



Arboricultural Report

for planning purposes

Barnard Park
Copenhagen Street
Islington
N1 0ER

June 2021

210260-PD-11b

Project	210260-PD-11b – Barnard Park
Report Type	Arboriculture (Planning)
Author	Chris Wright
Checked by	Tim Moya
Date Checked	14/05/2021
Date of production	10 Jun 2021

The contents of this report are copyright of Tim Moya Associates and may not be altered or amended without the author's permission. Tim Moya Associates Standard Limitations of Service apply to this report, and all associated work relating to this site.

CONTENTS PAGE

1	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
2	INTRODUCTION.....	5
	INSTRUCTION.....	5
	AUTHOR.....	5
	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT.....	5
	SCOPE.....	5
	SITE SURVEY.....	6
	REPORT PREPARATION.....	6
	DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	7
3	SITE INFORMATION.....	8
	CURRENT SITE USE.....	8
	LANDSCAPE CHARACTER.....	8
	GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION.....	9
4	TECHNICAL ARBORICULTURAL DETAILS.....	10
	LANDSCAPE DETAILS.....	10
	BS5837 DETAILS.....	11
	STATUTORY PROTECTIONS.....	13
5	PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE.....	14
	NATIONAL.....	14
	GREATER LONDON.....	14
	LOCAL.....	15
6	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	17
	REMOVALS.....	17
	MITIGATION GREENING.....	21
	PRUNING.....	22
	RETAINED TREE JUXTAPOSITIONS.....	23
	CONSTRUCTION WORKS.....	23
	LANDSCAPING WORKS.....	27
	SERVICES AND UTILITIES.....	29
7	CONCLUSIONS.....	31
	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS.....	31
	LANDSCAPE IMPACTS.....	31
	POLICY COMPLIANCE.....	31
8	APPENDICES CONTENTS.....	32

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 The key components and conclusions of this *Arboricultural Report* are as follows:

- The proposed development at *Barnard Park* ('the Site'), within the area administrated by the *London Borough of Islington* ('the LPA'), is briefly described as follows (hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development' - see Section 2 for a more detailed description): *Major improvements to Barnard Park to create a more useable, green and attractive space for local people.*
- The proposed development specifies the removal of 13 trees, which includes 1 No. *Category A* and 2 No. *Category B* specimens. These losses are scattered throughout the Site and will not result in any particular area losing significant tree presence.
- The proposed development may require some pruning works to tree crowns, though at this stage it is not pertinent to specify any degree of pruning. Some minor pruning may be required to establish a suitable separation between crown elements and light columns for the new sports pitch, though the exact location of these light columns is not fixed.
- The proposed development can be implemented in a manner that ensures that the retained trees are suitably protected from harm, through compliance with the provisional details of this Report. However, a full *Arboricultural Method Statement* will be required to deliver ongoing tree protection.
- The proposed development includes the planting of 51 No. new trees, to address the specified tree removals and to ensure that the Site retains a healthy tree population for the longer term. Considering the loss of trees and the proposed new tree planting, the overall impact of the proposed development on the character of the Site in arboricultural terms can be considered positive.

2 INTRODUCTION

Instruction

- 2.1 This *Arboricultural Report* (the 'Report') has been instructed by *London Borough of Islington - Parks Department* (the 'Client').

Author

- 2.2 This Report was written by Christopher Wright (the 'Author'). Christopher is a senior arboricultural consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity including built development. He is a *Technician Member* of the *Arboricultural Association*, a member of the *Royal Forestry Society*, a member of the *Institute of Chartered Foresters*, holds the *Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture (ABC)*, the *Professional Tree Inspection certificate (LANTRA)*, and has received a *BSc (Hons) Conservation and Environment (2:1)* from *Writtle University College*.

Proposed development

- 2.3 The proposed development at *Barnard Park* ('the Site'), within the area administrated by the *London Borough of Islington* ('the LPA'), is described as follows (hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development'):

- *Major improvements to Barnard Park to create a more useable, green and attractive space for local people. There will be improved pathways to make it easier to move around and clearer routes through the park. New biodiversity features and native planting will add to the parks existing natural value. Fitness equipment, marked running routes, and more seating for families will make the park more appealing for users. A large level grass area will provide a new informal space for leisure activities and informal sport. There will be a new 3G sports pitch for both football and rugby and where 9v9 matches, 5 a side and training sessions can take place. At the centre of the park there will also be a new Community Hub building with a multi-use community space which will provide for the existing one o'clock club. The new building will have accessible changing rooms and toilets, and the Park Keeper's office.*

Scope

- 2.4 This report has been provided to assist all parties involved in the planning process, in accordance with *British Standard 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design demolition and construction - Recommendations ('BS5837')*.

Site survey

- 2.5 The Site was visited, and the trees and other vegetation surveyed, referring to the recommendations of BS5837, on 14th and 15th April 2021 by the Author. The details of this survey are found within the report appendices.
- 2.6 The survey was not an assessment of the health and safety of the trees. However, any trees identified as a current notable risk to people and property will have been highlighted in the schedules, at Appendix B.



Map 1: Showing the area discussed in this Report within the indicative line.

Report preparation

- 2.7 This report has been prepared, with reference to the following supplied documents and information:
- design and access statement;
 - proposed architectural plans;
 - proposed landscape plans;
 - soil analysis report; and
 - topographical survey.

2.8 The appendices of this report include:

- Appendix A (plans); and
- Appendix B (schedules).

Definition of terms

2.9 The following terms and abbreviations may be used within this Report. These terms are defined by BS5837 as follows, unless provided without quotation marks:

- **Arboricultural Method Statement ('AMS')** - *"methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained"*.
- **Local Planning Authority ('LPA')** - the planning department of the borough, district, or metropolitan council.
- **Root Protection Area ('RPA')** - *"layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority"*.
- **Service(s)** - *"any above- or below-ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision"* that may for example include *"drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications"*.
- **Tree Protection Plan ('TPP')** - *"scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures"*.

3 SITE INFORMATION

Current Site use

- 3.1 The Site is an urban park, including a large central hard-surfaced multi-purpose sports pitch (see Photo 1 below) with expansive surrounding areas of hard and soft landscaping. In general terms, the Site has remained consistent in layout since the 1970s, which is when it was created.



Photo 1: Looking north-west towards the multi-purpose pitch from the base of T95, showing T96 (front left) and the trees behind (including T1 and T113-T121).

Landscape character

- 3.2 England is divided into 159 distinct areas ('*National Character Areas*' or 'NCAs'), assessed by *Natural England*, which follow natural lines in the landscape to define the given area and how it differs from adjacent areas.
- 3.3 The Site is within NCA 112 for the area known as *Inner London* (the 'Profile'), which is predominantly urban and "*relies heavily on ecosystem services provided by the surrounding NCAs*". Nonetheless, it has an "*extensive network of green infrastructure throughout*" that is often "*close to people's homes and places of work*", though "*many communities in London suffer a shortage of green space*". The Profile recognises that

it is important to "*protect, manage and plan for expansion of the urban forest*", because of its overall beneficial effects to the character and function of the NCA.

Geotechnical information

British Geological Survey

- 3.4 The *British Geological Survey* ('BGS') provides on-line information, regarding the general soil properties of an area, including the underlying bedrock and any superficial deposits that overlay the bedrock. This information indicates that the Site is situated upon a bedrock of the *London Clay Formation* (comprised of clays, sands, and silts), over which the recorded superficial deposits are of the *Boyn Hill Gravel Member* (comprised of gravels and sands).
- 3.5 There is a publicly available borehole log within the Site (roughly by T101-T102 and referred to as *TQ38SW3695*) that confirms the presence of made ground to a depth of 1.75m, which overlays the *London Clay Formation* to a depth of 36m.

Site history

- 3.6 The presence of made ground within the upper 1.75m of soil is as a consequence of the Site's history, which up until the 1960s and 1970s comprised derelict residential properties that had suffered extensive damage during *World War II*. The Site in its current use was formed upon the rubble that arose from demolition works during a phased operation across these two decades, which also explains its undulating topography in certain locations.

Site investigations from 2007

- 3.7 Investigations were undertaken at the Site to determine soil characteristics, during 2007. The results of the survey generally indicate that a layer of topsoil up to 0.5m deep (average depth of 0.21m) overlays made ground, which reaches depths of between 1.3m-3.8m. This made ground is comprised of various components, including clays, gravels, and sands, as well as crushed brick and other materials.

Root morphology

- 3.8 The variability of the made ground means that it is difficult to anticipate how the trees will be rooting¹. However, the condition of the trees throughout the Site is such that it is likely that root morphology is not atypical - this includes some surface roots from various trees, which were observed throughout the Site. Generally, the condition of the trees is such that the soil is likely of a good overall quality.

1 - Forestry Commission. (2005) Information Note FCN078 - The influence of soils and species on tree root depth.

4 TECHNICAL ARBORICULTURAL DETAILS

Landscape details

Distribution

- 4.1 The surveyed trees are located throughout the Site, within the areas of green space that surround the playgrounds and footpaths - including to the east and south of the existing sports pitch, which are where the majority of the trees are located (e.g., see Photo 2 and Photo 3 below).



Photo 2: Looking north-east into the eastern section of the Site, showing the linear lime tree belt defining the edge of the grass area (T45 to the front centre, as a location of reference).

Visibility

- 4.2 The Site is part of the public realm and can be viewed from the surrounding streets. Therefore, the surveyed trees have significant visibility - particularly, those around the edges of the Site (e.g., from *Barnsbury Road* and *Hemingford Road*), which can be viewed from the wider public realm.

- 4.3 The visibility of the trees more internal to the Site is comparatively more reliant upon the viewing position, which is also dependant on their individual dimensions. Views of these trees are therefore more glimpsed from afar, though they become the most prominent features when in closer proximity. In this context, the Site is an interactive space where the views of individual trees are reliant upon the viewing location, though as a baseline all trees can be considered to have significant visibility.

BS5837 details

Survey criteria

- 4.4 The surveyed trees and other vegetation items have been generally categorised, in terms of the arboricultural and landscape criteria as defined in BS5837. These criteria consider the arboricultural merits of individual trees, in addition to the wider value afforded in contributing to the character of the landscape.

BS5837 categorisations

- 4.5 In BS5837 categorisation terms, the surveyed trees (including groups) comprise the following:
- 25 No. *Category A*;
 - 71 No. *Category B*;
 - 58 No. *Category C*; and
 - 14 No. *Category U*.
- 4.6 In overall terms, the quality of the trees within the Site is good, with the potential for many of the trees to become high-quality and landscape-defining specimens. Principally, this is because the trees are mostly mature (or are maturing), in good condition (particularly, in physiological terms), and of an even (i.e., uniform) age, following what was either a single phase of tree planting in the early 1970s or a quick succession of planting phases.
- 4.7 Whilst the individual quality of many trees is good, it is in their collective presence that their value is most pronounced (e.g., the line of *Category A* lime trees along the eastern boundary of the Site - see Photo 3 below), because the trees create a verdant oasis within a dense urban area. During summer, the Site is covered extensively by tree canopy, around the existing sports pitch, forming a visual buffer from the built environment and providing welcome shade. In this sense, the trees located more central to the Site are of slightly less comparative value, unless viewed from within the Site itself.

- 4.8 Some trees are however in decline, though such instances are isolated and not indicative of the wider surveyed trees, because many of the trees are of species that are long-lived (e.g., lime and plane).



Photo 3: Looking north along the eastern edge of the Site, showing T101 (front left) and T58-T69 (right), amongst other trees within the area.

Root Protection Areas

- 4.9 The nominal RPAs of the surveyed trees have not been altered and therefore remain as circles. Whilst there are some retaining structures along the northern edge of the Site, it is not possible to accurately determine to what degree this may have affected root growth, though it is probable that this wall will act as at least a partial root barrier (e.g., as it may affect T161).
- 4.10 For the *Category U* trees behind the highest section of the retaining wall (T131-T137), the RPAs have not been amended, because they would need to be re-positioned so that they are entirely outside of the Site itself. This would make no material difference to the manner in which the trees would be managed, in the context of any development at the Site, and it may be the case that roots are growing down the edge of the retaining wall.

Statutory protections

Conservation Areas

- 4.11 The LPA publishes details of its *Conservation Areas* ('CAs') online. According to this information, the Site is within the *Barnsbury* CA, which affords a baseline level of protection to the surveyed trees, under the relevant provisions of *The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012*.

Tree Preservation Orders

- 4.12 The LPA publishes details of its *Tree Preservation Orders* ('TPOs') online. According to this information, TPOs do apply to some of the surveyed trees in the north-east corner (potentially including T71 and T160, under reference *TPO 1/1968*). The relevant provisions of *The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012* therefore apply, to these trees, should they indeed be protected by the TPO.
- 4.13 However, this information is indicative and should not therefore be relied upon as definitive - particularly, because the TPO is from 1968 and the trees may since have been removed (and perhaps replaced).

5 PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

National

Background information

- 5.1 Planning policy at national level is set out in the government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (the 'NPPF')² that was revised in February 2019, which is supported by the *National Design Guide* (the 'NDG')³ that was published in October 2019.
- 5.2 At this level, policy addresses the key principles of development. At its core, there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development incorporating good and durable design, by combining economic, social, and environmental strands in a balanced manner. Trees comprise an element of green infrastructure, which is one aspect of the environmental strand of sustainability.

National Planning Policy Framework 2019

- 5.3 In the context of the proposed development, the NPPF provides the following guidance that is relevant in terms of the surveyed trees:
- **Paragraph 91** - "*Planning ... decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which: ... c) enable and support healthy lifestyles ... for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure*".
 - **Paragraph 170** - "*Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: ... b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside ... and of trees and woodland*".
 - **Paragraph 181** - "*Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through ... green infrastructure provision and enhancement*".

Greater London

Background information

- 5.4 Planning policy at the *Greater London* level is set out in *The London Plan* (the 'LP'). The current iteration of the LP was adopted, in March 2021.

The London Plan 2021

- 5.5 In the context of the proposed development, the LP provides the following guidance that is relevant in terms of the surveyed trees:
- **Policy D8 Public Realm** - "*[D]evelopment proposals should: ... i) incorporate green infrastructure such as street trees and other vegetation into the public realm to support rainwater management through sustainable drainage, reduce exposure to air pollution, moderate surface and air temperature and increase biodiversity*".

2 - HMCLG. (2019) National Planning Policy Framework. UK: HMSO.

3 - HMCLG. (2019) National Design Guide. UK: HMSO.

- **Policy G1 Green Infrastructure** - *"London's network of green and open spaces, and green features in the built environment, should be protected and enhanced. Green infrastructure should be planned, designed and managed in an integrated way to achieve multiple benefits".*
- **Policy G7 Trees and Woodlands** - *"Development proposals should ensure that, wherever possible, existing trees of value are retained. If planning permission is granted that necessitates the removal of trees there should be adequate replacement based on the existing value of the benefits of the trees removed, determined by, for example, i-tree or CAVAT or another appropriate valuation system. The planting of additional trees should generally be included in new developments particularly large-canopied species which provide a wider range of benefits because of the larger surface area of their canopy".*

Local

Background information

- 5.6 Planning policy at the local level is currently set out in the LPA's *Core Strategy 2011* and *Development Management Policies 2013* documents (the 'LDP'). The LPA is currently preparing a new iteration of the LDP (the *Islington Local Plan*), which is in draft format and was submitted to the *Secretary of State* in February 2020 for review (and is currently being modified, as of March 2021). Both iterations are considered relevant, as set out in paragraph 48 of the NPPF.

Core Strategy 2011 & Development Management Policies 2013

- 5.7 In the context of the proposed development, the current LDP provides the following guidance that is relevant in terms of the surveyed trees:
- **Policy DM2.1: Design** - *"Development proposals are required to demonstrate, through the use of detailed, clear and accurate drawings and a written statement (Design and Access Statements where appropriate) how they have successfully addressed the elements of the site and its surroundings listed below. Greater onus for demonstrating this will be placed on major developments, and smaller developments on sites in prominent or sensitive locations: ... v) natural features, such as topography, trees, boundary treatments, planting and biodiversity".*
 - **Policy DM2.3: Conservation Areas** - *"The council will resist the loss of spaces, street patterns, views, vistas, uses, trees, and landscapes which contribute to the significance of a conservation area."*
 - **Policy DM6.5: Landscaping, trees and biodiversity** - *"Trees, shrubs and other vegetation of landscape and/or environmental significance must be considered*

holistically as part of the landscape plan. The following requirements shall be adhered to: i) Developments are required to minimise any impacts on trees, shrubs and other significant vegetation."

- **Policy CS15: Open space and green infrastructure** - *"The council will provide inclusive spaces for residents and visitors, and create a greener borough by: A. Protecting all existing local open spaces, including open spaces of heritage value, as well as incidental green space, trees and private gardens. Further policies will be identified in the Development Management Policies."*

Islington Draft Local Plan March 2021

5.8 In the context of the proposed development, the emerging LDP provides the following guidance that is relevant in terms of the surveyed trees:

- **Policy PLAN1: Site appraisal, design principles and process** - *"Information must be demonstrated/evidenced through provision of detailed clear and accurate drawings and relevant written statements ... (v) considerations of the local landscape and natural features, such as topography, trees, boundary treatments, planting and biodiversity; this must be informed by appropriate information including, where relevant, a tree survey"*.
- **Policy G4: Biodiversity, landscape design and trees** - *"All developments must protect and enhance site biodiversity, including wildlife habitats, trees and measures to reduce deficiencies in access to nature. Developments involving refurbishment and/or extension of existing buildings must be designed and implemented to reduce impact"*.

6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Removals

Numerical information

6.1 The proposed development specifies the removal of 13 trees (with new tree planting discussed within the following sub-section), which are identified in the *Proposed Layout and Tree Works Plan* (Appendix A) and listed in the *Tree Works Schedule* (Appendix B). These removals comprise:

- 1 No. *Category A* tree (T1 - see Photo 4 below);
- 2 No. *Category B* trees (T18 and T20 - see Photo 5 below); and
- 10 No. *Category C* trees (T87, T125, T126, and T147-T153).

6.2 The removal of these trees is required, for the following two reasons, which are discussed in further detail below:

- To facilitate the direct implementation of the proposed development; and
- To establish a viable access point into the Site to be able to implement the proposed development.

To facilitate the proposed development (T1)

6.3 The most notable specified tree removal is that of the mature London plane tree (T1), which is a *Category A* specimen located within the centre of the Site to the west of the existing sports pitch. The reasons for its removal are as follows:

- It does not integrate sustainably with the layout of the Site in its proposed development form; and
- It will be subject to an ongoing and significant risk of harm, during works to implement the proposed development (if it were retained).



Photo 4: Looking north along the western edge of the existing sports pitch, showing the mature plane tree (T1) to the left.

- 6.4 In terms of its unsustainable relationship with the Site in its proposed development form, it must first be clarified that alternate design solutions were explored that did not encroach as close towards this tree. However, these solutions still resulted in a poor relationship between the tree and the surrounding structures, including the grass sports pitch, community hub, and the revised path network through the Site, providing no realistic scope to retain this tree whilst placing other trees within the park at a greater risk of harm (and also requiring additional tree removals - e.g., T85, T110, and T111) and restricting the number of trees that could be viably planted to provide a visual separation between the 3G and grass sports pitches.
- 6.5 Based on the finalised proposed development layout, the resulting relationship would require at least 4m of crown pruning on its eastern side to ensure that the adjacent lights for the sports pitch remain clear of foliage, which would disfigure the tree and in turn detract from its quality. Furthermore, existing surface rooting from this tree places a constraint on finished levels for the adjacent path network (i.e., require a rise in levels around the tree), which would be constructed so that the tree would occupy a position central to the path (and therein be a significant obstacle). Combined, the higher footpath level and it having to be constructed around the stem further detract from the

appropriateness of the retention of this tree, in the context of the proposed development.

- 6.6 Moreover, excavation works within its RPA to demolish the existing sports pitch and construct a new one (where roots are clearly visible) - and its proximity to construction works more generally - would mean that ensuring it at all times remains suitably protected is unlikely to be achievable, with at least a moderate residual risk of harm remaining. This adds further weight to its specification for removal.
- 6.7 Notably, the presence of the adjacent *Category A* London plane tree (T2) to the west of this tree ensures that the character of this area of the Site is not significantly altered. The loss of this tree will nonetheless be noticeable from within the Site itself, though the presence of this adjacent tree (and many others within its vicinity) ensures that the prevailing character of the area is upheld. New tree planting to further mitigate its loss is discussed, within the '*Mitigation greening*' sub-section.

Further removals to facilitate the proposed development

- 6.8 Further tree removals are specified, associated with the direct implementation of the proposed development, due to clashes with the sports pitch, community hub, and revised path network. These removals are scattered throughout the Site, which ensures that the significance of the loss of these trees in landscape terms is low (i.e., because the presence of many surrounding trees makes their loss near-indistinguishable). Specifically:
- T18 and T20 (to the south-west of the existing sports pitch - see Photo 5 below);
 - T87 (to the east of the existing sports pitch); and
 - T147-T153 (to the west of the existing sports pitch and to the north of the closed community building).
- 6.9 Of these further specified removals, the most notable loss is that of the mature lime tree (T18), which is a *Category B* specimen that forms part of a long belt of lime trees that stretches through the Site (from the south-western entrance up to the north-eastern entrance). This tree is located within the footprint of the revised path network and cannot be incorporated into the path itself (for the same reason as set out for T1). Whilst the loss of this tree will interrupt the formal character of the belt of lime trees, the other lime trees all have potentially significant further growing capacity and will therefore be able to quickly in-fill the aerial space.
- 6.10 In addition, the loss of the mature cherry tree (T87) to construct the new sports pitch is noteworthy. However, this cherry tree is one of a stretch that lines the eastern edge of the existing sports pitch, which are of a uniform age and are beginning to show signs of structural decline. For example, T81 is subject to wood decay (as evidenced by a

fungal fruiting body at its base), which is common for mature cherry trees. Whilst fungal fruiting bodies are not visible on T87 (or the other mature cherry trees), the probability is that these other cherry trees are subject to a similar process and therefore are unlikely to be suitable for retention for many more years. In this context, whilst the loss of T87 will see a mature tree removed, this loss facilitates the regeneration process by creating space for the planting of a new tree (in this instance, elsewhere in the Site, due to its layout changing with the proposed development).



Photo 5: Looking north-west towards the existing crossroads area, showing various trees including T20 (centre) and T18-T19 and T22-T23 (behind T20).

For construction logistics

- 6.11 Because the Site is extensively covered with trees, establishing a route into the Site to implement the proposed development has been investigated to ensure the lowest level of possible risk to trees remains. As the trees to the south of the Site effectively form a barrier to any suitable entrance, it is therefore specified that two trees at the end of *Sheen Grove* (T125-T126 - see Photo 6 below) are removed. Their removal ensures that access can come in through the existing sports pitch, which does not contain trees, which establishes a large working area set back from the retained trees.

- 6.12 Whilst the loss of these trees will alter the character of *Sheen Grove*, this entrance is considered to be the only realistic option that does not place many other trees at a significant and ongoing risk of harm. New tree planting is also specified, to address this localised loss in trees (as detailed below).



Photo 6: Looking north-east into the existing sports pitch, showing T125-T126 (far right) along its northern edge.

Mitigation greening

- 6.13 The proposed development includes the planting of 51 No. new trees (of 8 No. different species), to address the losses specified and to ensure that tree presence within the Site is sustained for the long term - particularly, because the Site has only benefited significantly from a single phase (or a close succession) of tree planting during the early 1970s, which means that the existing tree population within the Site is generally reaching maturity.
- 6.14 The layout of the Site in its proposed development form enables the planting of new trees within areas previously unable to support tree growth - notably, where the existing sports pitch is located. In this sense, the new tree planting increases the distribution of trees across the Site, creating a larger overall green space where trees both existing and proposed relate very well to their surrounding context.

- 6.15 Furthermore, the new trees are set at locations within the general vicinity of where trees are specified for removal, which ensures that over the longer term the Site retains a character that is akin to its present situation. This is considered to be important, because it ensures that the revised layout of the Site does not involve a permanent loss of significant canopy cover from a space currently containing trees - especially, when also noting that the majority of the trees still have significant growth potential (given they are of species that are long-lived and achieve large sizes).
- 6.16 The proposed development is also accompanied by an *i-Tree Eco Inventory Report*. This document sets out further matters relating to the effect of proposed tree removals and associated new tree planting, in relation to numerical figures. In contrast, this Report sets out the more observational and situational matters that relate to tree removals and planting that cannot be captured and present by measurable data (e.g., visual qualities and landscape character).

Pruning

- 6.17 At this stage of the design and development process, it is not envisioned that any of the retained trees will need to be pruned, to directly implement the proposed development. However, specific details relating to the logistics of implementation are not confirmed and it may therefore be necessary for some minor pruning works to be undertaken, once more information is available.
- 6.18 It may also be the case that some of the trees that are adjacent to the new sports pitch require some minor crown pruning works, to ensure that they do not overhang and obscure the light columns that will illuminate the sports pitch at night.
- 6.19 It may also be considered pertinent for some of the trees currently being managed via crown reduction to be re-pruned, during enabling works, on the basis of good arboricultural practice - this would at least include T115 and T161. Works at this stage would present a logical continuation of established management, even if the management does not directly relate to the proposed development itself.
- 6.20 No pruning works are directly specified, in relation to this matter, because the location of light columns is not definitive and there may be some capacity to off-set columns slightly. It is considered most appropriate at this stage for pruning specifications not to be specified, with specifications instead being developed at a later stage by the project arboriculturist, once the locations of the light columns are confirmed and an accurate assessment of their relationships to tree crowns can be achieved.

Retained tree juxtapositions

- 6.21 In relation to the retained trees, the proposed development does not place any increased pressure upon these items that may result in inappropriate management (e.g., major branch removal or heavy pruning). However, the trees surrounding the new sports pitch will require localised crown pruning to ensure that there is no persistent conflict with light columns - particularly, as they continue to grow, rather than based on their current dimensions.
- 6.22 The proposed development is therefore considered to be acceptable, regarding its juxtaposition to the retained trees.

Construction works

General approach to tree protection

- 6.23 At this stage of the design and development process, details relating to the phasing of the proposed development and the manner in which the wider Site will be set out are not confirmed - for instance, it is not yet confirmed where hoarding will be erected. Therefore, the details as set out on the TPP at Appendix A are indicative, specifying the principles of tree protection.
- 6.24 It is necessary for more specific and technical detail to be provided, in terms of tree protection, through the production of an AMS. The AMS, in this instance, would best be provided in response to a suitable planning condition.

Access and logistics

- 6.25 In terms of access into and through the Site for the implementation of the proposed development, the known element of detail at this stage is that a new temporary access for vehicles and plant will be from the end of *Sheen Grove*. The current layout of the Site is such that there is considered to be sufficient space for working operations to occur away from trees, which is the basis-in-principle for the location of the tree protection fencing. However, for those reasons stated above, only through compliance with a detailed AMS can ongoing, dynamic, and fit-for-purpose tree protection be provided.

Existing sports pitch removal

- 6.26 The approach to the demolition of the existing sports pitch is not currently confirmed, though it is located predominantly outside of nominal RPAs and therefore it is considered that it can be removed in a conventional manner (subject to compliance with the specifications of tree protection, as set out in principle within the TPP and as to be developed within an AMS).

- 6.27 It is understood at this stage, however, that the retaining wall along the northern edge of the sports pitch (see Photo 7 below) will be retained and 'buried' within the new landscaped area involving the raising of levels. This significantly reduces the impact to the trees growing at the higher level the other side of this wall, effectively enabling their retention. Whilst this wall will mean that a root barrier remains present, its removal would very likely destabilise the ground within which the adjacent trees are rooting and in turn may result in a degree of destabilisation to the trees (which would likely require their removal).
- 6.28 It may be possible to remove select bricks from the wall, as a compromise, to allow roots to grow through the wall and into the new landscaped area, provided the stability of the wall is not undermined before landscaping works occur.



Photo 7: Looking north towards the northern boundary of the Site, showing the retaining wall along the northern edge of the sports pitch and T161 (rear left).

New sports pitch construction

- 6.29 The location of the new sports pitch is outside of the nominal RPAs of the adjacent retained trees. However, the manner in which levels bank up towards some of the adjacent trees (e.g., on the eastern side) means that consideration will need to be given to how excavations will be undertaken, in addition to how new retaining structures will be constructed. For instance, if further excavations behind the edges of the sports pitch are required to install retaining structures, it is likely that the RPAs of some trees will be affected - notably, T41, T42, T43, T85, T86, and T96.
- 6.30 At this stage of the design process, specific details relating to the construction of the new sports pitch are not confirmed. Therefore, it is not possible to accurately predict to what degree the listed trees may be affected. However, there are design solutions that can ensure that any impacts are reduced or mitigated, which can be informed by exploratory excavations (e.g., compressed air excavation) to search for tree roots before any finalisation of design and development specifications. Nonetheless, as the areas affected would comprise peripheral areas of the RPAs of these listed trees, it is in any foreseeable eventuality unlikely that any potential impact will be significant (subject to ongoing involvement by the project arboriculturist).

Existing One O'clock building demolition

- 6.31 The approach to the demolition of the existing community building is not currently confirmed, though it is located predominantly outside of nominal RPAs and therefore it is considered that it can be removed in a manner that presents a low risk of harm to adjacent trees including T2 (see Photo 8 below) - and subject to compliance with the specifications of tree protection, as set out in principle within the TPP and to be developed within an AMS.



Photo 8: Looking south-west along the southern edge of the existing community building, showing T2 (rear centre-left) and other surrounding trees.

New community hub construction

- 6.32 The approach to the construction of the new community building is not currently confirmed, though it is located outside of nominal RPAs and therefore it is considered that it can be removed in a manner that presents a low risk of harm to adjacent trees including T2 (see Photo 8 above) and T113 (see photo 9 below) - and subject to compliance with the specifications of tree protection, as set out in principle within the TPP and as to be developed within an AMS.



Photo 9: Looking north along the western edge of the existing sports pitch, showing T113 (centre left).

Landscaping works

Footpath demolition

- 6.33 The proposed development will include the removal of some existing path elements, with the area subsequently being sown to grass (as shown on the TPP). In these areas, works will be undertaken manually, to ensure that any risk of harm to tree roots is as low as practicably possible. The works will involve the removal of the surface layer and sub-base, with the area manually backfilled with topsoil to align with the adjacent Site levels; and specifications are subject to the provision of further technical details within a full AMS, to ensure ongoing appropriate tree protection.

Footpath construction

- 6.34 The proposed development includes the construction of a new and more comprehensive path network, throughout the Site. This incorporates new path elements, in addition to re-utilising some existing path elements. Overall, this can be perceived as a positive change, as it reduces the risk of ground compaction (as is currently the case where desire lines have been created) that has a negative effect on tree root growth and development.

- 6.35 Where new path elements are proposed, these will be constructed above the existing ground level using an appropriate permeable product, which will include the use of a no-dig sub-base and a permeable finished surface (as shown on the TPP). Notably, this approach to footpath construction is confirmed as being possible where it affects the RPA of T34 and new footpath levels must meet existing highway finished levels, as compressed air excavations confirm that significant structural roots of 70mm diameter are present from 200mm below the existing ground level (see Figure 1 below, and Photo 10 and Photo 11 below) - in this instance, only 150mm of excavations are required, which avoids any direct conflict with tree roots. By constructing these new elements above ground level, the impact to the adjacent trees and their RPAs is low, subject to the provision of further technical details within a full AMS.

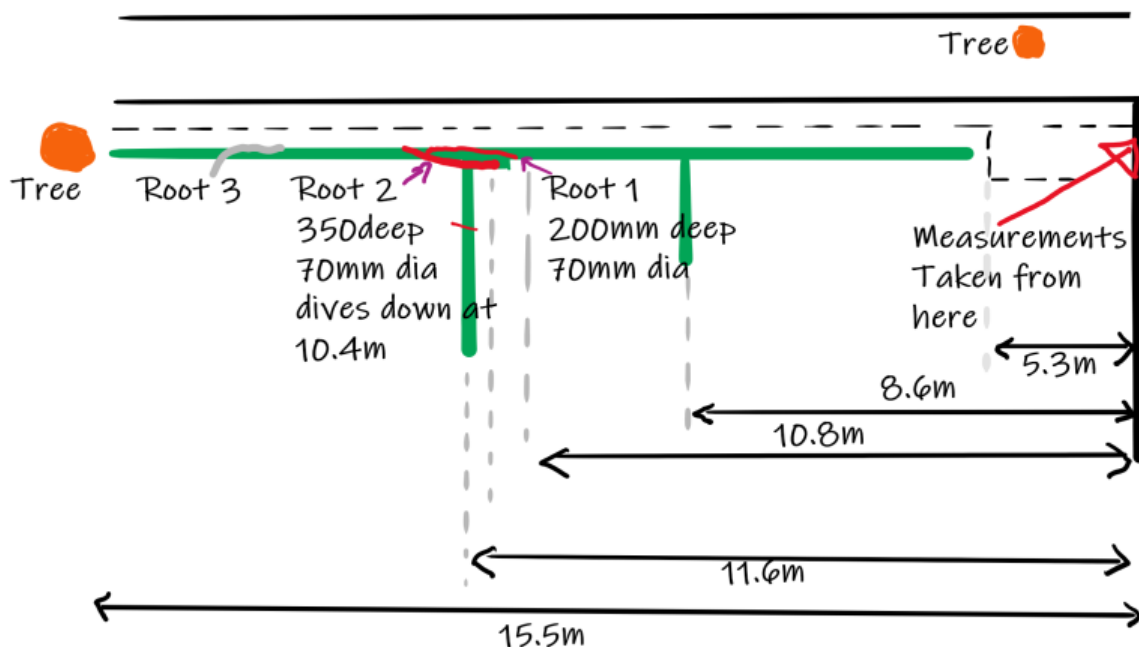


Figure 1: Showing a sketch of the findings of the compressed air excavations north of T34 (left tree; right tree is T140).

- 6.36 Where path elements comprise the replacement of an existing path, the sub-base will be re-used and a new finished surface laid; unless the sub-base is in a condition where it requires removal, which will require replacement with a no-dig sub-base. Again, subject to the provision of further detail within an AMS, the impact to adjacent trees for such works is low.



Photo 10 (left) and Photo 11 (right): Showing roots uncovered from 200mm below ground level from T34, within a trench running parallel with the public footpath to the west.

Soft landscaping over the existing sports pitch

- 6.37 The proposed development includes the re-grading of the Site, which comprises significant in-fill of the existing sports pitch to align with the surrounding levels - to the north and east of the existing sports pitch, soil will be imported and levels raised by in excess of 1m. Logistics relating to the importation of soil are not confirmed, though the access at the end of *Sheen Grove* will be utilised for this purpose, which significantly reduces the pressure on the trees to the east, south, and west of the existing sports pitch.
- 6.38 Considering that the retaining wall in this area is being kept, the raising of levels is considered to be acceptable, with little risk of harm to adjacent trees. To improve the rooting area of the trees along the retaining wall at the higher level, it may be possible to remove some bricks within the wall to allow roots to grow through, which will in the longer term also help to bind the soil structure together.

Services and utilities

- 6.39 At this stage of the planning process, details pertaining to the location of new service runs and any required access to existing runs are not established. In this context, it is not possible to determine the level of impact of this element of the designs to the retained trees.

- 6.40 In the eventuality that access to existing service runs or to install new service runs involves work operations within the RPA of the retained trees, the impact to the trees can be managed by following the recommendations of BS5837, which includes as a normative reference the *National Joint Utilities Guidance*⁴.

4 - NJUG. (2007) Volume 4: Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees - Issue 2. UK: National Joint Utilities Group.

7 CONCLUSIONS

Arboricultural impacts

- 7.1 The proposed development specifies the removal of 13 trees, which includes 1 No. *Category A*, 2 No. *Category B*, and 10 No. *Category C* specimens. These losses are scattered throughout the Site and will not result in any particular area losing significant tree presence.
- 7.2 The proposed development may require some pruning works to tree crowns, though at this stage it is not pertinent to specify any degree of pruning. Some minor pruning may be required to establish a suitable separation between crown elements and light columns for the new sports pitch, though the exact location of these light columns is not fixed.
- 7.3 The proposed development can be implemented in a manner that ensures that the retained trees are suitably protected from harm, through compliance with the provisional details as set out in the TPP at Appendix A. However, it is necessary for technical details to be further defined, which means that a full AMS will be required to deliver ongoing tree protection. In this instance, a suitable planning condition will be able to ensure that an AMS is provided.

Landscape impacts

- 7.4 The proposed development includes the planting of 51 No. new trees, to address the specified tree removals and to ensure that the Site retains a healthy tree population for the longer term. Considering the loss of trees and the proposed new tree planting, the overall impact of the proposed development on the character of the Site in arboricultural terms can be considered positive, once the new trees have established and begin to provide significant amenity benefit to the Site.

Policy compliance

- 7.5 The proposed development demonstrates effective compliance with the relevant planning policies at national, regional, and local levels, in relation to how the surveyed trees integrate into the design and development process. The approach to tree retention, tree protection, and new tree planting is measured, demonstrating sufficient balance in relation to the wider scope of the proposed development.

8 APPENDICES CONTENTS

APPENDIX A - Plans

- 210260-P-10 Tree Survey
- 210260-P-11 Proposed Layout and Tree Works
- 210260-P-12 Tree Protection Plan

APPENDIX B - Schedules

- 210260-PD-10 Tree Schedule
- 210260-PD-12 Tree Works Schedule

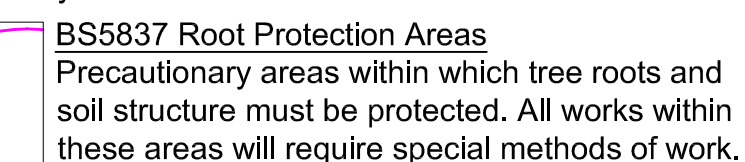
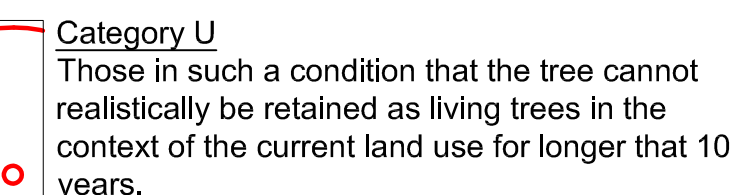
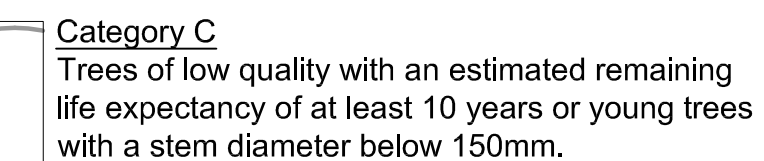
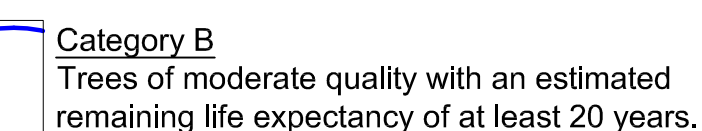
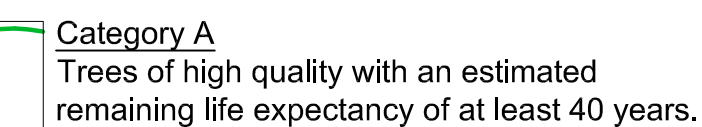
APPENDIX A - Plans

- 210260-P-10 Tree Survey
- 210260-P-11 Proposed Layout and Tree Works
- 210260-P-12 Tree Protection Plan



The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES



Title	Proposed Layout and Tree Works
-------	--------------------------------

Client
London Borough of Islington

Project
Barnard Park, Copenhagen Street,
Islington N1 0ER

Date June 2021	Drawn by HR	Checked by -
Drawing No 210260-P-11	Rev -	Scale 1:500@

DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions



The Barn, FeltimoresPark, Chalk Lane, Harlow, Essex CM17 0PF

0845 094 3268 | info@tma-consultants.co.uk

www.timmoyaassociates.co.uk

arboriculture ecology landscape innovation

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

TREE WORKS

Only the tree works specified within this report may be undertaken, after the appropriate planning consents have been acquired and in order to implement the consent. In the event of any uncertainty regarding tree works, the retained arboricultural consultant will be consulted and where appropriate the Local Planning Authority.

All tree works will be undertaken, in accordance with the best-practice recommendations provided in BS 3998:2010. The statutory responsibilities as outlined in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Habitat Regulations 2010 will also be complied with.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

The tree protection fencing and (where appropriate) ground protection, will be installed as specified within this plan, prior to the commencement of any demolition and construction works. No plant or materials will be delivered to site prior to the construction of the tree protective fencing other than those required to install the tree protection fencing. On every third panel, a sign will be fixed that states "Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). Keep out. Any incursion into this area must be agreed in advance with the retained arboricultural consultant and Local Planning Authority." An example of this sign is provided within this plan.

The position of the tree protection fencing must not be amended and no individual panels will be uncoupled, without the agreement of the retained arboricultural consultant and/or Local Planning Authority.

SERVICES AND DRAINAGE

The installation of drainage runs, manholes, storage tanks, and utilities will be positioned outside the root protection areas of retained trees. If the installation of new services and drainage runs are required within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees, all methods of working will follow the guidance within Table 3 of BS 5837 or the National Joint Utilities Group's (NJUG) Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees (volume 4, issue 2).

Excavation works within the RPAs of retained trees will be undertaken manually with the use of hand tools only (under the supervision of the retained arboricultural consultant), unless otherwise agreed in advance by the retained arboricultural consultant. It is recommended that an air lance - and if required a soil vacuum - is used, to excavate service trenches within RPAs. If soil conditions are not suitable for this method of excavation, alternative hand tools can be used once agreed in advance by the retained arboricultural consultant.

All roots greater than 25mm in diameter will be retained and will immediately be wrapped in hessian or another appropriate material, to prevent desiccation and temperature fluctuations. Roots will be pushed aside to allow for runs to be installed, where this is practical and without causing root damage.

No machinery will be permitted within the TPZ, at any time, unless agreed in advance with the retained arboricultural consultant.

NO-DIG CONSTRUCTION AREAS

Areas that will require no-dig methods of construction are shown within this plan. Working methods within these areas will comply with the details outlined in the main report and in advance of works being undertaken will be agreed with the retained arboricultural consultant.

SITE SUPERVISION

The necessary activities that will affect the retained trees and other vegetation will require arboricultural supervision (i.e. clerk of works). These activities are specified within the main report. It will be the responsibility of the main contractor or project manager to confirm the date and time of the supervision elements, at least 5 working days in advance of the works being undertaken, to ensure the works are supervised.

Supervision visits will also occur, at the following points:

- Inspection of tree protection measures and tree works, prior to commencement of any demolition and construction activities;
- Supervision of works to install service runs (e.g. utilities and drainage) within the RPA of retained trees; and
- At specified intervals during the site activities and upon completion of works.

GENERAL PROTECTION METHODS

No fires will be permitted, within 20m of the crown of any tree or other area of vegetation that includes hedgerows and groups of trees.

No changes in soil level will occur, within the TPZs and RPAs, without agreement in advance with the retained arboricultural consultant.

The TPZs will at all times remain free of liquids, materials, vehicles, plant, and personnel, without agreement in advance with the retained arboricultural consultant.

Any liquid materials spilled on site will immediately be cleared up. If liquids are spilled within 2m of any TPZ or RPA, the incident will immediately be reported to the retained arboricultural consultant, to determine the appropriate response.

All damage to trees and other vegetation will immediately be reported to the retained arboricultural consultant, to determine the appropriate response.



INVESTORS IN PEOPLE
We invest in people Gold

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

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

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

Indicative position of protective fencing and tree protection zones.

Existing footpaths to be manually demolished and changed to soft surface. Levels to be manually re-instated to align with the surrounding area. Any further level changes to be agreed in advance with the project arboriculturist, to determine viability.

New footpaths to replace existing to be manually constructed above the existing soil layer/highest tree root (if roots are present within the sub-base) using an appropriate no-dig product (e.g., CellwebTRP). Hard surfaces to comprise permeable finishes.

New footpaths to be manually constructed above the existing soil layer/highest tree root using an appropriate no-dig product (e.g., CellwebTRP). Hard surfaces (where they apply) to comprise permeable finishes.

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	HR
		Base Drawing	
-	03.06.21	IA-440-Landscape Plans Current	

Title
Tree Protection Plan

Client
London Borough of Islington

Project
Barnard Park, Copenhagen Street, Islington N1 0ER

Date June 2021	Drawn by HR	Checked by -
-------------------	----------------	-----------------

Drawing No 210260-P-12	Rev -	Scale 1:500@A1
---------------------------	----------	-------------------

DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions



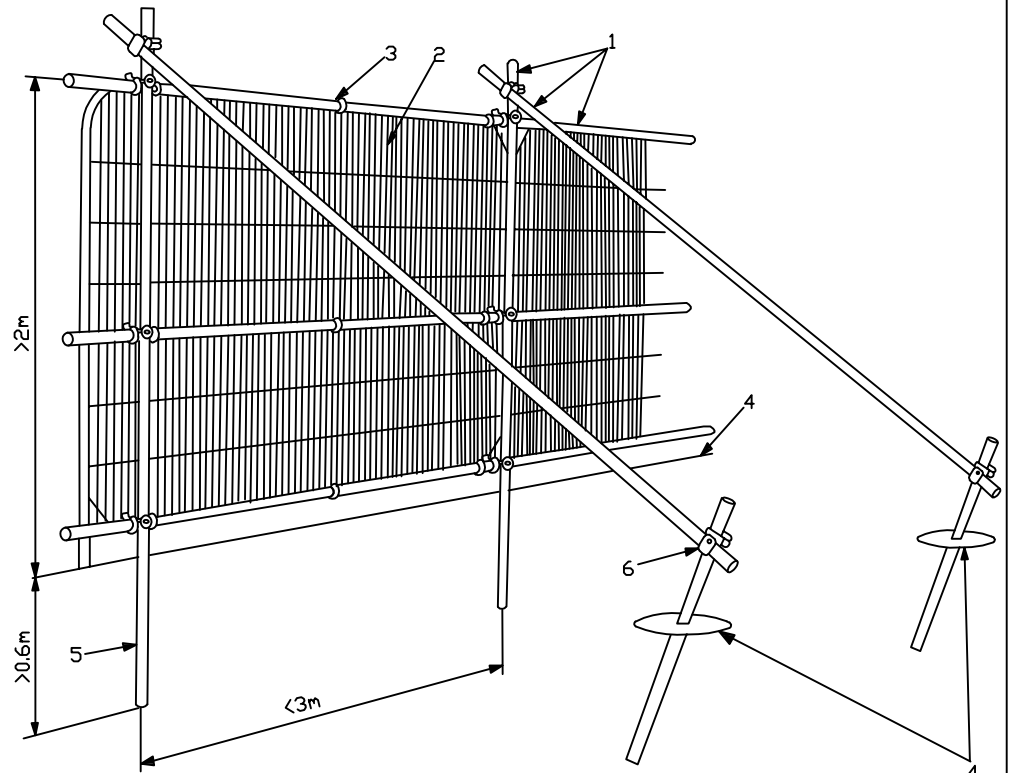
The Barn, FeltmoresPark, Chalk Lane, Harlow, Essex CM17 0PF

0845 094 3268 | info@tma-consultants.co.uk

www.timmoayaassociates.co.uk

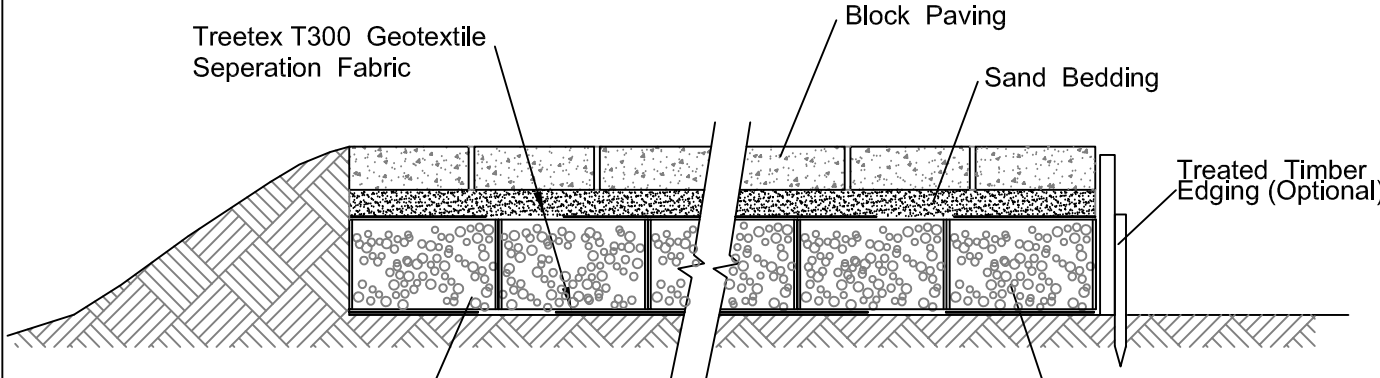
arboriculture ecology landscape innovation

Figure 2 : Protective Fencing Specification



- Key
- 1 Standard scaffold poles.
 - 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels.
 - 3 Panels secured to upright and cross-members with wire ties.
 - 4 Ground level.
 - 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m).
 - 6 Standard scaffold clamps.

Example of No-dig Construction



Geosynthetics Ltd
Fleming Road, Harlowbrook Industrial Estate,
Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3DU
Tel: 01455 617139 Fax: 01455 617140 www.geosyn.co.uk

TITLE
Cellweb Section - Tree Root Protection
c/w Block Paving Surface

DRAWING NO
GS-CW-BP-150



**TREE PROTECTION
AREA
KEEP OUT!**

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE
AGREEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANT



0845 094 3268

APPENDIX B - Schedules

- 210260-PD-10 Tree Schedule
- 210260-PD-12 Tree Works Schedule

210260-PD-10-Tree schedule (BS5837)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T1	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	17.0	83	1	9.0		9.0		7.5		7.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	311.7	10.0	40+	A1/A2
Tree T2	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	16.0	68	1	9.0		8.5		7.5		7.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	209.2	8.2	40+	A1/A2
Tree T3	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	11.0	17	1	1.5		1.0		3.5		4.0		1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	13.1	2.0	20-40	B2
Tree T4	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	13.0	40	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	72.4	4.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T5	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	14.0	51	1	9.0		8.0		8.0		6.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Form - Spreading crown. Girdling roots - Minor. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	117.7	6.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T6	1 Tilia sp. (Lime sp.)	13.0	40	1	5.0		5.0		4.0		5.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	72.4	4.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T7	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	7.0	14	1		1.5		0.5		1.0		7.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Major.	14/04/2021	8.9	1.7	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

Tree ID	No. Species		Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
						N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T8	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8.0	13	1		1.0		0.5		0.5		4.5	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Major.	14/04/2021	7.6	1.6	10-20	C2
Tree T9	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	13.0	27	1		0.5		0.5		3.0		6.5	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	33.0	3.2	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T10	1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	50	1		7.5		5.5		7.5		7.5	1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	113.1	6.0	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T11	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	9.5	16	1		0.5		1.5		4.5		0.5	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	11.6	1.9	10-20	C2
Tree T12	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	12.0	15	1		5.0		1.0		0.5		1.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	10.2	1.8	10-20	C2
Tree T13	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10.0	12	1	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	6.5	1.4	10-20	C2
Tree T14	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10.0	23 COM	3	1.0		4.0		6.0		1.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Multi-stemmed.	14/04/2021	24.0	2.8	10-20	C2
Tree T15	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	9.0	14	1		3.5		4.0		1.0		1.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	8.9	1.7	10-20	C2
Tree T16	1	Sorbus sp. (Sorbus sp.)	10.0	33	1		2.0		4.0		3.0		3.0	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major.	14/04/2021	49.3	4.0	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T17	1 Cedrus atlantica (Atlas Cedar)	15.0	61	1	9.0		9.0		7.5		7.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	168.3	7.3	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T18	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	46	1	6.0		4.5		6.0		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	95.7	5.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T19	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	15.0	45	1	6.0		6.0		6.0		4.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T20	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	9.0	24	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	14/04/2021	26.1	2.9	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T21	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	11.0	26	1	4.5		5.0		5.0		3.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	14/04/2021	30.6	3.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T22	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	47	1	6.0		5.5		5.5		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised.	14/04/2021	99.9	5.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T23	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	50	1	6.0		6.0		5.0		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised.	14/04/2021	113.1	6.0	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T24	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	46	1	6.0		4.0		3.5		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	95.7	5.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T25	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	45	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T26	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	51	1	5.5		4.0		4.0		5.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised.	14/04/2021	117.7	6.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T27	1 Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	10.0	32	1	6.5		7.0		3.0		3.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major.	14/04/2021	46.3	3.8	10-20	U
Tree T28	1 Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	10.0	40	1	5.0		2.0		4.5		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	72.4	4.8	10-20	U
Tree T29	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	38	1	5.0		7.5		6.5		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	65.3	4.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T30	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13.0	40	1	4.5		4.5		4.5		4.5		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development. Ivy or climbing plant.	14/04/2021	72.4	4.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T31	1 Cotoneaster sp. (Tree Cotoneaster)	3.5	20	1	3.0		0.5		0.5		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Form - Poor crown structure. Ivy or climbing plant.	14/04/2021	18.1	2.4	10-20	C2
Tree T32	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16.0	44	1	5.0		3.5		3.5		4.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark.	14/04/2021	87.6	5.3	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T33	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8.0	16	1		0.5		0.5		4.0		3.5	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	11.6	1.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T34	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17.0	67	1	6.5		6.0		7.0		7.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Rubbing limbs.	14/04/2021	203.1	8.0	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T35	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	49	1	4.0		3.0		5.0		5.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised.	14/04/2021	108.6	5.9	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T36	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	45	1	3.5		4.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T37	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	47	1	4.0		4.0		5.5		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	99.9	5.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T38	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	44	1	4.5		6.0		5.5		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised.	14/04/2021	87.6	5.3	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T39	1 Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	16.0	66	1	7.5		7.0		7.5		7.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Form - Spreading crown. Girdling roots - Minor.	14/04/2021	197.1	7.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T40	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	15.0	44	1	4.5		4.5		4.0		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	87.6	5.3	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T41	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	13.0	43	1	4.5		4.5		4.5		3.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	83.6	5.2	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T42	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	9.0	32	1	4.5		4.0		4.0		3.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Spreading crown.	14/04/2021	46.3	3.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T43	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	12.0	49	1	4.5		5.0		5.0		5.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	108.6	5.9	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T44	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	47	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	99.9	5.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T45	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	48	1	5.0		4.5		5.0		5.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Deadwood - Major. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	104.2	5.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T46	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	48	1	6.0		4.0		6.0		4.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	104.2	5.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T47	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	45	1	3.5		4.5		5.5		5.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T48	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	51	1	5.0		6.5		5.5		5.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	117.7	6.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T49	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	56	1	6.0		5.5		6.0		5.5		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Arboricultural work - Recent. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	141.9	6.7	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T50	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	54	1	6.5		5.5		5.5		5.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Arboricultural work - Recent. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	131.9	6.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T51	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	50	1	6.0		5.0		6.5		5.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Arboricultural work - Recent. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	113.1	6.0	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T52	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	48	1	6.5		5.0		6.5		6.5		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Arboricultural work - Recent. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	104.2	5.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T53	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	14.0	38	1	2.0		6.5		5.5		5.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	65.3	4.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T54	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	15.0	43	1	5.5		7.0		4.5		5.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	83.6	5.2	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T55	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	15.0	42	1	5.5		6.5		6.0		5.5		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	79.8	5.0	40+	A1/A2
Tree T56	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	15.0	42	1	6.0		6.5		6.0		6.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	79.8	5.0	40+	A1/A2
Tree T57	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	45	1	6.0		6.5		6.0		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	A1/A2
Tree T58	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	46	1	6.0		6.5		6.0		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	95.7	5.5	40+	A1/A2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By



Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T59	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	15.0	49	1	6.0		6.5		6.0		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	108.6	5.9	40+	A1/A2
Tree T60	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	15.0	45	1	6.0		6.5		5.5		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	A1/A2
Tree T61	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	45	1	5.0		6.5		5.0		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	A1/A2
Tree T62	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	48	1	6.0		7.0		5.0		6.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	104.2	5.8	40+	A1/A2
Tree T63	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	47	1	5.0		6.5		5.0		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	99.9	5.6	40+	A1/A2
Tree T64	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	45	1	5.0		6.5		5.0		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	A1/A2
Tree T65	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	45	1	5.0		6.5		5.0		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	91.6	5.4	40+	A1/A2
Tree T66	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	44	1	5.0		6.5		5.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	87.6	5.3	40+	A1/A2
Tree T67	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	47	1	5.5		6.5		5.5		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	99.9	5.6	40+	A1/A2
Tree T68	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	48	1	5.5		6.5		6.0		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	104.2	5.8	40+	A1/A2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T69	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	50	1	6.5		6.5		5.5		6.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	113.1	6.0	40+	A1/A2
Tree T70	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	46	1	4.0		6.0		5.5		6.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	95.7	5.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T71	1 Ailanthus altissima (Tree Of Heaven)	10.0	52 COM	2	5.5		4.5		3.0		6.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Crown reduction - Historic. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	124.0	6.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T72	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.0	20 COM	5	2.0		1.5		2.0		1.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	18.3	2.4	10-20	C2
Tree T73	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.0	13	1	1.0		1.0		3.5		1.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	7.6	1.6	10-20	C2
Tree T74	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.0	17 COM	2	2.0		1.5		1.0		1.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	14.2	2.1	10-20	C2
Tree T75	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.0	34 COM	6	4.0		3.0		4.0		4.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	53.2	4.1	10-20	C2
Tree T76	1 Cotoneaster sp. (Tree Cotoneaster)	4.0	17 COM	2	1.0		1.0		2.0		1.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	14.2	2.1	10-20	C2
Tree T77	1 Ailanthus altissima (Tree Of Heaven)	8.0	31 COM	2	4.0		3.0		4.0		3.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark.	14/04/2021	44.6	3.8	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T78	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	14.0	57	1	8.0		7.5		6.5		6.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Form - Spreading crown.	14/04/2021	147.0	6.8	40+	A1/A2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T79	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	9.5	38	1		5.5		3.0		5.0		5.0	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	65.3	4.6	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T80	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	9.5	36	1	4.5		5.5		5.0		4.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	58.6	4.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T81	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	9.5	46	1	6.0		6.5		5.5		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots. Ganoderma adspersum at base.	14/04/2021	95.7	5.5	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T82	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	10.0	28	1		6.0		4.0		3.0		4.0	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	35.5	3.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T83	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	10.0	28	1		5.0		3.0		4.0		4.0	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	35.5	3.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T84	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	10.0	27	1		6.0		4.0		3.0		4.0	2.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	33.0	3.2	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T85	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	9.5	49	1	6.5		5.0		7.0		7.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark exudation. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Spreading crown. Girdling roots - Minor. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	108.6	5.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T86	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	15.0	49	1	7.0		6.0		5.0		4.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Form - Spreading crown. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	108.6	5.9	40+	A1/A2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T87	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	9.5	48	1	6.5		4.0		6.5		6.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	104.2	5.8	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T88	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	15.0	39	1		7.0		6.0		4.5		6.0	1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	68.8	4.7	40+	A1/A2
Tree T89	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8.5	17	1	2.0		2.0		3.0		3.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	13.1	2.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T90	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	11.0	34	1	4.5		4.0		5.0		4.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Girdling roots - Major. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	52.3	4.1	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T91	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	15.0	41	1		7.0		6.0		4.5		6.0	1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	76.0	4.9	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T92	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	13.0	30	1		4.0		4.5		4.0		3.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Major. Leaning trunk - Major.	14/04/2021	40.7	3.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T93	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	12.0	34	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Minor.	14/04/2021	52.3	4.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T94	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	15.0	41	1		6.0		6.0		4.5		3.0	1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	76.0	4.9	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T95	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14.0	49	1	7.5		6.5		5.0		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Major. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Spreading crown. Girdling roots - Major. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	108.6	5.9	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T96	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	16.0	57	1	7.5		7.5		7.5		8.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Form - Spreading crown. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	147.0	6.8	40+	A1/A2
Tree T97	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	13.0	34	1		6.5		5.0		4.5		5.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	52.3	4.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T98	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	12.0	32	1	6.0		6.5		4.0		5.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	46.3	3.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T99	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	12.0	38	1		6.5		4.0		4.0		6.0	1.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Leaning trunk - Major.	14/04/2021	65.3	4.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T100	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	10.0	29	1	5.5		3.0		2.5		3.0		1.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Leaning trunk - Major.	14/04/2021	38.0	3.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T101	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	11.0	30	1	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	40.7	3.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T102	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	11.0	29	1		6.5		3.5		3.0		4.0	1.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Leaning trunk - Major.	14/04/2021	38.0	3.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T103	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	11.0	25	1	4.5		4.5		4.5		4.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	28.3	3.0	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T104	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	13.0	31	1	4.5		3.5		3.5		5.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Minor.	14/04/2021	43.5	3.7	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T105	1 Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	11.0	26	1	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark.	14/04/2021	30.6	3.1	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T106	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	13.0	36	1	4.0		4.0		4.5		5.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark.	14/04/2021	58.6	4.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T107	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	20.0	75	1		11.0		9.0		8.5		8.0	2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Arboricultural work - Recent. Form - Spreading crown.	14/04/2021	254.5	9.0	40+	A1/A2
Tree T108	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	13.0	33	1	2.0		5.5		5.0		2.5		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Deadwood - Major. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	49.3	4.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T109	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	12.0	40	1	6.5		6.5		4.5		5.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	72.4	4.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T110	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	13.0	37	1	5.0		5.0		3.5		6.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development.	14/04/2021	61.9	4.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T111	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18.0	54	1	5.5		6.0		3.5		6.0		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Girdling roots - Minor. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	131.9	6.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T112	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16.0	54	1	3.5		7.0		7.0		7.0		3.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Girdling roots - Minor. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	131.9	6.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T113	1 Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	16.0	55	1	9.5		9.5		9.5		9.5		3.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Spreading crown. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	136.8	6.6	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T114	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	33	1	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	3.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic.	14/04/2021	49.3	4.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T115	1 Salix sp. (Willow sp.)	17.0	76 COM	4	4.0		7.0		5.0		7.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Crown reduction - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Base. Multi-stemmed.	14/04/2021	261.3	9.1	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T116	1 Ailanthus altissima (Tree Of Heaven)	15.0	46	1	7.0		2.5		6.5		5.0		5.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	95.7	5.5	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T117	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	13.0	26 COM	4		5.5		4.5		3.0		4.0	3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Multi-stemmed.	14/04/2021	31.7	3.2	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T118	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	13.0	37	1	5.0		5.0		4.0		3.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good.	14/04/2021	61.9	4.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T119	1 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	12.0	20	1	2.5		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation.	14/04/2021	18.1	2.4	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T120	1 Betula sp. (Birch)	7.5	16	1	2.0		1.0		1.5		2.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation.	14/04/2021	11.6	1.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T121	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	13.0	34	1	6.0		6.0		6.0		6.0		2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	52.3	4.1	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T122	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	13.0	28	1	4.5		4.5		4.5		4.5		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation.	14/04/2021	35.5	3.4	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T123	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	7.0	22 COM	6	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Multi-stemmed.	14/04/2021	22.0	2.6	10-20	C2
Tree T124	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8.0	20	1	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Recent.	14/04/2021	18.1	2.4	0-10	U
Tree T125	1 Ailanthus altissima (Tree Of Heaven)	6.5	27 COM	3	3.0		1.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	34.7	3.3	10-20	C2
Tree T126	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	35	1	6.0		6.0		6.0		4.5		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant.	14/04/2021	55.4	4.2	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T127	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6.0	26 COM	3	2.0		3.0		3.0		2.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	31.4	3.2	10-20	C2
Tree T128	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7.0	19 COM	6	2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Multi-stemmed.	14/04/2021	17.4	2.4	0-10	U
Tree T129	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8.0	19 COM	6	2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		2.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Multi-stemmed.	14/04/2021	17.4	2.4	0-10	U
Tree T130	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5.0	16 COM	4	0.5		0.5		1.0		1.5		2.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Multi-stemmed.	14/04/2021	11.6	1.9	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T131	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6.5	20	1	2.0		2.0		2.0			2.0	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decay / structural defect - Base. Ivy or climbing plant.	14/04/2021	18.1	2.4	0-10	U
Tree T132	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10.0	25	1	4.0		4.0		2.0			3.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair.	14/04/2021	28.3	3.0	0-10	U
Tree T133	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10.0	29 COM	2	3.5		5.0		3.0			3.0	1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	38.5	3.5	0-10	U
Tree T134	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4.0	13 COM	5		0.5		0.5		1.5		1.5	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair.	14/04/2021	8.1	1.6	0-10	U
Tree T135	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7.5	15	1	2.0		2.0		2.0			2.0	2.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair.	14/04/2021	10.2	1.8	0-10	U
Tree T136	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	4.5	15	1	1.0		1.0		1.0			3.0	2.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair.	14/04/2021	10.2	1.8	0-10	U
Tree T137	1 Sambucus nigra (Elder)	3.5	13 COM	5	1.0		0.5		0.5			2.0	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair.	14/04/2021	8.1	1.6	0-10	U
Group G138	8 Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	15.0	20 AVE										1.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Off-Site. Position estimated.	14/04/2021			10-20	C2
Tree T139	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	13.0	47	1	5.0		4.0		4.0			5.0	3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Crown reduction - Recent. Off-Site. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	99.9	5.6	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T140	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13.0	52	1	6.0		5.5	6.0		6.0			3.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Off-Site. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	122.3	6.2	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T141	1 Pyracantha coccinea (Pyracantha)	6.0	39 COM	7		3.5	4.0	5.5		2.5			1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Multi-stemmed. Off-Site. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	71.3	4.8	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T142	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	57	1		7.0	7.0	5.0		7.0			2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Epicormic growth - Base. Off-Site.	14/04/2021	147.0	6.8	40+	A1/A2
Tree T143	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	53	1		4.5	7.0	4.5		7.0			2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Epicormic growth - Base. Off-Site.	14/04/2021	127.1	6.4	40+	A1/A2
Tree T144	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	17.0	49	1		4.5	7.0	6.0		7.0			2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Epicormic growth - Base. Raised surface roots. Off-Site.	14/04/2021	108.6	5.9	40+	A1/A2
Tree T145	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	12.0	52	1	5.0		4.0	5.0		5.5			3.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Arboricultural work - Recent. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Form - Spreading crown. Off-Site. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	122.3	6.2	20-40	C1/C2
Tree T146	1 Malus tschonoskii (Pillar Apple)	10.0	19	1	2.0		2.0	2.0		1.5			4.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Competition - Adjacent trees. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Leaning trunk - Minor. Off-Site. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	16.3	2.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T147	1 Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	5.0	16	1	2.5		4.5	2.5		1.5			2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Competition - Adjacent trees. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	11.6	1.9	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T148	1 Salix sp. (Willow sp.)	10.0	39 COM	7	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Coppice stool - Regrown. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	71.3	4.8	10-20	C2
Tree T149	1 Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	6.0	14	1	1.5		1.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	8.9	1.7	10-20	C2
Tree T150	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	12.0	22	1	4.5		3.0		1.0		4.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	21.9	2.6	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T151	1 Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	13.0	27	1	2.0		1.0		2.0		4.5		3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	33.0	3.2	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T152	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	8.0	12	1	1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5		2.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	6.5	1.4	10-20	C2
Tree T153	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	7.0	12	1	1.0		1.5		2.5		1.5		2.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	6.5	1.4	10-20	C2
Tree T154	1 Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9.5	36	1	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decline - Suspected. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	58.6	4.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T155	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	13.0	48	1	8.0		9.5		8.0		8.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	14/04/2021	104.2	5.8	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T156	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	13.0	29	1	2.5		2.0		5.0		4.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	38.0	3.5	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T157	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	11.0	16	1		2.0		1.0		2.5		5.0	4.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	14/04/2021	11.6	1.9	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T158	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	11.0	25	1	3.5		1.0		4.0		5.0		3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	14/04/2021	28.3	3.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T159	1 Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	16.0	41	1	9.5		5.0		5.0		6.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Competition - Adjacent trees. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower.	14/04/2021	76.0	4.9	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T160	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	11.0	30	1	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		4.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Off-Site. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	40.7	3.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T161	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15.0	60 COM	3	5.0		5.0		4.5		4.5		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Crown reduction - Historic. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Girdling roots - Major. Pruning wounds - Decayed. Off-Site.	14/04/2021	162.9	7.2	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T162	1 Malus sp. (Apple sp.)	11.0	32	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		3.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	46.3	3.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T163	1 Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum (Myrobalan))	9.0	35 COM	2	5.0		2.0		6.0		4.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Form - Spreading crown. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	56.1	4.2	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By

MyTREES
tree management software

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T164	1 Fraxinus angustifolia (Narrow Leaved Ash)	14.0	36	1	7.0		4.0		7.0		3.0		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Spreading crown. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	58.6	4.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T165	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	10.0	25	1	3.5		2.0		4.5		2.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	28.3	3.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T166	1 Fraxinus angustifolia (Narrow Leaved Ash)	15.0	44	1	5.5		5.5		7.5		7.5		4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Form - Spreading crown. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	87.6	5.3	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T167	1 Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum (Myrobalan))	7.0	28 COM	2	4.0		6.0		3.0		2.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Position estimated.	14/04/2021	36.2	3.4	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T168	1 Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	8.0	25	1	4.0		3.0		2.0		1.5		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Leaning trunk - Minor.	14/04/2021	28.3	3.0	10-20	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)* Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline* Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7	RED		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY

210260-PD-12 Tree Works Schedule

ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
T1	1 <i>Platanus x hispanica</i> London Plane	A1/A2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T18	1 <i>Tilia x vulgaris</i> Common Lime	B1/B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T20	1 <i>Prunus</i> sp. Cherry sp.	B1/B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T87	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T125	1 <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> Tree Of Heaven	C2	To allow access for plant Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T126	1 <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	C1/C2	To allow access for plant Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T147	1 <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Rowan/Mountain Ash	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T148	1 <i>Salix</i> sp. Willow sp.	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T149	1 <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Rowan/Mountain Ash	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T150	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T151	1 <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T152	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T153	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed

Tree work analysis (trees and trees in groups)

	To allow access for plant	To facilitate development	Total
Fell - Ground level	2	11	13
Total	2	11	13



TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES

arboriculture ecology landscape innovation

The Barn, Feltimores Park, Chalk Lane, Harlow, Essex CM17 0PF

0845 094 3268 | info@tma-consultants.co.uk | www.timmoyaassociates.co.uk

Tim Moya Associates is a trading name of Tim Moya Tree Services Ltd. Company Reg No. 3028475