



LAKELAND
TREE CONSULTANCY
ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING SPECIALIST

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The Olde Ship
School Lane
Pilling
PR3 6HB

January 2024

Project details

Job no.	LTC242
Site	The Olde Ship, School Lane, Pilling, PR3 6HB
Client	Mr & Mrs R Lambert
Architect	Archihive Studios Ltd.
Arboriculturist	Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA
Local authority	Wyre Council
Date	24 January 2024
Issue	Final issue for planning

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 This arboricultural impact assessment relates to a planning application at the site in question for alterations to the existing dwelling and conversion of the existing outbuilding to form self-contained living accommodation.

1.2 A tree survey identified 15 individual trees, one group of trees and two hedges across the wider site.

1.3 Assessment of the proposal plan indicates that construction of the development will require the removal of two low quality trees and a small section of low quality hedge. Some facilitation pruning works will be required to two of the retained trees.

1.4 The wider site can accommodate new tree planting in order to compensate for the development-related losses, the provision of which can be secured by means of a condition attached to a planning approval.

1.5 The retained trees can be adequately protected by installing temporary fencing, ground protection and stem protection measures, as specified herein, and by following both the site-specific and general tree protection recommendations provided.

2. Introduction

2.1 The clients' agent instructed Lakeland Tree Consultancy to survey the trees at the site in question and undertake an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) in relation to a planning application for alterations to the existing dwelling and conversion of the existing outbuilding to form self-contained living accommodation.

2.2 Arboriculturist Jennie Keighley ^{PhD MSc MArborA} visited the site on 5 December 2024 and surveyed all trees with reasonable potential to be impacted by the proposed works in accordance with the British Standard guidance BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations*.

2.3 This report will assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon the existing tree population and outline the tree protection measures needed to prevent retained trees from being damaged during the construction works. It should be supplied to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to allow them to determine the planning application and its contents should be adhered to by the appointed contractor, should the development be approved.

3. The Site and Tree Population

3.1 The site is located in the village of Pilling, Lancashire, and is currently a detached residential dwelling with a detached outbuilding and car parking area (see Figure 1). There are several trees of varying size and condition around the site boundaries, including a large copper beech at the road frontage. The proposed development area is bounded to the north by a neighbouring residential property, to the east by School Lane, to the south by an access track and to the west by the wider garden area of the property.

3.2 The tree survey, which also included the wider site, identified 15 individual trees, one group of trees and two hedges. The positions of the surveyed trees in relation to the existing site are shown on the appended tree survey plan.

3.3 The retention value of the surveyed trees was categorised using the guidance given in Table 1 of BS5837 (2012), which is explained in the appended tree survey schedule. One individual tree was categorised as high quality (A-category), four trees and the group were categorised as moderate quality (B-category) and ten trees and the hedges were categorised as low quality (C-category).



Figure 1: Google Earth image of application site (dated 24 April 2020)

4. The Development Proposal and Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The proposal

- 4.1 The proposed site plan provided (drawing number 22-100-2-12 by Archihive Architects) indicates that the planning application is for alterations to the existing dwelling, which is a Grade II listed building, and for the conversion of the existing outbuilding to form a two-bedroomed, single-storey annexe. Externally, both buildings will be relandscaped, including the formation of new shrub beds and flagged patio outdoor seating areas to the rear of the buildings.

Services and drainage

- 4.2 The proposed site plan provided does not show proposed services or drainage at this stage, although it is anticipated that these will utilise existing supplies. Any new service trenches, ground source heat pump infrastructure, electric car charging points and connections, or foul and surface water drainage required, including pipes, channels, sewage treatment plants or surface water attenuation features must be sited so as to avoid the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees.

Tree removals

- 4.3 As shown on the appended tree removal plan and in Table 1, below, construction of the development will require the removal of two small low quality (C-category) trees and an approximately 4m length of low quality hedge.

Table 1: Proposed tree removals

ID no.	Species	BS5837 category	Recommendation
T8	Cherry	C	Remove in order to carry out relandscaping as proposed
T12	Yew	C	Remove in order to carry out conversion of outbuilding as proposed
H1	Hawthorn	C	Remove small eastern section, as indicated on the Tree Removal Plan, in order to facilitate erection of scaffolding and formation of outdoor seating area
Total tree removals			2no. C-category trees 1no. section of C-category hedge

Tree works

4.4 Anticipated facilitation pruning requirements are shown in the preliminary tree works schedule below (Table 2). The proposed works should be reviewed prior to construction, should the development be approved, in case any aspects of the site design or layout have changed since this report was prepared. All tree works should be carried out by a suitably qualified, experienced and insured arborist and must be in accordance with the British Standard guidance BS3998 (2010) *Tree work - recommendations*.

Table 2: Preliminary tree works schedule

ID no.	Species	BS5837 category	Recommendation
T11	Oak	B	Prune to lift crown to create a 4m ground clearance over working area Tidy up old pruning stubs to make BS3998-compliant
T14	Beech	A	Prune to lift crown to create a 2.5m ground clearance over parking area Tidy up old pruning stubs, where possible, to make BS3998-compliant (wounding to main primary branch union should be kept to a minimum)

Compensatory tree planting

- 4.5 The wider garden area can accommodate new tree planting in order to compensate for the development-related losses. Provision of replacement planting can be secured by means of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval and should be implemented in accordance with the British Standard guidance, BS8545 (2014) *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - recommendations*.

5. Protection of Retained Trees

Tree protection fencing

- 5.1 Adequate protection of the retained trees during the development is paramount in ensuring their health and survival. Creating a construction exclusion zone by erecting temporary fencing around the perimeter of the trees' root protection areas (RPA) is the most effective way of protecting them during the works. It is important that tree protection fencing is secured into the ground, so that it cannot be easily moved or shunted out of place whilst the construction works are underway.
- 5.2 For the development in question, the default BS5837 (2012) tree protection fencing specification, as shown on the appended illustration, is expected to be suitable. Alternative fencing specifications can be agreed with the LPA Tree Officer prior to commencement. The fencing is to be laid-out as indicated on the appended Tree Protection Plan prior to any works on site, including deliveries, and shall remain in place until the development is complete. Once erected, the tree protection fencing should be labelled at regular intervals with all-weather notices stating 'TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT!'.

Ground protection

- 5.3 Where RPAs cannot reasonably be excluded from the construction area using tree protection fencing, the exposed section of RPA shall be covered by ground protection in order to help prevent soil compaction, which can damage tree roots. At this site, retained oak tree T11 will have a section of RPA exposed within the working area until the proposed patio is laid. The exposed RPA, as shown on the Tree Protection Plan, shall be covered by a geotextile membrane base layer, on top of which a

compressible layer of wood chip shall be laid before topping with load-appropriate plywood sheets or similar. The ground protection must be laid immediately after the tree protection fencing has been erected and may only be removed immediately prior to installation of the patio.

Stem protection

5.4 Where tree stems are at risk of damage from movement of construction vehicles and machinery, and they cannot reasonably be excluded from the construction area using tree protection fencing, the exposed stems must be covered by stem protection.

5.5 At the site in question, high quality beech tree T14 sits at the edge of the existing car parking area. As shown in the example in Figure 2, stem protection shall cover the tree from its base to the point where its branches start and shall comprise hessian fabric wrapped around the full stem, on top of which timber slats shall encircle the stem and be appropriately secured in place. The stem protection must be fitted prior to any works on site, including deliveries, and shall remain in place until the development is complete and all associated materials have been removed from site. An alternative stem protection specification can be agreed with the LPA Tree Officer prior to commencement, if required.



Figure 2: Example of suitable tree stem protection

Preliminary arboricultural method statement

5.6 An arboricultural method statement intends to identify site operations with reasonably foreseeable potential to adversely impact the health of trees within or close to the development site and outlines the necessary actions and precautions required during the development process to minimise the risk of causing damage to trees (see Table 3, below).

5.7 As this arboricultural method statement is provided pre-determination, it should be considered preliminary, pending the confirmation of all design details, such as services, drainage, boundary treatments and detailed construction specifications. A detailed arboricultural method statement, including a sequence of works and program of site monitoring and arboricultural supervision, should be conditioned to a planning approval.

Table 3: Site-specific guidance for operations within tree RPAs

Operation	BS5837 Guidance
Installation of flagged patio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A proposed patio encroaches into approximately 18% of the RPA of retained oak tree T11 • The patio must be laid above the existing soil level, requiring no excavation or lowering of ground levels within the RPA • Where required, a minimal amount of infill may be used to achieve desired ground levels, but this should be an inert, granular material that remains gas- and water-permeable throughout its design life • Edge supports must sit at or above existing soil level and be pinned in place • Cement washings are toxic to tree roots and must not be allowed to contaminate the RPA

Table 3 continued: Site-specific guidance for operations within tree RPAs

Operation	BS5837 Guidance
Renewal of existing parking area surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The renewal of the existing hard surface is expected to be required within the RPA of high quality beech tree T14 • The tree's roots must not be severed or damaged during installation of the new surface • There must be no lowering of ground levels within the RPA of T14 • If possible, the existing sub-base should be retained in place and augmented, so that root disturbance is avoided • If full removal of the existing surface is required, it must be carried out using hand-held tools only where within the RPA, working backwards over the area to avoid moving over the exposed ground • Important tree roots, essential for the tree's structural stability may be growing close to the surface, so care must be taken not to disturb or damage roots that might be present directly underneath • Any roots exposed during removal of the existing surface are to be wrapped or covered to protect them from rapid temperature changes and prevent dessication • Wrapping shall be removed prior to installation of the new surface, which should take place as soon as possible • To give them the best chance of recovery, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil, uncompacted sharp sand (not builders' sand, which has high salt content that is toxic to trees) or other loose inert granular fill before resurfacing • Where required, a minimal amount of infill may be used to achieve desired ground levels, but this should be an inert, granular material that remains gas- and water-permeable throughout its design life • Edge supports must sit at or above existing soil level and be pinned in place

General tree protection recommendations

5.8 The following recommendations should be heeded throughout the development in order to prevent damage to retained trees: -

- The tree protection fencing, ground protection and stem protection shall all be installed prior to any works on site, with the exception of tree works and vegetation removal
- Once in place, these tree protection measures shall not be moved until the development is complete and all associated materials have been removed from site, unless authorised in advance by the Project Arboriculturist or LPA Tree Officer
- Vehicles and plant shall not operate within RPAs, unless there is an existing hard surface in place or load-appropriate ground protection has been installed
- Soil levels within RPAs shall not be raised or lowered, unless authorised in advance by the LPA
- Soil shall not be scraped, skimmed or mechanically compacted within RPAs. The majority of tree roots are found in the top 600mm of soil, so even a shallow scrape can cause detrimental root damage
- Materials, equipment, vehicles, skips, demolition arisings, stone or earth shall not be stored within soft-surfaced RPAs
- Oil, fuel, chemicals, cement or any other material with potential to cause damage to trees shall not be poured, stored, mixed, washed or discharged within tree RPAs. Consideration shall also be given to the topography of the site to prevent materials running towards trees
- Services and drainage shall not be installed below ground level within RPAs, unless authorised in advance by the LPA
- Surface water run-off shall not be re-diverted into or out of RPAs
- Fires shall not be lit within 15m of any tree crown or RPA
- Temporary buildings, including welfare units and portable toilets, shall not be sited within RPAs
- Notice boards, telephone cables, anchorage for equipment or any other services shall not be attached to trees
- Deliveries by crane shall be supervised by the site manager, ensuring the vehicle operates in a manner in which trees are not put at risk of damage

6. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas and Other Legal Constraints

- 6.1 Trees may be subject to legal protection, by means of being covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or by being located within a Conservation Area. It is an offence to cut down, uproot, top, lop, cause wilful damage or destruction of protected trees without the appropriate consent from the Local Authority. Fines for carrying out unauthorised works to protected trees can be considerable. The Local Authority must be given six-weeks' notice prior to the removal of trees within a Conservation Area with a stem diameter greater than 75mm (at a height of 1.5m above ground level). To carry out works on trees covered by a TPO, a formal application must be made to the Local Authority, which should be determined within an eight-week period.
- 6.2 According to Wyre Council's website, the site is not located within a Conservation Area. It would be necessary to contact the Council directly to check definitively whether any of the surveyed trees are the subject of a TPO. It is always advisable to contact the Council to check for any statutory tree protection prior to carrying out any tree works that are not authorised as part of a detailed planning approval.
- 6.3 It should be noted that, subject to certain exemptions, a felling license must be obtained from the Forestry Commission for felling of trees that will equate to more than five cubic metres of timber in a calendar quarter. This does not, however, apply to tree removals that are authorised under a detailed planning approval.

- 6.4 Hedgerows meeting a particular series of criteria may be classed as ‘important’ and afforded legal protection under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. It is an offence to remove an important hedgerow without appropriate consent from the Local Authority.
- 6.5 Birds, bats and certain other species are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence to disturb wild birds within the nesting season (from March to August inclusive) and bats at any time of year, and this must be taken into account whilst carrying out tree works. The advice of a suitably qualified and licensed ecologist must be sought if the presence of birds, bats or other protected species is identified before or during tree works.

References






British Standards Institute (2014) *BS8545 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - recommendations*

British Standards Institute (2012) *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations*

British Standards Institute (2010) *BS3998 Tree work - recommendations*

Tree Survey Plan

BS5837 Tree retention categories:

-  Category A
High quality tree
-  Category B
Moderate quality tree
-  Category C
Low quality tree
-  Category U
Unsuitable for retention
-  Root protection area (RPA)

Identification numbers:

- T = Individual tree
- G = group of trees
- W = woodland
- H = hedge

Site:
The Olde Ship
School Lane
Pilling
PR3 6HB

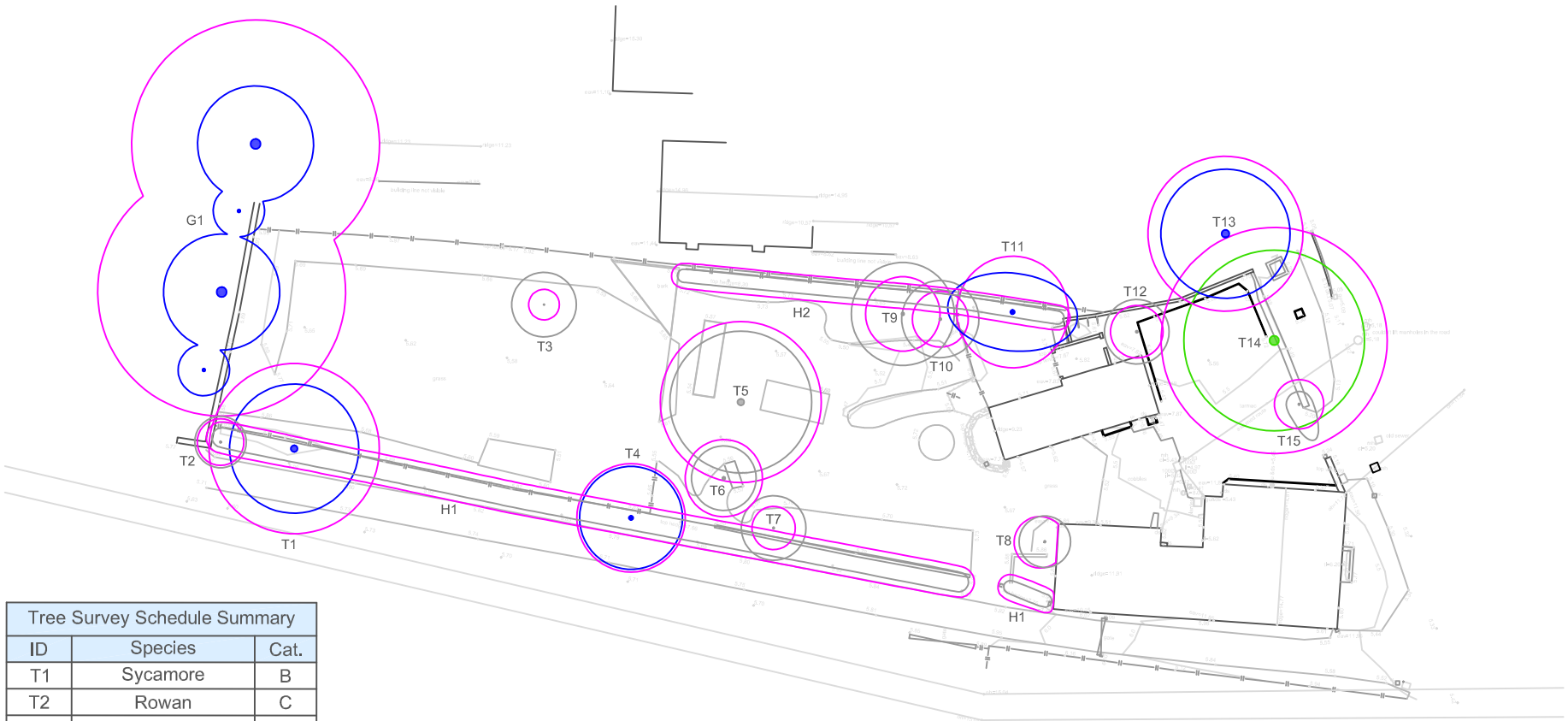
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Mr & Mrs R Lambert

Date: December 2023

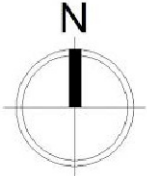
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Drawn by: JK



Tree Survey Schedule Summary		
ID	Species	Cat.
T1	Sycamore	B
T2	Rowan	C
T3	Oak	C
T4	Sycamore	B
T5	Ash	C
T6	Cherry plum	C
T7	Plum	C
T8	Cherry	C
T9	Horse chestnut	C
T10	Cherry plum	C
T11	Oak	B
T12	Yew	C
T13	Maple	B
T14	Beech	A
T15	Laburnum	C
G1	4no. yew	B
H1	Sycamore, hawthorn	C
H2	Privet	C



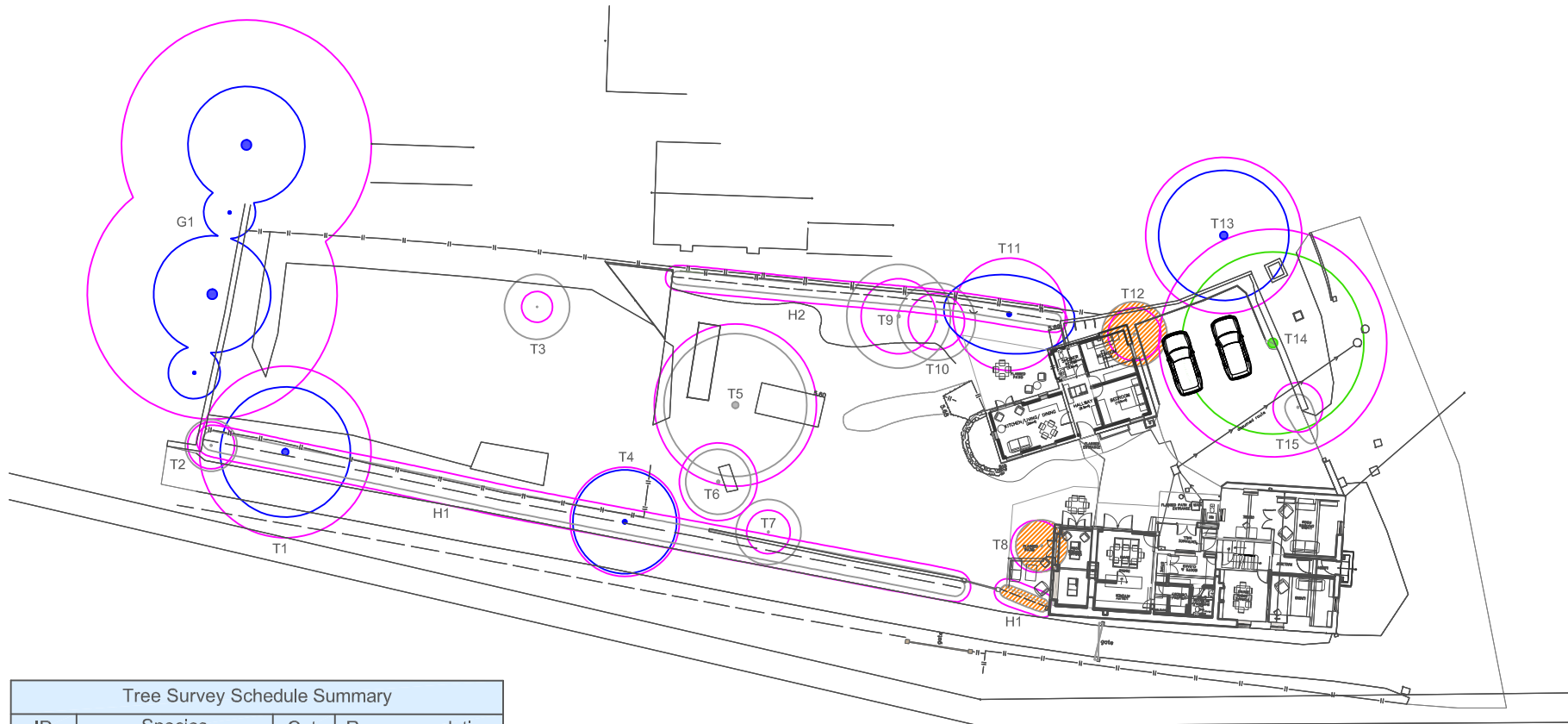
**Site Plan
as Existing**









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Tree Removal Plan



-  Category A
High quality tree
-  Category B
Moderate quality tree
-  Category C
Low quality tree
-  Category U
Unsuitable for retention
-  Root protection area (RPA)
-  Proposed tree removals

Identification numbers:

- T = individual tree
- G = group of trees
- W = woodland
- H = hedge

Site:

The Olde Ship
School Lane
Pilling
PR3 6HB

Client:

Mr & Mrs R Lambert

Date: January 2024

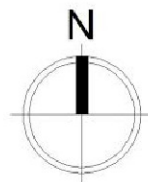
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Drawing: LTC242-TRP

Drawn by: JK

Tree Survey Schedule Summary

ID	Species	Cat.	Recommendation
T1	Sycamore	B	Retain
T2	Rowan	C	Retain
T3	Oak	C	Retain
T4	Sycamore	B	Retain
T5	Ash	C	Retain
T6	Cherry plum	C	Retain
T7	Plum	C	Retain
T8	Cherry	C	Remove
T9	Horse chestnut	C	Retain
T10	Cherry plum	C	Retain
T11	Oak	B	Retain
T12	Yew	C	Remove
T13	Maple	B	Retain
T14	Beech	A	Retain
T15	Laburnum	C	Retain
G1	4no. yew	B	Retain
H1	Sycamore, hawthorn	C	Remove part
H2	Privet	C	Retain


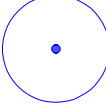
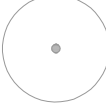

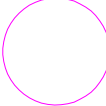
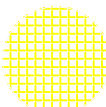
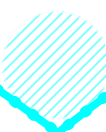


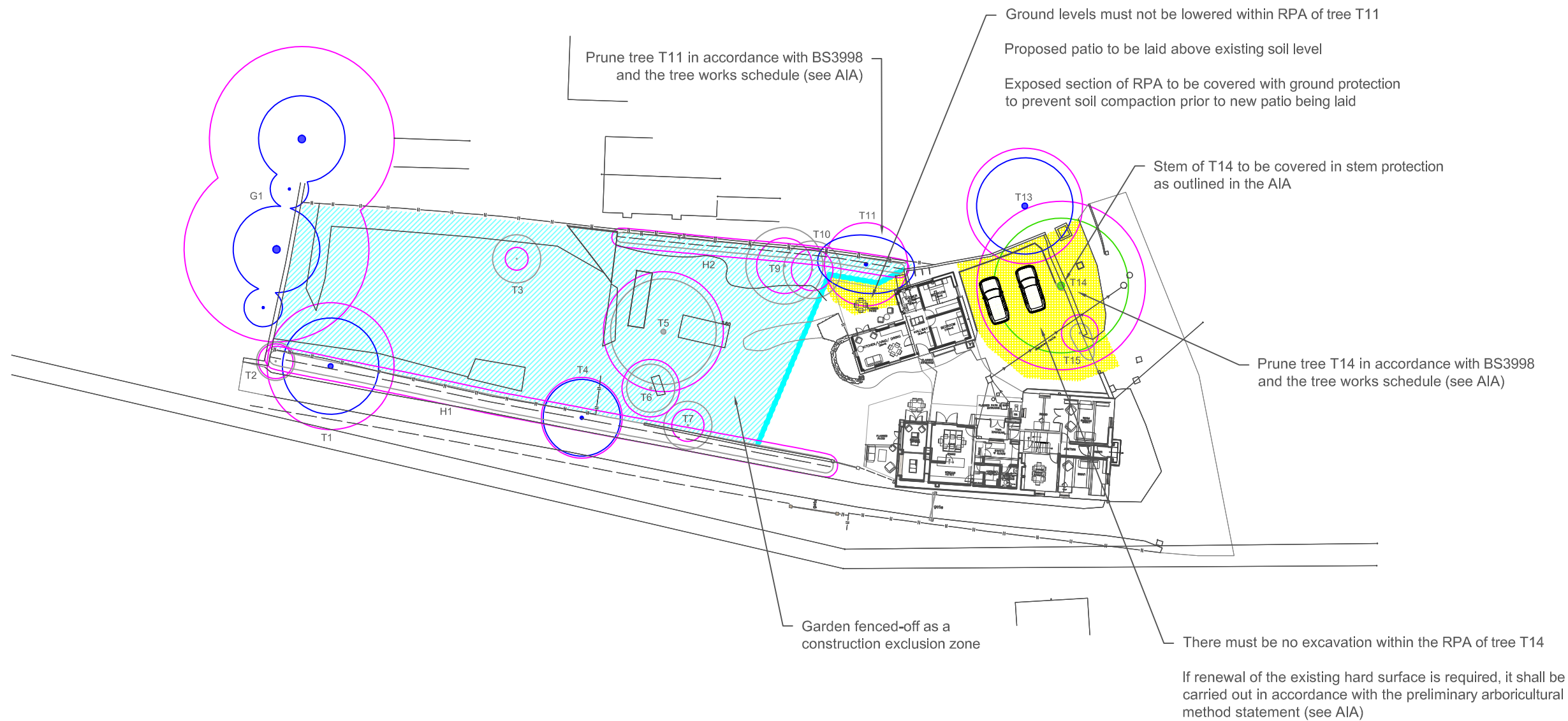
Site Plan
as Proposed



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Tree Protection Plan

-  Category A
High quality tree
-  Category B
Moderate quality tree
-  Category C
Low quality tree
-  Category U
Unsuitable for retention
-  Root protection area (RPA)
-  No dig area
-  Construction exclusion zone and tree protection fencing



Site:
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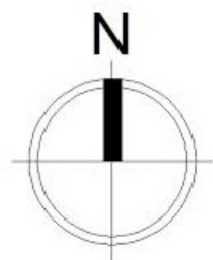
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Mr & Mrs R Lambert

Date: January 2024

Scale: 1:500 at A3

Drawing: LTC242-TPP

Drawn by: JK

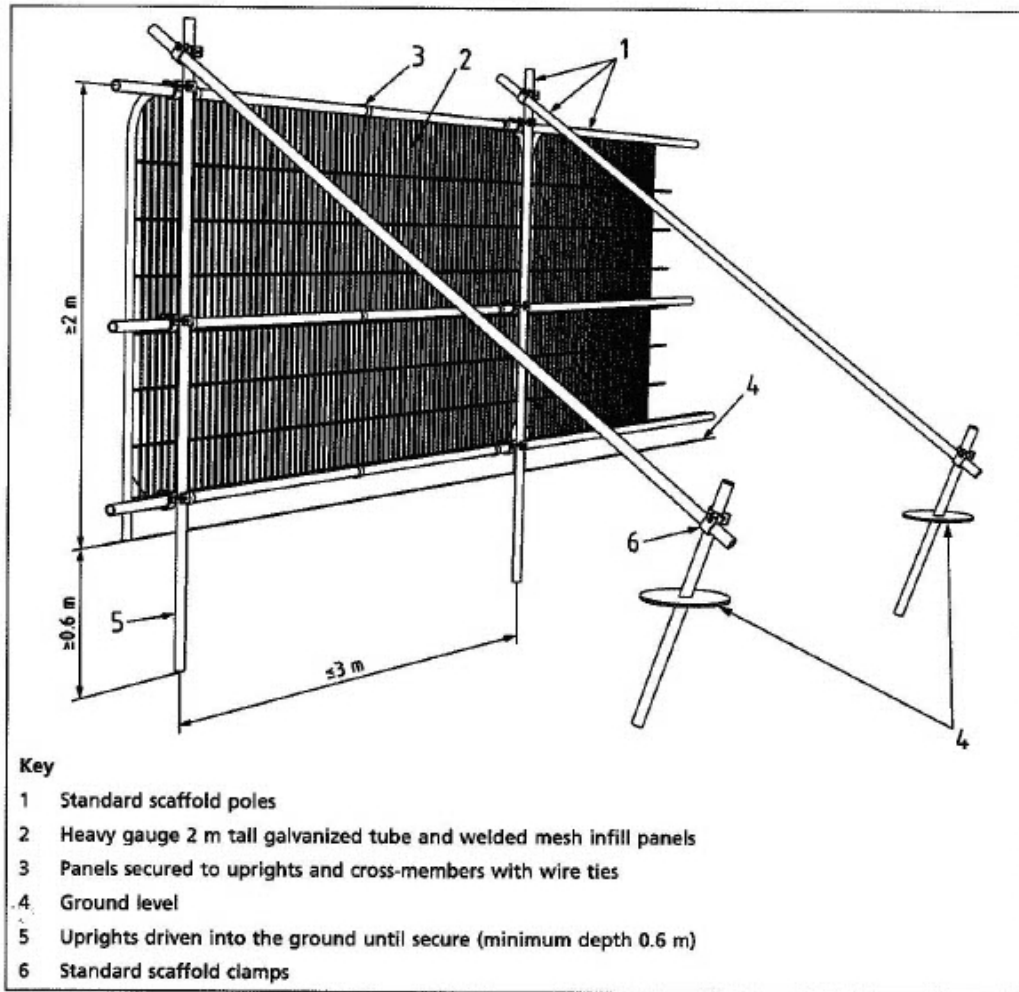


**Site Plan
as Proposed**



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BS5837 Tree Protection Fencing



Reproduced from *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, BSI Standards Institution 2012.

**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!**

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING **MUST** BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Tree protection fencing shall be installed as shown in the specification on the left and shall be labelled at regular intervals with all-weather notices, such as that shown above, stating “TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT!”

BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule

The trees surveyed have been assigned one of the following categories, in line with the guidance outlined in British Standard 5837 (2012)

Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations: -

A

Trees of **high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

B

Trees of **moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years

C

Trees of **low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

U

Unsuitable for retention

Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years

Key to tree survey schedule: -

T	Tree	Age is classed as either: young; semi-mature, early-mature, mature or post-mature
G	Group	
W	Woodland	
H	Hedge	
RPA	Root protection area	The radial RPA is calculated as twelve times the stem diameter and represents the area where protection of the tree roots during development works is essential to the tree's future health and survival Where the RPA is not shown as circular on the tree survey plan, it may have been modified to take account of built structures such as buildings, roads or retaining walls
#	Estimated values	Measurements may have been estimated where the tree is inaccessible, such as if it is located on neighbouring land or if the stem is heavily covered in ivy Where trees have multiple stems, an average stem diameter may be given
≤ ≥ ≈		For groups of trees and hedges, measurements for the largest individual will be given or average measurements may be given where the individuals are approximately uniform

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site The Olde Ship, School Lane, Pilling, PR3 6HB

Surveyor Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA

Survey date 5 December 2023

Client Mr and Mrs R Lambert

Conditions Bright low sun, hazy cloud

Job no. LTC242

ID no.	Species Latin name	Stem diameter (mm)	Age	Height (m)#	Crown spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Structural condition Physiological condition	Life expectancy (years)	Radial RPA (m)	BS5837 category	General observations
T1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	550 #	Mature	11	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	2	Good Good	40+	6.6	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing in hedge; unable to inspect lower stem Fire damage to south-eastern side of mid-stem and undersides of lower branches
T2	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	150 #	Mature	6.5	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	1.5	Good Good	10+	1.8	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing in hedge; unable to inspect lower stem No significant visible defects
T3	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	100	Young	5	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	1.75	Good Good	40+	1.2	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown lifted
T4	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	350 #	Early-mature	11	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	2	Good Good	40+	4.2	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing in hedge; unable to inspect lower stem No significant visible defects
T5	Common ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	520	Mature	11	N 5.5 E 5.5 S 5.5 W 5.5	2	Moderate/ Good Moderate/ Good	10+	6.24	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twig distortions in lower crown indicate early infection with ash dieback disease (fungal pathogen <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>) Lower branches removed, leaving long pruning stubs

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site The Olde Ship, School Lane, Pilling, PR3 6HB

Surveyor Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA

Survey date 5 December 2023

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Conditions Bright low sun, hazy cloud

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ID no.	Species Latin name	Stem diameter (mm)	Age	Height (m)#	Crown spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Structural condition Physiological condition	Life expectancy (years)	Radial RPA (m)	BS5837 category	General observations
T6	Cherry plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	210 130	Mature	5	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	1.5	Poor/ Moderate Moderate/ Good	10+	3	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twin-stemmed from base • Crown heavily reduced • Brackets of decay fungus <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> growing on a number of the pruning stubs
T7	Plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>	140	Mature	4.5	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	1.5	Good Good	10+	1.68	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant visible defects
T8	Flowering cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	160	Mature	3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	1.5	Good Good	10+	1.92	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crown reduced
T9	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	240	Semi-mature	8	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	1.75	Moderate/ Good Good	10+	2.88	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has sustained loss of apex
T10	Cherry plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	180	Mature	6	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	2	Moderate/ Good Good	10+	2.16	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several primary stems and branches removed, leaving long pruning stubs • Brackets of decay fungus <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> growing on a number of the pruning stubs

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site The Olde Ship, School Lane, Pilling, PR3 6HB

Surveyor Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA

Survey date 5 December 2023

Client Mr and Mrs R Lambert

Conditions Bright low sun, hazy cloud

Job no. LTC242

ID no.	Species Latin name	Stem diameter (mm)	Age	Height (m)#	Crown spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Structural condition Physiological condition	Life expectancy (years)	Radial RPA (m)	BS5837 category	General observations
T11	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	360	Early-mature	11	N 3 E 5 S 3 W 5	2	Good Good	40+	4.32	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown lifted; wounds just starting to occlude Large pruning stubs in lower crown
T12	English yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	170	Young	4.5	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	2	Good Good	20+	2.04	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower stems and branches removed near base Crown in contact with outbuilding
T13	Silver maple <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	500 #	Mature	17	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	4	Good Good	20+	6	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located on neighbouring land and therefore not accessed to inspect in detail Growing on far side of neighbour's shed Ivy-covered
T14	Copper beech <i>Fagus sylvatica Purpurea</i>	730	Mature	13	N 7 E 7 S 7 W 7	1.5	Good Good	40+	8.76	A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Metal bar protruding from mid-stem Crown lifted, leaving long pruning stubs
T15	Golden chain tree <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	160	Mature	3	N 1 E 3 S 1 W 1	1.75	Poor Moderate	10+	1.92	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing under crown of large beech Crown heavily reduced, leaving decaying pruning stubs and little live crown

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G1	2no. English yew 2no. Irish yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> <i>Taxus baccata</i> Fastigiata	≤ 800 #	Mature	≤ 12	N ≤ 4.5 E ≤ 4.5 S ≤ 4.5 W ≤ 4.5	1.75	Good Good	40+	≤ 9.6	B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on neighbouring land and therefore not accessed to inspect in detail • Linear group growing within churchyard • Crown of large yew overhangs site by 3.5m with 1.75m ground clearance
H1	Sycamore Hawthorn <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	≈ 100	Mature	2	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0.5	0	Good Good	20+	1.2	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed boundary hedge • Laid in the past
H2	Privet <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	≈ 80	Mature	3	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0.5	0	Good Good	10+	0.96	C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed boundary hedge