C.B.E. Consulting
Arboricultural Surveys to BS5837

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey
Land at Cowbit Road
Spalding
Lincolnshire
NGR TF24472 21438

Survey by
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smas worksafe consultant www.smasltd.com as recognised by SSIP Safety Schemes in Procurement	Report prepared by: C Barker	Date Issued: 18 December 2019
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BS5837 Tree Survey, Land at Cowbit Road, Spalding

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Introduction

1.1 Site Description and Location

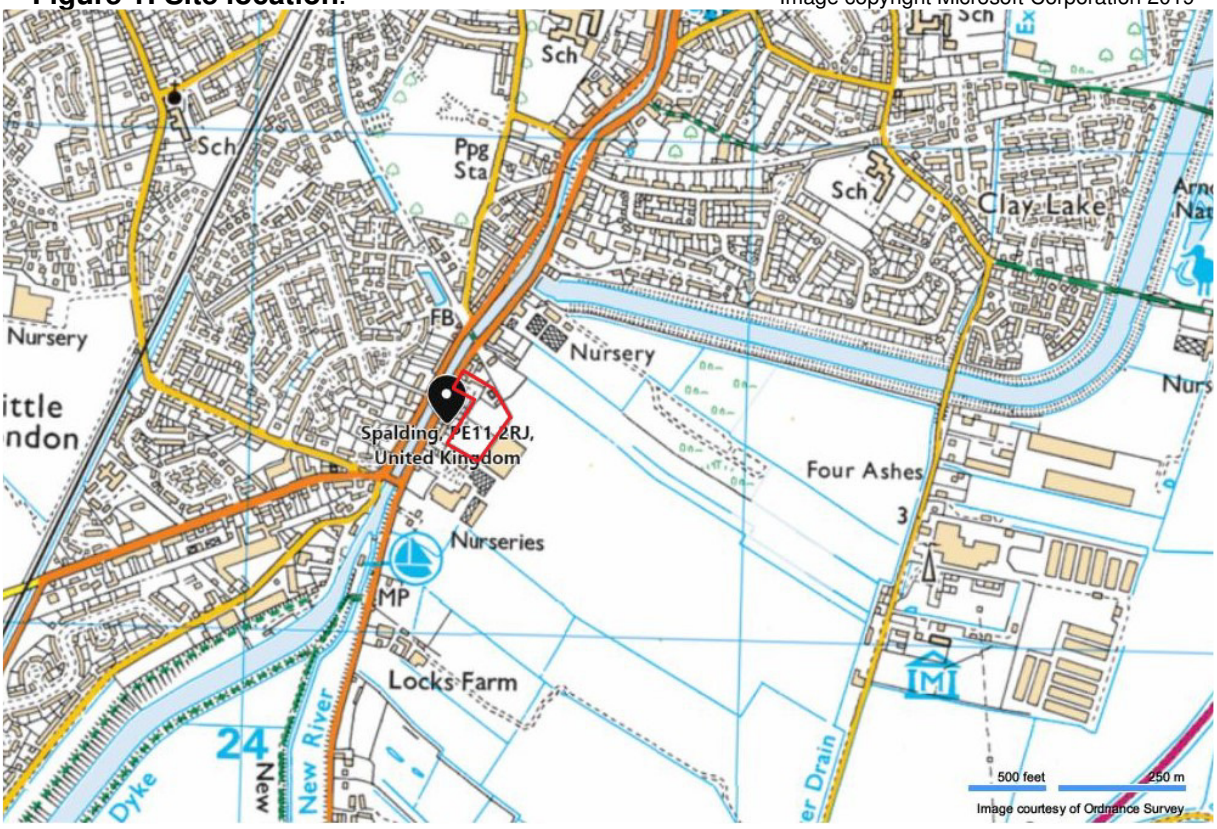
The site surveyed comprises a number of redundant farm buildings and glasshouses with two adjacent fields situated on the eastern side of Cowbit Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire centred at NGR TF24472 21438. The location of the site is shown on the plan within **Figure 1** and an aerial photograph has been provided within **Figure 2** to place the site in context.

The site lies within the District of South Holland and is not within the designated Spalding Conservation Area. There is no record of any tree preservation orders at this location on the 'Public Web Map' geographic information system provided by South Holland District Council.

In order to facilitate an application to obtain permission to develop the area surveyed the Applicant has requested a BS5837 (2012) Tree Survey should be completed to assess the quality of the trees within and close to the boundary of the survey area and the impact any development may have on these. An inspection of the site was completed on 10th December 2019. A photographic record of the trees at the site is included within the report.

Figure 1: Site location.

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1.2 Neighbouring Land Uses

The defined site area comprises a parcel of land which is occupied by redundant agricultural buildings and glasshouses at the northern end and two agricultural fields to the south, one of which has permanent pasture and the other which has recently been cultivated and cropped.

The site surveyed lies just to the south of Spalding town centre and has residential houses to the west, north and south. Along the south eastern boundary is a large commercial glasshouse building. On the north eastern boundary is an arable field. An aerial photograph has been provided below.



Figure 2: Site Contextual Aerial Photograph Image copyright Microsoft Corporation 2019

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

2. Tree Survey Appraisal Methodology

2.1 Survey Objectives

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

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

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

2.2 Survey Methodology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Site Plans & Tree schedules

The position of significant individual trees or groups of trees measured out on the site is shown on the Tree Location Plan **Figure 3**. Within the summary table (**Appendix 1**) a calculated corresponding radius of the circle for each RPA has been calculated. The Root Protection Areas are formulated to assist when designing layouts in relation to trees and the calculated RPA's in Appendix 1 should be used to inform the design layout of this site. **Figure 4** shows the calculated RPA's of the trees within the survey area. ***Once a development plan is provided a Constraints Plan showing RPA's and protection areas of any trees being retained within the site area will need to be prepared using the development plan as a base.***

2.4 Potential for Protected Species

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

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

3. Tree Survey Findings

3.1 Survey Details

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

3.2 Mature and Semi-Mature Trees

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

Cherry T1 is situated at the site entrance facing Cowbit Road and is the only tree highly visible from the west of the site. It is a large Cherry showing some signs of senility / loss of vigour due to its age. It is placed within Category U as a result of its low anticipated useful life expectancy.

Ash T2 is within the site interior between the barns and the wooden glasshouses. This is a tree of modest stature which has space to continue to mature but which has a rather poor irregular crown with indications if internal regeneration. This tree is placed within Category C.

Along the northern boundary of the survey area are two mature **Cherry T3 and T4** of significant stature with large round crowns which dominate this part of the perimeter and provide screening and canopy cover. Cherry T3 appears to be beginning to decline and it placed in Category C as a result but T4 appears in good health and is placed in Category B.



Cherry T1



Cherry T3 and T4

Trees T5 – G12 inclusive comprise Ash and Sycamore trees forming a linear canopy with some gaps along the north eastern boundary of the survey area dividing this from an area of commercial glasshouses to the east. A number of these trees are large mature specimens of good quality which are interspersed with trees of poor quality and limited space for development.

A number of these trees are becoming choked by dense ivy growth and in the context of proposed development this may need to be removed to improve both the visual amenity of these and also the future structural integrity. There are no veteran trees or Category A specimens, but the dominant canopy trees of greatest stature have been placed in Category B with some of the small specimens with limited space and poorly shaped crowns being placed within Categories C and U.



T5 – T8 on eastern boundary



T9 – T11 on eastern boundary



Group G12 on eastern boundary

Trees T13 – T26 form a linear canopy with some significant gaps across the centre of the survey area dividing a cultivated field from an area of semi-improved grass used for pasture or silage production. These trees are of mixed age and stature. Field Maple and Birch dominate and many of these trees are in good condition and five trees have been placed within Category B. There are two Horse Chestnut trees of medium stature showing indications of canker which have been placed within Category U, the remaining trees being of smaller stature due to lack of space being placed within Category C as they are supressed by the larger trees.



Trees T20 – T24



Trees T13 – T19


Trees T14 – T16


Trees T25 – T26

Group G27 comprises a line of Leylandii along part of the southern boundary of the survey area. These have been planted to screen an adjacent garden and the boles appear to be within the field boundary but there is a possibility these trees may be in the adjacent land ownership. This dense line of Leylandii has been placed in Category B but this assumes that these will be topped and trimmed to maintain health and vigour.


Leylandii G27

Trees T28 – G30 comprise a line of Cypress, Cherry, Yew, Rowan and under canopy shrubs lying adjacent to an access road to the rear of the nearby gardens and into the southern field area. These are crowded trees of quite low quality placed in Category C.


T26, T28 and T29


T29 and G30

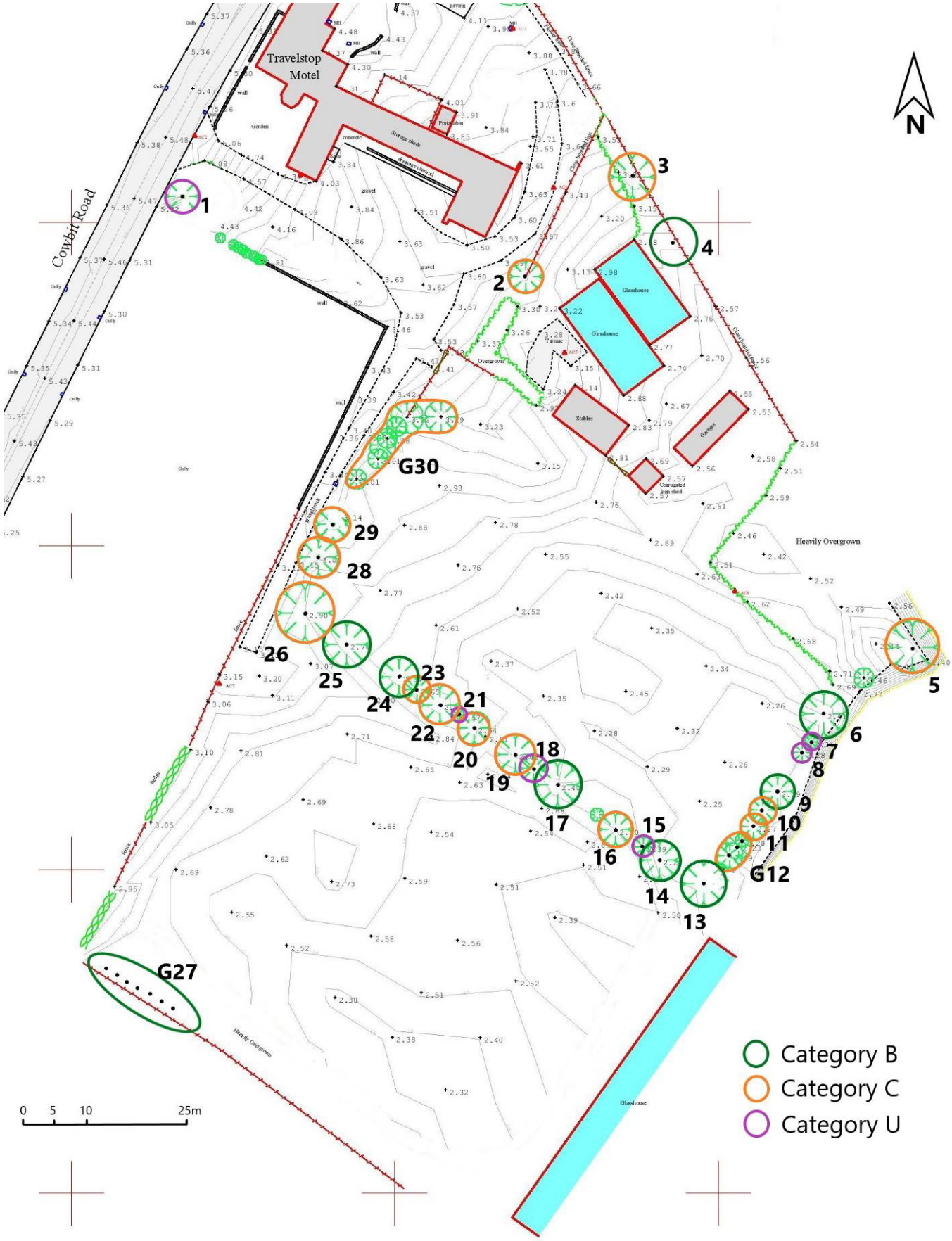


Figure 3 – Tree Locations

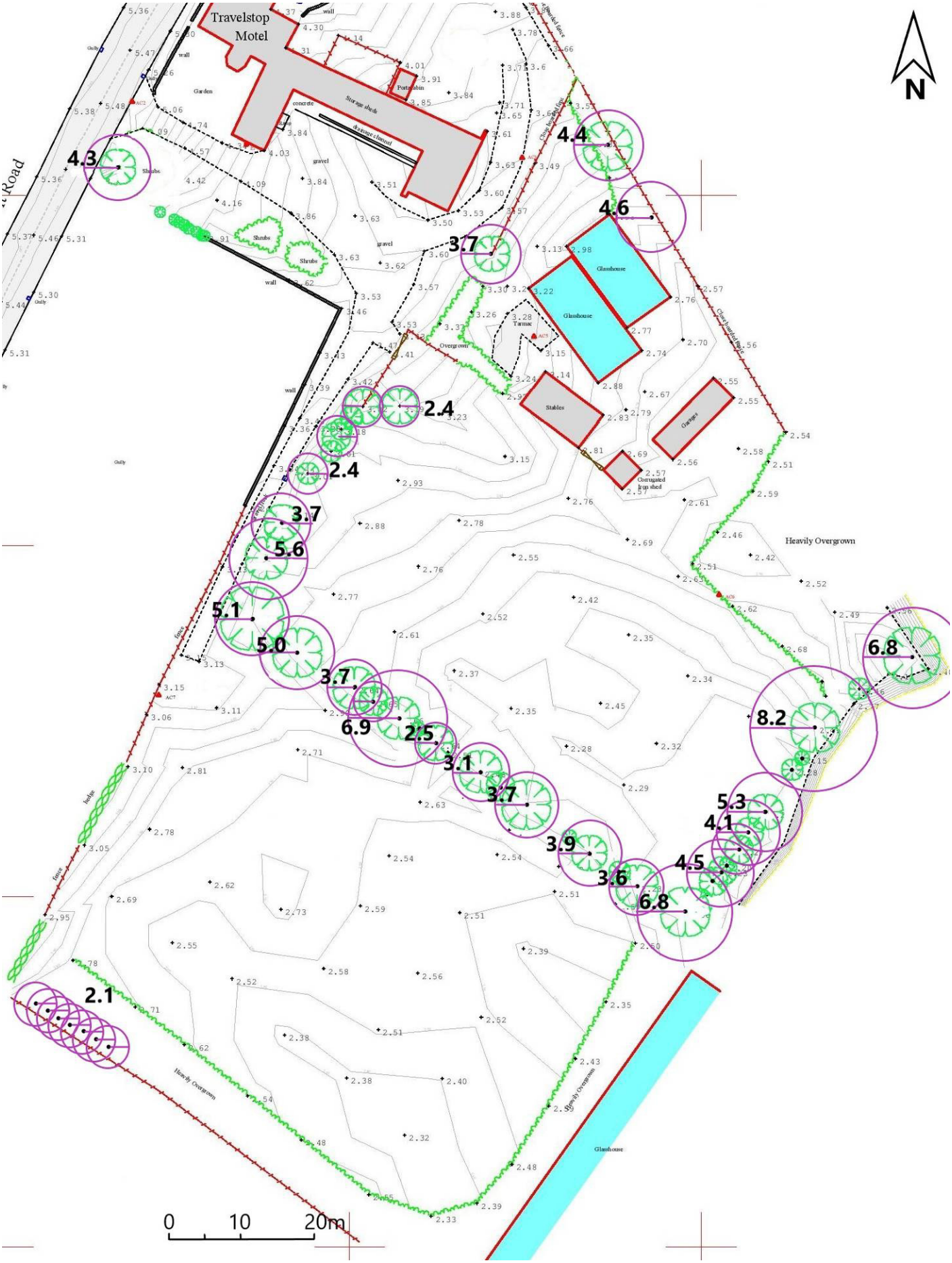


Figure 4 – Root Protection Areas
Key: RPA's shown as a purple circle with the radius stated in meters.

4. Tree Management

4.1 Initial Arboricultural Assessment

In the context of this site the proposed development has not been detailed for the Surveyor at the time this survey was completed. There are a number of individual trees of good quality and/or significant or landscape value within the survey area and many of these are in boundary positions where it is assumed they can be retained. Some, however, are within the site interior and the potential impact of development on these cannot at this stage be determined.

Tree	Category	Potential Impact of development / recommendation
T1 Cherry	U	Requires canopy thinning and removal of dead wood if retained in this position. If removed, a replacement tree should be provided within landscaping
T2Ash	C2	Requires canopy thinning and removal of dead wood if retained in this position. If removed, a replacement tree should be provided within landscaping
T3 Cherry	C2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. Clearance of dead wood and ivy would be beneficial. RPA on south side requires protection.
T4 Cherry	B2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. RPA on south side requires protection.
T5Ash	C2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. Clearance of dead wood and ivy would be beneficial. RPA on west side requires protection.
T6 Sycamore	B2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. Clearance of dead wood and ivy would be beneficial. RPA on west side requires protection.
T7 Sycamore	U	Could be removed to provide space for better quality trees.
T8 Sycamore	U	Could be removed to provide space for better quality trees.
T9 Sycamore	B2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. Clearance of ivy would be beneficial. RPA on west side requires protection.
T10 Ash	C2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. Clearance of ivy would be beneficial. RPA on west side requires protection.
T11 Sycamore	C2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. Clearance of ivy would be beneficial. RPA on west side requires protection.
T12 Sycamore	C2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. Clearance of ivy would be beneficial. RPA on west side requires protection.
T13 Birch	B2	Likely to be retained in this boundary position. RPA on west side requires protection.
T14 Field Maple	B2	Retain if possible within any development layout and protect RPA. Removal of ivy would be beneficial.
T15 Horse Chestnut	U	Removal recommended.
T16 Birch	C2	Retain if practical within any development layout and protect RPA. Removal of ivy would be beneficial.
T17 Field Maple	B2	Retain if possible within any development layout and protect RPA. Removal of ivy would be beneficial.
T18 Bird Cherry	U	Removal likely.
T19 Birch	C2	Retain if practical within any development layout and protect RPA. Removal of ivy would be beneficial.

T20 Field Maple	C2	Retain if practical within any development layout and protect RPA.
T21 Horse Chestnut	U	Removal recommended.
T22 Birch	C2	Retain if practical within any development layout and protect RPA. Removal of ivy would be beneficial.
T23 Bird Cherry	C2	Retain if practical within any development layout and protect RPA. Removal of ivy would be beneficial.
T24 Field Maple	B2	Retain if possible within any development layout and protect RPA.
T25 Birch	B2	Retain if possible within any development layout and protect RPA.
T26 Field Maple	C2	Retain if possible within any development layout and protect RPA. Removal of ivy would be beneficial
G27 Leylandii	B2	Retain for screening but top and trim if within site ownership.
T28 Leylandii	C2	Likely to be removed due to position but no work required.
T29 Cherry	C2	Likely to be removed due to position but no work required.
G30 Cotoneaster, Yew, Laurel, Golden Cypress Rowan, Privet	C2	Likely to be removed due to position and no work required.

4.2 General Recommendations

As a general rule at this site, measures to protect trees any trees that are retained within any proposed development should follow the best practice principles set out in BS5837: Trees in Relation to Design, Development and Construction (2012). Prior to any construction or development work proceeding, the RPA's of individual trees to be retained should be marked out using the distances provided in the table within Appendix 1.

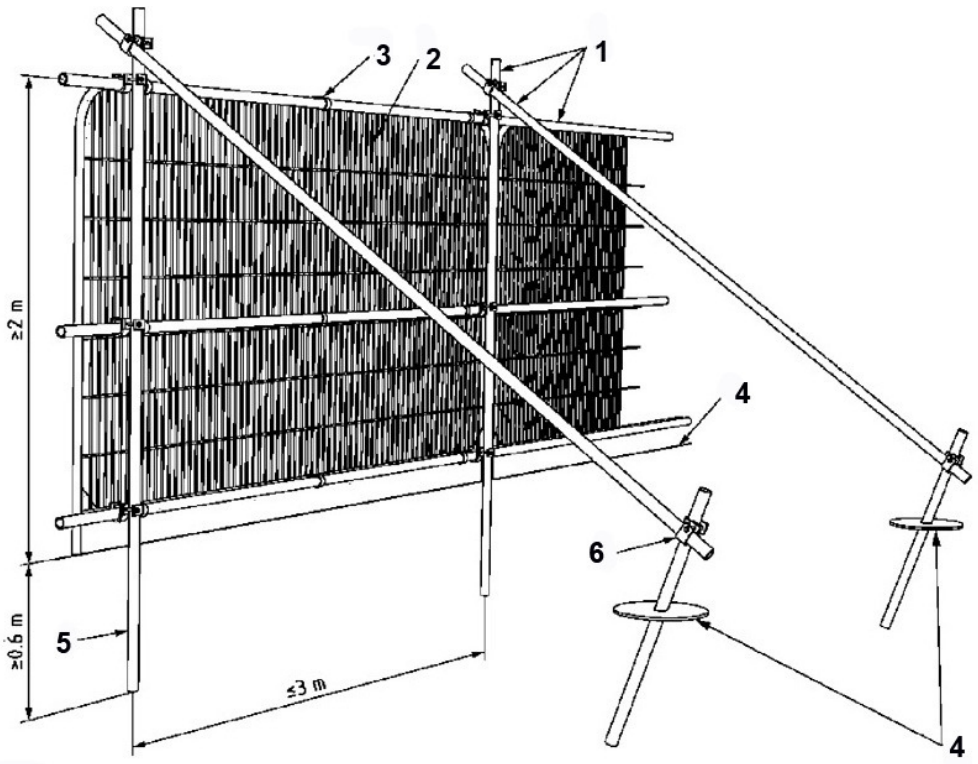
Marking out should be completed by a person with arboricultural or horticultural expertise as individual trees will have root zones that may be affected by local conditions and allowances will need to be made to accommodate this. The best practice principles have been broadly summarised below.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.

- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

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

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

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



Christopher Barker CEnv dipHort

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule

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

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

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Cherry *Prunus avium*	6	360	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-3	3	OM	<10	P	Single trunk with dense ivy. Sparse canopy. Significant dead wood present with internal regeneration. Appears to be in decline. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	If retained remove ivy and minor dead wood.	U	4.3
T2	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	315	N-5 S-5 E-4 W-5	2	M	10	F	Single trunk divides into 3 at 1magl. Round dense canopy with internal regeneration. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None.	C2	3.7
T3	Cherry *Prunus avium*	9	370	N-6 S-6 E-6 W-6	2	M	10	F	Single trunk with ivy into crown. Significant dead wood within lower canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Remove dead wood if retained.	C2	4.4
T4	Cherry *Prunus avium*	8	280 270	N-5 S-5 E-5 W-5	2	M	20	F	Two trunks. Round irregular canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	B2	4.6

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T5	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	570	N-5 S-6 E-5 W-6	3	M	10	P	Single trunk. Irregular canopy with significant dead wood in large areas, particularly on the western side Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Remove dead wood.	C2	6.8
T6	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	665	N-6 S-5 E-6 W-6	2	M	20	F	Single trunk. Broad crown with dense ivy. Low roost potential due to ivy. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	B2	8.2
T7	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	155	N-0 S-1 E-1 W-2	3	Y	<10	P	Single trunk. Leggy with poorly developed canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	U	1.8
T8	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	9	225	N-2 S-2 E-4 W-4	3	Y	<10	P	Single trunk. Leggy with poorly developed canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	U	2.7
T9	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	445	N-5 S-9 E-4 W-6	2	M	20	F	Single trunk dividing into a broad canopy with ivy into crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	B2	5.3
T10	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	345	N-1 S-2 E-5 W-5	3	M	10	P	Single trunk dividing at 1magl. Irregular crown crowded with limited space. Dense ivy present. Low roost potential due to ivy. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	4.1
T11	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	290	N-2 S-4 E-4 W-4	3	SM	10	F	Single trunk dividing into an irregular crown choked by ivy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	3.4
T12	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	380	N-3 S-2 E-3 W-5	4	SM	10	P	Single trunk. Poorly developed crown choked by ivy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	4.5

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T13	Birch *Betula pendula*	12	540	N-5 S-5 E-5 W-5	3	M	20	F	Single trunk. Open broad crown with ivy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	B2	6.4
T14	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	10	305gl	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	SM	20+	G	Single trunk. Broadly ascending crown. Ivy on the trunk. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Remove ivy growth	B2	3.6
T15	Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastenum*	8	230gl	N-3 S-2 E-1 W-1	1	SM	<10	P	Single trunk. Severe canker in a poorly developed crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing due to canker and decline.	U	2.7
T16	Birch *Betula pendula*	10	330	N-3 S-2 E-3 W-3	1	SM	10	F	Single trunk. Irregular upright crown. Dense ivy choking trunk and canopy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	3.9
T17	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	6	315gl	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-3	1	SM	20	G	Single trunk. Broadly ascending crown. Ivy on the trunk. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	B2	3.7
T18	Bird Cherry *Prunus padus*	7	205	N-2 S-2 E-1 W-2	1	SM	<10	P	Single trunk. Irregular canopy suppressed by T17. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	U	2.4
T19	Birch *Betula pendula*	9	150 140 120 120	N-3 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	M	10	P	Wide coppice bowl. Ivy choking dense crown with under canopy Apple. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	3.1
T20	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	9	210	N-3 S-3 E-4 W-1	1	SM	10	F	Single trunk. Ascending canopy extending east. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	C2	2.5

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T21	Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastenum*	8	230	N-3 S-3 E-2 W-2	2	SM	<10	P	Single trunk. Canker in crown with poor shape. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing due to canker and decline.	U	2.7
T22	Birch *Betula pendula*	15	580	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-3	3	M	10	F	Single trunk. Irregular upright crown choked by ivy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	6.9
T23	Bird Cherry *Prunus padus*	6	205	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	2	SM	10	F	Single trunk. Compact crown with minor ivy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	2.4
T24	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	7	310	N-4 S-3 E-3 W-4	1	SM	20	G	Single trunk. Dense round crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	B2	3.7
T25	Birch *Betula pendula*	15	310 280	N-4 S-4 E-5 W-5	2	M	20	G	Two trunks. Broadly ascending balanced crown. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	B2	5.0
T26	Field Maple *Acer campestre*	12	425gl	N-2 S-4 E-4 W-4	1	M	10	P	Single trunk. Irregular crown choked by ivy. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider removing ivy and reassess structural integrity.	C2	5.1
G27	Leylandii *Cupressocyparis sp*	8	<180	N-3 S- E- W-	0	SM	20	F	Line of dense Leylandii screening garden. Not trimmed along site boundary. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	Consider trimming or replace with new screen planting.	B2	2.1
T28	Leylandii *Cupressocyparis sp*	14	470gl	N-1 S-3 E-3 W-2	0	SM	10	F	Broadly columnar canopy sparse on the south. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	C2	5.6

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Diam mm@ 1.5m	Canopy Spread (m)	Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Est yrs	Overall Condition	Structural condition	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
T29	Cherry *Prunus avium*	8	310	N-3 S-2 E-5 W-5	3	M	10	F	Single trunk. Broad canopy suppressed on the south side. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	C2	3.7
G30	Cotoneaster, Yew, Laurel, Golden Cypress Rowan, Privet	<5	<200	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	0	Y	10	F	Line of irregular small trees. Negligible roost potential. No structural faults visible from ground level	None	C2	2.4