

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prepared for

HILLSIDE HOUSE

SWAFFAM BULBECK

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Prepared by

Eastern Tree Surgery Limited

Regent Farm, 7 Heath Road, Swaffham Prior, Cambridge

Date

JUNE 2022



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Surveyed and Prepared by Mr Michael Downs
Tech.Cert (Arbor.A), PTI (Lantra)

Dated
22 /06 / 2022

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 I have been instructed by Mr Kane Astin
Hillside
Swaffam Heath Road
Swaffam Bulbeck
Cambridgeshire
CB25 0LS

to carry out an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) in relation to the proposed development to extend buildings and storage areas at the site.

- 1.2 To identify the potential for direct or indirect damage to occur to the adjacent trees during the implementation of the proposed alterations, and the requirement for, and extent of, any facilitative tree works considered necessary.
- 1.3 To produce a tree constraints plan (TCP) highlighting constraints that trees are likely to impose on the implementation of proposed works.
- 1.4 To produce an arboricultural method statement (AMS) to include appropriate methods of construction necessary to ensure that minimal disruption or damage occurs to the trees, and to provide tree protection measures deemed appropriate to the site and extent of works.
- 1.5 Inspection date 22nd June 2022.
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2.0 Introduction

2.1 Proposal

- 2.1.1 The proposal is to construct an extension to the garage and construct a tennis court in the upper part of the garden area. There are no proposals for any other developments within the property boundaries.

2.2 Site description

- 2.2.1 The inspected site is a private dwelling on Swaffam Heath Road, Swaffam Bulbeck. The site can only be accessed from Swaffam Heath Road.
- 2.2.2 The site consists of an existing building with additions and a brick garage. The area to the north of the site beyond the road is open arable land, the areas to the east and south are

the same. The area to the west is currently being developed with new houses and was previously a commercial site.

- 2.2.3 None of the site is within a designated conservation area and there are no Tree Preservation Orders.

3.0 Tree Constraints

- 3.1 To be read in conjunction with the Tree Location Plan (see Appendices [6.4 Tree Location Plan](#)), the Tree Constraints Plan (see Appendices [6.5 Tree Constraints Plan](#)) and the Tree Protection Plan (see Appendices [6.6 Tree Protection Plan](#)).
- 3.2 The site is located on the eastern edge of the village adjacent to Swaffam Heath Road. The boundary adjacent to the road is comprised of a mixed species hedgerow. This offers a combined amenity and habitat value to the local area. Its retention and continued good health is therefore desirable. The trees are outside of the Conservation Area, but they will require appropriate protection in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*.
- 3.3 The trees on the site may be negatively affected by the construction of the proposed development without appropriate protection and planning. Any of the trees on the site may be vulnerable to damage which could lead to their premature decline. Recommendations for protecting tree root systems on development sites are provided in BS5837:2012.
- 3.4 Trees, tree roots and tree protection will directly affect the manner in which the proposed construction can be implemented. Trees will also influence the areas that are not accessible with vehicles. It will not be possible to operate machinery or vehicles within tree root protection areas without approved and appropriate ground guards. The severance of any larger roots (25mm diameter or greater) might have a direct negative impact on the physiological and structural condition of the affected tree, and must therefore be avoided.
- 3.5 Trees and tree protection areas will directly affect the location of available on-site storage areas. All materials and temporary storage will need to be positioned outside of tree root protection areas. There should be no mixing or use of concrete within root protection areas in order to avoid spillages and soil contamination that may have a negative impact on the physiological condition of adjacent trees.

4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Development impacting on trees

- 4.1.1 There is a risk of physiological and structural damage occurring to the trees on the site, without appropriate planning and tree protection being provided. Damage may result from foundation or trenching excavations, soil compaction, vehicle impacts, chemical leaching, materials storage, root severance or a combination of these factors. These factors have the potential to lead to a decline in health and the possible premature death of the affected protected tree. This would represent a significant loss of amenity value to both the property and the local landscape.
- 4.1.2 The most common cause of terminal decline in trees on construction sites is root damage. Root damage occurs in different forms; direct root damage, indirect root damage or a combination of the two. Direct root damage usually occurs as a result of careless mechanical ground excavations for foundations, services or stripping of topsoil, resulting in root severance. Indirect root damage can occur through ground compaction and root asphyxiation resulting from vehicular activity or materials storage, ground contamination resulting from chemical, cement, fuel and oil spillages, or a change in the level of the water table resulting from changes in ground levels. Any of these issues could contribute to a serious physiological decline in the health of adjacent trees, and may result in the premature death of adjacent trees.
- 4.1.3 In this context root damage may occur through vehicle movements within root protection areas without appropriate ground guards, storage of construction materials within root protection areas causing soil compaction, or concrete / chemical spillages causing soil contamination.
- 4.1.4 Trees being retained on development sites require a range of protective measures to prevent as much damage as possible from occurring. This usually takes the form of protective barriers, to protect the recommended root protection areas (RPAs) as set out in BS5837:2012. Given that the construction area for the tennis court is close to trees that are going to be retained, it will be necessary to implement protective fencing to protect the root systems and branches as specified by the British Standard.
- 4.1.5 None of the larger trees on the site that are likely to be affected by the proposed development, provided appropriate protective fencing is implemented. Given the extent of proposed works in relation to the position of the remaining trees there will be no requirement for any facilitative tree pruning or tree removals.
- 4.1.6 No significant trees are to be lost for this development and as such the arboricultural impact will be minimal.
- 4.1.7 Routes for all mains services are to be from the existing building and not affect any tree roots.

4.2 Issues to be addressed by Arboricultural Method Statement

- Auditable monitoring system
 - Contractor and contact details.
 - Pre-development arboricultural works.
 - Site storage, materials and parking.
 - Tree protection measures.
 - Ground protection measures.
 - New Planting
-

5.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

5.1 Auditable monitoring system

5.1.1 There shall be an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring from commencement through to completion of operations. This shall include a schedule of specific site events requiring input or supervision such as the establishment of protective fencing and ground protection measures, the excavation of foundations and adherence to designated site storage areas.

5.2 Contractor and contact details

Client – Kane Astin			
Hillside Swaffam Heath Road Swaffam Bulbeck CB25 0LS	Contact As above	Telephone Email	07711 629300

Local Planning Authority – East Cambridgeshire District Council (Tree Officer)			
The Grange Nutholt Lane Ely CB7 4EE	Contact Kevin Drane (Tree Officer)	Telephone Email	01353 616332 -

Architect / Designer – Cambridge Architects Limited			
Studio 18 23 King Street Cambridge CB1 1AH	Contact Angus Jackson	Telephone Email	01223 967789 info@cambridge-architects.co.uk

Arboricultural Consultant – Eastern Tree Surgery Limited			
Regent Farm 7 Heath Road Swaffham Prior Cambridge CB25 0LA	Contact Michael Downs	Telephone Email	01223 292110 info@easterntreesurgery.com

5.3 Pre-development arboricultural works

5.3.1 There will be no requirement for pre-development tree works in order to facilitate the implementation of the proposed development.

5.4 Site storage, materials and parking

5.4.1 Site access for the garage extension shall be via the existing driveway on to Swaffam Heath Road. Vehicle parking and materials storage shall be situated in and on the existing parking area. There is a graveled area between the gates and the road that can accommodate other vehicles.

5.4.2 Site access for the tennis court will be via the wooden gate off Swaffam Heath Road. It is likely that materials will be delivered and taken directly to the work area as there is no space for storage elsewhere. Once the surface substrate has been established very few additional materials will be required.

5.5 Tree protection measures

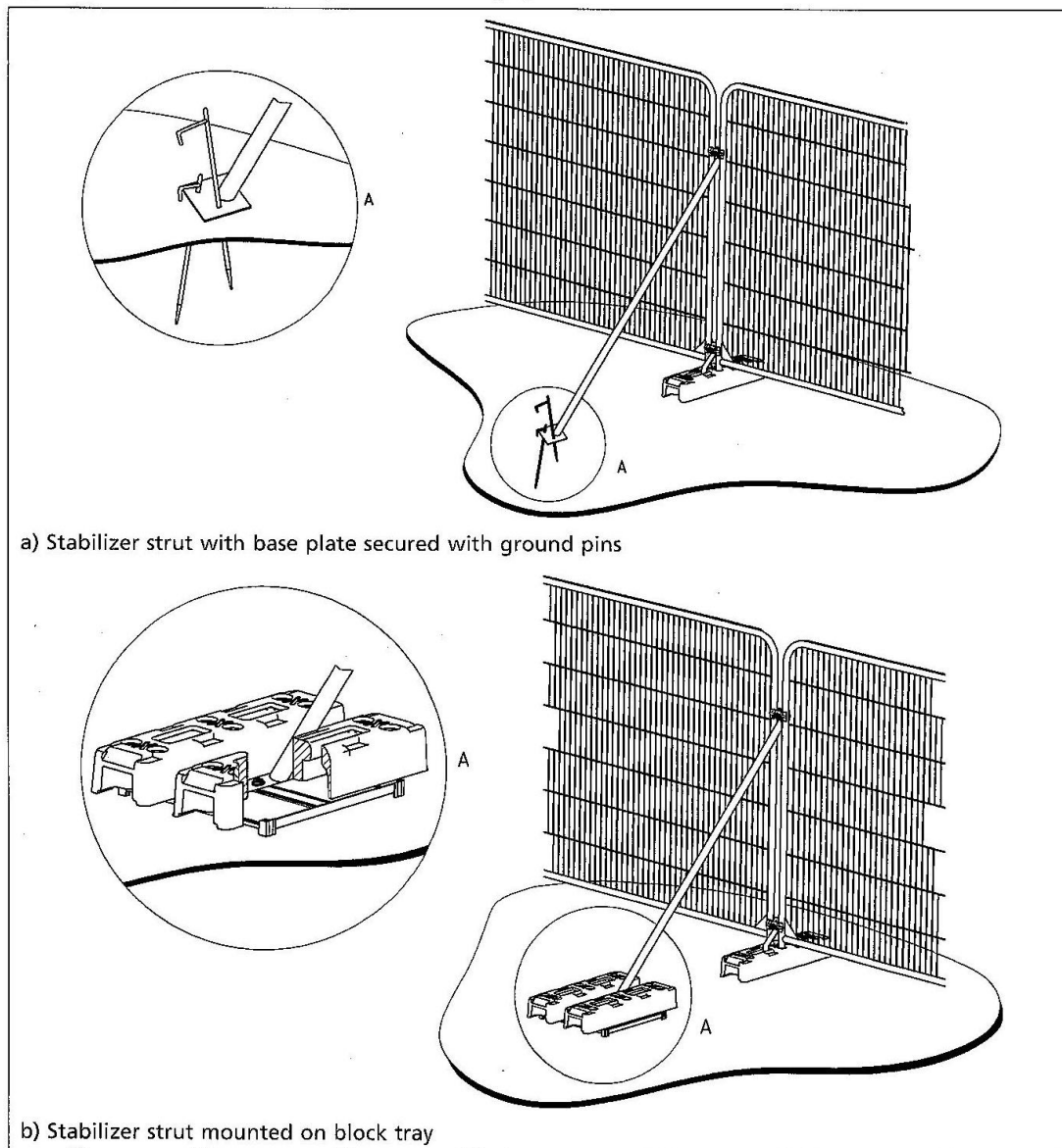
5.5.1 Given that the proposed development areas do **not** conflict with recommended tree root protection areas, assuming removal of T 15-18, it will only be required to implement protective fencing in accordance with BS5837:2012 (see also Appendices 6.2 Tree Survey

Schedule and Appendices 6.6 Tree Protection Plan) adjacent to the Leyland Cypress hedge. The construction of the sports surface outside the root protection areas will still damage the longer roots. Having such fencing in place will reduce the impact of the construction on the retained roots. Irrigation of the Cypress during and following the construction works will help to reduce the impact / stress to the trees.

- 5.5.2 Tree protection areas should be regarded as sacrosanct, and all construction activity should be excluded from these areas for the duration of the project.
- 5.5.3 The default specification requires a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced to resist impacts, driven into the ground and clad with welded mesh panels (see BS5837:2012 paragraph 6.2.2.2 and Figure 2). In this case the acceptable specification of fencing require 2m tall welded mesh panels on either rubber or concrete feet, supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts (see BS5837:2012 paragraph 6.2.2.3 and Figure 3a,b).

**Reproduced from BS5837:2012*

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 5.5.4 It should be possible to implement construction without the need for moving protective fencing. However, fencing should be checked during the construction process to ensure it has not been moved without prior recommendation by the appointed arboricultural consultant or approval by the local planning authority.
- 5.5.5 Due care shall be taken to ensure that the construction process does not result in damage to tree roots, main stems or branches. As the proposed development is to be situated outside of recommended tree root protection areas it is not expected that trenching operations for foundations or services should conflict with tree root system, or that vehicle movements should affect tree canopies after initial crown lifting.
- 5.5.6 If during the development process it becomes apparent that severance of significant roots (25mm diameter or greater) will be necessary, this shall not be carried out without the prior consultation of the appointed arboricultural consultant or a member of the local planning

authority. Where smaller roots (only roots 25mm diameter or less) are encountered they may be pruned back in accordance with BS5837:2012 (paragraph 7.2). Any necessary root pruning operations shall be carried out under the direction of the appointed arboricultural consultant or relevant member of the local planning authority.

5.6 Ground protection measures

- 5.6.1 The area to the rear of the garage (ground floor extension) is an area of existing block paving and accessed via a surface made up of compacted substrate with a shingle surface dressing. This is a continuation of the existing drive / parking area, as such this will be adequate protection to avoid soil compaction. In this case there are no trees in this area that may be damaged.
- 5.6.2 The exterior walls to the garage extension will use the same line as the existing retaining walls and as such no ground protection will be required on internal side. The out side will be backfilled and the bricks laid from one side.
- 5.6.3 The tennis court area does not encroach on any root protection areas once some of the fruit trees (and the spruce) have been removed. The access to the work area will from the road via the gate adjacent to the house. The route will have a temporary track laid to take into account the incline and passing through part of the RPA of T5, this will also cross the existing lawn area. This track will be supplied by the construction company and be sufficient to take the loads that they anticipate (excavators and dumper trucks). Given the likely removal of T1 due to condition, this area close to the gate will not require ground protection in relation to trees. It is likely that this area will also be covered by the temporary track.
- 5.6.4 Ground contamination shall be strictly avoided. Any on-site storage shall be restricted to the designated storage area and away from the proposed working areas and trees to be retained. All concrete shall be mixed either within the on-site storage area or off site.

6.0 Appendices

6.1 Survey Information Key

- 6.1.1 The trees were subject to a Level 2 inspection from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment method ((VTA) – (Mattheck, C and Breloer, H. The Body Language of Trees, London. 1994 (pp118ff))). This method of inspection seeks to evaluate both the physiological and structural condition of the tree by assessing the presence of buds, the condition of the foliage and bark, the presence of fungal activity and external signs of decay (where trees are not covered with ivy etc.), physical damage and growth related defects.

- 6.1.2 All survey data taken in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 6.1.3 Each tree has been given an ID Number for reference purposes.
- 6.1.4 Common and scientific names have been used to identify tree genus.
- 6.1.5 Tree heights were measured using a hand held clinometer. Sizes are approximate.
- 6.1.6 Stem diameter was measured at approximately 1.5m above adjacent ground level using a metric diameter tape, in accordance with BS5837:2012 (Annex C, Figure C.1).
- 6.1.7 Canopy spreads were measured from the ground and approximated where condition did not allow full access.
- 6.1.8 Age category – this is an estimate of the age category of the tree;
- **Newly planted (NP)** - a tree still within its first 3 years from planting.
 - **Young (Y)** - a tree within the first one third of typical life expectancy for its species.
 - **Middle aged (MA)** - a tree within the second third of typical life expectancy for its species.
 - **Mature (M)** - a tree within the final one third of typical life expectancy for its species.
 - **Over mature (OM)** - a tree in a state of natural decline due to old age.
 - **Veteran (V)** - a tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
- 6.1.9 Physiological Condition – this is an indication of the physiological condition of the tree;
- **Good** - a tree with little or no obvious physiological defects; leaf density and colour is typical for the species, bud, flower and fruit production are good, there are no signs of dieback at any point throughout the crown.
 - **Fair** - a tree with moderate physiological defects; leaf density is less than typical for the species, leaf cover is chlorotic, bud, flower or fruit production are deficient, there are signs of minor dieback within the crown, there is a moderate degree of deadwood within the crown.
 - **Poor** - a tree with major or multiple physiological defects; evidence of extensive crown thinning, bud, flower or fruit production is poor or missing, there are signs of advanced dieback throughout the crown, there is extensive or major deadwood throughout the crown.
 - **Dead** - a tree that has died due to either old age, drought, disease, pest infestation, physical damage to the main stem or rooting system, or a combination of these factors.
- 6.1.10 Structural Condition – this is an indication of the structural condition of the tree (i.e. the presence of any fungal activity, decay or physical defect).
- 6.1.11 Preliminary Management Recommendations – this is a recommendation for any further investigations considered necessary in order to establish the extent of identified defects

before retention categories are assigned (i.e climbing inspections or use of specialist decay detection equipment).

- 6.1.12 Remaining Contribution – this is an estimation of the remaining safe useful life expectancy of each tree in years (<10, 10 – 20, 20 – 40, >40).
 - 6.1.13 Retention Category – this is a classification of individual tree quality assessment as laid out in BS5837:2012 (Table 1)
 - 6.1.14 Distance to protective fencing - this is an indication of the minimum distance between the centre of each individual tree and the position of recommended protective fencing (RPA) in accordance with BS5837:2012 (paragraph 4.6.1).
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6.2 Tree Survey Schedule

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
1	Mountain Ash	Sorbus aucuparia	7	330	N 4 E 5 S 4 W 3	OM	Poor	Fair	Remove tree	<10	U	n/a
2	Plum	Prunus Domestica	4	185	N 2 E 5 S 3 W 4	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	2.2
3	Plum	Prunus Domestica	4	185	N 2 E 3 S 2 W 2	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	2.2
4	Cherry	Prunus avium.	4	125	N 2 E 3 S 2 W 1	MA	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	1.5
5	Cherry	Prunus avium	7	212	N 2 E 4 S 4 W 2	MA	Good	Good	Depending on height of site vehicles, crown lift as required.	10 - 20	C	2.54
6	Cherry	Prunus avium	7	212	N 2 E 4 S 4 W 2	MA	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	2.54
7	Cherry	Prunus avium	7	212	N 2 E 4 S 4 W 2	MA	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	2.54

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
8	Field Maple	Acer campestre	6	135	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	MA	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	1.62
9	Willow-Leafed Silver Pear	Pyrus salicifolia	3	96	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	Y	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	1.15
10	Cherry	Prunus avium	6	137	N 1 E 3 S 4 W 4	MA	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	1.64
11	Field Maple	Acer campestre	6	125	N 1 E 2 S 2 W 3	MA	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	1.5
12	Cherry	Prunus avium	6	137	N 1 E 3 S 4 W 4	MA	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	1.64
13	Cherry	Prunus avium	7	425	N 4 E 4 S 5 W 5	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	5.1
14	Plum	Prunus Domestica	4	195	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 2	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	2.34

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
15	Plum	Prunus Domestica	6	225	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 2	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	2.7
16	Plum	Prunus Domestica	6	225	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 2	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	2.7
17	Plum	Prunus Domestica	3	180	N 2 E 1 S 0 W 1	M	Poor	Fair	Remove tree	<10	U	n/a
18	Norway Spruce	Picea abies	7	146	N 2 E 1 S 2 W 2	Y	Poor	Fair	Remove tree	<10	U	n/a
19	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	375	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	4.5
20	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
21	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
22	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
23	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
24	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
25	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
26	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
27	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
28	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
29	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
30	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
31	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	375	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	4.5
32	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	375	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	4.5
33	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
34	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
35	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
36	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
37	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
38	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
39	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
40	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
41	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
42	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
43	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
44	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
45	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
46	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
47	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
48	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
49	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42

Tree no.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)	Maturity	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Remaining contribution (years)	Retention Category	Nominal Distance from tree to protective fencing (m)
50	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
51	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
52	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
53	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42
54	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	285	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	M	Good	Good	No Attention Necessary	10 - 20	C	3.42

6.3 Tree Location Plan

6.4 Tree Protection Plan

6.5 Tree Constraints Plan

