

BS5837:2012 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

THE LAWNS, REDLODGE & THE RANGE,
OLD BATH ROAD, SONNING, READING,
BERKSHIRE, RG4 6TQ

for

ARLINGTON RETIREMENT LIFESTYLES

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CONTROL SHEET

Arlington Retirement Lifestyles
The Lawns, Redlodge & The Range,
Old Bath Road, Sonning, Reading, Berkshire, RG4 6TQ
BS5837:2012 Arboricultural Method Statement

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview & Client Brief

Focus Environmental Consultants was commissioned by Arlington Retirement Lifestyles to produce an Arboricultural Method Statement for The Lawns, Redlodge and The Range in accordance with BS5837:2012 - *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*.

1.2 Personnel & Quality Assurance

The report was prepared by an experienced arboricultural consultant (Edward Cleverdon BSc (Hons) MArborA) from Focus Environmental Consultants.

1.3 Scheme & Planning Background

This Arboricultural Method Statement has been written to provide further detail in conjunction with the BS5837:2012 Arboricultural Survey and Impact Assessment (Focus Environmental Consultants, 2020).

Reason: To ensure construction is included within the detailed planning application regarding the use of cellular confinement system footpaths and vehicle access as well as specialist methods of demolition and construction.

1.4 Terms and Definitions

The following particular terms may be used within this AMS. These terms are defined by BS5837 as follows, unless otherwise clarified:

•**Arboricultural Clerk of Works** - *“person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction”;*

•**Construction Exclusion Zone ('CEZ')** - *“area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project”;*

- 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 tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”; and*

- 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”.*

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

2.1 Tree Stock

The tree stock is made-up of seventy-four trees, nine groups and ten hedgerows. This includes three Category 'A', sixteen Category 'B', fifty-seven Category 'C' and seventeen Category 'U' items. The age range of the tree stock includes three young, twenty-three semi-mature, twenty-two early-mature, forty mature and five dead specimens. Thirty-six different tree species were recorded during the survey.

Table 1: summary of tree stock with reference to BS5837 retention categories.

	Total	A	B	C	U
Trees	74	3	16	40	15
Groups	9	0	0	7	2
Hedgerows	10	0	0	10	0
	93	3	16	57	17

2.2 Trees Highlighted for Removal

The trees found within table 2 have been highlighted for removal to accommodate the development. These trees will be removed prior to development commencing.

Table 2: summary of tree stock to be removed with reference to BS5837 retention categories.

Tree Category	Removed for Development	Removed for Arboricultural Management Reasons
'C'	G8*, T9, T11 – T15, T17 – T19, H25*, T27, T30, T43, H45, T47, T48, T50, T63, H64, G65, G66, H67, T69, T70, G73*, T74 – T79, T84, H87* T90, T93	Nil
'U'	T10, T28, T29, T44, T91, T92	T4, T5, T20, T22, T26, T31, T59, T71, T80, G88

2.3 Trees Impacted by Proposed Development

The Tree Protection Plan (Drawing Ref: 2011) poses some impact on the trees highlighted for retention:

- Demolition of the existing building and hard surfacing adjacent to T82 will utilise a 'top down, pull back' method working away from the tree and with no excavation beneath the existing hard sub-base surfacing. These works are to be supervised by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (see Section 3.4.1).
- Demolition of buildings within the RPA of T58 and T60 (south-east corner) will utilise a 'top down, pull back' method working away from the tree. These works are to be supervised by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works. Temporary ground protection and a pre-demolition fence line will be required during the works; then replaced by semi-permanent ground protection during the main construction works (see Section 3.4.1).
- Access widening towards T2, G3 and T6 (entrance western boundary) will utilise no-dig cellular confinement systems resulting in a localised rise in levels (see Section 3.5.1).
- Vehicle access and footpaths within the RPA of T68 (centre site) will utilise a cellular confinement system. Vehicle access will be set to the depth of existing sub-base levels requiring a soft surface scrape to install. Footpaths will be installed above ground (see Section 3.5.1 & 3.5.2).
- Parking bay within the RPA of T7 (southern car park area) will utilise a cellular confinement system to create minimal impact surfacing, requiring a minor rise in levels (see Section 3.5.1).
- Access, footpaths and parking bays within the RPA of T83 and T89 (northern car park area) will utilise a cellular confinement system to create minimal impact surfacing, requiring a minor rise in levels. Footpaths to the south of the tree will

utilise a cellular confinement system and keep within the depth of existing sub-base and surfacing (see Section 3.5.1 & 3.5.2).

- Footpaths within the RPA of T82 (eastern boundary, northern units) will utilise a cellular confinement system and keep within the depth of the existing sub-base and surfacing (see Section 3.5.1 & 3.5.2).
- The garden footpath within the RPA of T49 to T60 (south-east corner) will utilise a cellular confinement system or other no-dig surfacing (see Section 3.5.2).
- Where cellular confinement systems will not be immediately laid, prior to other development works, temporary ground protection will be installed in the same locations as per the correct specifications, unless areas of existing hardstanding are retained (see Section 3.3.5).
- Seating within the RPA of T89 (northern boundary amenity space) will involve hand-dug post holes for bench installation that avoid significant roots greater than 25mm diameter (see Section 3.5.3).

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

This section describes how the trees highlighted for retention will be safeguarded during the development and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) (Annex 4.3).

3.1 Project Arboriculturalist

A qualified arboriculturalist will be instructed as the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) for the site. The ACoW's responsibilities will include:

- Spraying of trees highlighted for removal and a site meeting with the instructed arboricultural contractor, prior to the completion of any tree removal works to clarify which trees and hedgerow sections require removal.
- Pre-commencement site meeting to inspect and sign-off the tree protection measures as well as providing the opportunity to work through this AMS with the site manager to ensure they are aware of, and understand all points within its contents.
- Supervision of all works required within the root protection areas (RPAs).
- Monthly site visits to inspect the tree protection and discuss any upcoming development stages with the site manager that may impact upon the trees and require further input from the ACoW.
- Maintain a progression log of all site visits and supervisions that can be presented to the LPA to show that the development has been completed in line with this AMS.

3.2 Facilitation Tree Works

The tree removal works will be completed only once approval has been acquired from Wokingham Borough Council. The tree removal works will be completed prior to the

commencement of other site works and before the installation of tree protection fencing.

3.2.1 Defining Trees for Removal

The ACoW will spray a cross on the trees that require removal with luminous paint. Removal works are also specified on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan (Annex 4.3) to provide clarity for the arboricultural contractor completing the felling works.

3.2.2 Site Meeting

The ACoW will meet the arboricultural contractor onsite prior to commencing with the tree removal works to clarify which trees require removal.

3.2.3 Tree Work Standards

The necessary tree removal and pruning will be carried out by a suitably qualified and fully insured arboricultural contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010 – *Recommendations for Tree Work*.

3.2.4 Nesting Birds

Where the removal of trees and/or hedgerows is required, removal of potential bird nesting habitat should be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (March – August inclusive) or otherwise under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified ecologist who will be able to identify nesting birds and advise of appropriate safe working distances.

3.2.5 Tree Pruning

Facilitation pruning of 5 trees highlighted for retention is required to accommodate the proposed development.

- Prune T53, T55 and T58 to reduce western / north western aspect of the crown by 2m.
- Prune T62 to crown-lift 2.5m high over footpath.

- Prune T82 to crown-lift and reduce the canopy back 2m clear of the existing building.

3.3 Tree Protection Measures

3.3.1 Tree Protection Fencing

A tree protection fence will be erected prior to the commencement of any site works. It will be installed to the correct specification and positioned as specified by the dimensions on the TPP (Annex 5.3). The tree protection fencing will only be dismantled and removed from site following the completion of all works and the removal of machinery and vehicles from site.

Once installed, the tree protection fencing will be defined as a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and will be sacrosanct throughout the development and no access within this area will be allowed. If tree protection fencing requires temporarily moving for unforeseen reasons, the ACoW will be firstly consulted and approval requested from Wokingham Borough Council if the proposals are considered viable.

3.3.2 Tree Protection Fencing Specifications

Two specifications of tree protection fencing have been included for this site. The default specification (Plate 1 below) should be installed where possible. This may not be possible in areas where existing hardstanding prevents scaffold poles from being driven into the ground, a risk of hitting underground services, or the tree protection fencing is set back in the RPA and scaffold poles risk causing damage to significant roots. In such circumstances the alternative specification (Plate 2 below) will be used.

Default Specification

A **vertical and horizontal scaffold framework**, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, **welded mesh panels should be securely fixed**. Fence panels will be joined together using a **minimum of two anti-tamper couplers**, installed so that can only be removed from inside (tree side) the fence.



Plate 1: An example of the default tree protection fencing specification.

Alternative Specification

The tree protection fencing will comprise of **2 metre high welded mesh panels** on **rubber feet**. The fence panels will be joined together using a **minimum of two anti-tamper couplers**, installed so that they can only be removed from inside (tree side) the fence. The distance of the fence couplers will be at least 1 metre and should be uniform through the fence. The panels will be supported on the inner side by **stabilizer struts** (one installed every two fencing panels), which will be attached to a **base plate** secured with **ground pins**.



Plate 2: An example of the alternative tree protection fencing specification.

3.3.3 Tree Protection Signage

The fence will have A1 laminated signs attached to every fifth panel, stating that this is a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and that **NO WORKS** are permitted within the CEZ (Annex 4.4).

3.3.4 Tree Protection Fencing – Temporary Adjustment

The demolition of existing buildings within T58 / T60 RPA (south east corner) will require temporary adjustment of the tree protection fence (highlighted on the TPP). A temporary fence line will be placed closer towards the trees to provide sufficient working room and the exposed RPA covered with ground protection. These adjustments will take place under the direct supervision of the ACoW. The necessary works will be carried out immediately following the protective fencing adjustments, and the fencing will then be reinstated back to its original position immediately after the completion of the works.

3.3.5 Temporary Ground Protection

Where development breaches tree RPAs or is required in close proximity to RPAs, the tree protection fencing has been set back on the TPP to provide adequate space between it and the development. The exposed RPA will be safeguarded by laying temporary ground protection. The type of ground protection required will depend on the object weight requiring movement over retained tree RPAs. The ground protection type will therefore depend upon whether the heaviest object will be pedestrian movement or plant machinery.

Pedestrian Movement Only - a single thickness of scaffold boards placed upon a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

Pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t – proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane (Plate 3).



Plate 3: An example of temporary ground protection laid up against the tree protection fencing. This protects the RPA whilst also providing adequate space between the fencing and the development footprint.

The following areas will require temporary ground protection during development (see below for ground protection specifications):

- T83 / T89 - **Pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t** within RPA outside of protective fence line, prior to vehicle parking installation.
- T82 - **Pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t** within RPA following demolition of existing surfaces.
- T58 / T60 - **Pedestrian Movement Only** between existing building and temporary fence line during demolition.
- T51 – T58 - **Pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t** during construction between the building and protective fence line.
- T16 - **Pedestrian Movement Only** between vehicle access / parking and protective fence line.

Please Note: Where a cellular confinement system cannot be installed prior to other development works, temporary ground protection will be laid in the same location.

3.3.6 Tree Protective Stem Boxes

With the demolition works being in close proximity to T82 there is a risk of damage being caused by pedestrian operated plant movement. Solid (e.g. plywood hoarding) tree protective stem boxes will be installed around T82's stem to prevent damage being caused by pedestrian operated plant movement.

The plywood hoarding should be securely attached onto a lightweight timber frame that is secured to the ground. The frame will be installed around the stem, maintaining a gap between the stem and the plywood hoarding. The plywood hoarding will be a minimum of 2.5m high. No materials will be attached/nailed to the tree.



Plate 4: Example of plywood hoarding used as tree protection. ©Google.

3.4 Demolition

3.4.1 Demolition of buildings

The demolition of the existing structures onsite will be completed in a sympathetic manner due to their close proximity to T58 and T82. A “top down, pull back” technique will be used to pull the structure adjacent to T58 in a westerly direction, and a southerly direction for the structure adjacent to T82, away from the trees.

All demolition operations with tree RPAs are required to be carried out under the guidance and supervision of the ACoW.

The use of plant machinery to fracture and remove footings within RPAs will only be permitted under the direct supervision of the ACoW and under the careful guidance of a banksman.

Demolition machinery will be positioned outside of RPAs, unless it can be positioned upon existing hard standing or temporary ground protection.

Mechanical breakers will be used to fracture the upper surface and building footings into small sections. Broken material will be manually lifted and removed, or pulled back using an excavator under the direct supervision of the ACoW. Broken material will be moved to a designated storage area located outside the RPAs of retained trees.

The removal of the sub-base and building footings will be undertaken in a careful manner, ensuring that no excavation works occur beyond the depth of the built material and into the soil layer below.

Any roots that become exposed due to the removal of hard standing will be covered with a layer of topsoil and the area irrigated to prevent root desiccation from occurring. An irrigation programme will be required where working operations are not due to commence immediately.

3.4.2 Removal of Hard Surfaces within RPAs

The removal of hard surfaces within T82's RPA will be completed in a sympathetic manner. These works should be completed manually, using hand-held tools if appropriate. If the works cannot be completed manually, appropriate small machinery should be used. Such machinery will always be situated out of the RPAs or on remaining hard surfaces to prevent soil compaction. No excavation will be carried out beneath the depth of the existing sub-base. Works within the RPAs will be completed under the direct supervision of the ACoW.

3.5 Construction

3.5.1 Proposed Parking Bays / Vehicle Access

The proposed parking bays and vehicle access within the RPA of (working north to south across the site) T89, T83, T2, G3, T6, T68, T7 and G8 will require no-dig cellular confinement systems to install.

A surface scrape to remove the upper 50mm of soil and vegetation will be undertaken by hand along the car park edge that is closest to the tree(s) to assess the presence of roots. Once the rooting depth is ascertained the soil strip will be undertaken by a 1 ton mini-excavator, under the direct supervision of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works, working backwards away from the tree and using a non-toothed grading bucket.

Fine roots uncovered during the works measured at less than 25mm diameter will be pruned by the ACoW using sharp tools to create as small a wound as possible.

The exposed area will be covered with a geotextile membrane and the cellular confinement system laid and fixed as per the manufacturer's instructions (Annex 4.5).

3.5.2 Proposed footpath surfacing

The proposed garden path surfacing will utilise a cellular confinement system or other no-dig methods to install. Materials are to be transported and installed by hand within RPAs. A surface scape to remove the surface vegetation layer may be undertaken by a rubber tracked 1-ton mini-excavator (see Section 3.5.1 for methodology).

Footpaths situated behind tree protection fencing will be installed at the end of the development during the landscaping phase. Temporary ground protection will be laid in T82's RPA prior to the installation of the footpath.

3.5.3 Light structures

Any requirement for light structures within tree protection zones such as hoarding and benches will observe the following methodology:

Excavations will be carried manually using appropriate hand tools or using an AirSpade to expose tree roots.

No machinery will be permitted into the working area unless agreed by the ACoW.

All excavated spoil will be manually removed from the area or placed on temporary ground protection to be used for back filling upon completion.

All roots in excess of 25mm in diameter and all clumps of fibrous roots will be retained and wrapped in wet hessian during the works to prevent desiccation.

Roots less than 25mm may be pruned by the ACoW where deemed essential to complete works.

Root pruning will only be carried out by the ACoW, using sharp, sterile tools suitable to the size of the root to be cut. Where possible, roots will be pruned cleanly back to a side branch or junction.

Prior to the concrete pour all post holes / footings within RPAs will be lined with an impermeable plastic membrane to prevent the toxic effects of concrete leaching into the soil.

3.6 Site Meetings

3.6.1 Pre-commencement Meeting

A pre-commencement site meeting, attended by the LPA tree officer (unless they state otherwise), ACoW and site manager, will be carried out prior to the commencement of any site works. It is the responsibility of **THE SITE MANAGER** to arrange this meeting.

The meeting will be held following the installation of the tree protection, which will be inspected and signed-off by the tree officer/ACoW, providing it has met the specifications set out within this report. Additionally, the ACoW will go through this AMS with the site manager to ensure they are aware of and understand all points within its contents.

3.6.2 Post-development Meeting

Following the completion of the development, the same three parties detailed above, will attend site to confirm that the development has been completed in line with this AMS. It will also give the opportunity to confirm all works have been completed and that all materials and machinery have been removed from site. The tree officer/ACoW will then be able to give approval for the dismantling and removal of the tree protection fencing.

3.7 Supervision/Key Events

Site specific key events that will require input and supervision from the ACoW are provided below (Table 3). It is the responsibility of **THE SITE MANAGER** to inform the ACoW when these events are to be completed, providing a minimum of one-weeks' notice. This will allow the ACoW to suitably schedule in the supervision works.

Table 3: Key events that require supervision from the ACoW.

Task	Site Manager Signature	ACoW Signature
Pre-development Phase		
ACoW to spray trees highlighted for felling/removal.		
ACoW to meet arboricultural contractor and walk over site to confirm which trees and hedgerows require removal and pruning.		
Pre-commencement meeting to check and sign-off tree protection.		
Confirmation site works can proceed.		
Demolition Phase		
Demolition of buildings situated in RPAs.		
Removal of hard surfaces in RPAs.		
Reposition tree protection fencing following demolition works.		
Construction Phase		
Construction of parking bays/vehicular access on cellular confinement system.		
Installation of light structures.		
Installation of footpaths behind tree protection fencing following completion of other site works.		
Monthly site visits completed.		
Task	Site Manager Signature	ACoW Signature
Post Development Phase		

Post-development meeting to clarify that the development has been completed in-line with this AMS.		
Post Development Phase		
Confirmation from ACoW that tree protective measures (e.g. fencing & ground protection) can be removed.		

3.8 Arboricultural Monitoring

During the development process a monthly site visit will be completed and signed-off by the ACoW to ensure all tree protection still remains *in situ* and fit for purpose. Site visits will give the opportunity for the ACoW to highlight any concerns, and also give the site manager the opportunity to clarify any issues where they are unclear. The visits will be dated and signed-off by the ACoW using the Table 4 below.

Table 4: arboricultural monthly monitoring sign-off table.

Site Visit Date	Site Manager Signature	Qualified Arboriculturalist Signature	Comments
Site Visit Date	Site Manager Signature	Qualified Arboriculturalist Signature	Comments

[illegible]

3.9 Contact Details

The details of the relevant parties involved in the project will be provided below (Table 5). This working document will be updated with the relevant details in due course as they are confirmed.

Table 5: Relevant party contact details.

Name	Role	Company/ Authority	Number	Email
	Client			
	Site Manager			
	Arboricultural Clerk of Works			
	Tree Officer	Wokingham Borough Council		

4. ANNEXES

4.1 Tree Survey Schedule

4.2 Tree Survey Key

4.3 Plans

4.4 Tree Protection Measures & Signage

4.5 Cellweb TRP Installation Guide

4.6 Scope & Limitations

4.7 References & Bibliography

4.1 Tree Survey Schedule

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
H1	Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Mature	4	N/A	150	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Boundary hedgerow providing screening. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	1.8	10
T2 (TPO)	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	18	W2.5	630	6.5	9.5	9	9#	2	Fair	Good	20 to 40	Previously topped specimen situated on site boundary. Crown has reformed. Deadwood present in crown. Prominent amenity feature along driveway. Remove deadwood from crown.	B1	7.6	180
G3	Leyland cypress; Lawson cypress; Beech; Purple-leaf cherry plum	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> ; <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> ; <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Mature	14	N/A	450	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Collective line of trees along the west side of the driveway. Provide suitable screening from the neighbouring properties. Potential for nesting birds. A number of cypress species have been previously topped.	C2	5.4	92
T4	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	11	E0	400	4	3	3	4#	0	Fair	Poor	<10	Declining tree with progressive apical dieback. Limited safe useful life expectancy.	U	4.8	72
T5	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Mature	6	N1.5	310	4.5	4.5	2.5	1	2	Poor	Good	<10	Mature tree with decay and splitting beginning to progress at the branch union at 1.5m high, typical of the species. Limited safe useful life expectancy.	U	3.7	43

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T6	Red Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King'	Early- mature	16	S5	440	4	4.5	2.5	2	1.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Possesses a wound on the east side of its stem at 1.2m high with a decay pocket and hollow present. Not currently considered to be compromising the tree's structure at present. Deadwood in crown. Remove deadwood from crown.	C2	5.3	88
T7 (TPO)	Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Mature	22	E3	900#	8#	8#	7.5	8#	2	Good	Good	20 to 40	An offsite specimen. Appears to be a well-formed, significant tree. Previous signs of pruning and management.	A2	10.8	366
G8	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	16	N/A	350	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	A boundary group providing screening from the neighbouring property. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	4.2	55
T9	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi- mature	6	N/A	70 m/s x 10	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	A prominent ornamental specimen of limited quality or value.	C2	2.7	23
T10	Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Mature	5	W2	270	2	3.5	2.5	2	1.5	Poor	Poor	<10	A declining fruit tree situated by parking area. Limited safe useful life expectancy. Fell/Remove leaving a 1.5m high standing monolith for wildlife benefits.	U	3.2	33
T11	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi- mature	6	N0	160	2	2	2	2	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Developing ornamental in raised bed.	C2	1.9	12

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T12	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Semi-mature	10	S0.5	360 250	4	3	3.5	1.5	1	Fair	Fair	10 to 20	Twin stemmed from ground level. Southerly stem dead. Fell/Remove southerly stem.	C2	5.3	88
T13	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Mature	12	W0	430 390 280	5.5	3	6	5.5	1	Good	Good	10 to 20	Tripled stemmed specimen situated in raised bed.	C2	7.7	186
T14	Cider gum	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>	Mature	23	N/A	690 470	8	9.5	10	7.5	1	Fair	Good	20 to 40	Twin stemmed from ground level. Large specimen that has been previously topped. Situated in the centre of the driveway.	C2	10.0	314
T15	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Semi-mature	12	N0	350	3.5	2.5	3.5	3	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Developing understory specimen.	C2	4.2	55
T16	Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Semi-mature	13	E0	430	3.2	4.5	3.5	2	0	Good	Good	20 to 40	Developing specimen with the potential to become a significant tree.	B2	5.2	84
T17	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Mature	13	N1.5	320	1	3	4.5	3	1	Fair	Good	10 to 20	Decay pocket in north side of stem from 1 to 2m high.	C2	3.8	46
T18	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Early-mature	6	N1.5	220	4	3	4	2.5	0.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	A well-formed ornamental.	C2	2.6	22

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T19	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.	Semi-mature	5	N0	110 90 80	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	0.5	Fair	Good	10 to 20	Developing ornamental. Bark inclusions between stems at ground level.	C2	2.0	13
T20	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Dead	6	N/A	160	1	1	1	1		Poor	Dead	<10	A dead specimen covered in dense ivy. No immediate target. Monitor biannually.	U	1.9	12
T21	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Semi-mature	11	E0	260	2.5	5	3	3	0	Good	Fair	10 to 20	Necrotic black lesions present on stem, possibly caused by the early onset of horse chestnut bleeding canker. Monitor biannually.	C2	3.1	31
T22	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	W2	160	4	2	1.5	4#	3	Fair	Fair	<10	Westerly half of crown dead. Compost piled up in root zone and against stem, may be the cause of the crown decline. Remove deadwood from crown and monitor biannually.	U	1.9	12
T23	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	15	E3	400#	4.5	8	5	6#	3	Good	Good	20 to 40	Offsite. Growing close to fence. No accurate inspection could be completed due to location. Appears well formed. Potential to become significant tree.	B2	4.8	72

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
G24	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Early-mature	11	N/A	300#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5#	0	Poor	Poor	<10	Two offsite understorey trees in severe decline. No accurate inspection could be completed due to location. Situated in low-risk area.	U	3.6	41
H25	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Early-mature	8	N/A	250	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Previously topped hedgerow. Provides screening. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	3.0	28
T26	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Dead	5	E4	200	1	4	2	0.5	3	Poor	Dead	<10	Dead specimen growing from hedgerow. Fell/Remove leaving a 2m high standing monolith for wildlife benefits.	U	2.4	18
T27	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	10	S1.5	180	2.5	2.5	2	2	2	Good	Good	10 to 20	Developing tree. Lower branches are dead.	C2	2.2	15
T28	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Dead	8	E1.5	120	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	Poor	Dead	<10	Dead specimen. Fell/Remove.	U	1.4	7
T29	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Dead	8	N1.5	100	1	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	Poor	Dead	<10	Dead specimen. Fell/Remove.	U	1.2	5
T30	Portuguese laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	Early-mature	6	E1.5	200#	1.5	3	3	2.5	1.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Growing close to the existing dwelling. No accurate inspection could be completed due to dense shrub covering lower stem.	C2	2.4	18

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T31	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Young	4	S4	70	0.5	2	2	1.5	1.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Developing tree possessing a southerly crown bias.	C2	0.8	2
G32	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Semi-mature	10	E1.5	250	3.5	3	3	3#	3	Good	Good	10 to 20	Two offsite trees growing closely together.	C2	3.0	28
H33	Cherry laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Mature	6	N/A	150	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Boundary hedgerow providing screening. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	1.8	10
T34	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	11	N/A	400#	4#	4#	4#	4#	0	Fair	Good	10 to 20	Offsite specimen. No accurate inspection could be completed due to location.	C2	4.8	72
T35	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Semi-mature	8	N0	310	5.5	2.5	3	3	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Small developing tree on the site boundary. Provides screening from the driving range.	C2	3.7	43
G36	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	17	N/A	400	5	4	5#	3	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Four trees growing closely. Provides screening from the driving range. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	4.8	72
T37	Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Early-mature	8	E1.5	270	3	3#	4#	3	1	Good	Good	10 to 20	Offsite. Well-formed specimen. Provides some screening from the driving range.	C2	3.2	33
T38	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	10	W2.5	240	4	2#	4#	4	2	Fair	Fair	<10	Offsite. In decline with apical dieback present in crown. Limited safe useful life expectancy.	U	2.9	26

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T39	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	13	N2	490	6	5	7#	6	1	Good	Good	20 to 40	Situated close to boundary. Well-formed tree with potential to develop into a significant specimen. Minor ivy in crown.	B2	5.9	109
T40	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	13	W0.5	220 140	2.5	2.5	4#	2.5	0.5	Fair	Good	10 to 20	Offsite. Bark inclusion between stems at 0.5m high but natural bracing present in crown.	C2	3.1	30
T41	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	13	E2	340	6	5.5	5#	4.5	0.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well-formed specimen near boundary. No accurate inspection could be completed due to ivy. Major deadwood in crown but no immediate target. Sever and remove ivy, then reinspect.	C2	4.1	52
T42	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	15	E1	630	5	6	6	5	1	Good	Good	>40	Offsite. Well-formed tree with the potential to grow into a significant specimen and make a lasting contribution. Deadwood in crown but no immediate target.	B2	7.6	180
T43	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Mature	7	E1.5	310	3.5	3.5	3	4	1	Good	Good	10 to 20	A well-formed fruit tree.	C2	3.7	43
T44	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Mature	6	W1.5	240	2	2	2.5	1.5	0	Poor	Poor	<10	Declining fruit tree with apical dieback present in crown. Epicormic growth has developed from stem base. Limited safe useful life expectancy.	U	2.9	26

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
H45	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	7	N/A	200	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Maintained hedgerow. Provides screening. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	2.4	18
T46	Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Mature	5	S1	240	2.5	3	3	3.5	2	Good	Fair	10 to 20	Well-formed fruit tree. Crown slightly sparse.	C2	2.9	26
T47	Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Mature	5	N1.5	220	2.5	4	2	2.5	2	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well-formed fruit tree.	C2	2.6	22
T48	Apple	<i>Malus</i> spp.	Mature	5	E2	360	4	3.5	4	4.5	1.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well-formed fruit tree.	C2	4.3	59
T49	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	14	W2	700#	5	8#	8#	8	2	Good	Good	20 to 40	Offsite. Potential to develop into a significant specimen. No accurate inspection could be completed due to dense ivy and location.	B2	8.4	222
T50	Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Young	4	N1	70	1	1	1.5	1.5	0.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Developing planted specimen.	C2	0.8	2
T51	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	13	S2	580	7	7#	5.5	6	0	Fair	Good	20 to 40	Specimen with bark inclusions present between main stem and scaffold limbs. Aerially inspect branch unions and for signs of natural bracing. The installation of cobra bracing may be required.	B2	7.0	152

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T52	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	15	N2	300#	3	6#	3	1	1.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Offsite. Possesses a tall, elongated woodland grown form with an easterly crown bias.	C2	3.6	41
T53	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	21	S2	800#	2	9#	8.5	7.5	2	Good	Good	>40	Offsite. Ivy has been previously severed. No accurate inspection could be completed due to ivy and location. Deadwood in crown. Remove deadwood from crown over garden. Remove ivy, then reinspect.	B2	9.6	290
T54	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	18	S1.5	500#	2.5	7#	6#	4	0	Fair	Good	20 to 40	Offsite. Possesses an easterly lean and crown bias. No accurate inspection could be completed due to ivy and location.	B2	6.0	113
T55	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	22	S2	730 720	6.5	9#	6	9	1	Good	Good	>40	Twin stemmed from 0.5m high. Ivy previously severed. No accurate inspection could be completed due to ivy. Remove ivy, then reinspect. Remove deadwood from crown.	B2	12.3	475
T56	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	18	N3	580	7	6#	2	6	3	Good	Good	20 to 40	Possesses a northerly crown bias. Deadwood present in crown. Remove deadwood from crown.	B2	7.0	152

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T57	Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>	Early-mature	12	W2	340	4	5	2	3	4	Fair	Good	20 to 40	Northerly crown bias. Basal wound present. Small wound at 1m high. Deadwood in crown. Remove deadwood from crown.	B2	4.1	52
T58	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	17	S2	760	6	7.5	9.5	10	2	Good	Good	>40	Well formed, open grown tree with balanced crown. Potential to make a lasting contribution. Deadwood in crown. Remove deadwood from crown.	A2	9.1	261
T59	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	18	E6	560	7.5	7#	4.5	4	3	Poor	Poor	<10	Declining specimen in falling distance of various structures in the neighbouring garden. Major dieback in crown. Stem wound, decay and hollow from 4 to 5m high. Limited safe useful life expectancy. Fell/Remove leaving a 5m high standing monolith for wildlife habitat benefits.	U	6.7	142
T60	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	18	N0	640	5.5	6	4	4.5	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Large conifer of limited value. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	7.7	185
H61	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	15	N/A	300	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Boundary hedgerow. Provides screening from the neighbouring garden. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	3.6	41

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T62	Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Early-mature	9	S1.5	240	3.5	2	4	3.5	0.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well-formed ornamental.	C2	2.9	26
T63	Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Mature	12	S3	580	4	5	4	6	1.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well-formed ornamental situated in hedgerow.	C2	7.0	152
H64	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Early-mature	5	N/A	200	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Garden hedgerow providing screening from the neighbouring property. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	2.4	18
G65	Black locust; Horse chestnut	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> ; <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Semi-mature	10	N/A	200	See plan.				1	Good	Good	10 to 20	Cluster of small developing trees of limited value.	C2	2.4	18
G66	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	13	N/A	300	See plan.				0	Fair	Good	10 to 20	Tall group providing screening. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	3.6	41
H67	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Mature	4	N/A	200	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Maintained garden hedgerow. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	2.4	18
T68 (TPO)	Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Mature	20	N2	860	13	10	8.5	8	0	Good	Good	20 to 40	Well-formed specimen. Prominent garden feature with potential to develop into a significant specimen. Potential to make a lasting contribution.	B2	10.3	335
T69	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Mature	13	N1	420	2.5	2	2	1.5	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Conifer of limited value.	C2	5.0	80

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T70	Deodar cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	Mature	15	E1	570	6.5	5.5	2.5	6	0	Good	Good	20 to 40	No accurate inspection could be completed due to dense ivy. Situated in low-risk area.	C2	6.8	147
T71	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Dead	8	N/A	260 210 150 140	3	1.5	1.5	2.5	0	Poor	Dead	<10	Dead specimen. Situated in low-risk area.	U	4.7	69
T72	Atlas cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Early-mature	14	N4	490	4	5#	4	5	3	Fair	Good	20 to 40	Well-formed ornamental specimen. String enveloped within main stem at 1m high. Remove string.	C2	5.9	109
G73	Mixed-species shrubbery		Mature	6	N/A	200	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Mixed species boundary shrubs and small ornamental trees.	C2	2.4	18
T74	Indian bean tree	<i>Catalpa bignonioides</i>	Semi-mature	4	W1	140	1.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.5	Good	Good	10 to 20	A planted, developing ornamental.	C2	1.7	9
T75	Monterey cypress	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Semi-mature	6	S0	100 m/s x 6	3	1.5	3	3.5	0	Fair	Good	10 to 20	Conifer of limited value. Westerly crown bias. Dieback in top of crown.	C2	2.9	26
T76	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidamber styraciflua</i>	Semi-mature	7	N1.5	140	2	1.5	2	2	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	A developing ornamental.	C2	1.7	9

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T77	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Mature	8	N/A	130 m/s x 7	3	3	3	3	0	Good	Fair	10 to 20	Well-formed ornamental. Areas of dieback throughout crown.	C2	4.1	53
T78	Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	8	N1	210	3	1.5	2	1.5	1	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well-formed ornamental.	C2	2.5	20
T79	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	S2	250	2	4	4	3.5	1	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well-formed specimen. Deadwood in crown but no immediate target.	C2	3.0	28
T80	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mature	12	S2	490	6.5	6	4	6	2	Poor	Poor	<10	Declining specimen with extensive dieback in crown. Within falling distance of the existing dwelling and the offsite house. Limited safe useful life expectancy. Fell/Remove.	U	5.9	109
H81	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Semi-mature	6	N/A	150	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Boundary hedgerow providing screening from neighbouring property.	C2	1.8	10
T82	Copper beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	Early-mature	14	E3	480	3	6#	3.5	4	1.5	Good	Good	20 to 40	Well-formed ornamental. Root zone is entirely covered in hardstanding. Nest present in crown.	B2	5.8	104

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direct 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T83 (TPO)	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	16	N1	600 520	5	6#	5.5	7.5	1	Good	Good	20 to 40	Twin-stemmed from 1.2m high. Prominent amenity feature with potential to make a lasting contribution. Deadwood present in crown. Existing parking in root zone. Remove deadwood from crown.	B2	9.5	284
T84	Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Young	6	N1.5	140	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	Good	Fair	10 to 20	Small developing specimen of limited value.	C2	1.7	9
H85	Cherry laurel; Holly; Rowan; Hawthorn; Elder	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ; <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> ; <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> ; <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ; <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Early-mature	5	N/A	150	See plan.				0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Mixed species boundary scrubby hedgerow providing screening. Potential for nesting birds.	C2	1.8	10
T86 (TPO)	Copper beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	Early-mature	15	S1.5	480	5.5	6	5.5	5	0	Good	Good	20 to 40	Well-formed prominent specimen with the potential to develop into a significant tree. Potential to make a lasting contribution.	B2	5.8	104
H87	Cherry laurel; English elm; Purple-leaf cherry plum	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> ; <i>Ulmus procera</i> ; <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	Early-mature	6	N/A	150	See plan.				0	Fair	Fair	10 to 20	Boundary hedgerow providing screening from Old Bath Road. Dead elm present. Fell/Remove elm.	C2	1.8	10
G88	Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Early-mature	7	N/A	200	4	3	2	3	2	Poor	Poor	<10	A line of four cherry that are all either dead or declining. Fell/Remove.	U	2.4	18

ID (TPO)	Common Name	Scientific Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height/Direc 1st Branch (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Crown Spread N/E/S/W				Ground Cl (m)	Structure/ Form	Physical Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Observations Preliminary Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (M ²)
T89 (TPO)	English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	18	W2	680	10	6.5	9.5	9.5	0.5	Good	Good	>40	Well-formed prominent tree with potential to make a lasting contribution. Deadwood in crown but no immediate target.	A2	8.2	209
T90	Weeping copper beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea Pendula'	Early-mature	5	S2.5	350	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	0	Good	Good	10 to 20	Well formed, prominent ornamental.	C2	4.2	55
T91	Cherry	<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Semi-mature	5	S1	130	2	3.5	3	1	1	Fair	Poor	<10	Declining ornamental.	U	1.6	8
T92	Weeping ash	<i>Fraxinus pendula</i>	Early-mature	4	S3	210	3.5	3.5	4	3	0.5	Fair	Poor	<10	Declining specimen, possibly caused by ash dieback.	U	2.5	20
T93	Fastigate cherry	<i>Prunus</i> 'Amanogawa'	Mature	11	E2	240	2.5	2.5	2	3	4	Good	Good	10 to 20	Ornamental within hedgerow. No accurate inspection could be completed due to ivy. Sever and remove ivy, then re-inspect.	C2	2.9	26

4.2 Tree Survey Key

Table 6: Tree Survey Key

Reference Code	Description
ID (TPO)	Each plotted position has been allocated a sequential reference number: T1, G1, H1. Where (TPO) is present below the ID number, this means the tree is protected by a Tree Preservation Order.
Species	Listed by common name and scientific name.
Maturity	Young – not yet established, can be moved or replaced relatively easily and less than 1/3 of their potential mature size. Semi-mature – established in the landscape and approximately 1/3 of their potential mature size. Early-mature – approximately 2/3 of their potential mature size. Mature – considered to have reached mature size. Veteran – by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. Dead – Dead specimen.
Height (m)	Measured in metres from ground level.
Stem Diameter (mm)	Diameter is measured at 1.5m above ground level (DBH – diameter at breast height). For multi-stemmed (M/S) trees, the diameter of each stem is measured and the squares of the stems are added together. The square root of this figure is then calculated to give the equivalent single stem diameter. In some instances, this method may provide a misleading figure (e.g. for coppiced trees). The diameter at ground level may be recorded instead, or a diameter that provides a more appropriate RPA.
Crown Spread (m)	The spread of the crown is measured in metres on the north, east, south and west sides. This has been recorded either with a laser or by pacing, depending upon site conditions.

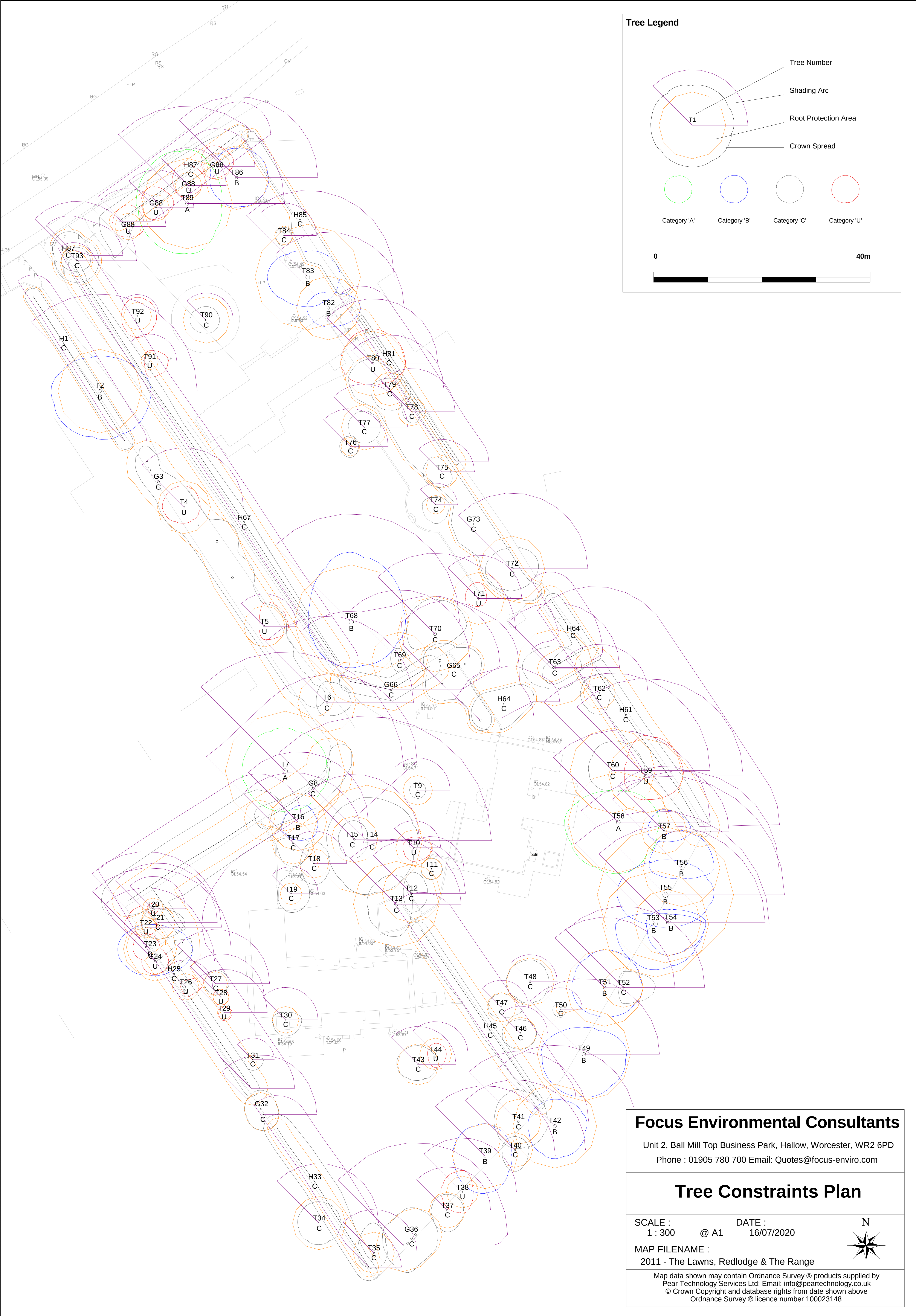
Reference Code	Description
Ground CI (m)	This is the clearance of the first significant branch from ground level, measured in metres.
Structure/form	An assessment of the form of the tree, with reference to any significant defects found (e.g. decay, weak forks, exposed roots). Good – No obvious major defects observed Fair – Minor defects present Poor – Major defects present
Physical condition	This refers to how well the tree is functioning as a living organism. Factors including: leaf size and condition; shoot growth; and presence of deadwood have provided an indication of its overall health. Good – Appears a healthy example of this species Fair – Early signs of stress present Poor – Not a healthy example of this species, with substantial signs of stress/decline evident Dead – No remaining contribution.
Life expectancy	The approximate remaining contribution in years has been assessed with consideration of the species and site. <10 – less than 10 years remaining contribution 10 – 20 years remaining 20 – 40 years remaining >40 – greater than 40 years remaining
Retention category	BS5837:2012 Table 1 categories (Annex 5.4) have been used to assess the quality and value of tree, tree groups and hedgerows. A – High B – Moderate C – Low U – 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.
RPA (m ²)	Root Protection Area (in m ²) calculated as a circle with a radius of 12 x the stem diameter.
RPA (m)	The radius in metres of the Root Protection Area.

4.3 Plans

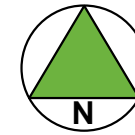
4.3.1 Tree Constraints Plan

4.3.2 Tree Removals Plan

4.3.3 Tree Protection Plan



Old Bath Road



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.
- BS5837 Root Protection Areas**
Precautionary areas within which tree roots and soil structure must be protected. All works within these areas will require special methods of work.
- Trees to be removed shown

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	XX
		Base Drawing	

Title
Proposed Layout and Tree Removals

Client
Arlington Homes (UK1) Ltd.

Project
2011 - The Lawns

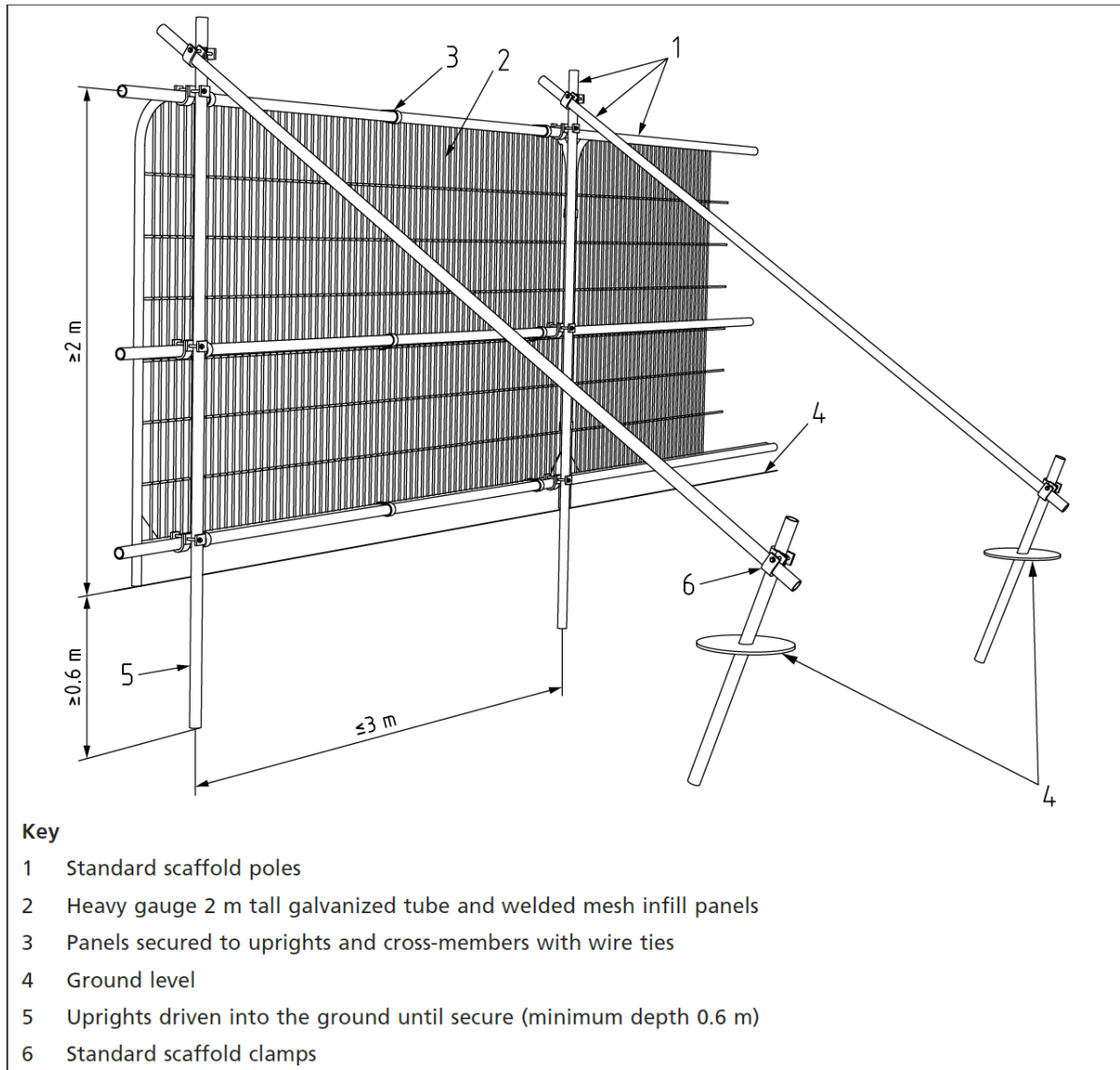
Date	Drawn by	Checked by
July 2024	-	-
Drawing No	Rev	Scale
2011-P-11	-	NTS

DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions

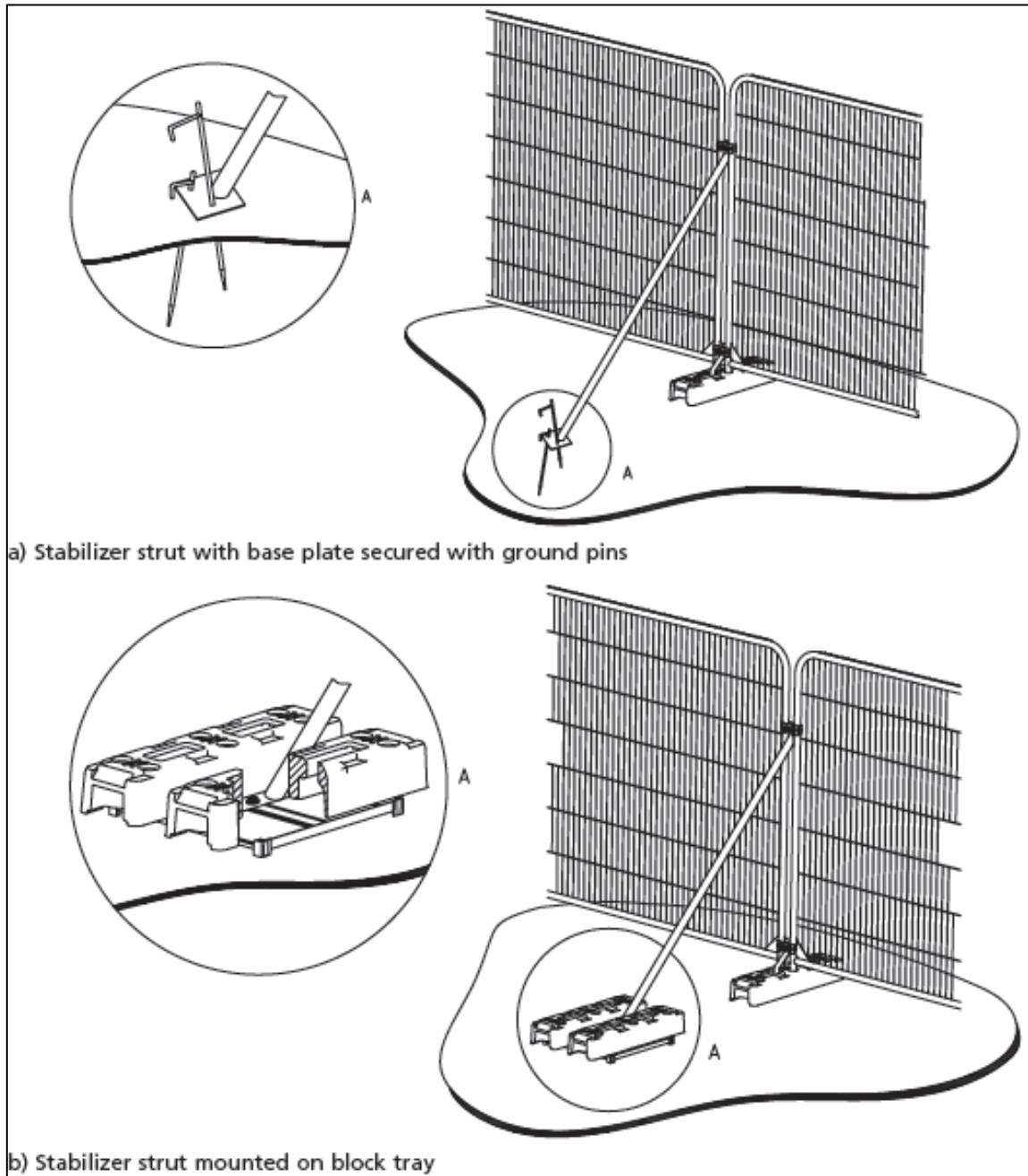
focus
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

4.4 Tree Protection Measures & Signage

4.4.1 Default Tree Protection Fencing Design



4.4.2 Alternative Tree Protection Fencing Design



4.4.3 Signage for Tree Protection Fencing



4.5 Cellweb TRP Installation Guide

4.6 Scope & Limitations

The scope of this report is as follows:

- To produce an Arboricultural Method Statement in line with BS5837:2012 to specifically protect on site trees and reduce the impact on adjacent trees.

Trees and hedgerows can support a variety of vertebrate and invertebrate fauna, including species that are afforded protection under wildlife legislation (e.g. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)).

Where the presence of legally protected species is known or suspected, advice should always be sought from an experienced ecological consultant and/or the relevant statutory nature conservation organisation (e.g. Natural England) for formal advice. Such detailed advice is beyond the remit of this report, but obvious wildlife constraints will be identified wherever feasible.

4.7 References & Bibliography

British Standards Institute (2010). *British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations*. BSI, London UK.

British Standards Institute (2012). *British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. BSI, London UK.

Focus Environmental Consultants (2020). *BS5837:2012 Arboricultural Survey and Impact Assessment (AIA) – The Lawns, Redlodge & The Range, Old Bath Road, Sonning, Reading, Berkshire, RG4 6TQ*. Worcester, UK (unpublished).

5. QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

Focus Environmental Consultants® has the expertise to provide sure-fire environmental solutions to a wide range of projects. The company ethos forges the highest standards of professional scientific practice with a best value approach for our clients. Our core area of expertise is in the production of specialist ecological and arboricultural reports and advice to support planning applications. We are also building an enviable reputation for innovative habitat creation and management solutions. Our flexible approach, range of skills and broad project experience from major infrastructure contracts to smaller projects allows us to adapt to your individual requirements. Focus Environmental Consultants is situated in Worcestershire, providing a convenient and central UK location.

Edward Cleverdon BSc (Hons) MArborA

Edward is a senior arboricultural consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity including the built environment. Edward is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, graduated with a BSc (hons) degree in Arboriculture from The University of Central Lancashire, is a LANTRA qualified professional tree inspector; and a registered user of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment.

This report has been checked for quality and content by:

Callum Andrew BSc (Hons) MArborA

Callum is a Senior Arboriculturalist who joined Focus Environmental Consultants in 2018. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire (UCLAN) / Myerscough College and is also a member of the Arboricultural Association. Prior to completing his degree Callum gained a BTEC National Diploma qualification in Forestry and Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York. Before joining the company, Callum worked at a Leeds based company for four years. His role involved surveying of trees and producing reports in accordance with BS5837:2012; for safety management purposes, and for property mortgage and insurance applications and claims. He also completed practical arboricultural tasks as a climbing arborist including pruning, dismantling and aerially inspecting trees.