



Arboricultural Survey to BS5837:2012

Beverley Whiteside

**Rainshore House,
Over Town Lane, Norden,
Rochdale, Greater Manchester
OL12 7TQ**

21 May 2024

Tom Baron BSc. (Hons) TechArborA

Table of Contents

If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

1. Introduction	2
2. Survey	2
3. BS5837:2012 Scope	5
4. Methodology	5
5. Definitions.....	7
6. Recommendations	8
7. Limitations	8
8. Appendices	9
Appendix 1: Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment	10
Appendix 2: Schedule of Trees	12
Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan.....	14
9. Document Production Record	16

1. Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 28 March 2024 from Beverley Whiteside to attend Rainshore House, Over Town Lane, Norden, Rochdale, Greater Manchester OL12 7TQ; grid reference, SD852150 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey a to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees and Tree Constraints Plan.

I am Tom Baron, Senior Arboricultural Consultant for Arbtech Consulting Ltd. I undertook the tree survey on 03 May 2024 and subsequently, have produced this summary of my findings.

I have six years of professional experience working as an Arboricultural Consultant. I have a degree level background in Forestry and Arboriculture and hold various qualifications in practical Arboriculture and Countryside Management. I am a Technician member of the Arboricultural Association.

The advice below and appended is underwritten by our Professional Indemnity insurance for the business practice of Arboricultural Consultancy in the sum of one million Pounds Sterling in each and every claim.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Survey base drawing	SP52913-mono
LPA pre-app comments	N/A
British Standard 5837:2012	“BS5837”
Tree Survey Schedule	Arbtech TS 01
Tree Constraints Plan	Arbtech TCP 01

2. Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Tom Baron on 03 May 2024.

During the survey I categorised the trees using “Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment” of the BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 1).

A total of 32 No. individual trees, 6 No. groups of trees and 6 No. hedges were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 2).

Multiple small trees and shrubs occupy the site, none of which meet the minimum diameter requirements to be considered for this survey.

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	Stanfords Planning Map Data	SP52913-mono	OS Tile

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and advanced decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

* For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

Site description

The site comprises a detached house with outbuildings and gardens to all four sides. It is roughly rectangular, generally level and covers approximately 4200m². The site is located off Over Town Lane to the northwest of Rochdale. The gardens comprise mature landscaping with mature trees along all four boundaries, including further tree cover to the east of the site. The site is bounded by an access track to the north, tree groups to the east, a field to the south and Over Town Lane to the west.



Figure 1: OS Map showing Site location (Bing Maps)

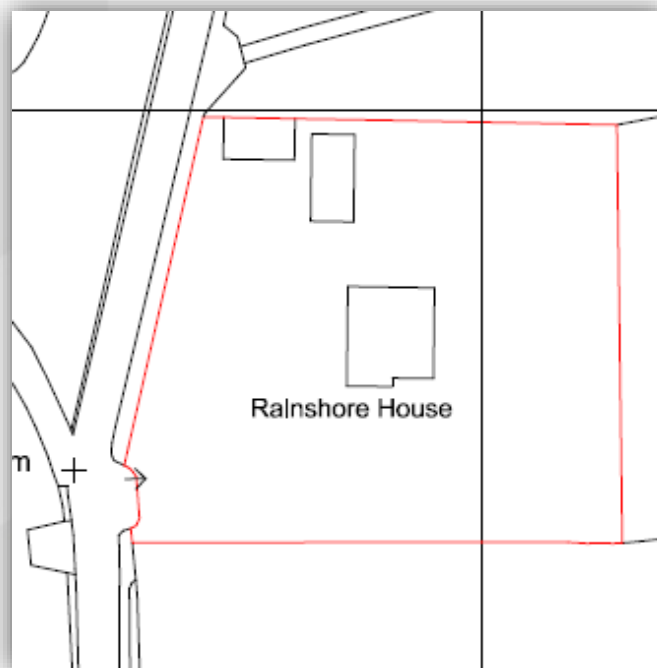


Figure 2: Site Location Plan (Stanfords Planning Map Data)

This content is for educational and informative purposes; parts of it are reproduced with the kind permission of BSI Global.

3. BS5837:2012 Scope

This standard recognises that there can be problems for development close to existing trees which are to be retained, and of planting trees close to existing structures. This standard sets out to assist those concerned with trees, in relation to construction, to form balanced judgements. It does not set out to put arguments for or against development, or for the removal or retention of trees. Where development, including demolition, is to occur, the standard provides guidance on how to decide which trees are appropriate for retention, on the means of protecting these trees during development, including demolition and construction work, and on the means of incorporating trees into the developed landscape.

4. Methodology

The methodology used to assess the trees was the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction' tree survey method. The aim of the survey is to establish which trees are moderate and good quality; suitable for retention and justifying protection. And which trees are low or poor quality; either undesirable or unsuitable to retain and protect.

The tree survey includes all trees included in the land survey red line boundary plan, as well as any that may have been missed, and it should categorize trees or groups of trees, including woodlands for their quality and value within the existing context, in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way. Where the arboriculturist has deemed it appropriate, the trees have been tagged with small metal or plastic tags, placed as high as is convenient on the stem of each tree.

Whilst master plan proposals for the development of the site might be available, the trees have been surveyed without taking these into consideration. All detailed design work on site layout should take into consideration the results of the tree survey (and the TCP).

Trees forming groups and areas of woodland (including orchards, wood pasture and historic parkland) are identified and considered as groups where the arboriculturist has determined that this is appropriate, particularly where they contain a variety of species and age classes that could aid long-term management. It is often expedient to assess the quality and value of such groups of trees as a whole, rather than as individuals. However, an assessment of individuals within any group has been undertaken if they are open-grown or if there is a need to differentiate between them.

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of the four categories: **A**, **B**, **C**, or **U** (highest to lowest quality respectively). The categories are differentiated on the tree survey plan by colour, or by suffixing the category adjacent to the tree identification number on the TCP.

The survey schedule lists all the trees or groups of trees. The following information is also provided:

- a) reference number (to be recorded on the tree survey plan);
- b) species (common or scientific names);
- c) height in meters (m);
- d) stem diameter in millimetres (mm) at 1.5m above adjacent ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees;
- e) branch spread in meters taken at the four cardinal compass points;
- f) height of crown clearance above adjacent ground level in meters (m);
- g) age class (newly planted, young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over mature);
- h) physiological condition (e.g. good, fair, poor, decline and dead);
- i) structural condition (e.g. good, fair, poor or not visible);
- j) comment about the tree, its location and preliminary management recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat;
- k) The retention category referring to the quality and useful contribution in years; **U** = <10yrs; **A** = >40yrs; **B** = >20yrs; **C** = >10yrs. The retention subcategory referring to the type of amenity; 1 = Arboricultural; 2 = Landscape; 3 = Cultural including conservation (see Appendix 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment).

5. Definitions

Arboriculturist

An arboriculturist (or arboricultural consultant) is a person who has, through relevant education, training, and experience, gained recognized qualifications and expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Tree Survey

A tree survey should be undertaken by an arboriculturist and should record information about the trees on a site independently of and prior to any specific design for development. As a subsequent task, and with reference to a design or potential design, the results of the survey should be included in the preparation of a tree constraints plan, which should be used to assist with site layout design.

Tree Constraints Plan

A TCP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.DWG file format), prepared by an arboriculturist for the purposes of layout design showing the root protection area and representing the effect that the mature height and spread of retained trees will have on layouts through shade, dominance, etc.

Root Protection Area

An RPA is a layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m².

Construction Exclusion Zone (also termed Tree Protection Zone)

A construction exclusion or tree protection zone is an area based on the RPA (in m²), identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

This is a study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

A TPP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.DWG file format), prepared by an arboriculturist showing the finalized layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement, which can be shown graphically.

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

This is a methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree. The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.

6. Recommendations

We have not seen the proposed scheme, therefore, we make the following recommendation to ensure that there are no irrevocable issues to the proposed retained trees and so that no conditions relating to arboriculture are attached to any planning consent secured; obtain an arboricultural report to include:

- a) An arboricultural impact assessment (AIA).
- b) An arboricultural method statement (AMS).
- c) A tree protection plan drawing (TPP).

7. Limitations

Trees were inspected from using visual observation from ground level only. Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level. Inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions, and characteristics. Trees have been grouped where BS5837 guides us that it is expedient to do so. Trees have been excluded from the survey if they are found by us to be sufficiently far away from the proposed developable area or if they are outside of the red line boundary plan showing the expectations of our client for the extent of the survey. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order (“TPO”), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

8. Appendices

The following documents were released to the Client as appendices to this report:

- Survey Schedule (.PDF)
- Tree Constraints Plan drawing (.DWG & .PDF)

If you require clarification of information contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact us via 01244 661170.

Yours Sincerely,



Tom Baron

Tom Baron BSc. (Hons) TechArborA

07842431558

TomBaron@Arbtech.co.uk

Appendix 1: Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories when 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.	•Trees that have 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 the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			Dark 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.	Trees 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 dominate 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).	Light 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 remedial defects, including unsympathetic management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention of 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.	Mid blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	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 value.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey

Appendix 2: Schedule of Trees

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Arbtech Consulting Ltd.

Client: Beverley Whiteside
 Project: Rainshore House, Over Town Lane, Norden, Rochdale, Greater Manchester OL12 7TQ
 Survey Date: 03/05/2024
 Surveyor: Tom Baron



Unit 3 Well House Barns
 Chester
 Cheshire
 CH4 0DH
 Phone: 01244661170
 Mobile: N/A

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
G01												Estimated Measurements		
Rhododendron		3	1	100	N	1.5	0	SM	A: 4.5	Good	C: Good			C.2
Rhododendron sp.					E	1.5	0		R: 1.19		S: Good	Planted shrubs adjacent to access gate; dimensions recorded are the largest within the group.	10+ yrs	
					S	1.5	0				B: Good			
					W	1.5	0							
G02												Estimated Measurements		
Privet		3	10	63 (Eq)	N	1.5	0	Y	A: 1.8	Good	C: Good			C.2
Ligustrum sp.					E	1.5	0		R: 0.75		S: Good	Multi-stemmed shrubs to edge of garden.	10+ yrs	
					S	1.5	0				B: Good			
					W	1.5	0							
G03												Estimated Measurements		
Various		5	1	150	N	3	0	SM	A: 10.2	Good	C: Good			C.2
See comments for details					E	3	0		R: 1.8		S: Good	Planted ornamental shrubs and trees to side of house; on sloped ground.	10+ yrs	
					S	3	0				B: Good			
					W	3	0							
G04												Estimated Measurements		
Various		16	1	620	N	7	2	EM	A: 173.9	Good	C: Good			B.2
See comments for details					E	7	1		R: 7.44		S: Good	A group of 1 sycamore, 1 silver birch and 1 horse chestnut; epicormic shoots to bases of trees; dimensions recorded are the largest within the group.	20+ yrs	
					S	7	1				B: Good			
					W	7	3							
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter
		Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
G05												Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	2	573 (Eq)	N	4	9	EM	A: 148.6 R: 6.87	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Good	Two ash trees in poor condition as a result of ash dieback disease; not suitable for long-term retention.	U <10 yrs	
G06												Estimated Measurements	
Various <i>See comments for details</i>	17	1	800	N	7	1.5	EM	A: 289.6 R: 9.6	Fair	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Linear boundary group of predominantly ash and horse chestnut with occasional beech, rowan and holly; dense understorey beneath (H06); dimensions recorded are the largest within the group.	B.2 20+ yrs	
H01												Estimated Measurements	
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	0.5	1	10	N	0.5	0	N	A: 0 R: 0	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Recently planted hedge.	C.2 10+ yrs	
H02												Estimated Measurements	
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	0.5	1	10	N	0.5	0	N	A: 0 R: 0	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Recently planted hedge.	C.2 10+ yrs	
H03												Estimated Measurements	
Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	5	1	100	N	3	0	SM	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Planted hedge along boundary providing understorey to trees.	C.2 10+ yrs	
H04												Estimated Measurements	
Privet <i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	3	1	50	N	0.5	0	SM	A: 1.1 R: 0.59	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Clipped internal hedge.	C.1 10+ yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
H05											Estimated Measurements		
Privet <i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	3	1	50	N	0.5	0	SM	A: 1.1 R: 0.59	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Clipped internal hedge; gapped in areas for footways through.		C.1 10+ yrs
H06											Estimated Measurements		
Various <i>See comments for details</i>	5	1	150	N	3	0	SM	A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Planted rhododendron and mixed shrubs to edge of garden/boundary.		C.2 10+ yrs
T01													
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	1	820	N	9	3	M	A: 304.2 R: 9.84	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Main union starts at 3m; signs of past infection from horse chestnut bleeding canker; limited crown on south side due to suppression from adjacent tree T2; previous ground disturbance for construction of wall and driveway.		B.1 20+ yrs
T02													
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	1	580	N	3	10	EM	A: 152.2 R: 6.96	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Fair	Exhibits reduced vitality; suppressed to north and south by T1 and T3; previous ground disturbance for construction of wall and driveway.		B.1 20+ yrs
T03													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	1	500	N	1	8	EM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Decline	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Significant cankering to stem and crown decline as a result of ash dieback disease; increased likelihood of branch failure into the road; not suitable for long-term retention; previous ground disturbance for construction of wall and driveway.		U <10 yrs
T04													
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	1	750	N	6	2	M	A: 254.5 R: 9	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Trifurcated at 2.5m; previous ground disturbance for construction of wall and driveway.		A.1 40+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:			C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T05													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	1	470	N E S W	4 3.5 3 9	5 5 5 8	EM A: 99.9 R: 5.63	Decline	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Significant cankering to stem and crown decline as a result of ash dieback disease; increased likelihood of branch failure into the road; not suitable for long-term retention; previous ground disturbance for construction of wall and driveway.			U <10 yrs
T06													
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	11	1	320	N E S W	4 6.5 3 6	3 3.5 2 3	EM A: 46.3 R: 3.83	Fair	C: Poor S: Good B: Good	Heavily suppressed by adjacent tree T07; topped at approx. 10m in past.			C.1 10+ yrs
T07													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	1	690	N E S W	6 7 3 10	5 5 7 8	M A: 215.4 R: 8.28	Poor	C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	Crown decline as a result of ash dieback disease; increased likelihood of branch failure into the road; it would be prudent to carry out ongoing risk assessments on the tree; previous ground disturbance for construction of wall and driveway; bird nest in crown.			C.1 10+ yrs
T08													
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	1	470	N E S W	5 4 6 6	2 2 2 2	EM A: 99.9 R: 5.63	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Wall and gateposts within rooting area; low branches on south side touching gateposts.			B.1 20+ yrs
T09													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1	300	N E S W	5 5 5 5	4 4 2 4	SM A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Located within shrub group G01.			B.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

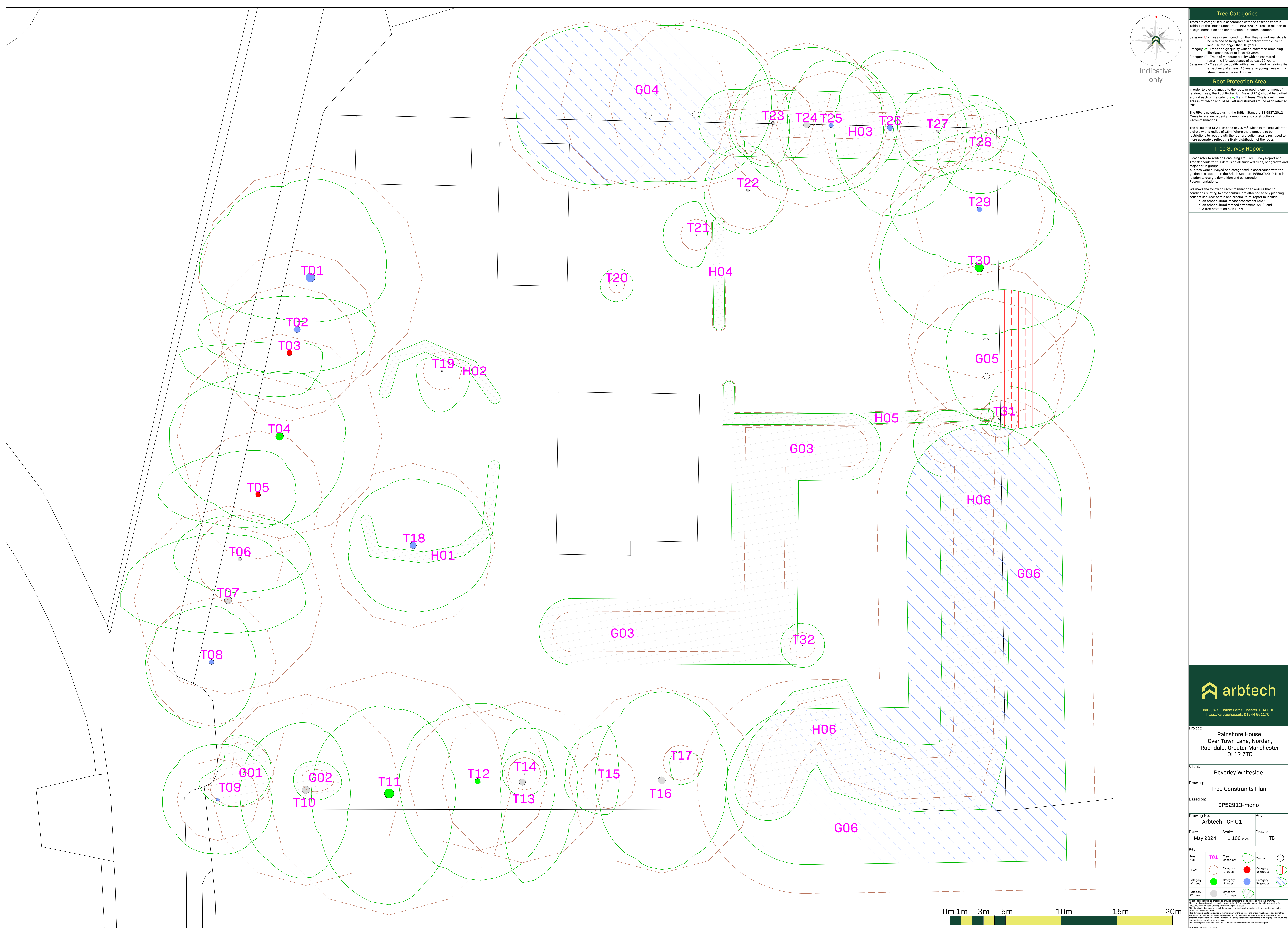
Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T10													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	1	700	N E S W	6 4 8 6	5 9 3 7	M A: 221.7 R: 8.4	Poor	C: Poor S: Good B: Good	Crown decline as a result of ash dieback disease; increased likelihood of branch failure; it would be prudent to carry out ongoing risk assessments on the tree.			C.1 10+ yrs
T11													
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	1	890	N E S W	8 6 10 7	8 10 1 3	M A: 358.4 R: 10.68	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Multi-stemmed at 2.5m.			Estimated Measurements A.1 40+ yrs
T12													
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	1	510	N E S W	7 7 9 7	8 8 3 7	EM A: 117.7 R: 6.12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Low branches on south side removed in past; clear stem to 4m.			A.1 40+ yrs
T13													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	1	590	N E S W	5 5 9 2	8 5 3.5 10	M A: 157.5 R: 7.08	Poor	C: Poor S: Good B: Good	Crown decline as a result of ash dieback disease; increased likelihood of branch failure; it would be prudent to carry out ongoing risk assessments on the tree.			C.1 10+ yrs
T14													
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5	1	120	N E S W	2 2 2 2	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	SM A: 6.5 R: 1.43	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Growing against mature ash tree T13; subordinate stems at base.			C.1 10+ yrs
T15													
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	1	200	N E S W	5 1 3 4	2 2 2 2	SM A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Suppressed by adjacent tree T16 resulting in limited crown on east side.			C.1 10+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:			C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T16													
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	1	680	N	8	4	M	A: 209.2 R: 8.16	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Main union starts at 3m; signs of infection from horse chestnut bleeding canker; bark dieback and decay to stem from base to 4m with bleeding lesions; ongoing risk assessments required if the tree is to be retained.	C.1 10+ yrs	
T17													
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	6	1	130	N	1	2	SM	A: 7.6 R: 1.55	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Growing against T16	C.1 10+ yrs	
T18											Estimated Measurements		
Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	14	1	600	N	6	2	EM	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Driveway within rooting area; main stem union at 2m.	B.1 20+ yrs	
T19													
Magnolia <i>Magnolia sp.</i>	3.5	2	142 (Eq)	N	1	0.5	SM	A: 9.1 R: 1.7	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Planted tree to central lawn area.	C.1 10+ yrs	
T20													
Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	3	2	58 (Eq)	N	1.5	1	Y	A: 1.5 R: 0.69	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Growing close to wall.	C.1 10+ yrs	
T21													
Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	3.5	4	116 (Eq)	N	3	1	SM	A: 6.1 R: 1.39		C: Good S: Good B: Good	Planted tree close to retaining wall.	C.1 10+ yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T22													
Apple	8	1	290	N	4	2	EM	A: 38.1	Good	C: Good			C.1
Malus sp.				E	3	2		R: 3.48		S: Poor	Previously failed stem at 1.5m with associated decay.		10+ yrs
				S	4	2				B: Good			
				W	4	1							
T23												Estimated Measurements	
Mountain Ash	8	1	300	N	4	3	EM	A: 40.7	Good	C: Fair			C.1
Sorbus aucuparia				E	1.5	3		R: 3.59		S: Fair	Planted tree to centre of hedge; stem not accessible.		10+ yrs
				S	4	3				B: Not visible			
				W	4	3							
T24												Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash	15	1	600	N	7	7	EM	A: 162.9	Poor	C: Poor			C.1
Fraxinus excelsior				E	7	9		R: 7.2		S: Good	Crown decline as a result of ash dieback disease; increased likelihood of branch failure; it would be prudent to carry out ongoing risk assessments on the tree.		10+ yrs
				S	6	7				B: Not visible			
				W	6	7							
T25												Estimated Measurements	
Sycamore	12	1	400	N	6	4	EM	A: 72.4	Good	C: Fair			B.1
Acer pseudoplatanus				E	6	4		R: 4.8		S: Good	Located to centre of hedge with stem not accessible; suppressed by T24.		20+ yrs
				S	6	4				B: Not visible			
				W	4	4							
T26												Estimated Measurements	
Common Horse Chestnut	15	1	500	N	7	3	EM	A: 113.1	Good	C: Good			B.1
Aesculus hippocastanum				E	7	3		R: 6		S: Good	Overhanging lawn on south side with low ground clearance.		20+ yrs
				S	8	1				B: Good			
				W	5	3							
T27													
Sycamore	13	1	280	N	4	2	SM	A: 35.5	Good	C: Good			C.1
Acer pseudoplatanus				E	4	2		R: 3.36		S: Good	Planted to centre of hedge.		10+ yrs
				S	4	2				B: Good			
				W	4	2							
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature			Condition:	C S B	Crown Stem Basal area		Stems: ERC:	Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T28													
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	1	160	N	4	2	SM	A: 11.6 R: 1.92	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Planted to centre of hedge.	C.1 10+ yrs	
T29													Estimated Measurements
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	14	1	480	N	7	2	EM	A: 104.2 R: 5.75	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Signs of past infection from horse chestnut bleeding canker.	B.1 20+ yrs	
T30													Estimated Measurements
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	1	810	N	9	4	M	A: 296.9 R: 9.72	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Shed within 1m to south side.	A.1 40+ yrs	
T31													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	1	140	N	3	3	SM	A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Crown bias to east due to suppression.	C.1 10+ yrs	
T32													
Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	10	95 (Eq)	N	2	0.5	SM	A: 4.1 R: 1.14	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Multi-stemmed at base.	C.1 10+ yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan



9. Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Issue number	Date
Arbtech TSR 01	Tom Baron	<i>TJ Baron</i>	Senior Consultant	01	21/05/24

Limitations

Arbtech Consulting Ltd has prepared this report for the sole use of the above-named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report or any other services provided by us. This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. The assessments made assume that the sites and facilities will continue to be used for their current purpose without significant change. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Arbtech Consulting Ltd.

Copyright

© This Report is the copyright of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited.