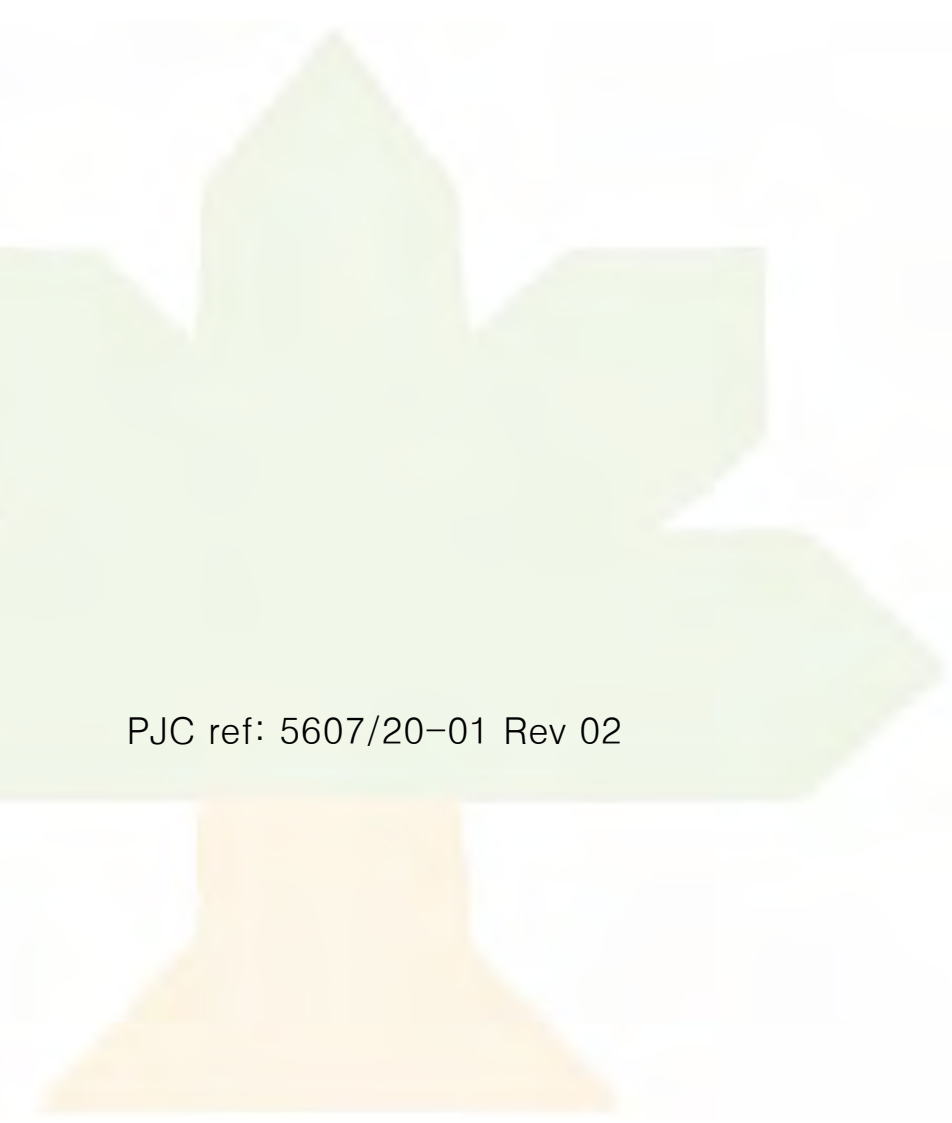


## Arboricultural Survey

Land adjacent to Laindon Link  
Basildon  
Essex

1<sup>st</sup> February 2021

A large, faint, stylized tree graphic is visible in the background of the page. The canopy is composed of several overlapping, light green leaf shapes, and the trunk is a simple, light orange-brown shape at the bottom.

PJC ref: 5607/20-01 Rev 02

This report has been prepared by  
PJC Consultancy Ltd  
on behalf of  
Sempra Homes Ltd

<b>Prepared by</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Peter Davies FdSc Arboriculture M.Arbor.A</b></p> <p>Peter has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture from the University of Brighton and is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. He has twelve years experience in the arboricultural industry, originally working as a groundsman and feller, and progressing into consultancy. He is a Lantra accredited professional tree inspector.</p>
<b>Checked by</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Luke White FdSc Arboriculture M.Arbor.A</b></p> <p>Luke is an arboriculturist with over nine years experience working within the arboricultural and forestry industry with the latter seven years working within consultancy. He gained a foundation degree in arboriculture with distinction from the University of Brighton in 2012, is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.</p>

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Instruction**

1.1.1 PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Sempra Homes Ltd to provide an initial arboricultural survey of land adjacent to Laindon Link in Basildon. The survey is to be undertaken in accordance with BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

### **1.2 Survey objectives**

1.2.1 This survey has been undertaken with the following objectives:

- To record a schedule of significant trees (dimensions and locations) situated at the prospective development site.
- To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.
- To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.
- To provide an assessment of the material constraints posed by the existing tree stock on potential future developments at the site.
- To aid the design process, ensuring prospective developments integrate appropriately with the existing tree stock, to maximise the potential of the proposed development site.

### **1.3 Scope of this report**

1.3.1 This report is concerned with all significant trees and arboricultural features located within the site boundary. Additionally, trees located around the curtilage of the site have also been surveyed when they are considered likely to have the potential to influence the development in relation to root and crown protection or foundation design.

### **1.4 Contents of report**

1.4.1 This report includes the following:

- A summary of the existing tree stock and notable arboricultural features.
- Tree Constraints Plan in accordance with BS5837: 2012.
- Tree Survey Schedule containing the relevant measurements and information for each tree or tree group as required in BS5837: 2012.

### **1.5 Documents and information provided**

1.5.1 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:

- Drawing ref. TX0360/Carpark 14/UGS/01/R2 – Topographical Survey

## 2 SITE VISIT AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Site visit

2.1.1 A site visit was carried out on 14<sup>th</sup> September 2020. The weather conditions at the time were clear and dry. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level.

### 2.2 Tree survey information

2.2.1 The following information was recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):

- Tree reference number. (T=tree, G=group). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the Tree Constraints Plan indicate that the tree position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Preliminary management recommendations (prescriptions for tree management processes based on the current land use and not related to the prospective development).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m<sup>2</sup>).
- Root protection radius (m).

### 2.3 Tree categorisation

2.3.1 The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a subcategory of either 1,2 or 3 or a combination of the subcategories.

2.3.2 Tree categorisation summary:

- A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.
- B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.

- C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.
- U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development, but should not be considered a constraint to development.

### 2.3.3 Tree sub categorisation summary:

- 1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.
- 2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating that they would as individuals.
- 3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.3.4 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B or C but may comply with more than one subcategory. A cascade chart further explaining how tree categorisation is decided is included in Appendix 3.

## 2.4 Root protection areas

2.4.1 A root protection area represents a calculation of the minimum volume of rooting medium required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual root spread or total rooting area of a tree. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

Number of stems	Root protection area formula
Single stemmed trees	$\frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$
Trees with two to five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \cdots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2}$
Trees with more than five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

2.4.2 The root protection areas are plotted onto the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix 1 and are recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 2. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have been represented as a polygon of equivalent area.

- 2.4.3 The proposed layout should avoid level changes or the placement of new buildings and areas of hard standing within the root protection areas of retained trees. In certain situations, engineered solutions are available to allow construction within the root protection areas however further input from an arboriculturist should be sought regarding their site-specific viability before these methods are relied upon.
- 2.4.4 The disturbance of a tree's root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients.
- 2.4.5 Direct damage such as root severance can lead to ill health, as can compaction of the soil by construction traffic, heavy plant and storage of materials. Changing the nature of the surface above the growing medium, (i.e. from porous to non-porous), can alter the resources available to the tree, which in turn can lead to its decline.
- 2.4.6 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even a shallow disturbance within a root protection area can potentially have a significant impact on the tree.
- 2.4.7 The root protection areas must be left free from excavation and disturbance, and protected from compaction or contamination during any proposed works. Any construction works within a root protection area required for the proposed development must be justifiable within an arboricultural impact assessment.

## **2.5 Limitations of survey**

- 2.5.1 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or invasive ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.
- 2.5.2 This survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value of trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although preliminary management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.
- 2.5.3 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.

## 3 SITE DETAILS AND SURVEY FINDINGS

### 3.1 Site location

- 3.1.1 The site is situated on the south side of Laindon Link, to the south-west of the junction with Nether Mayne. It has a central national grid reference of TQ 69839 88332. The surrounding land use is comprised of residential properties and Holy Trinity Church beyond Laindon Link to the north and railway track above a relatively steep embankment to the south. A petrol station and other commercial properties are located beyond Nether Mayne and an area of public green space with pedestrian links to the east. The location of the site within its environs is shown in figure 1.



*Figure 1: Location of Site and Environs (Map data: © 2021 Google)*

### 3.2 Site layout

- 3.2.1 The site comprises two main areas. The eastern half of the site comprises a disused car park with belts of trees on all boundaries and further trees in landscaped islands throughout. The western half of the site is largely comprised of a woodland belt with a grass area to the north. A bus stop is situated on Laindon Link close to the centre of the site.

### 3.3 Appraisal of tree stock

- 3.3.1 Dense and established informal tree groups G1 and G56 (predominantly field maple and holm oak) are located on the northern boundary of the car park area. Individually most of the trees in these groups are of limited arboricultural value, however collectively they provide good screening between the car park and the road/residential properties to the north of the site. They have been awarded category B2 for their landscape value.



- 3.3.2 A number of relatively large oak trees are located to the east of the car park, outside the site boundary. These provide only partial screening from the road and commercial properties to the east of the site, but are still highly visible and most are of good condition. Four of the oaks by this site boundary have been awarded category A for the arboricultural and landscape value.
- 3.3.3 A mixed informal shrub belts (G44 and G45) containing tree groups G42 and G46 are located on the southern boundary of the car park. G42 comprises ash trees, all of which are exhibiting significant crown dieback which could be associated with Ash Dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). The trees in G42 are not considered to be immanently dangerous, however should not be considered a constraint to development. G46 comprises a mixture of oak and field maple that are not highly visible in the wider landscape, however are of reasonable condition so have been awarded category B. The railway embankment to the south of the site is covered with scrub and small trees, however the strip of land directly south of the site boundary has previously been completely cleared of trees and shrubs, potentially for maintenance access.
- 3.3.4 Numerous small trees are located in landscaped islands throughout the centre of the car park. The dominant species is silver maple, with oak, cherry, hornbeam and field maple also present. The condition of these trees varies quite considerably. Many of the silver maples are exhibiting poor vitality with crown dieback and extensive chlorotic foliage present. This may in part be the result of drought stress resulting from the excessive heat and lack of rain in the months preceding the survey. It is likely that any of the trees in the centre of the car park (G6 and T19–T41) that are retained would benefit from amelioration of the rooting medium. This could be achieved by carefully removing the impermeable hard standing within the root protection areas, decompacting the soil where needed and applying bark mulch to help improve moisture retention within the soil during dry periods.
- 3.3.5 A broad, informal shrub group (predominantly blackthorn, hawthorn and field maple) is located on the western edge of the car park. These trees are visible externally of the site, however do not have the same screening or visual amenity value as the trees on the frontage of Laindon Link. There are a number of mature oaks contained within G49 which are of more significant value. These include T48 which has been awarded category A for its size and condition, and T54/T55 which have been awarded category A due to their condition and highly visible position on the frontage of Laindon Link, adjacent to the bus stop.
- 3.3.6 The majority of the western half of the site comprises a broad, informal woodland belt (G66) which contains mixed native species. Most of the individual trees in this group have suppressed growth habits due to group pressures and are of limited arboricultural value, however collectively are highly visible from the land to the north of the site. Contained within G66 are a number of larger and more mature oak and poplar specimens.
- 3.3.7 Measurements and information for each tree can be viewed in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 2.
- 3.4 Tree categorisation summary**
- 3.4.1 A total of fifty-three trees and sixteen tree groups were surveyed and recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule.

*Table 2: Tree categorisation summary*

Tree category	Individual tree	Tree group
A	7	–
B	22	7
C	17	8
U	7	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>

### 3.5 Statutory tree protection

- 3.5.1 Basildon Council Planning Department was contacted to establish what planning restrictions to tree works exist at the site. It was reported that two tree preservation orders (TPO 10/92 and TPO 19/06) protect several trees at the site. Protected trees are highlighted on the Tree Constraints Plan and in the Tree Survey Schedule. These include T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T40, T41, T48, T50, T51, T54, T55, G62, T64, G66 (part only), T67, G68 and G69.
- 3.5.2 Any persons proposing to undertake tree works must first check the status of the trees with the local authority, and gain the necessary consent before the works are undertaken. Financial penalties and/or criminal proceedings can result if tree works are carried out on a protected tree without consent. The entirety of the tree is protected, both above and below ground.

## 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Arboricultural input to planning application

4.1.1 To comply with BS5837: 2012, an arboricultural impact assessment should be provided to accompany the planning application. The arboricultural impact assessment should include a schedule of trees to be retained or removed (in draft form for outline applications) as well as access facilitation pruning required to enable the construction works. It should also evaluate the likely effects of the construction works on retained trees including post development pressures and provide recommendations on mitigation measures to be implemented.

4.1.2 Collaboration between the project arboriculturist and design team is strongly recommended whilst the proposed site layout is designed. This will help ensure the proposed layout integrates well with the retained tree stock and will allow potential areas of conflict that may not be identified by non-arboricultural professionals to be rectified whilst the layout is being developed.

4.1.3 Where trees are retained on a development site or where third-party trees have the potential to be affected by construction activities, an arboricultural method statement accompanied by a dimensioned tree protection plan should also be produced. This can be provided with a full planning application, or in some cases can be conditioned/updated at the detailed design phase of development so that details such as engineers specifications, drainage/service runs, and the construction management or logistics plan can be considered.

### 4.2 Arboricultural considerations for proposed layout

4.2.1 The proposed layout should take into account the following considerations related to trees:

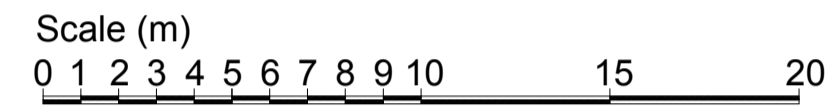
- The proposed layout should seek to retain higher quality or protected trees, particularly those that cannot easily be replaced. Where tree removal is necessary to facilitate the wider regeneration benefits associated with development, a tree replacement strategy should be implemented to mitigate tree loss. The loss of prominent or high-quality trees, or net loss in tree cover within a development site will not be looked on favourably when determining a planning application.
- The proposed layout should take into account the root protection areas of retained trees. These should be left free of construction activities including hard landscaping unless the project arboriculturist confirms engineered solutions or sympathetic construction methodology will be a viable option to mitigate the encroachment.
- The proposed layout should take into account the shade cast by trees. Over-shading of gardens and buildings (notably habitable rooms) can result in future pressures to prune or remove additional trees post development, and will be a material consideration for the local authority when determining a planning application.
- The proposed layout should also take into account other common potential nuisances associated with trees including leaf/fruit drop or honeydew (particularly onto footpaths, parking areas, small gardens or roof guttering) and an over-bearing presence of large trees.

- Allowance should be made for future canopy growth of both existing and newly planted trees. Trees growing in areas of limited space may require regular future pruning works. The suitability of different species for regular crown reductions, the effect on their amenity value and the cost of future tree works as well as who would be responsible for undertaking the works should all be considered.
- 4.2.2 The position of new services such as gas, electric, water, BT or foul/surface water drainage are often not specified until the detailed design phase of development, however their position has the potential to have a significant impact on retained trees and therefore should be noted in the detailed arboricultural method statement. New utilities should be located outside of the trees root protection areas where they are underground and outside of the anticipated area of mature crown spread where above ground. Sympathetic methodology to enable the installation of services within root protection areas (in certain instances) is available, however there will almost always still be an impact on tree roots and arboricultural advice must be sought regarding the suitability of these methods before they are relied upon. If it is achievable the root protection areas should always be avoided.
- 4.2.3 If further tree planting occurs within the development site, consideration should be given to species selection (in relation to form and potential size) and planting locations to ensure their successful integration into the new development. Provision for suitable volume and quality of rooting medium is essential for tree establishment and potential growth. Recommendations for mitigation tree planting may be included in the arboricultural impact assessment, or a more thorough landscaping strategy may be provided by a landscape designer/architect.

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## Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan

The Most Holy Trinity Church



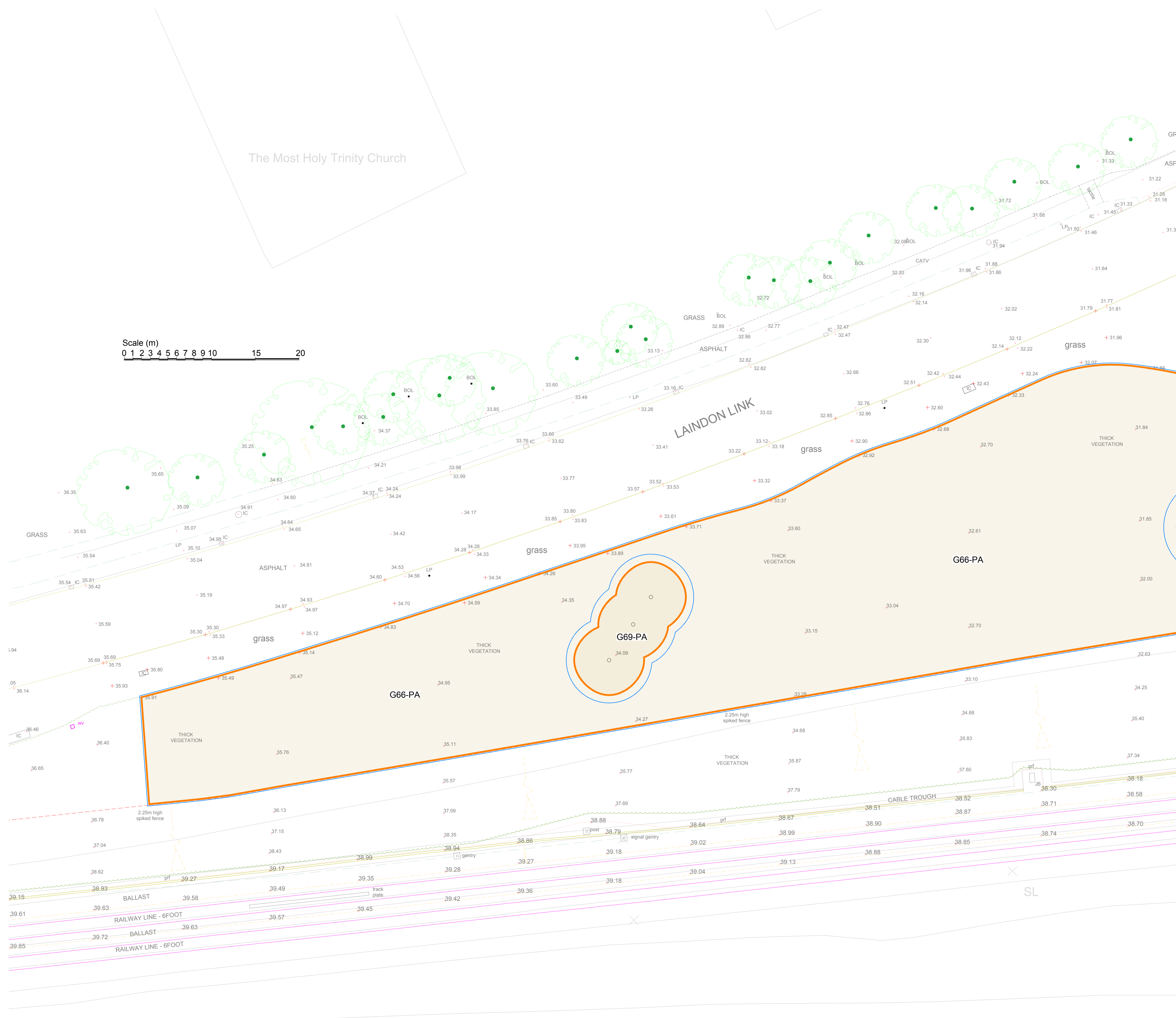
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  - Root protection area for category B\* tree
  - Root protection area for category C\* tree
  - Root protection area for category U\* tree
  - Canopy of tree with TPO
  - Canopy of tree without TPO

\* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Appendix 2, (Tree Survey Schedule) contained within the arboricultural report ref. PJC/5607/20-01 contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.



Drawing no: PJC/5607/20/A Rev: 02 Sheet number: 1 of 5

Client and site:  
Sempra Homes Ltd

Land adjacent to Laindon Link  
Basildon  
Essex

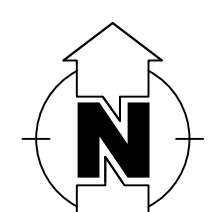
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Date drawn: 01/02/2021

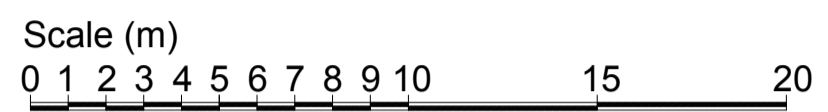
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Drawn by: PD

Checked by: LW



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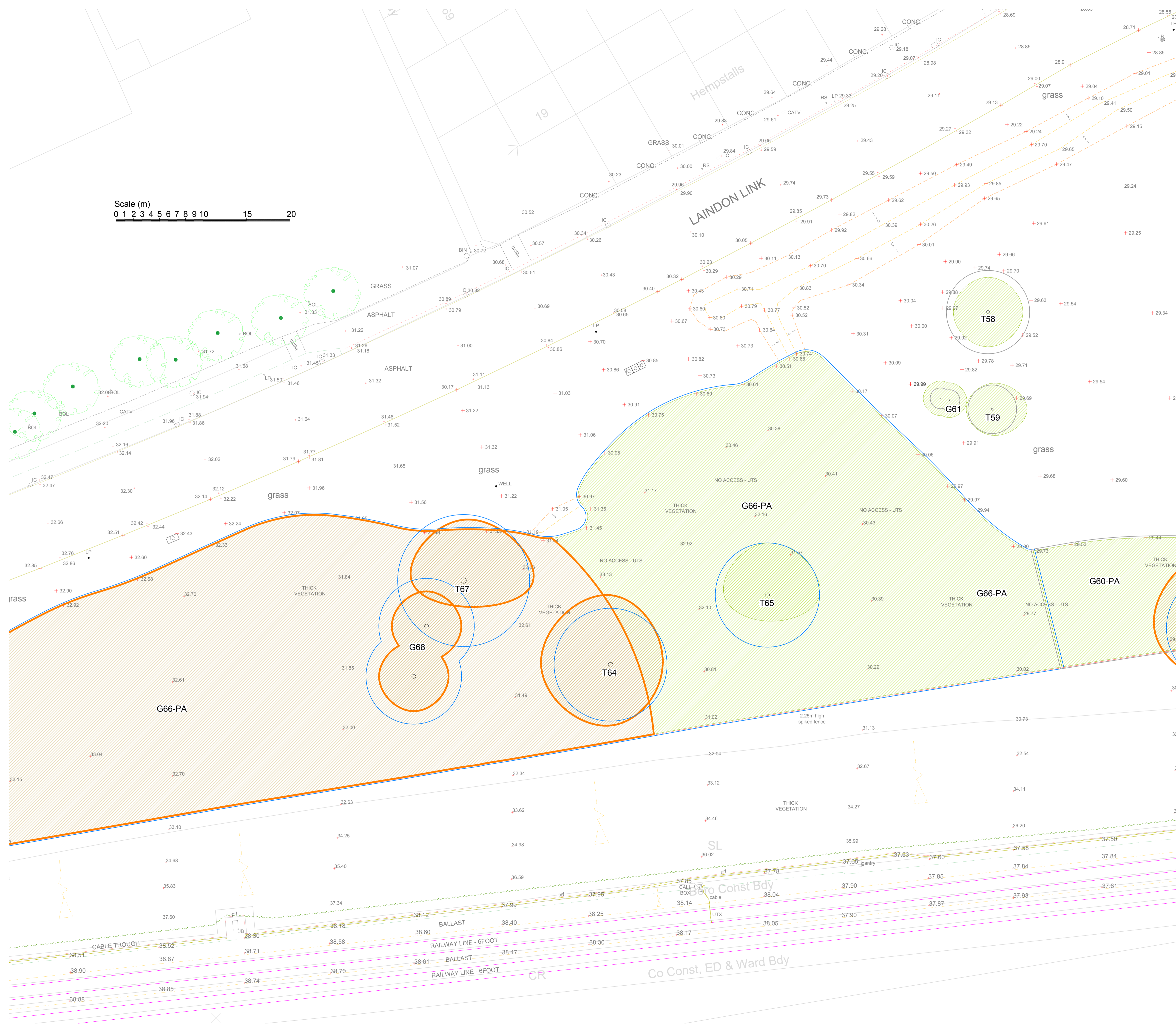
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  - Root protection area for category U\* tree
  - Canopy of tree with TPO
  - Canopy of tree without TPO

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Drawing no: PJC/5607/20/A Rev: 02 Sheet number: 2 of 5

Client and site:  
Sempra Homes Ltd

Land adjacent to Laindon Link  
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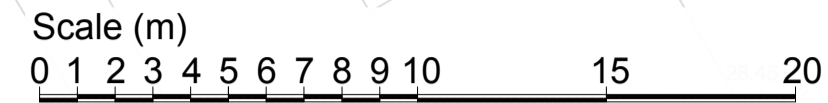
Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 01/02/2021

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Drawn by: PD Checked by: LW





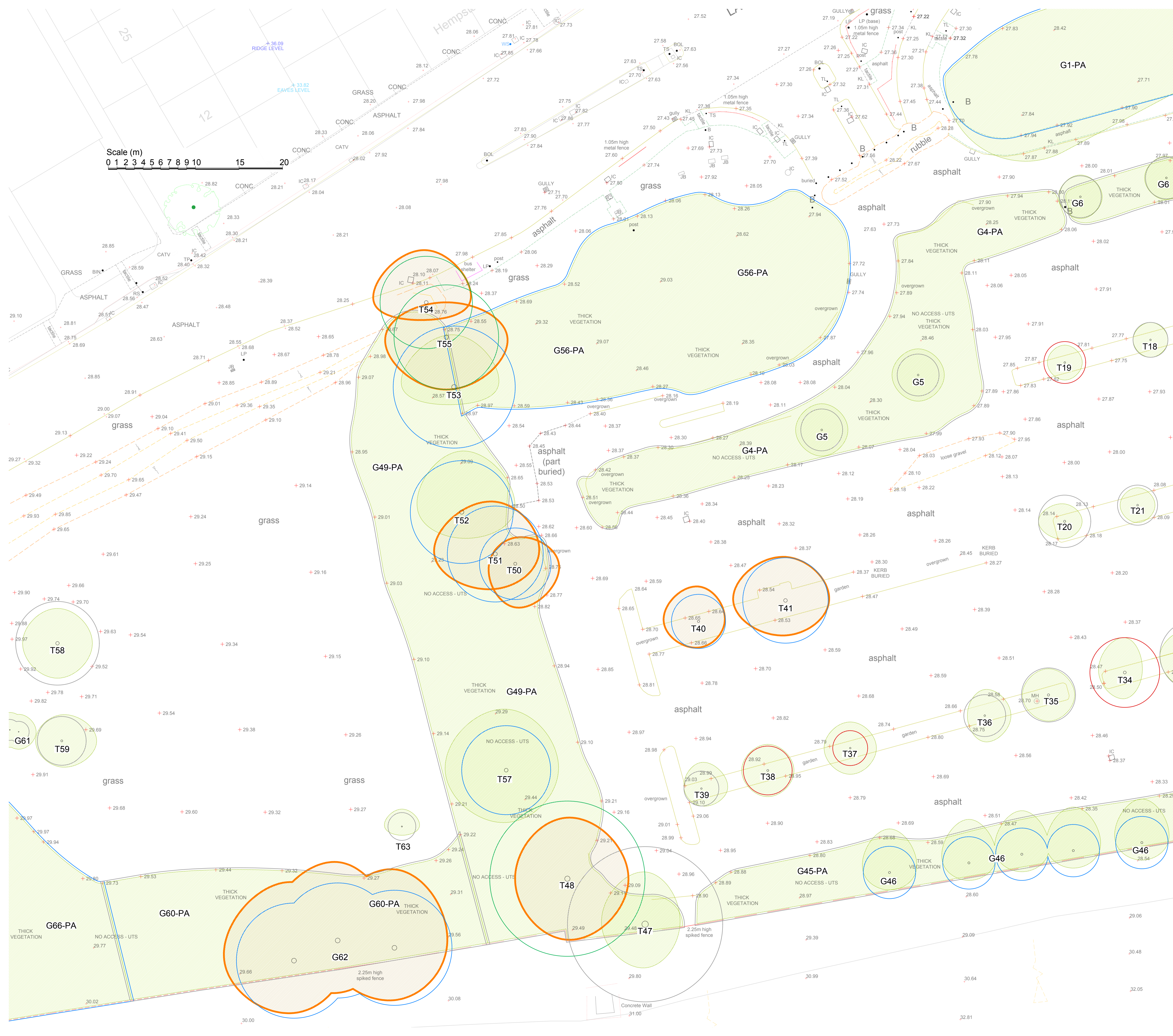
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  - Root protection area for category C\* tree
  - Root protection area for category U\* tree
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\* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

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Drawing no: PJC/5607/20/A Rev: 02 Sheet number: 3 of 5

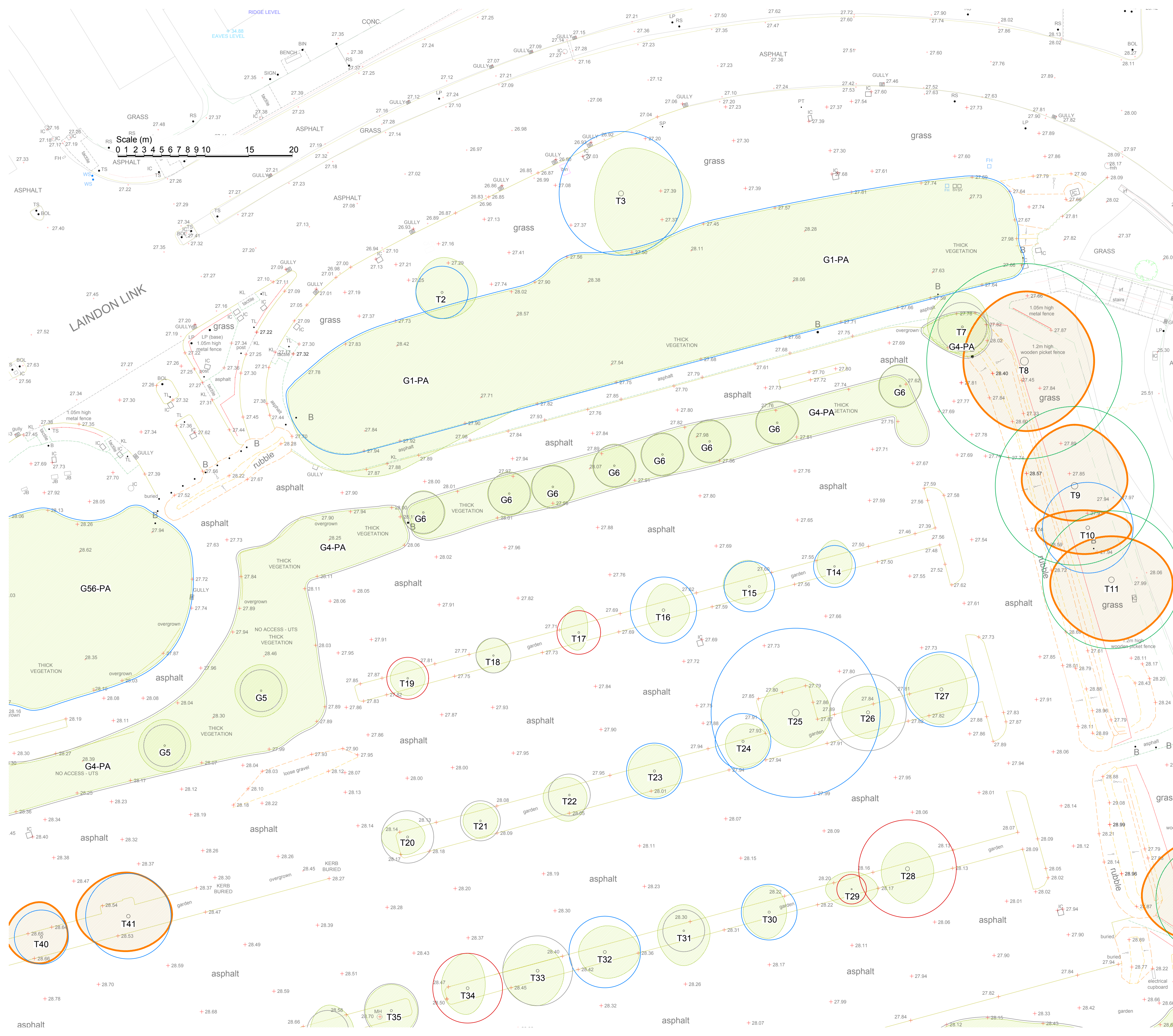
**Client and site:**  
Sempra Homes Ltd  
Land adjacent to Laindon Link  
Basildon  
Essex

**Drawing title:** Tree Constraints Plan

**Date drawn:** 01/02/2021

**Scale:** 1:200 at A1

**Drawn by:** PD **Checked by:** LW



- Key:**
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  - Root protection area for category U\* tree
  - Canopy of tree with TPO
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\* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

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Drawing no: PJC/5607/20/A Rev: 02 Sheet number: 4 of 5

**Client and site:**  
Sempra Homes Ltd

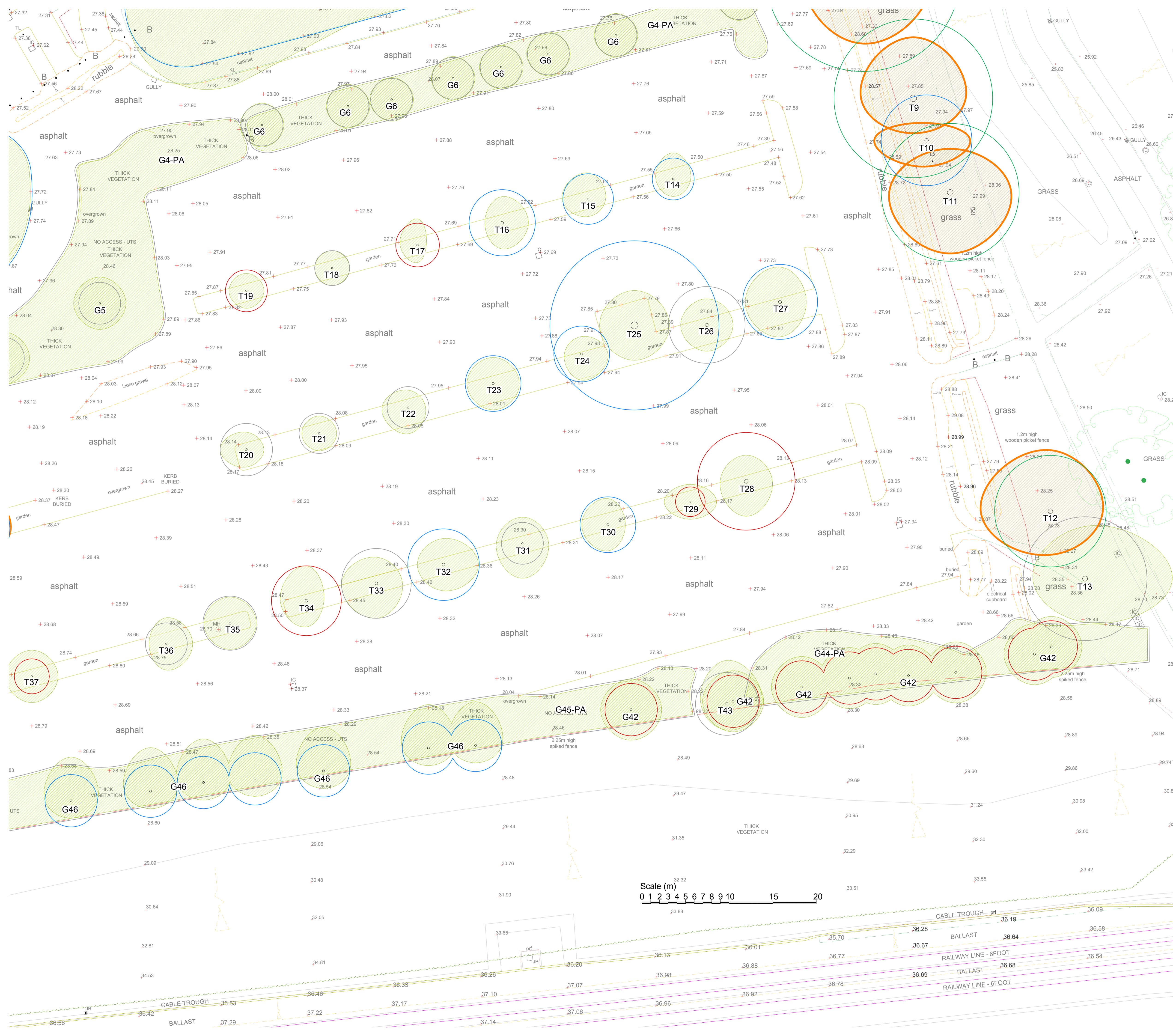
Land adjacent to Laindon Link  
Basildon  
Essex

**Drawing title:** Tree Constraints Plan

**Date drawn:** 01/02/2021

**Scale:** 1:200 at A1

**Drawn by:** PD **Checked by:** LW



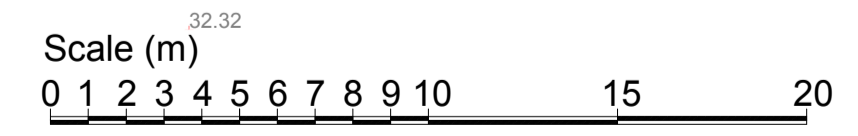
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Drawing no: PJC/5607/20/A Rev: 02 Sheet number: 5 of 5

**Client and site:**  
Sempra Homes Ltd


Land adjacent to Laindon Link  
Basildon  
Essex

**Drawing title:** Tree Constraints Plan


**Date drawn:** 01/02/2021

**Scale:** 1:200 at A1

**Drawn by:** PD **Checked by:** LW



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Arboricultural, Ecological  
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## Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
G1	Mixed (field maple, holm oak, cherry, ash, hazel, hawthorn, dogwood, oak)	1-13 average	Up to 300 average est	1-4 average	0-3 average	Young-mature	Good	Fair	Block of trees (predominantly field maple) with sporadic understorey. Most trees ivy clad. Highly visible from road and houses to north.	Sever ivy from heavily clad trees. Remove dead/dying specimens if frequency of access in target area increases.	B2	40.7 average	3.6 average
T2	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	11	250 est	N: 4 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Typical example of species. No major visible defects.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	28.3	3.0
T3	White poplar (Populus alba)	17	590	N: 5 E: 8 S: 7 W: 3	Crown: 2 north Branch: 5 north	Mature	Good	Good	Located on grass verge adjacent to road. Minor dead wood in crown. Good visual amenity value.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	157.5	7.1
G4	Mixed (ash, dog rose, pyracantha, viburnum, cherry, hawthorn, field maple)	2-6 average	Up to 100 average est	1-3 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Dense and in part self seeded shrubs and small trees in car park area.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average
G5	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	6	Up to 200 average	3 average	2 average	Semi mature	Fair	Good	Two trees. G4 inhibits inspection of both trees. Some sparse areas in upper crowns.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1 average	2.4 average
G6	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	6-8 average	Up to 200 average est	2-3 average	2-3 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Row of trees in car park. Crowns often sparse or containing chlorotic foliage.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1 average	2.4 average

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T7	Cherry (Prunus avium)	6	230	N: 4 E: 3 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 2 north Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Slightly suppressed to south-east by T8.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	23.9	2.8
T8	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15	930	N: 8 E: 8 S: 8 W: 7	Crown: 2 average Branch: 4 average	Mature	Good	Good	Open grown habit. Large dead from self suppression over footpath. Located outside site boundary. Previously crown lifted.	TPO – Remove dead wood over 75mm diameter or 1m length that overhangs footpath. (suggestion only as located outside of site).	A1	391.3	11.2
T9	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	11	760	N: 7 E: 6 S: 4 W: 6	Crown: 0 east Branch: 1 east	Mature	Good	Good	Located outside site boundary. Open grown habit. Previously crown lifted. Epicormic growth on stem.	TPO – Remove epicormic growth from lower stem for aesthetics (suggestion only as located outside of site).	A1	261.3	9.1
T10	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	12	430	N: 2 E: 5 S: 3 W: 6	Crown: 2 west Branch: 3 south	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Located outside site boundary. Suppressed growth habit. Previously crown lifted. Sparse foliage in upper crown.	TPO – Monitor vitality and ameliorate root protection area if no improvement is observed (suggestion only as third party tree).	B2	83.7	5.2
T11	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	12	660	N: 5 E: 7 S: 7 W: 7	Crown: 1 south Branch: 1 south	Mature	Good	Good	Located outside site boundary. Well formed crown, previously lifted. Some epicormic shoots on lower stem.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	A1	197.1	7.9
T12	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	13	530	N: 7 E: 6 S: 5 W: 8	Crown: 0 west Branch: 2 west	Mature	Good	Good	Well formed crown, lightly suppressed by T13. Minor basal bark wound with no superficial evidence of decay.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	A1	127.1	6.4

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T13	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	13	590	N: 6 E: 10 S: 5 W: 6	Crown: 2 east Branch: 3 east	Mature	Good	Fair	Located outside site boundary. Decayed fungal bracket (likely <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> ) on old pruning wound at 2m. Previously crown lifted.	Undertake further investigation of decay cavity at 2m (suggestion only as tree is located outside of site).	C2	157.5	7.1
T14	Silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )	6	200	N: 3 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Previously crown lifted. Profuse basal epicormic shoots.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	B1+2	18.1	2.4
T15	Silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )	9	240	N: 3 E: 2 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 2 west	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Previously crown lifted. Profuse basal epicormic shoots.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	B1+2	26.1	2.9
T16	Silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )	7	320 over ivy	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Previously crown lifted with minor epicormic shoots on stem. Densely ivy clad.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction and sever ivy around base of stem.	B1+2	46.3	3.8
T17	Silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )	6	210	N: 3 E: 1 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 1 average Branch: 2 south	Semi mature	Poor	Poor	Significant crown dieback and multiple large bark wounds on stem.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	20.0	2.5
T18	Silver maple ( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )	6	170	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 2 west Branch: 2 west	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Previously crown lifted. Profuse basal epicormic shoots.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	C1	13.1	2.0

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T19	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	6	200 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 1 average	Semi mature	Poor	Poor	Primary stem and crown dead. Some basal epicormic still alive and could eventually form new multi-stemmed tree.	Fell primary stem to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	18.1	2.4
T20	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	8	250	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 north	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Minor crown dieback. Basal bark wound. Previously crown lifted. Epicormic shoots on lower stem.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	28.3	3.0
T21	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	8	190	N: 2 E: 2 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 1 west Branch: 0 west	Semi mature	Poor	Fair	Dieback at branch tips throughout crown. Ivy clad stem.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	16.3	2.3
T22	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	7	200 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Poor	Fair	Dieback throughout primary crown. Profuse basal epicormic growth.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1	2.4
T23	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	9	270	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Fair	Fair	Limited chlorotic foliage on south side but reasonable overall vitality. Profuse basal epicormic growth.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	B1	33.0	3.2
T24	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	8	270	N: 2 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 south Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Co-dominant stems from 2m. Profuse basal epicormic growth. No major visible defects.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	B1	33.0	3.2



**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T25	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	12	810	N: 4 E: 4 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 1 north Branch: 3 average	Over mature	Fair	Fair	Secondary crown formation. Basal wound and hollowing. Previously crown lifted with epicormic regrowth on stem.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	296.9	9.7
T26	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	9	370	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 north Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Multiple cankers at base of limbs above primary crown break. Profuse epicormic shoots.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	C1	61.9	4.4
T27	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	8	360	N: 4 E: 3 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Reasonable form and condition. Profuse basal epicormic shoots.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	B1	58.6	4.3
T28	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	470	N: 3 E: 3 S: 4 W: 3	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 average	Mature	Poor	Poor	Previously heavily reduced. Multiple cavities and large dead wood in crown. Extensive crown dieback. Possible Ash Dieback.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	99.9	5.6
T29	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	7	40 average x12 stems	N: 2 E: 3 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 0 east Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Poor	Primary stem dead and visibly decayed at base. New crown forming basal epicormic shoots.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	8.7	1.7
T30	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	10	270	N: 3 E: 2 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Reasonable form and condition. Profuse basal epicormic shoots.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	B1	33.0	3.2

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T31	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	8	200	N: 3 E: 3 S: 4 W: 3	Crown: 0 south Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Sparse foliage in primary crown. Profuse basal epicormic growth.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1	2.4
T32	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	9	340	N: 3 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 1 south Branch: 1 south	Early mature	Good	Good	Good form and condition. Minor basal bark wound. Previously crown lifted. Minor epicormic shoots on stem.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	B1	52.3	4.1
T33	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	9	330	N: 3 E: 3 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 3 average Branch: 3 average	Early mature	Poor	Good	Good form but dieback at branch tips throughout crown.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	49.3	4.0
T34	Silver maple (Acer saccharinum)	8	330	N: 4 E: 2 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 south Branch: 0 south	Early mature	Poor	Fair	Extensive dieback throughout crown, except for healthy basal epicormic shoots.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	49.3	4.0
T35	Field maple (Acer campestre)	6	260	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 2 east Branch: 2 south	Early mature	Poor	Good	Well formed crown, previously lifted. Dieback at tips throughout crown.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	30.6	3.1
T36	Field maple (Acer campestre)	6	200 est	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	Minor dieback at branch tips in upper crown. Profuse basal epicormic growth.	Remove epicormic growth to primary branch junction.	C1	18.1	2.4

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T37	Flowering cherry (Prunus spp.)	6	170	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 3 average Branch: 3 average	Semi mature	Poor	Poor	Extensive dieback throughout crown. Tree not likely to be salvageable.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	13.1	2.0
T38	Flowering cherry (Prunus spp.)	6	230	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 2 east Branch: 3 average	Semi mature	Poor	Fair	Significant dieback throughout crown. Tree not likely to be salvageable.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	23.9	2.8
T39	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	5	170	N: 3 E: 3 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 3 average Branch: 3 average	Semi mature	Fair	Good	Previously crown lifted. Sparse foliage throughout crown.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	13.1	2.0
T40	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	8	260	N: 4 E: 3 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 2 average Branch: 3 south	Semi mature	Good	Good	Previously crown lifted. Reasonable condition, form and vitality.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	B1	30.6	3.1
T41	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	8	410	N: 5 E: 5 S: 4 W: 6	Crown: 2 east Branch: 2 average	Early mature	Fair	Good	Previously crown lifted. Open grown habit. Minor dieback at branch tips.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	B1	76.1	4.9
G42	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10–13 average	up to 250 average est	2–4 average	2–4 average	Semi-early mature	Poor	Fair	Line of likely self seeded trees on inside of boundary fence. All exhibiting crown dieback (likely Ash Dieback) and have drawn up growth habits.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	U	28.3 average	3.0 average

## Tree Survey Schedule



**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

**Survey date:** 14/09/2020

**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T43	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	9	300 est	N: 5 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 2 north Branch: 3 north	Early mature	Good	Poor	Ivy clad. Suppressed growth habit. Growing from base of dying ash tree. Low limb conflicts with ash stem.	Fell when adjacent ash is felled due to increased exposure.	C1	40.7	3.6
G44	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	1-5 average	Up to 100 average est	1-3 average	0 average	Young-semi mature	Good	Fair	Dense, self seeded willow saplings of low arboricultural or landscape value.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average
G45	Mixed (blackthorn, hawthorn, field maple, dogwood, ask, oak)	1-6 average	Up to 100 average est	1-3 average	0 average	Young-semi mature	Good	Fair	Shrubs and tree saplings (predominantly blackthorn), on site boundary.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average
G46	Mixed (oak, field maple)	6-11 average	Up to 250 average est	N: 5 E: 3 S: 2 W: 3	0-3 average	Semi-early mature	Good	Fair	Trees on inside of boundary fence. G45 inhibits inspection. Good vitality. Historically heavily reduced over railway land to south.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	28.3 average	3.0 average
T47	White poplar (Populus alba)	20	740 at 1m	N: 6 E: 4 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 5 north Branch: 6 average	Mature	Good	Poor	Co-dominant stems from 2m with weak union. Large pruning wounds and dead wood stubs in crown.	Fell to ground level if frequency of access in target area increases.	C1	247.8	8.9
T48	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15	600	N: 7 E: 7 S: 7 W: 6	Crown: 3 east Branch: 3 north	Mature	Good	Good	Well formed crown. Minor dead wood due to self suppression.	TPO - No action required on date of survey.	A1	162.9	7.2

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



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Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
G49	Mixed (blackthorn, hawthorn, oak, ash, field maple)	3-7 average	Up to 150 average est	1-4 average	0 average	Semi mature-mature	Fair	Fair	Dense shrub belt with small trees. Some field maple dying back.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	10.2 average	1.8 average
T50	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	16	340	N: 3 E: 5 S: 5 W: 3	Crown: 2 south Branch: 3 west	Early mature	Good	Fair	Companion tree to T51. No major visible defects.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	B1	52.3	4.1
T51	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	17	460	N: 6 E: 5 S: 4 W: 7	Crown: 3 west Branch: 2 west	Mature	Good	Fair	Companion tree to T50. No major visible defects.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	B1	95.7	5.5
T52	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15	490	N: 7 E: 6 S: 3 W: 5	Crown: 4 north Branch: 3 average	Mature	Good	Fair	One sided crown due to proximity to T51. Dead wood due to suppression.	Remove significant dead wood if frequency of access in target area increases.	B1	108.6	5.9
T53	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15	410, 420	N: 3 E: 6 S: 8 W: 7	Crown: 1 south Branch: 2 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant stems from base. One sided crown due to proximity to T55.	No action required on date of survey.	B1	155.8	7.0
T54	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	14	440	N: 6 E: 5 S: 2 W: 6	Crown: 3 west Branch: 3 west	Mature	Good	Fair	One sided crown but reasonable condition. Highly visual on road frontage.	TPO – Remove significant dead wood if frequency of access in target area increases.	A2	87.6	5.3

## Tree Survey Schedule



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**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

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T55	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	16	500	N: 4 E: 7 S: 6 W: 7	Crown: 3 east Branch: 2 east	Mature	Good	Good	Slightly drawn up growth habit and minor dead wood due to suppression.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	A1	113.1	6.0
G56	Mixed (field maple, hawthorn dominant, ash, holm oak)	1–13 average	Up to 200 average est	1–4 average	0–2 average	Young–mature	Fair	Fair	Dense tree belt along road frontage.	Remove small dead/dying trees on edge of group if frequency of access in target area increases.	B2	18.1 average	2.4 average
T57	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15	300, 300 est	N: 7 E: 6 S: 6 W: 7	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Good	G49 prevents direct access to survey. Open grown habit. Ivy clad.	Clear path through G49 for detailed inspection if frequency of access in target area increases.	B1	81.4	5.1
T58	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	8	80 average x25 stems	N: 4 E: 4 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed with low spreading habit.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	72.4	4.8
T59	White poplar (Populus alba)	11	100, 110, 120, 140	N: 3 E: 4 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 0 north Branch: 0 average	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Self seeded. Multi-stemmed from base.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	25.4	2.8
G60	Mixed (hawthorn, blackthorn, dog rose, ash oak)	3–6 average	Under 75 average	1–3 average	0 average	Semi-early mature	Good	Fair	Dense scrub belt along site boundary.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	2.5 average	0.9 average

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## Tree Survey Schedule



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**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
G61	White poplar (Populus alba)	7-8 average	Up to 100 average est	2 average	1 average	Young	Good	Fair	Two adjacent, self seeded trees. One is dual stemmed.	Fell dual stemmed tree to promote better quality single stemmed specimen.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average
G62	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	14-16 average	Up to 550 average	N: 9 E: 6 S: 6 W: 8	0-3 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Three oaks on site boundary. Previously crown lifted over third party maintenance strip to south.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	B1	136.8 average	6.6 average
T63	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	5	40 average x11 stems	N: 2 E: 2 S: 1 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 1 average	Young	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed sapling.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	8.0	1.6
T64	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	14	540 at 1.3m	N: 8 E: 6 S: 7 W: 8	Crown: 3 average Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Open grown habit. Co-dominant stems from 2m. Low dead wood due to suppression.	TPO – Remove significant dead wood if frequency of access in target area increases.	B1	131.9	6.5
T65	White poplar (Populus alba)	15	500 est	N: 6 E: 6 S: 3 W: 5	Crown: 7 west Branch: 2 average	Mature	Fair	Fair	Dense ivy and under-storey inhibit inspection. Relatively sparse foliage. Dead wood due to suppression.	Remove dead wood if frequency of access increases. Clear path to stem, sever ivy and reinspect.	B2	113.1	6.0
G66	Mixed (ash, oak, Norway/field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, willow, holm oak)	2-9 average	Up to 250 average est	1-5 average	0-4 average	Semi mature-mature	Good	Fair	Dense and largely unmanaged wooded area. Large proportion ivy clad and self seeded. Crowns reduced from third party railway land to the south.	Part TPO – No action required on date of survey.	B2	28.3 average	3.0 average

**Site:** Land adjacent to Laindon Link, Basildon

## Tree Survey Schedule



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**Surveyor:** Peter Davies

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Root Protection Radius (m)
T67	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15	390, 500 over ivy	N: 7 E: 8 S: 3 W: 6	Crown: 3 north Branch: 3 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from 1m. Ivy encroaches crown. Asymmetric crown due to suppression.	TPO – Remove significant dead wood if frequency of access in target area increases.	B1+2	181.9	7.6
G68	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	16 average	Up to 460 average	4 average	5 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Two adjacent oaks with drawn up growth habits. Both are ivy clad and have dead wood.	TPO – Sever ivy and remove significant dead wood if frequency of access in target area increases.	B1	95.7 average	5.5 average
G69	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	15 average	Up to 410 average	1–5 average	6–7 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Four adjacent oak companion trees in middle of group G66.	TPO – No action required on date of survey.	B1	76.1 average	4.9 average



## Appendix 3: Photographs

**Photograph 1**

Trees G1, T2 and  
T3 viewed from  
grass verge  
adjacent to  
Laindon Link.



**Photograph 2**  
Groups G4 and  
G6.



**Photograph 3**  
Tree T25.



**Photograph 4**  
Trees T47 and  
T48.



**Photograph 5**  
Railway  
embankment south  
of T47.



**Photograph 6**  
Tree T20.



**Photograph 7**  
Trees T54 and  
T55.



**Photograph 8**  
Trees G42 and  
T43.



**Photograph 9**  
Group G66.



**Photograph 10**  
Group G49  
containing trees  
T48, T50–T55 and  
T57 viewed from  
Laindon Link to  
north west.



## Appendix 4: Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention</b>		
<b>Category U</b> Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of their current land use for longer than 10 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 the removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.	<b>Red</b>
<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>		<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>
<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>		
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>		
<b>Category A</b> 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.
<b>Category B</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 remedial 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.
<b>Category C</b> Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	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, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
		Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
		Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
		<b>Green</b>
		<b>Blue</b>
		<b>Grey</b>