to its size, amenity value, condition, and safe useful life expectancy. The categories are allocated independently of development proposals. Our interpretation of the Retention Categories is explained below:

Retention Categories

A Category: Trees of high quality and amenity value. Usually, mature trees with a significant life expectancy which would enhance any development. Retention of these trees is strongly encouraged.

B Category: Trees of moderate quality and amenity value. Usually these are maturing trees or younger trees with exceptional form. Retention of these trees is desirable though the removal of occasional specimens may be acceptable.

C Category: Trees of low quality or small specimens with a relatively low amenity value. These trees are not considered to be a material planning constraint and their removal will generally be seen as acceptable in order to facilitate development.

U Category: Trees of such low quality that their removal is recommended regardless of development proposals.

Occasionally trees are borderline and do not fall neatly into one of these categories. In such cases we apply a superscript (+/-) such that:

C+ Indicates borderline C/B, though Category C is deemed to be most appropriate.

B- Indicates borderline C/B, though Category B is deemed to be most appropriate.

The British Standard suggests that each of the A, B and C categories may be further subdivided (A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, B3 etc) such that subcategory 1 denotes mainly arboricultural values, subcategory 2 denotes mainly landscape values and subcategory 3 denotes mainly cultural values (including conservation). Multiple subcategories may be used.

Our experience suggests that these subdivisions lack clarity and can be confusing. Within this report subcategories are **not** denoted. Where appropriate, the use of phrases such as '*Part of a formal group*', or '*Has a high ecological value*', or '*Offers good screening to the site*' are incorporated into the observation section of the Tree Data Schedule. We believe this conveys all relevant landscape and cultural information without any confusion.

Tree Constraints Plan (TCP). This indicates the position, crown spread, Retention Category and Root Protection Area of each tree. It is used to inform where development may proceed without causing damage to trees.

Root Protection Area (RPA). This is the area around each tree likely to contain the majority of roots. It should ideally remain undisturbed to avoid a detrimental impact on tree health. For single stemmed trees it is calculated according to the formula "radius of RPA" = "12 x stem diameter". Where a tree has more than one stem, the equivalent-single-stem diameter is usually recorded. This is calculated by adding the squares of the stems and then finding the square root of this total. The radius of the Root Protection Area is then calculated by multiplying the equivalent-stem-diameter by 12.

Stage 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

After the initial survey and the production of the Tree Constraints Plan, arborists and designers are encouraged to work together to establish a design proposal with minimal impact on the high-quality trees. An assessment should be made of all possible impacts including the impact that the trees may have on the proposal. The arborist may recommend mitigation strategies to minimise these impacts and help achieve a more harmonious juxtaposition between buildings and trees.

Stage 3: Arboricultural Method Statement

This type of report specifies the measures necessary to protect trees against damage from construction activity. The Method Statement should be written in a manner that it may be conditioned and enforced by the local authority upon granting of planning permission. The site manager should be familiar with all aspects of the Method Statement and should ensure that all persons working on the site are aware of those aspects which appertain to their work. This includes service installation engineers and operators of plant machinery.

Appendix 2: Glossary

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree Data Schedule** (see Section 3 and Appendix 4).

A2.1 General Observations

Numbering System:	Each item of vegetation has its own unique number prefixed by a letter such that T1=Tree 1, G2=Group 2, H3=Hedge 3 and W4=Woodland 4, S5=Shrub 5.
Age Categories:	
Young	Usually less than 10 years old.
Semi-Mature	Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy).
Early-Mature	Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy).
Mature	Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy).
Veteran	Notable tree with features associated with atypically advanced age (such as unusually large girth, crown retrenchment or significant stem decay). Veteran trees have a high habitat value and require a Buffer Zone / RPA with a radius of at least 15x stem diameter and extending at least 5m beyond the dripline. Any natural or semi-natural habitats within the buffer zone should be well protected and retained (or improved) as part of the development. Lawns and cultivated gardens should be discouraged. See https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions
Over Mature	Tree with declining health but not worthy of veteran status.
Species:	Common names and Latin names are given.
Height:	Measured from ground level to the top of the crown.
Stem Diameter:	Taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible. On multi-stemmed trees this measurement may be taken at ground level, though usually an indication of the number of stems and average diameter is given, e.g. 3 x 30cm.
Crown Height:	Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins. Where the crown is unbalanced it is measured on the side deemed to be most relevant. This is usually the side facing the area of anticipated development.
Tree Diagram:	This scaled drawing is computer generated based on measurements taken for stem diameter, crown height and spread, and overall height. It is designed to help the reader rapidly assess the data. It is not an accurate representation of the form of the tree.
Crown Spread:	Measured N, E, S & W, taken from the centre of the stem and usually rounded up to the nearest metre.
Observations:	If a tree's position is considered to be relevant it will be commented upon (e.g. overhanging a children's play area). Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects. Defects and descriptive terms are dealt with in more detail at the end of this section.
Recommendations:	Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.
Priority Scale:	Depending upon the threat posed by the tree, and the likelihood of failure, recommendations should be carried out according to the following priority scale:
Urgent	To be carried out as soon as possible.
Very High	To be carried out within 1 month.
High	To be carried out within 3 months.
Moderate	To be carried out within 1 year.
Low	To be carried out within 3 years.
	Where funds permit, works should be undertaken sooner, though it is not recommended that the timescales above are extended.
Inspection Frequency:	An interval of 6 months, 1 year, 1.5 years or 3 years is allocated before the next inspection is due. Wherever practical, consideration should be given to seasonal changes so that deciduous trees are not always surveyed in winter when they have no leaves, or in summer when leaves may obscure branches within the upper crown.
Vigour:	An indication of growth rate and the tree's ability to cope with stresses:
High	Having above average vigour.
Moderate	Having average vigour.
Low	Having below average vigour.
Very Low	Tree is struggling to survive and may be dying.
Physiological Condition:	
Good	Healthy and with no symptoms of significant disease.
Fair	Disease present or vigour is impaired.
Poor	Significant disease present or vigour is extremely low.
Very Poor	Tree is dying.
Structural Condition:	
Good	Having no significant structural defects.
Fair	Some defects observed though no high priority works are required.
Poor	Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works.
Very Poor	Major defects which will usually require significant remedial works or tree removal.
Amenity Value:	
Very High	Exceptional specimen, observable by a large number of people.
High	Attractive specimen, observable by a significant number of people.
Moderate	One of the above factors is not applicable.
Low	Unattractive specimen or largely hidden from view.
Life Expectancy:	The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal. Classified as (<10), (10 – 20), (20 – 40), or (40+).
Retention Category:	These are explained in detail in Appendix 1.

A2.2 Evaluation of Defects

Cavities, wounds, deadwood etc are all evaluated as follows:

Major	Such that structural integrity is, or will become, compromised and the tree is, or will inevitably become, hazardous.
Significant	A defect that may over time become a major defect, though not necessarily so. This will depend on the vigour of the tree and its ability to deal with decay etc.
Minor	A defect that is unlikely to develop into a major defect.

General Glossary

A general glossary of arboricultural terms may be found on our website at <https://www.crowntrees.co.uk/crown-tree-consultancy/glossary-tree-terms/>

Appendix 3: Arborist's Qualifications

Qualifications & Experience of Emma Hoyle FdSc (Arboriculture), ED (Forestry & Arboriculture), M. Arbor. A.

Emma is a qualified Arboricultural Consultant educated to Level 5 in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and is a LANTRA-accredited *Professional Tree Inspector*. She has worked for Crown Consultants since 2015 and has since written numerous reports relating to all aspects of arboriculture including; planning and development, vegetation-related subsidence, tree preservation orders and tree risk assessment. Emma regularly attends seminars and events in order to keep abreast with current knowledge and best practice in Arboriculture.

Prior to becoming an arboricultural consultant, Emma worked for two reputable tree surgery firms from 2008 and became an NPTC Qualified tree surgeon after completing a Level 3 Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College. Emma also has experience in other areas of arboriculture such as forest clearance, tree planting, tree maintenance and landscaping.

Qualifications & Experience of Joe Taylor – M. Arbor. A, FdSc (Arboriculture)

Joe began his career in Arboriculture as a tree surgeon/climber. During his time as a tree surgeon, Joe has achieved City & Guilds NPTC qualifications in Chainsaw Maintenance and Cross Cutting, Tree Climbing and Rescue, Safe Use of Manually Fed Wood-chipper and Supporting Colleagues Undertaking Tree Related Operations.

Joe obtained a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College in 2015 which he passed with merit. Joe is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, the International Society of Arboriculture, and the Royal Forestry Society and regularly attends industry-related seminars in to keep abreast of industry best practices.

Studying at Askham Bryan College reinforced Joe's passion for trees and drove his enthusiasm to learn more. Learning how trees interact with their surrounding environment and their importance within our urban and rural landscapes highlighted an interest in pursuing a career in consultancy.

Since working for Crown Consultants Joe has undertaken numerous surveys and produced numerous reports for the purpose of planning (BS 5837), tree condition surveys, subsidence risk assessments, root surveys and decay detection investigations.

Qualifications & Experience of Sarah Alway – M. Arbor. A, FdSc (Arboriculture).

Sarah obtained an FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management at the University of Central Lancashire in 2021 which she passed with distinction. She is a member of the Arboricultural Association and regularly attends seminars and events to keep abreast of developments in industry knowledge and current best practice in Arboriculture.

Sarah has been working closely alongside the principal consultant and managing director of Crown Consultants since the company was established in 2008. During that time, she has gained experience in all aspects of the business such as reporting, CAD, administration, accounting, and business management. Additionally, she has assisted consultants with numerous reports relating to all aspects of arboriculture including BS:5837 planning and development, vegetation-related subsidence, tree preservation orders, and tree risk assessment. She has also assisted with tree surveys for several years and since qualifying has been undertaking her own surveys.

In addition to working for Crown Tree Consultants Ltd producing reports, Sarah also likes to expand her knowledge of the wider Arboricultural industry by training in other areas of tree services and management. She has recently completed a training programme in tree-planting and volunteer management, including education in tree planting and natural dam building to help mitigate against the risks of heavy flooding (Natural Flood Management). Sarah also regularly volunteers with two local climate action groups who plant trees and build leaky dams.

As Sarah's career develops, she intends on focusing her attention on sustainable innovation in arboriculture and how green urban spaces could pave the way for the forests of the future.

Qualifications & Experience of Carl Lothian – BSc (Hons) (Arboriculture).

Carl began his career undertaking a Level 3 extended diploma in arboriculture and forestry at Merrist Wood College in 2015. Upon completion of his diploma, Carl worked with several tree surgery firms completing a range of arboricultural works. In 2018 Carl began his BSc (Hons) in arboriculture and urban forestry, graduating with a first-class degree and attaining the Institute of Chartered Foresters student of the year award.

After graduating, Carl worked as a TreeRadar technician where he carried out tree root and decay surveys with specialist ground-penetrating radar equipment. During this time Carl was fortunate enough to work at prestigious sites, such as the Palace of Westminster and the National Maritime Museum.

Whilst working at Crown, Carl has undertaken a range of tree surveys and written reports relating to development, safety, subsidence, and decay detection. Carl is a professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society and an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

Qualifications & Experience of Jake Childs – Dip Arb L4 (ABC).

Jake began his career at Capel Manor College, where he achieved an NPTC Level 2 qualification in Arboriculture. He subsequently worked in the arboricultural industry for 13 years as a tree surgeon and freelance climber, undertaking work for a wide range of domestic, local authority, and international clients.

During this period, Jake obtained numerous City & Guilds NPTC qualifications, including chainsaw maintenance and cross-cutting, felling of trees up to 380mm, tree climbing and aerial rescue, aerial cutting and free-fall techniques, and aerial tree rigging.

His extensive hands-on experience working with trees led to a desire to further his technical knowledge of trees and their surrounding environment. This motivated Jake to achieve a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture, supporting his progression into a professional arboricultural surveying role.

Jake is currently employed as a surveyor at Crown Tree Consultancy, where he has undertaken a variety of arboricultural surveys, including planning and development surveys in accordance with BS5837, subsidence investigations, and tree safety inspections.

Appendix 4: Tree Data Schedule and Drawings

The Tree Data Schedule and any drawings accompanying this report follow this page.

Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m) N W S E	Scaled Tree Diagram (m) 909	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)		Vigour	Amenity Value
								Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
										Structural Condition	Retention Category
T001	Early-Mature Norway Maple Acer platanoides.	12	3.5	63	6 5 5.5	250 	Form: Multiple stemmed from circa 2.5m. History: Crown lifted. Defects: Minor deadwood.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	High 40+ B+
								n/a	1.5		
T002	Early-Mature Silver Birch Betula pendula.	11	1	32	3 3 3.5	250 	Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	High 40+ B
								n/a	3		
T003	Young Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus.	5.5	0.5	19	2 2 2	250 	Form: Multiple stemmed at base. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 7 stems.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C
								n/a	3		
T004	Semi-Mature Monterey Cypress Cupressus macrocarpa.	5	0	12	1.5 1.5 1.5	250 	Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Single stemmed. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C
								n/a	3		
T005	Mature Weeping Willow Salix babylonica.	9	0	74	9 8 7	250 	Form: Multiple stemmed at 2m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Major snapped out limbs and broken branches. Significant deadwood.	Remedial prune.		Moderate Good Fair	Moderate 40+ B-
								Moderate	3		
T006	Semi-Mature Poplar Populus sp.	14	2.5	23	2 2 2	250 	Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Moderate 40+ C+
								n/a	3		
T007	Early-Mature Silver Birch Betula pendula.	10	1	30	2.5 2.5 2.5	250 	Form: Twin stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.		Moderate Good Fair	Moderate 40+ B-
								n/a	3		

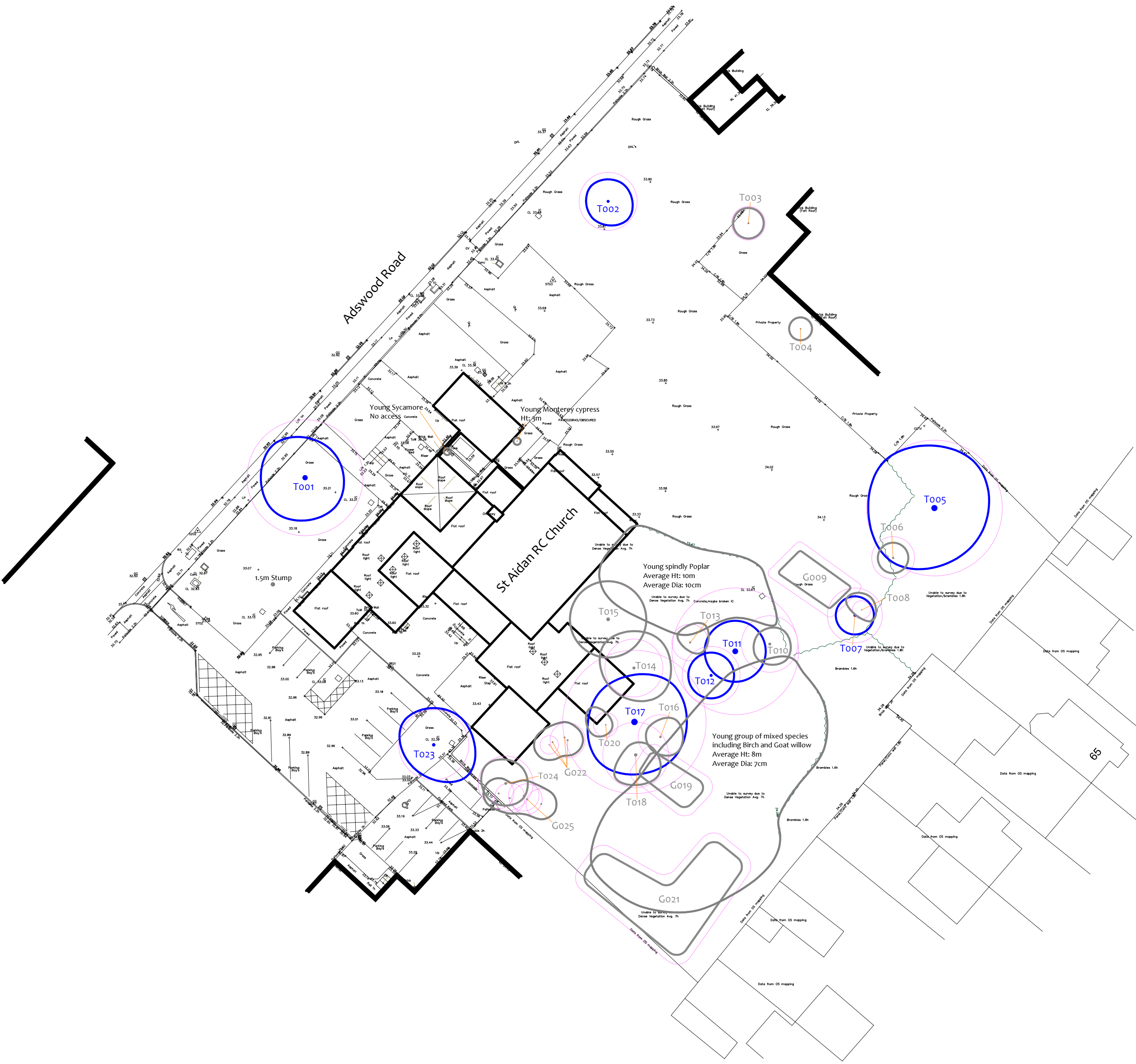
Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m) N W S E	Scaled Tree Diagram (m)	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)		Vigour	Amenity Value
								Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
										Structural Condition	Retention Category
T008	Semi-Mature Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus.	5	0.5	10	2.5 1 2		Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C
								n/a	3		
G009	Semi-Mature Mixed Species Mixed species.	av 6	av 0	av 8	av 2 2 2 each		Form: Group of close growing Hawthorn, Sycamore and Oak. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C
								n/a	3		
T010	Semi-Mature Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana.	9	0.5	31	2 2.5 3		Form: Multiple stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Significant included bark between stems. Other: Vegetation prevented a detailed inspection; Stem diameter averaged for 3 stems.	No action required.		Moderate Good Fair	Low 40+ C
								n/a	3		
T011	Early-Mature Monterey Cypress Cupressus macrocarpa.	12	2	69	4 4 4		Form: Multiple stemmed at 1m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Significant Included bark between stems. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 3 stems.	No action required.		Moderate Good Fair	Moderate 40+ B
								n/a	1.5		
T012	Semi-Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	18	1	32	3 3 3		Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Buttress roots caused significant damage to paving.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Moderate 40+ B-
								n/a	3		
T013	Semi-Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	12	1	20	2 1 2 3		Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Some dimensions estimated.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C
								n/a	3		
T014	Semi-Mature Hazel Corylus avellana.	6	0	32	5 4 5		Form: Multiple stemmed at base. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Dimensions estimated; Stem diameter averaged for 10 stems.	No action required.		Moderate Good Good	Low 10-20 C
								n/a	3		

Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Scaled Tree Diagram (m) 909	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)		Vigour	Amenity Value
								Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
										Structural Condition	Retention Category
T015	Semi-Mature Willow Salix sp.	8	0	42	5 5 5	250 	Form: Twin stemmed. Defects: Significant snapped out limbs at circa 4m. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 2 stems.	Remedial prune.	Moderate Good Fair	Low 20-40 C	
	Moderate	1.5									
T016	Semi-Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	14	1	24	2 3 3	250 	Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Significant damage to concrete slabs at base.	No action required.	Moderate Good Fair	Low 20-40 C	
	n/a	1.5									
T017	Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	24	1	78	6 7 7	250 	Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.	Moderate Good Good	Moderate 40+ B+	
	n/a	3									
T018	Semi-Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	16	0.5	36	1.5 2 4	250 	Form: Twin stemmed at 5m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.	Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C+	
	n/a	3									
G019	Semi-Mature Goat Willow Salix caprea.	av 7	av 0	av 20	av 3 4 3 each	250 	Form: Close growing, multiple stemmed specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor Included bark to lower stems. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated; Stem diameter averaged for 8 stems.	No action required.	Moderate Good Fair	Low 40+ C	
	n/a	3									
T020	Young White Poplar Populus alba.	7	0.5	13	3 1 1	250 	Form: Slightly leaning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.	Moderate Good Good	Low 20-40 C	
	n/a	3									
G021	Early-Mature Mixed Species Mixed species.	av 14	av 1	av 25	av 3.5 3.5 3.5 each	250 	Form: Group of Birch and Goat Willow (7x specimens). Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Vegetation prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.	Moderate Good Fair	Moderate 40+ C	
	n/a	1.5									

Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Scaled Tree Diagram (m) 909	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)		Vigour	Amenity Value
								Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
										Structural Condition	Retention Category
G022	Semi-Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	av 12	av 0.5	av 19	av 2 2 2 each	250 	Form: Group of three single stemmed specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.	Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C	
		n/a	3								
T023	Early-Mature Ash Fraxinus sp.	15	4	38	4 5 6	250 	Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Twin stemmed at circa 4m. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.	Moderate Good Fair	Moderate 20-40 B	
		n/a	1.5								
T024	Semi-Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	15	0	30	3.5 3 3	250 	Form: Single stemmed with young growth at base. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.	Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C	
		n/a	3								
G025	Semi-Mature White Poplar Populus alba.	av 13	av 0.5	av 17	av 2 2 2 each	250 	Form: Group of similar close growing specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor Included bark to one specimen.	No action required.	Moderate Good Good	Low 40+ C	
		n/a	3								

Tree Data Schedule

Reference C-Group Tree	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m) W N E	Scaled Tree Diagram (m)	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)			Vigour	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)
								Priority	Inspected Tree (yrs)	Observed Condition			
T001	Early-Mature Norway Maple	12	3.5	63	6	5	Form: Multiple stemmed from circa 2.5m. History: Crown tilted. Defects: Minor deadwood.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	High	40+
	Acer platanoides.			5.5				n/a	1.5		Good		B+
T002	Early-Mature Silver Birch	11	1	32	3	3	Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	High	40+
	Betula pendula.			3.5				n/a	3		Good		B
T003	Young Sycamore	5.5	0.5	19	2	2	Form: Multiple stemmed at base. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 7 stems.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Acer pseudoplatanus.			2				n/a	3		Good		C
T004	Semi-Mature Monterey Cypress	5	0	12	1.5	1.5	Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Single stemmed. Defects: No significant pruning. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Cupressus macrocarpa.			1.5				n/a	3		Good		C
T005	Mature Weeping Willow	9	0	74	9	8	Form: Multiple stemmed at 2m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Major snapped out limbs and broken branches. Significant deadwood.	Remedial prune.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+
	Salix babylonica.			7				Moderate	3		Fair		B-
T006	Semi-Mature Poplar	14	2.5	23	2	2	Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+
	Populus sp.			2				n/a	3		Good		C+
T007	Early-Mature Silver Birch	10	1	30	2.5	2.5	Form: Twin stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+
	Betula pendula.			2.5				n/a	3		Fair		B-
T008	Semi-Mature Sycamore	5	0.5	10	1	2	Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Acer pseudoplatanus.			2				n/a	3		Good		C
G009	Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 6	av 0	av 8	2	2	Form: Group of close growing Hawthorn, Sycamore and Oak. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Mixed species.			each				n/a	3		Good		C
T010	Semi-Mature Lawson Cypress	9	0.5	31	2.5	2.5	Form: Multiple stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Significant included bark between stems. Other: Vegetation prevented a detailed inspection; Stem diameter averaged for 3 stems.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana.			3				n/a	3		Fair		C
T011	Early-Mature Monterey Cypress	12	2	69	4	4	Form: Multiple stemmed at 1m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Significant included bark between stems. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 3 stems.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+
	Cupressus macrocarpa.			4				n/a	1.5		Fair		B
T012	Semi-Mature White Poplar	18	1	32	3	3	Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Buttress roots caused significant damage to paving.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+
	Populus alba.			3				n/a	3		Good		B-
T013	Semi-Mature White Poplar	12	1	20	1	3	Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Some dimensions estimated.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Populus alba.			2				n/a	3		Good		C
T014	Semi-Mature Hazel	6	0	32	4	5	Form: Multiple stemmed at base. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Dimensions estimated; Stem diameter averaged for 10 stems.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	10-20
	Corylus avellana.			5				n/a	3		Good		C
T015	Semi-Mature Willow	8	0	42	5	5	Form: Twin stemmed. History: Significant snapped out limbs at circa 4m. Defects: Stem diameter averaged for 2 stems.	Remedial prune.		Moderate	Good	Low	20-40
	Salix sp.			5				Moderate	1.5		Fair		C
T016	Semi-Mature White Poplar	14	1	34	3	3	Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Significant damage to concrete slabs at base.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	20-40
	Populus alba.			3				n/a	1.5		Fair		C
T017	Mature White Poplar	24	1	78	7	7	Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+
	Populus alba.			7				n/a	3		Good		B+
T018	Semi-Mature White Poplar	16	0.5	36	4	2	Form: Twin stemmed at 5m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Populus alba.			4				n/a	3		Good		C+
G019	Semi-Mature Goat Willow	av 7	av 0	av 20	3	4	Form: Close growing, multiple stemmed specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor included bark to lower stems. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated; Stem diameter averaged for 8 stems.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Salix caprea.			each				n/a	3		Fair		C
T020	Young White Poplar	7	0.5	13	3	1	Form: Slightly leaning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	20-40
	Populus alba.			3				n/a	3		Good		C
G021	Early-Mature Mixed Species	av 14	av 1	av 35	3.5	3.5	Form: Group of Birch and Goat Willow (7x specimens). History: No significant pruning. Defects: Vegetation prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+
	Mixed species.			each				n/a	1.5		Fair		C
G022	Semi-Mature White Poplar	av 12	av 0.5	av 19	2	2	Form: Group of three single stemmed specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Populus alba.			each				n/a	3		Good		C
T023	Early-Mature Ash	15	4	38	5	6	Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Twin stemmed at circa 4m. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Moderate	20-40
	Fraxinus sp.			6				n/a	1.5		Fair		B
T024	Semi-Mature White Poplar	15	0	30	3	3	Form: Single stemmed with young growth at base. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Populus alba.			3				n/a	3		Good		C
G025	Semi-Mature White Poplar	av 13	av 0.5	av 17	2	2	Form: Group of similar close growing specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor included bark to one specimen.	No action required.		Moderate	Good	Low	40+
	Populus alba.			each				n/a	3		Good		C



Drawing No: CCL 12600 / TCP Rev: 1

Title: Tree Constraints Plan (Existing Layout)

Site: St Aildens Church 136 YXR

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20m
Scale: 1:400 Paper Size: A1



- Tree Retention Categories
- Stems & canopies shown
- Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

Category U tree

- Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

Category U tree
- Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of 40+ years. Usually large trees with significant presence or smaller trees with excellent form. Retention of these trees is highly desirable.

Trees of moderate quality with a life expectancy of 20+ years. Usually mature trees, or younger trees with good form. Retention of these trees is desirable though less than Category A trees

Unremarkable trees of low quality and merit. Individual specimens are not considered to be a material planning consideration.

Trees unsuitable for retention due to their very poor condition.

Tree Constraints Plan

Status: Final

- B5 s837 Root Protection Area (radius = 1xstem diameter)

Root Protection Area needing amendment due to site conditions, e.g. presence of existing road or building.

Root Protection Area having been amended to account for site conditions
- T1 = Tree No 1 G2 = Group No 2 H3 = Hedge No 3

MN = Measured North:
Canopy spreads are sometimes measured to an approximate N defined by site features. Often more accurate, especially where rows of trees are not aligned N-S or E-W.

Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Radius (m)	m ²	Square (m)
T001	Norway Maple	12	7.6	180	13.4
T002	Silver Birch	11	3.8	46	6.8
T003	Sycamore	5.5	2.3	16	4.0
T004	Monterey Cypress	5	1.4	7	2.6
T005	Weeping Willow	9	8.9	248	15.7
T006	Poplar	14	2.8	24	4.9
T007	Silver Birch	10	3.6	41	6.4
T008	Sycamore	5	1.2	5	2.1
G009	Mixed Species	6	1.0	3	1.7
T010	Lawson Cypress	9	3.7	43	6.6
T011	Monterey Cypress	12	8.3	215	14.7
T012	White Poplar	18	3.8	46	6.8
T013	White Poplar	12	2.4	18	4.3
T014	Hazel	6	3.8	46	6.8
T015	Willow	8	5.0	80	8.9
T016	White Poplar	14	2.9	26	5.1
T017	White Poplar	24	9.4	275	16.6
T018	White Poplar	16	4.3	59	7.7
G019	Goat Willow	7	2.4	18	4.3
T020	White Poplar	7	1.6	8	2.8
G021	Mixed Species	14	3.0	28	5.3
G022	White Poplar	12	2.3	16	4.0
T023	Ash	15	4.6	65	8.1
T024	White Poplar	15	3.6	41	6.4
G025	White Poplar	13	2.0	13	3.6

Tree Data Schedule

Reference	C-Group	H-Group	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown HT (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	W	E	S	Scaled Tree Diagram (m)	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)			Vigour	Physiological Condition	Anomaly Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Resilience Category
													Priority	Pruned (yrs)	Replaced (yrs)					
T001			Early-Mature Norway Maple	12	3.5	63	6	5				Form: Multiple stemmed from circa 2.5m. History: Crown tilted. Defects: Minor deadwood.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	High	40+	B+
			Acer platanoides.			5.5							n/a	1.5		Good				
T002			Early-Mature Silver Birch	11	1	32	3					Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	High	40+	B
			Betula pendula.			3.5							n/a	3		Good				
T003			Young Sycamore	5.5	0.5	19	2					Form: Multiple stemmed at base. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 7 stems.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Acer pseudoplatanus.			2							n/a	3		Good				
T004			Semi-Mature Monterey Cypress	5	0	12	1.5					Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Cupressus macrocarpa.			1.5							n/a	3		Good				
T005			Mature Weeping Willow	9	0	74	9					Form: Multiple stemmed at 2m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Major snapped out limbs and broken branches. Significant deadwood.	Remedial prune.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+	B-
			Salix babylonica.			7							Moderate	3		Fair				
T006			Semi-Mature Poplar	14	2.5	23	2					Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+	C+
			Populus sp.			2							n/a	3		Good				
T007			Early-Mature Silver Birch	10	1	30	2.5					Form: Twin stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+	B-
			Betula pendula.			2.5							n/a	3		Fair				
T008			Semi-Mature Sycamore	5	0.5	10	1					Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Acer pseudoplatanus.			2							n/a	3		Good				
G009			Semi-Mature Mixed Species	av 6	av 0	av 8	2					Form: Group of close growing Hawthorn, Sycamore and Oak. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Mixed species.			2							n/a	3		Good				
T010			Semi-Mature Lawson Cypress	9	0.5	31	2.5					Form: Multiple stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Significant included bark between stems. Other: Vegetation prevented a detailed inspection; Stem diameter averaged for 3 stems.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Chamaecyparis lawsoniana.			2.5							n/a	3		Fair				
T011			Early-Mature Monterey Cypress	12	2	69	4					Form: Multiple stemmed at 1m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Significant included bark between stems. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 3 stems.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+	B
			Cupressus macrocarpa.			4							n/a	1.5		Fair				
T012			Semi-Mature White Poplar	18	1	32	3					Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Buttress roots caused significant damage to paving.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+	B-
			Populus alba.			3							n/a	3		Good				
T013			Semi-Mature White Poplar	12	1	20	1					Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Some dimensions estimated.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Populus alba.			2							n/a	3		Good				
T014			Semi-Mature Hazel	6	0	32	4					Form: Multiple stemmed at base. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Dimensions estimated; Stem diameter averaged for 10 stems.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	10-20	C
			Corylus avellana.			5							n/a	3		Good				
T015			Semi-Mature Willow	8	0	42	5					Form: Twin stemmed. History: Significant snapped out limbs at circa 4m. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Stem diameter averaged for 2 stems.	Remedial prune.			Moderate	Good	Low	20-40	C
			Salix sp.			5							Moderate	1.5		Fair				
T016			Semi-Mature White Poplar	14	1	34	3					Form: Single stemmed. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Significant damage to concrete slabs at base.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	20-40	C
			Populus alba.			3							n/a	1.5		Fair				
T017			Mature White Poplar	24	1	78	7					Form: Single stemmed with a balanced crown. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+	B+
			Populus alba.			7							n/a	3		Good				
T018			Semi-Mature White Poplar	16	0.5	36	4					Form: Twin stemmed at 5m. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C+
			Populus alba.			2							n/a	3		Good				
G019			Semi-Mature Goat Willow	av 7	av 0	av 20	3					Form: Close growing, multiple stemmed specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor included bark to lower stems. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated; Stem diameter averaged for 8 stems.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Salix caprea.			4							n/a	3		Fair				
T020			Young White Poplar	7	0.5	13	3					Form: Slightly leaning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	20-40	C
			Populus alba.			1							n/a	3		Good				
G021			Early-Mature Mixed Species	av 14	av 1	av 35	3.5					Form: Group of Birch and Goat Willow (7x specimens). History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Vegetation prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	40+	C
			Mixed species.			3.5							n/a	1.5		Fair				
G022			Semi-Mature White Poplar	av 12	av 0.5	av 19	2					Form: Group of three single stemmed specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Populus alba.			2							n/a	3		Good				
T023			Early-Mature Ash	15	4	38	5					Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Twin stemmed at circa 4m. History: Minor deadwood. Defects: Minor deadwood. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Moderate	20-40	B
			Fraxinus sp.			6							n/a	1.5		Fair				
T024			Semi-Mature White Poplar	15	0	30	3					Form: Single stemmed with young growth at base. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Populus alba.			3							n/a	3		Good				
G025			Semi-Mature White Poplar	av 13	av 0.5	av 17	2					Form: Group of similar close growing specimens. History: No significant pruning. Defects: Minor included bark to one specimen.	No action required.			Moderate	Good	Low	40+	C
			Populus alba.			2							n/a	3		Good				

Drawing No: CCL 12600 / IAP Rev: 1

Title: Impact Assessment Plan

Site: St Aildens Church
136 YXR

Scale: 0 5 10 15 20m
1:5000

Paper Size: A1



Tree Retention Categories	
	Category A tree
	Category B tree
	Category C tree
	Category U tree

- Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of 40+ years. Usually large trees with significant presence or smaller trees with excellent form. Retention of these trees is highly desirable.
- Trees of moderate quality with a life expectancy of 20+ years. Usually mature trees, or younger trees with good form. Retention of these trees is desirable though less than Category A trees.
- Unremarkable trees of low quality and merit. Individual specimens are not considered to be a material planning consideration.
- Trees unsuitable for retention due to their very poor condition.

Impact Assessment Plan

Status: Final - for submission

BS 5837 Root Protection Area (radius = 1xstem diameter)

Root Protection Area needing amendment due to site conditions, e.g. presence of existing road or building.

Root Protection Area having been amended to account for site conditions

T1 = Tree No 1 G2 = Group No 2 H3 = Hedge No 3

Tree to be removed to facilitate the proposal

Tree to be removed due to its low quality

Proposed pruning

MN = Measured North:
Canopy spreads are sometimes measured to an approximate N defined by site features. Often more accurate, especially where rows of trees are not aligned N-S or E-W.

Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Root Protection Area	
			radius (m)	area (m²)
T001	Norway Maple	12	7.6	180
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T003	Sycamore	5.5	2.3	16
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T017	White Poplar	24	9.4	275
T018	White Poplar	16	4.3	59
T019	Goat Willow	7	2.4	18
T020	White Poplar	7	1.6	8
G021	Mixed Species	14	3.0	28
G022	White Poplar	12	2.3	16
T023	Ash	15	4.6	65
T024	White Poplar	15	3.6	41
G025	White Poplar	13	2.0	13