C.B.E. Consulting
Arboricultural Surveys to BS5837

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey
Land adjacent to Lutterworth Road
Blaby
Leicestershire
NGR SP56568 96629

Survey by
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smas worksafe consultant www.smasltd.com as recognised by SSIP SAFETY SCHEMES IN PROCUREMENT	Report prepared by: C Barker	Date Issued: 19 July 2021
		Report Version: V1
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	Report ref: **P2129 /0721 /01**	

BS5837 Tree Survey, Land adjacent to Lutterworth Road, Blaby

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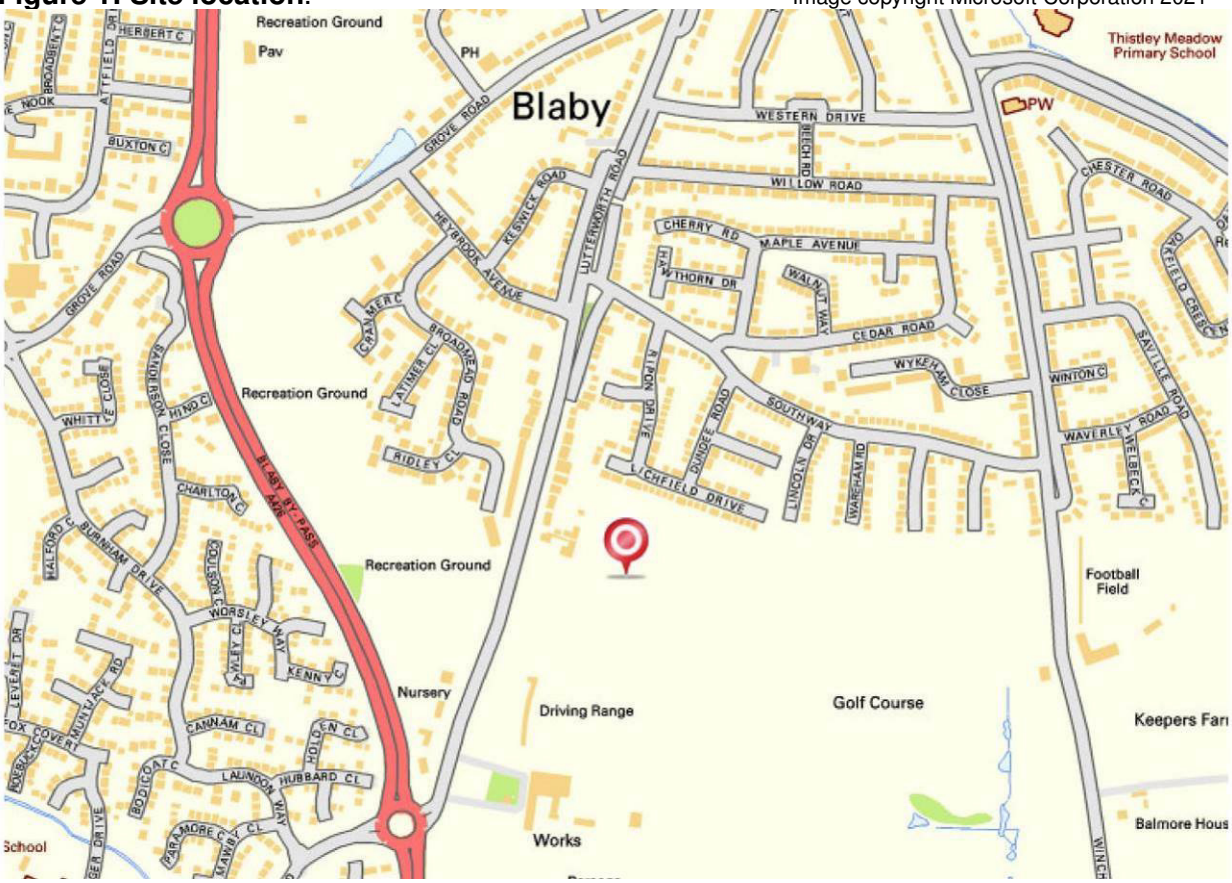
1. Introduction

1.1 Site Description and Location

The site surveyed comprises an irregular parcel of land previously occupied by allotments on the northern side and an area of Golf Course on the southern side, divided by an established footpath. The land is situated on the eastern side of Lutterworth Road, Blaby centred at NGR SP56568 96629. The location of the site is shown on the plan within **Figure 1** and an aerial photograph has been provided within **Figure 2** to place the site in context.

In order to facilitate an application to obtain permission to redevelop this land the Applicant has requested a BS5837 (2012) Tree Survey should be completed to assess the quality of the trees within and close to the boundary of the field and the impact any redevelopment may have on these. An earlier inspection was completed in June 2019 and a report prepared reference P1908 0819/01 dated 06 August 2021 but in order to provide a tree survey report fully up to date the site area has been re-inspected on 14th May 2021. A photographic record of the trees at the site is included within the report.

Figure 1: Site location.



1.2 Neighbouring Land Uses

The defined site area is divided into two sections. On the north side of the central footpath is an area of disused allotments which were previously overgrown during the 2019 survey of the site but which were cleared of dense vegetation in 202 and are slowly becoming recolonized by grassland, bramble and nettle. Within this area there are some significant trees around the boundaries and areas where birch and ash have seeded.

On the southern side of the footpath is the golf course within which the trees and grounds are intensively managed. A number of trees have been deliberately planted here to provide boundary screening and divided up fairways.

The site lies within the District of Blaby and is not within the designated Blaby Conservation Area. Assessment of the survey area using the on-line geographic information service provided by Blaby District Council has not identified any tree preservation orders within the location.

Figure 2: Site Contextual Aerial Photograph

In undertaking the tree survey the assessment has been carried out in accordance with the specifications contained within BS 5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Development and Construction (2012). An inspection of the site and the immediate surrounding areas was completed in May 2021 by Christopher Barker, dipHort, CEnv, an experienced arboricultural consultant and licensed bat worker.

2. Tree Survey Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Survey Objectives

This tree survey has been carried out with the objective of:

- Identifying the individual tree species present at the site by means of visual inspection;
- To define the approximate age, condition and canopy spread of all individual mature and semi-mature trees identified and the value of these within the development context;
- To identify any trees that present a risk to existing or proposed foundations or other structures that may be constructed on the site and recommend action to remove this risk; and
- Recommend tree management / mitigation measures where appropriate.

The survey broadly assessed the condition and arboricultural value of the trees lying in or adjacent to the site area, paying particular attention to any mature individual trees present within or adjacent to the site area in order to prepare an assessment in accordance with BS 5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Development and Construction (2012).

2.2 Survey Methodology

The methodology set out below is a summary of the suggested approach to tree assessment as described in British Standard 5837:2012.

Trees have been broadly assessed based on guidance set out within the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Development and Construction'. This standard provides recommendations and guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve successful integration of development with trees, shrubs and hedgerows.

Trees on the site have been divided into one of four categories (based on the cascade chart for tree quality assessment). These are classed as A, B, C or U (Section 4 of BS 5837) within the table in Appendix 1. This gives an indication as to the tree's importance in relation to the site, the local landscape and, also, the value and quality of the existing trees on site.

Category (A): Trees whose retention is most desirable and are of high quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to be able to make a lasting contribution (a minimum of 40 years).

Category (B): Trees whose retention is considered desirable and are of moderate quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years).

Category (C): Trees that could be retained and are considered to be of low quality and value. These trees are in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of ten years) or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Category (U): Trees that are considered to have no significant landscape value but it is not presumed that there is any overriding need to remove these unless stated otherwise in the description and recommendations. They are for this reason not considered as being significant within the planning process.

Species have been recorded by common and scientific name. Height has been estimated in metres and stem diameter measured in centimetres unless impractical, taken at a height of 1.5 m from the base of the tree.

The overall condition of any individual tree, or group of trees, has been referred to using one of the definitions listed below. A more detailed description of condition has been noted in the Tree Schedule.

G **Good:** A sound tree or trees needing little, if any, attention

F **Fair:** A tree or trees with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover
P **Poor:** A tree or trees with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be very expensive and inappropriate to retain
D **Dead:** A tree or trees no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are becoming or have become dangerous

The survey was completed from ground level only. Aerial inspections were not undertaken. Evaluations of tree conditions given within this assessment apply to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged, and it may be necessary to review these within 24 months, in accordance with good arboricultural practice.

2.3 Site Plans & Tree schedules

The position of significant individual trees or groups of trees measured out on the site is shown on the Tree Location Plan **Figure 3**. Within the summary table (**Appendix 1**) maximum RPA's (m^2) for estimated tree diameters have been included where appropriate, as well as a calculated corresponding radius of the circle for that RPA. The Root Protection Areas are formulated to assist when designing layouts in relation to trees. At the present time no development plan has been prepared. At an appropriate time a detailed Constraints and Tree Protection Plan will need to be prepared.

2.4 Potential For Protected Species

Potential bat roost locations are described within this report using the methodology as that recommended by the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT). Each tree of significant size assessed within this survey has also been assessed for the potential to provide roosts for bats and the table in Appendix 1 includes reference to this.

Potential	Field Signs
Roost confirmed	Confirmed bat roost in tree. Field evidence past or current presence of bats confirmed by droppings, staining or flight.
High roost potential	Splits or cracks in major limbs which develop upwards, smooth surfaces around potential entry points, dense ivy covering, woodpecker / rot holes, significant lifting bark, Artificial bat boxes. Ancient of over mature trees where the canopy cannot be fully inspected from the ground.
Medium roost potential	Some splits in branches, dense ivy covering, and small cavities visible, dense epicormic growth. Flies may be present around a potential entry point.
Low roost potential	Splits may be present in minor branches, sparse ivy cover, and some loose bark evident. Young healthy trees with good visibility to the canopy top.
No roost potential	Tree with a negligible potential to support bat roosts (not supporting any of the above features).

3. Tree Survey Findings

3.1 Survey Details

The tree inspection took the form of a walkover inspection completed by Christopher Barker dipHort, CEnv. Each individual semi-mature or mature tree of significance that could be impacted by any proposed new development within the site area was identified, visually inspected and classified. The character of the trees at the site is shown in photographs contained within this section.

3.2 Mature and Semi-mature Trees

A total of forty-three individual trees and five tree groups have been identified and assessed as part of the tree survey.

Within the Golf Course area there is a dense canopy of young trees in the western corner of the site (Group G6) within which there are a number of individual mature trees of high quality. Some of these face Lutterworth Road (Group G30 and T33 and T34) with a significant number closer to the golf course (T9, T10, T11, T35 –T39). The majority of trees in this area of the site are of poor quality, crowded young and semi-mature trees with little space for development.

Group G6

Group G6

Group G30 on Lutterworth Road

T33 on Lutterworth Road

Within the Golf Course the majority of the trees are young specimens planted to divide and screen the fairway areas. There are a small number of larger trees (Willow T24 and T28) but the majority are quite small specimens of limited landscape value. These trees are visible from the nearby public footpath but not from elsewhere outside of the golf course. There is also a dense line of trees on the eastern boundary of the golf course where the footpath turns south (G29 and G45)

Trees T9 – T19 on the golf course

T20 – T28 on the golf course

Trees T20 – T28 on the golf course.

Group G45

There are far fewer trees within the allotment area. At the western end of the allotments is an area of dense young and semi- mature Birch of little landscape significance but there are scattered mature Ash trees along the footpath edge (T31, T32, T41, T42 and T43) some of which are of significant stature and maturity. There are also trees along the eastern boundary of the allotments of significant size (Ash T46, Ash T47 and coppice Willow T48).

Birch at the western end of the allotments

Ash T47 on the eastern boundary

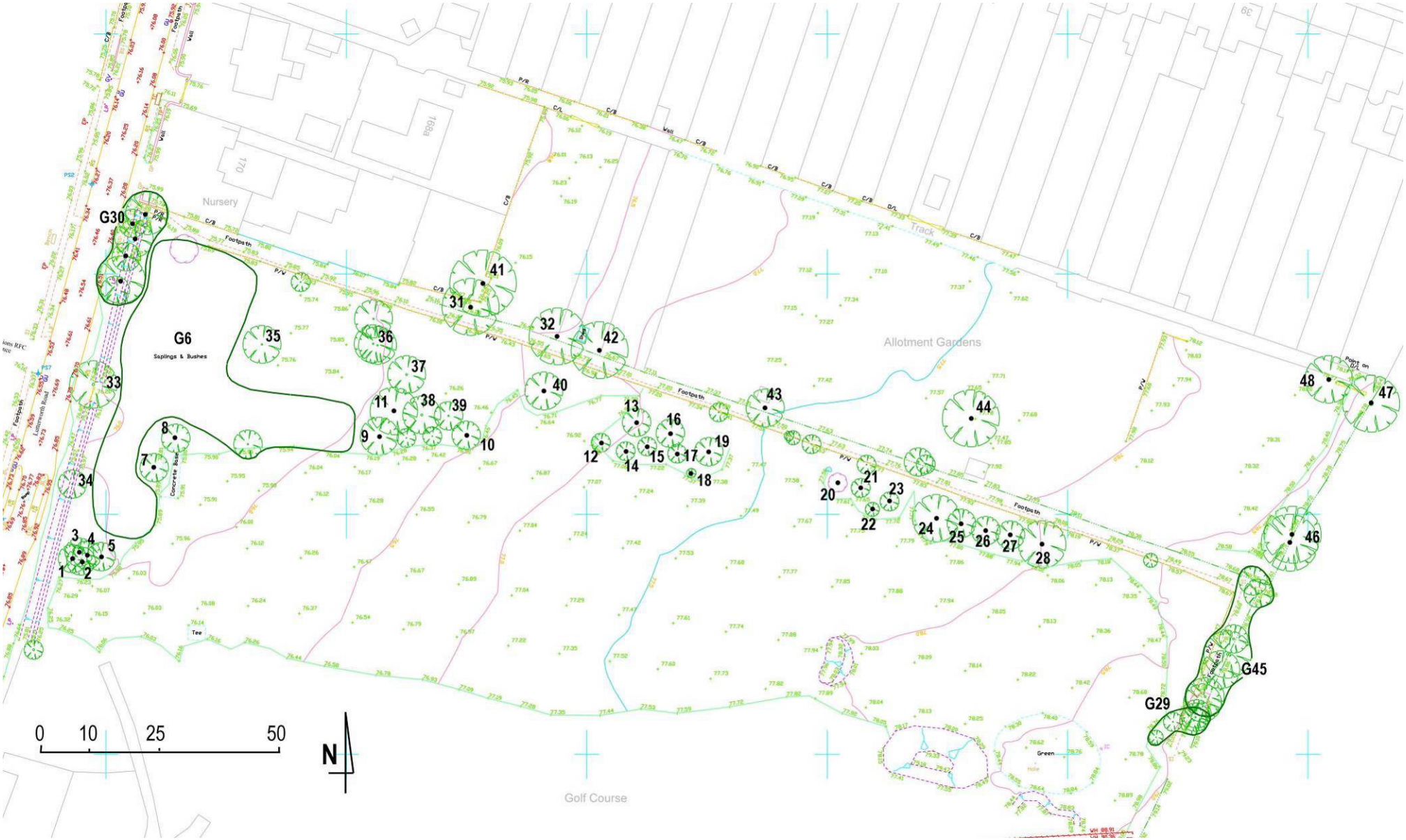


Figure 3 – Tree Location Plan

Figure 4 – Conceptual Development Plan

4. Tree Management

4.1 Initial Arboricultural Assessment

At the time this report has been prepared only a conceptual development plan has been provided by the Applicant to give an indication of the scheme layout and how this may impact the trees within the site. The table below identifies the potential impact of the development on the trees surveyed.

Tree	Species	BS45837 Cat	Potential impact
T1	Whitebeam	C2	Removed to facilitate the construction of plots 1-5 to the south of the access road
T2	Whitebeam	C2	Removed to facilitate the construction of plots 1-5 to the south of the access road
T3	Pine	C2	Removed to facilitate the construction of plots 1-5 to the south of the access road
T4	Pine	C2	Removed to facilitate the construction of plots 1-5 to the south of the access road
T5	Pine	B2	Removed to facilitate the construction of plots 1-5 to the south of the access road
G6	Broadleaved mix	C2	Some trees within the southern part of this group will be removed to facilitate the construction of the access road. Trees in the centra and southern parts will be retained within a landscaped area.
T7	Field Maple	B2	Removed to facilitate the construction of the access road
T8	Field Maple	B2	Removed to facilitate the construction of the access road
T9	Oak	B2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T10	Field Maple	B2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T11	Lime	B2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T12	Rowan	U	Removed to facilitate the development.
T13	Hawthorn	C2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T14	Ash	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T15	Ash	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T16	Che	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T17	Hawthorn	U	Removed to facilitate the development.
T18	Rowan	U	Removed to facilitate the development.
T19	Ash	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T20	Hawthorn	U	Removed to facilitate the development.
T21	Birch	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T22	Dead Tree	U	Removed to facilitate the development.
T23	Horse Chestnut	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T24	White Willow	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T25	Whitebeam	C2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T26	White Willow	U	Removed to facilitate the development.
T27	Whitebeam	U	Removed to facilitate the development.
T28	White Willow	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
G29	Cypress X 3	C2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area close to plots 35-39. Details of the impact of the driveway on these trees needs further assessment.
G30	Ash + Elm	C2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area away from any structures of houses.
T31	Ash	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area close to plots 8-11. Details of the impact of the driveway on

			these trees needs further assessment.
T32	Ash	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area close to plots 8-11. Details of the impact of the driveway on these trees needs further assessment.
T33	Ash	C2	Removed to facilitate the construction of the access road
T34	Ash	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area to the south of the access road.
T35	Oak	B2	Retained in a landscaped area on the north side of the access road.
G36	Elm	B2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T37	Oak	A2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T38	Field Maple	A2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T39	Whitebeam, Field Maple	B2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T40	Field Maple	A2	Retained on the north side of the access road in a landscaped area.
T41	Ash	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area close to plots 8-11. Details of the impact of the driveway on these trees needs further assessment.
T42	Ash	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area but close to access road and details of this will need further assessment.
T43	Ash	B2	Removed to facilitate the development.
T44	Apple	C2	Removed to facilitate the development.
G45	Ash	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area close to plots 35-39. Details of the impact of the driveway on these trees needs further assessment.
T46	Ash x 2	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area sufficiently far from the driveways of plots 24-27 to escape impact.
T47	Ash	B2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area sufficiently far from the driveways of plots 24-27 to escape impact.
T48	White Willow	C2	Retained in a boundary landscaped area sufficiently far from the driveways of plots 24-27 to escape impact.

Once a detailed final development plan is prepared, a more detailed assessment of the tree protection requirements for the trees being retrained will be required identifying the protection measures that will be required.

4.2 General Recommendations

Any trees retained within the area to be developed will need to be adequately protected during any approved development works. As a general rule at this site, measures to protect trees should follow the best practice principles set out in BS5837: Trees in Relation to Design, Development and Construction (2012). Prior to any construction or development work proceeding, the RPA's of individual trees to be retained should be marked out using the distances provided in the table within Appendix 1. Marking out should be completed by a person with arboricultural or horticultural expertise as individual trees will have root zones that may be affected by local conditions and allowances will need to be made to accommodate this. The best practice principles have been broadly summarised below.

- All trees retained adjacent to the site should be protected by barriers or ground protection around the calculated Root Protection Area (RPA) and as indicated on any Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) that may be produced in association with the assessment.

- Any fencing required should be erected prior to commencement of construction and before demolition including erection of any temporary structures. Once set up fences should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the arboricultural advisor.

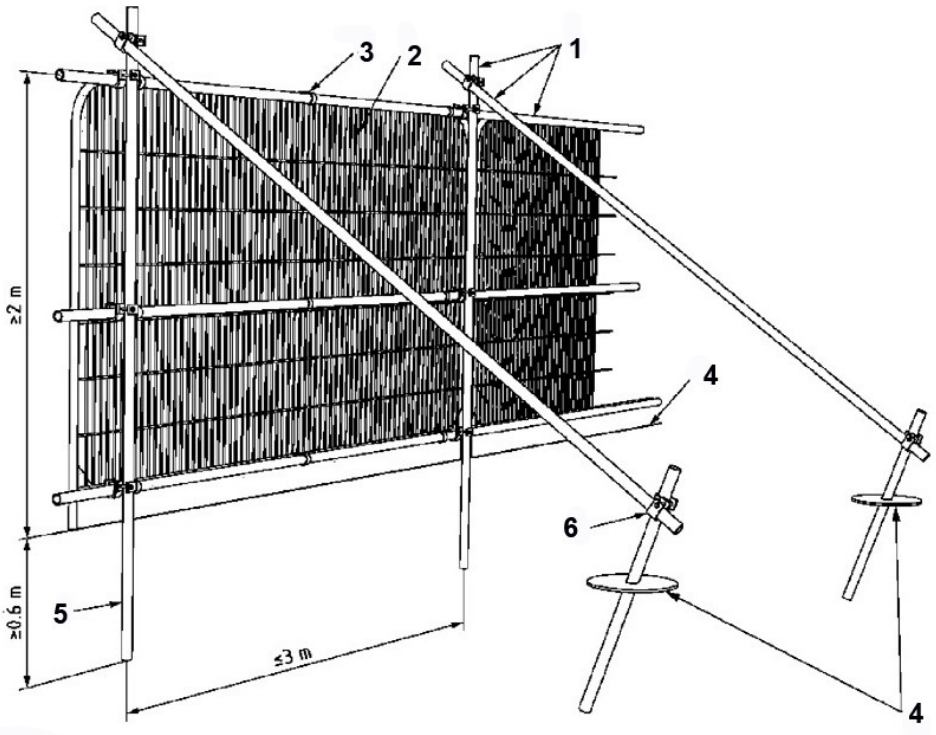
- Arrangements should be made for an arboriculturist to supervise works and tree protection where trees are particularly vulnerable or sited close to access points.

- Pre-development works may be undertaken prior to the installation of fencing with the agreement of the local planning authority.

- All tree works should follow best practice procedures as set out in BS 3998 (2010). All trees should be maintained in good condition on site and be inspected annually (where overall condition requires) or every 2 years and after any major storm events, with safety a priority.

- Fencing should be clearly visible and suitable for the location, type and proximity of construction activity.

- It may be appropriate on some sites to use temporary site offices as components of the protection barriers.



1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy Guage 2m tall galvanised tube and weld mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to uprights and cross members with wire ties
4. Ground Level
5. Uprights driven into ground until secure (up to 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

- Where it has been agreed and shown on a Tree Protection Plan, construction access

may take place within the RPA if suitable ground protection measures are in place (e.g. existing surfaced car park areas). In other areas this may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto geo-textile materials for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the RPA will require the calculation of expected loading and may require the use of proprietary protection systems.

- Once areas around trees have been protected by fencing, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas. Notices should be placed on fencing to indicate that operations are not permitted within the fenced area.

- Wide or tall loads etc. should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles, jibs, booms etc. where this is in close proximity to retained trees.

- Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree bole. No concrete mixing should be done within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.

- No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire. • Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

- Where it is deemed necessary to operate a wide or tall load, plant bearing booms, jibs and counterweights or other such equipment, as part of construction works, and such equipment would have potential to cause injurious contact with crown material i.e. low branches and limbs, of retained trees within the RPA fencing, it is best advised that appropriate, but limited tree surgery, be carried out beforehand to remove any obvious problem branches. This is classed as 'Facilitation Pruning' within BS 5837 (2012). Any such pruning should be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by an arboriculturalist.

- It is advised that a Pre-Commencement Site Meeting is held with contractors who are responsible for operating machinery, as described above. To firstly highlight the potential for damage occurring to tree crowns and to ensure that extra care is applied when manoeuvring machinery during such operations within close proximity to retained trees to avoid any contact.

- In the event of having caused any such branch or limb damage to retained trees it is strongly recommended that suitable tree surgery be carried out, in accordance with BS 3998 (2010) Recommendations for Tree Work, to correct the damage, upon completion of development.

Christopher Barker CEnv dipHort

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule

Key:	Measurements	Age – Class	Overall Condition	BS 5837 2012 : Cascade Chart for Quality Assessment/Retention Category	Symbols:
	MS – Multi-stemmed	YNG-MAT-Young Mature	G – Good	A – High	< = less than
	Ht - Height in metres	SM – Semi-mature	F – Fair	B – Moderate	~ = approximately
	Stem – Stem Diameter at 1.5m in mm	Mat – Mature	P – Poor	C – Low	> = greater than
	Crown – Crown spread in metres	OM – Over mature	D – Dead	R – Trees for Removal	
	TD - Trunk division (height in metres)	**Est Yrs –** estimate of years remaining (>40 years; 20 –40 years; <20 years)		**Sub-categories:** **1** = mainly arboricultural values **2** = mainly landscape values **3** = mainly cultural values.	

RPA = Root protection area (equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 x the stem diameter for single stem trees and 10 x the basal diameter for trees with more than one stem arising below 1.5m above ground level).

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Whitebeam *Sorbus aria*	6	240	N-2 S-4 E-1 W-4	1	SM	10	F	Single trunk dividing acutely at 1.5magl into an irregular unbalanced canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	2.8
T2	Whitebeam *Sorbus aria*	6	190	N-1 S-4 E-3 W-1	2	SM	10	F	Single trunk dividing acutely at 1.5magl into an irregular unbalanced canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	2.2
T3	Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	5	285	N-3 S-1 E-2 W-2	2	SM	10	P	Single trunk leans to the east with an irregular suppressed canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	3.4
T4	Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	6	235	N-2 S-4 E-2 W-1	1	SM	10	P	Single trunk leans to the east with an irregular suppressed canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	2.8
T5	Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	6	290	N-3 S-3 E-4 W-2	1	SM	20	F	Single trunk dividing acutely into 2 leaders at 2magl with an upright crown horizontally branching and crowded to the west. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.4

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
G6	Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Cherry, Rowan	5-7	<300	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	Y/SM	10	F	Crowded broad leaved plantation with dense under canopy of self-seeded saplings. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	Requires thinning if retained.	C2	3.6
T7	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	7	220	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	3	SM	20+	G	Single trunk supporting a roundly ascending balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.6
T8	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	6	230 40 460 80	N-3 S-3 E-4 W-4	1	SM	20	F	Multiple leaders from ground level supporting a dense round crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	6.2
T9	Oak *Quercus petraea*	7	275	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	SMSM	20+	G	Single trunk dividing onto a round balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.3
T10	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	7	290	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	1	SM	20+	G	Single trunk dividing at 1magl into a roundly ascending balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.4
T11	Lime *Tilia cordata*	9	310	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	SM	20+	G	Single trunk dividing at 2.5magl into a round crown with good shape and balance. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.7
T12	Rowan *Sorbus acuparia*	3	<150	N-1 S-0 E-1 W-0	1	Y	<10	P	Single trunk with basal regeneration and a poorly developed crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	U	1.8
T13	Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	4	190	N-2 S-2 E-3 W-2	1	SM	10	P	Single trunk leans east supporting a round crowded canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	2.2

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T14	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	245	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	3	SM	20+	G	Single trunk acutely dividing at 1.5magl supporting an upright balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.9
T15	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	63	190	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	3	SM	20+	G	Single trunk acutely dividing at 2.5magl supporting an upright balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.2
T16	Cherry *Prunus avium*	6	290	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	2	M	20+	G	Single trunk acutely dividing at 1.5magl supporting an upright balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.4
T17	Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	4	265	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	0	M	<10	P	Shrubby specimen with multiple leaders from ground level and a crowded canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	U	3.1
T18	Rowan *Sorbus acuparia*	3	<150	N-1 S-1 E-1 W-1	1	Y	<10	F	Single trunk with a small ascending canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	U	1.8
T19	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	290	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	1	SM	20+	G	Single trunk with a balanced ascending canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.4
T20	Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	3	250	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	0	M	<10	P	Multiple leaders with a shrubby crowded small canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	U	3.0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T21	Birch *Betula pubescens*	7	140 140	N-4 S-3 E-3 W-2	2	SM	20	F	Single trunk dividing into 2 leaders at 1magl with an upright irregular light branching canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.3
T22	Dead Tree										U	n/a
T23	Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastenum*	6	230	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	2	SM	20+	G	Single trunk with a balanced ascending canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.7
T24	White Willow *Salix alba*	20	300 340 260 360 205	N-4 S-5 E-6 W-5	3	M	20+	G	Five trunks from 0.5magl supporting a very upright irregular crown with all lower branches removed and minor dead wood throughout. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	Remove dead wood if retained.	B2	8.0
T25	Whitebeam *Sorbus aria*	70	220 210	N-4 S-4 E-3 W-3	2	M	10	P	Single trunk dividing at 0.5magl into a crowded canopy with internal regeneration. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	3.6
T26	White Willow *Salix alba*	6	345	N-5 S-4 E-3 W-2	0	M	<10	P	Multiple leaders from ground level with dense basal growth and an irregular crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None.	U	4.1
T27	Whitebeam *Sorbus aria*	7	380	N-4 S-4 E-3 W-3	3	M	<10	P	Multiple leaders from ground level supporting a sparse ascending crown with poor shape and significant dead wood throughout. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	If retained remove dead wood.	U	4.5

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T28	White Willow *Salix alba*	20	360 310	N-5 S-5 E-5 W-4	4	M	20+	G	Two trunks from ground level supporting an upright irregular canopy with no lower branches. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	5.7
G29	Cypress X 3	4	<150	N-1 S-1 E-1 W-1	0	Y	10	F	Group of conical dense conifers. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	1.8
G30	Ash + Elm *Fraxinus excelsior/ Ulmus sp*	9-11	<300	N-6 S-6 E-6 W-6	0	SM/M	10	P	Line of Ash and Elm along the edge of the boundary ditch facing the road. Poor shape and very crowded. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	3.6
T31	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	415	N-6 S-6 E-6 W-6	2	M	20	F	Single trunk dividing into 3 trunks at 1.5magl with a high roundly broad headed crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	4.9
T32	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	19	460	N-5 S-7 E-7 W-8	>5	M	20+	G	Single trunk dividing at 4m into an open broad headed crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	5.5
T33	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	230 210	N-5 S-5 E-4 W-4	3	SM	10	P	Multiple leaders from coppice supporting an irregular unbalanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	3.7
T34	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	280	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	4	SM	20	F	Single trunk dividing into three leaders supporting a broadly ascending balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.3
T35	Oak *Quercus petraea*	6	195	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	1	Y	20+	G	Single trunk supporting a broad balanced ascending crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.3

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
G36	Elm *Ulmus procera*	8	215	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	SM	20+	G	Group of merging ascending crowns, very dense and competing for space. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.5
T37	Oak *Quercus petraea*	8	280	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	SM	40	G	Single trunk supporting a balanced broadly ascending crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	A2	3.3
T38	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	6	265	N-4 S-4 E-5 W-4	1	M	40	G	Single trunk supporting a balanced broadly ascending crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	A2	3.1
T39	Whitebeam Field Maple *Acer campestre* *Sorbus aria*	6	235	N-4 S-3 E-4 W-4	2	SM	20+	G	Single trunk supporting a balanced broadly ascending crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.8
T40	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	8	320	N-5 S-5 E-5 W-5	1	M	40	G	Single trunk supporting a balanced broadly ascending crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	A2	3.8
T41	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	325	N-5 S-4 E-6 W-6	>5	M	20+	G	Single trunk dividing into a high ascending crown above 5m. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	3.9
T42	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	615	N-7 S-6 E-7 W-5	>5	M	20+	G	Tag 0352 on trunk. Single trunk dividing at 5magl into a broad crown with a nest present merging with T32. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	7.3
T43	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	220	N-5 S-4 E-4 W-5	4	M	20	F	Single trunk supporting an irregular broad crown heavy on the north side. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	2.6

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T44	Apple *Malus domestica*	6	210	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	2	M	10	F	Single trunk dividing at 2magl into a round irregular crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	2.5
G45	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14-16	<400	6m on east	5	M	20	F	Line of Ash on the west side of the track with dense under canopy Hawthorn. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	4.8
T46	Ash x 2 *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	<450	6m on east	4	M	20	F	Merging irregular ascending crowns Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	5.4
T47	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	335	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	5	M	20	F	Single trunk with no lower canopy branches with a high round crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	B2	4.0
T48	White Willow *Salix alba*	9	460	N-5 S-5 E-5 W-5	1	M	10	F	Pollarded trunk at 1.5magl with a dense light branching rejuvenating crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level.	None	C2	5.5