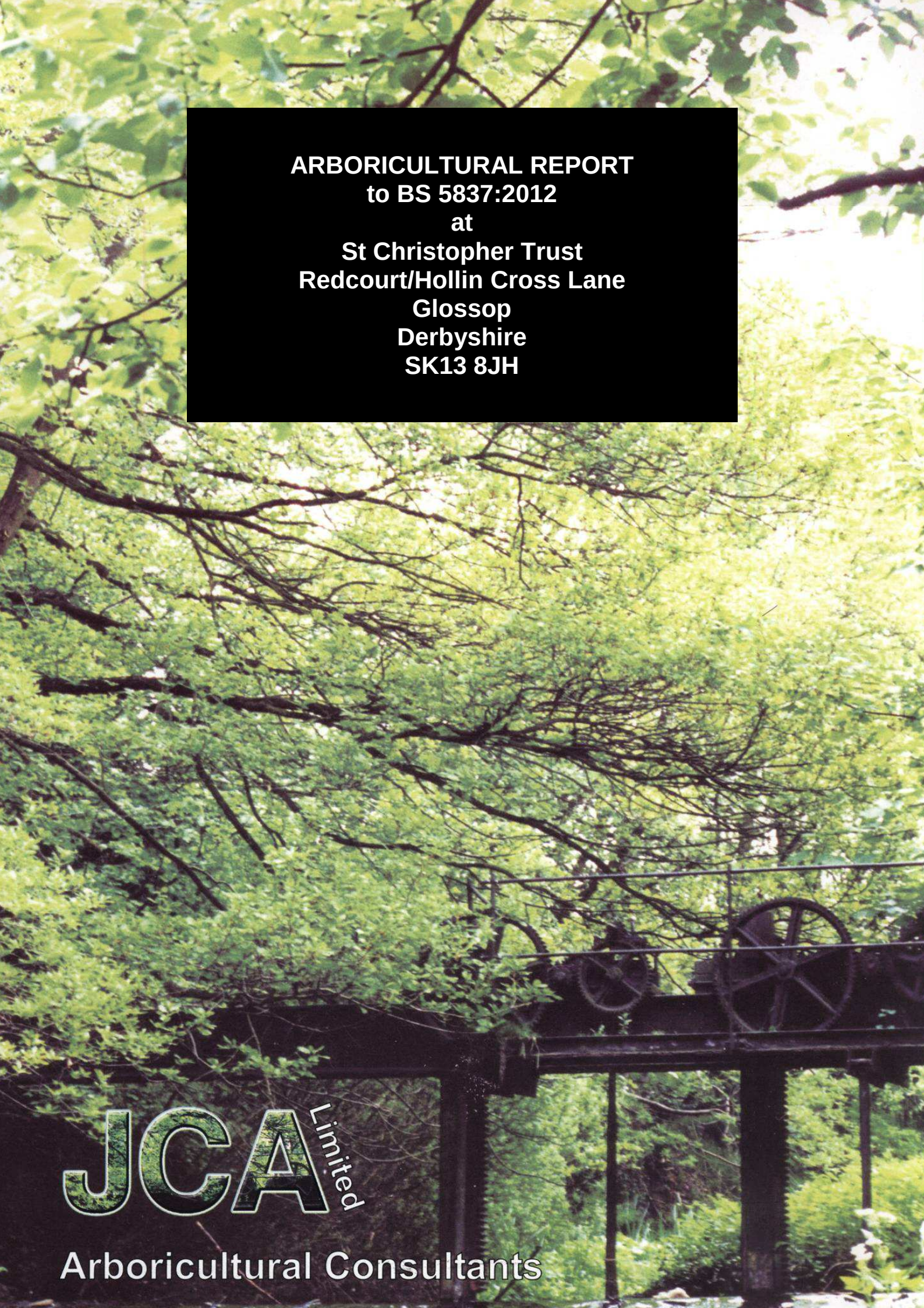


ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
to BS 5837:2012
at
St Christopher Trust
Redcourt/Hollin Cross Lane
Glossop
Derbyshire
SK13 8JH

JCA Limited

Arboricultural Consultants

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
to BS 5837:2012
at
St Christopher Trust
Redcourt, Hollin Cross Lane
Glossop
Derbyshire
SK13 8JH

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

1.1.1 A report is required at **St Christopher Trust, Redcourt, Hollin Cross Lane, Glossop** to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 I am instructed by Natasha Rowland of Savills to visit the site and prepare my findings in a report.

1.2.2 For this purpose I have been supplied with a topographical survey, **Drawing No. 12517-105_2DT.**

1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.*

1.3.2 Preliminary recommendations are given with a view to the long-term management of a sustainable tree cover.

1.3.3 All trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm are included.

1.3.4 Where applicable trees outside the site boundary, but close enough to be affected by the proposed development, are included.

1.3.5 The specific design of any proposed development is not generally taken into account at this stage.

1.4 Survey Details

1.4.1 The survey took place during the month of May 2012.

1.4.2 The survey was conducted by Andrew Bagshaw FdSc Arb TechArborA.

1.4.3 Inspection was made at ground level. Further investigation, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys, may be recommended where appropriate.

1.4.4 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes and electronic distometers. Where this was not possible measurements were estimated.

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2. Site Description

2.1 Land Use

2.1.1 The site is currently the grounds of St Christopher's Trust, Hollin Cross Lane, Glossop.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site slopes gently from the north east down towards the south western boundary. The north east area of the site adjacent to Hollin Cross Lane is approximately level and slopes down to another levelled area before again sloping down to the river.

2.3 Treescape

2.3.1 Surrounding the site is a residential area containing occasional mature garden and street trees.

2.3.2 The trees on this site have a moderate impact on the local treescape.

2.4 Visual Amenity Value

2.4.1 The trees on site collectively provide a reasonable visual amenity to the surrounding area. Occasional specimens have a high amenity value.

2.5 Age Class Mix

2.5.1 The trees surveyed ranged in age from young to mature. However, the trees were predominantly mature.

2.6 Species Diversity

2.6.1 Species surveyed include Sycamore, Ash, Cypress, Horse Chestnut, Lime, Oak, Beech, Yew, Holly, Birch, Cherry, Laburnum, Apple, Rhododendron, Hawthorn, Elm, Maple and Willow. The predominant species were Sycamore and Lime, with other species being occasional, or even single, specimens.

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3. Status of the Trees

3.1 A check was made on 8th May 2012 with: ***High Peak Borough Council.***

3.2 However, we are still awaiting the results of this investigation at this time. We will therefore continue to pursue this matter and will inform you of the results as soon as we receive these.

3.3 In the meantime, we advise against undertaking any works until the protective status of the trees has been confirmed.

4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

4.1 Full details of all individual trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1**, a full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**. Please refer also to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** for tree locations.

5. Discussion

5.1 Tree Condition & Recommended Works

5.1.1 The tree survey revealed a total of 97 items of vegetation (80 individual trees and 17 groups of trees). Of these, 2 trees and 2 groups were identified as retention category 'A', 37 trees and 11 groups were identified as retention category 'B', 38 trees and 3 groups were identified as retention category 'C' and 3 trees and 1 group were identified as retention category 'U'. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for retention category and definition criteria.

5.1.2 **Three** trees and **one** group (**G4, T11, T47** and **T71**) were identified as retention category 'U'. These trees require removal for arboricultural reasons regardless of any on site development, detailed below:

- **T47** and **T71** are considered to be unsafe and should be removed as soon as it is reasonably practicable; their removal is of **high priority**.
- **G4** and **T11** have been recommended for removal to prevent them from becoming dangerous trees or in order to benefit adjacent trees; their removal is of a **lower priority**.

5.1.3 Tree pruning works are recommended for reasons of public safety and to ensure the long-term health of the trees, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. Attention is drawn to **T9, T12,**

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and **T95**, which are currently in a hazardous condition. The recommended work should be carried out as a matter of **moderate priority.**

5.1.4 Decayed wounds and cavities have been noted to **T76** and **T96**, as detailed at **Appendix 1**, and further detailed investigations should be undertaken before a decision is made regarding tree retention or removal. A decay detection analysis is therefore recommended (using a Resistograph or Picus) to determine the extent of the decay and to establish the extent of the tree works required.

5.1.5 **T14, T16, T17, T18** and **T23** have defects within their crowns which could not be investigated from ground level, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. These trees should be climbed and aerially inspected to determine the extent of these defects. Based on the findings of this climbed investigation, recommendations can be made as to what action, if any, the trees require.

5.1.6 A full detailed inspection of **T25, T44, T49, T52** and **T57** was inhibited by the presence of ivy, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. It is advised that these trees be re-inspected for any possible defects when the ivy has been removed.

5.1.7 **T6, T9, T10, T12, T33, T40, T48, T51, T54, T56, T63, G89, G90, T91, G93** and **T96** were noted to have structural or physiological defects, as detailed at **Appendix 1.** Although these trees were considered to be in an acceptable condition at the time of the inspection, the defects observed may lead to their early demise or render them unsafe in the future. As such, it is recommended that these trees be monitored (re-inspected) on an annual basis to assess if their condition is still acceptable.

5.1.8 General tree health and crown condition of **T61, T62** and **T65** should be monitored and the trees re-inspected for signs of a decline due to recent ground level changes which have taken place surrounding these trees, as detailed at **Appendix 1**.

5.1.9 Those trees which overhang the public footpaths or public highways, detailed at **Appendix 1**, shall require future maintenance in order to maintain clearance heights for vehicular or pedestrian traffic. These heights should be 5.6m above a road and 2.5m above a footpath.

5.1.10 The species and age diversity of existing trees on site is poor and a proposed development would improve this by incorporating a Tree Planting Scheme which introduces younger trees of a variety of suitable species.

5.2 Potential Arboricultural Implications & Design Advice

5.2.1 The details of the proposed development are not known at present. However, the following comments can be made about the site in terms of its tree cover in relation to a potential development.

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5.2.2 During development the part of the tree most commonly under threat, and most commonly ignored, is the rooting system. When trees are damaged, particularly the roots, their long-term health and stability can be affected. Most development activity can have an impact on the future condition and safety of a tree, and therefore careful planning and management of tree protection should ensure a continued sustainable tree cover with minimal stress to existing trees.

5.2.3 The majority of trees recommended for retention are situated close to the site boundary. This offers a potential window for development within the centre of the site.

5.2.4 There are a number of high amenity trees within this site. They will enhance any proposed development and care should be taken at the design stage to ensure that these trees are retained.

5.2.5 A tarmac entrance already exists offering vehicular access to the site. If this can be retained it will minimise disturbance to tree roots.

5.2.6 In order to ensure that the retained trees on site are properly protected during the development phase, the tree rooting zones are to be considered. For the purpose of development the rooting zone of the tree is known as the Root Protection Area or RPA. The RPA of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** and represents the rooting zone which, where possible, should remain undisturbed. The protection of retained trees can therefore be achieved by creating a **Construction Exclusion Zone** (**CEZ**) based on the RPAs.

5.2.7 Damage caused by any construction activity such as demolition, soil stripping, and provision of services needs to be considered at the design stage. Care should be taken to avoid damage to tree roots when existing structures such as tarmac surfaces are removed within a RPA.

5.2.8 The laying of access roads, driveways, parking areas or any other hard surfaces planned in proximity to retained trees needs to be considered. There are many solutions available to construct hard surfaces over RPAs without causing damage to trees.

5.2.9 Boundary walls or other light structures can be constructed without damage to roots through the use of piled foundations rather than the more traditional strip foundations.

5.2.10 The location of drainage and utilities within the RPA can be achieved if need be, using special techniques and supervision.

5.2.11 The position of the site compound is a major consideration. It is recommended that this, which typically includes the site office, facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, is located away from trees and outside the RPA.

5.2.12 Consideration must be given to movement of both vehicle and pedestrian traffic. If possible traffic should be diverted away from the RPAs. If this is not possible a range of temporary surfaces are available to distribute the weight of traffic and allow the

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roots to receive moisture and air.

5.2.13 Generally, the alteration of ground levels within the RPA is not acceptable, however, should ground levels need to be lowered in areas adjacent to trees or within the minimum distance recommended, appropriate measures should be taken to minimise the detrimental effects on the trees and their root systems. With regards to raising levels, it is necessary to maintain adequate supplies of moisture and oxygen through the soil to the tree roots. Therefore, no material should be placed within the RPA without arboricultural advice.

5.2.14 The shade that will be cast by the retained trees must also be considered. Where buildings are to be positioned within the shade cast area of trees, these should be designed in order to maximise light levels. If required, JCA can provide a shade cast prediction plan.

5.2.15 Many development sites contain areas of nature conservation interest. Trees and hedgerows, in particular, provide an important habitat for birds, bats, invertebrates and fungi and appropriate attention needs to be paid to preserving habitats throughout the development process. JCA can provide ecological and bat surveys where required.

5.2.16 Where a landscape planting scheme is proposed, consideration must be made at the planning stage as to where this is to be implemented on site. Such locations should be protected in order to prevent soil compaction and/or contamination and should therefore form part of the Construction Exclusion Zone. JCA can provide Tree Planting Schemes where required.

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6. Conclusions

6.1 The trees surveyed were generally found to be in good condition.

6.2 Three trees and one group have been recommended for removal for arboricultural reasons. These are discussed in **Section 5** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.

6.3 Various works were recommended for reasons of public safety and to ensure the long term health of the trees. These are summarised in **Section 5** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.

6.4 The potential arboricultural implications of any proposed development are discussed in **Section 5.2**.

6.5 All development work carried out in close proximity to trees should be done so in a manner sympathetic to their needs. Otherwise the condition of the trees may deteriorate in the months and years following the development, leading to a loss of amenity and potentially hazardous trees.

6.6 Care should be taken at the design stage to ensure that the retained trees are protected. The protection of retained trees can be achieved by the creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone based on the Root Protection Area of a tree. The Root Protection Area of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6**.

6.7 The proposed development should be accompanied by an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing the specific protection measures necessary for each tree. This should specify fencing standards and positions (the creation of the Construction Exclusion Zone), acceptable construction techniques and necessary tree works.

6.8 Upon instruction JCA Limited are able to provide a comprehensive Arboricultural Method Statement in order to ensure the continued health of trees throughout the proposed development. We are also able to provide tree planting schemes and organise tree works.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

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Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 1	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	To 16	3+	31 - 42	See plan	Crowns overhang the boundary. 4 specimens all single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Minor deadwood.	Crown clean.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 2	Early-mature Leyland Cypress *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	8.5	0	26	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	10-20	C
T 3	Semi-mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	1.5	13	3 2 3 1	Crown overhangs the boundary. Self seeded. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
G 4	Early-mature Leyland Cypress *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	4	0.3	To 21	1 1 1 1	Crown overhangs the boundary. 3 specimens. 2 have been topped. Poor form. No long term future.	Remove.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	<10	U
T 5	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	4	56	7 7 3.5 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 6	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	2	30	2 5 2.5 2	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects. Sparse crown. Epicormic growth at base.	Monitor annually.	FAIR	GOOD	LOW	10-20	C
T 7	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	10	43	5 3 6 4	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects. Deadwood to crown. Stem wound at ground level to 1m. Good formation of wound wood.	Crown clean.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	20-40	B
T 8	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	15	0	43	3.5 2 4 7	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed with a slight lean and a reasonably balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Suppressed specimen.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 9	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	4	54	2.5 2.5 4 6	Crown overhangs the boundary. Twin-stemmed at 2m with a slightly unbalanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing slowly). Significant deadwood to crown. Sparse crown.	Crown clean. Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 10	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	3	76	8 6 6 9	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of significant pruning. Large cavity at ground level from 1m, good formation of wound wood. Cambium dieback to 5m.	Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 11	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	6	0.5	40 at base est	5 6 4 4	Crown overhangs the boundary. Regrowth from stump. No long term future.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	U
T 12	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	17	3	49	6 3.5 6 4.5	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing slowly). Sparse crown, significant deadwood.	Crown clean. Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 13	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	6	68	6 4 6 9	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects. One recent failed limb. Minor deadwood.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 14	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	2.5	81	4 7 6 7	Crown overhangs the boundary. Twin-stemmed at 2m with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Previously topped at 11m with significant regrowth.	Climbed inspection required.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
G 15	Mature Sycamore/ Horse Chestnut *Acer pseudoplatanus/ Aesculus hippocastanum*	16	1+	34 - 71	See plan	Crowns overhang the boundary. 5 specimens all single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Stem wound to Horse Chestnut - good formation of wound wood.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 16	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	16	3	46	4 4 5 4	Single stemmed and vertical. Deadwood to crown. Previously topped at 11m with significant regrowth.	Climbed inspection required.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 17	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	14	2	43	4 3 4 4	Single stemmed and vertical. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). Crown overhangs the drive. Previously topped at 9m with significant regrowth.	Climbed inspection required.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 18	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	5	60	5 3.5 2.5 0.5	Single stemmed and vertical. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). Crown overhangs the drive. Previously topped at 11m with significant regrowth.	Climbed inspection required.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 19	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	8	53	5 5 7 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects. Minor deadwood noted.	Crown clean.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 20	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	11	40	1.5 7 2.5 5	Single stemmed with a slight lean and a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 21	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	16	3	62	5 5 4 4	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Cavity at 1.5m good formation of wound wood. Previously topped with good regrowth.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 22	Mature Holm Oak *Quercus ilex*	15	2	55	4 9 2.5 6	Single stemmed and leaning with a slightly unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 23	Mature Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	17	5	49	5 4 4 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Crossing branches at 5m.	Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 24	Mature Yew *Taxus baccata*	5.5	1	38	3 3.5 4.5 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B
T 25	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	2+	56	2 3 2 9	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed with a slight lean and a balanced crown. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects. Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Suppressed specimen.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 26	Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	20	3+	70	8 5 8 10	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Epicormic growth around pruning wounds. Deadwood to crown.	Crown clean.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 27	Mature Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	6	2	20	2.5 2 3 2	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	10-20	C
T 28	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	6	66	6 5 3.5 6.5	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 29	Mature Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	19	5.5	75	4.5 3 7 10	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Crown overhangs the drive.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 30	Mature Downy Birch *Betula pubescens*	14	3+	47	3 5 2 7	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Crown overhangs the drive. Canker and epicormic growth to stem.	No action required.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 31	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	6	70	6 6 6 7	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 32	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	3.5	47	2.5 4 4 6	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects. Deadwood to lower crown.	Crown clean.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 33	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	17	7	51	5 6 1 1	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. One large pruning wound at 2.5m. Cavity developing. Epicormic growth noted.	Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
G 34	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	To 20	6+	46 - 69	See plan	6 specimens all single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Ivy to 1 specimen.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 35	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	4	56	4 5 4 6	Crown overhangs the building and drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 36	Early-mature Leyland Cypress *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	9.5	0.5	26	1.5 2 2 2	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	10-20	C
T 37	Mature Lawson Cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	10	1.25	33	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	10-20	C
T 38	Mature Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	6	0.5	25 at base	1.5 1 1.5 1.5	Crown overhangs the drive. Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 39	Early-mature Cherry *Prunus sp*	5	2	14	3 3.5 3 3	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects. Canker to stem.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 40	Mature Laburnum *Laburnum anagyroides*	8	2	52	3 5 5 6	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. One large pruning wound. Deadwood to crown.	Crown clean. Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 41	Mature Laburnum *Laburnum anagyroides*	5	2.5	35	4 3 4 3	Crown overhangs the drive. Multi-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	10-20	C
G 42	Mature Apple / rhododendron *Malus sp / rhododendron sp*	To 8	From 1	to 35 at base	See plan	Planted group providing good amenity. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 43	Early-mature Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	4.5	2	8	1.5 2 0.5 1	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	10-20	C
T 44	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	20	3+	80	8 6.5 6 8.5	Crown overhangs the boundary and drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects. Dense Ivy to stem and crown (recently cut). Deadwood noted. Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	20-40	B
T 45	Mature Cherry *Prunus sp*	9	2	35	5 5 5 5	Graft, multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 46	Mature Lawson Cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	9	0	40 est	2 2 2 2	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	10-20	C
T 47	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	6	68	5 2 6 6	Crown overhangs the footpath and building. Twin-stemmed at 2.5m with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds, (healing slowly). Ustulina deusta fungus noted at base. Dieback to crown, many cavities noted.	Remove (high).	POOR	POOR	LOW	<10	U
T 48	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	12	2	44	4 1.5 5 4	Crown overhangs the footpath. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Cavity at 3m, good formation of wound wood.	Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 49	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	5.5	75	7 7 4 7	Crown overhangs the drive. Single stemmed with a slight lean and a well-developed crown; Good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning. No major visible defects. Dense Ivy to stem and crown. Minor deadwood. Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 50	Mature Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	18	5	58	2.5 5 6 6	Crown overhangs the footpath and drive. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 51	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	18	8	51	4 5 1 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Cavity at 2m.	Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 52	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	18	4	59	5 2 3 5	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Ivy to 8m. Cavity at 2m. Deadwood to crown. Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Crown clean. Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 53	Mature Varigated Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	8	1	22	3.5 3 3.5 2.5	Crown overhangs the footpath. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Cavity at 3m, good formation of wound wood.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	10-20	C
T 54	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	2	58	5 4 4 5	Crown overhangs the footpath. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Many small cavities noted.	Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 55	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	3	50 est	6 5 7 5	Situated on adjacent land. Crown overhangs the boundary and building. Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects.	Crown reduce away from building.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 56	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	8	65	6 5 6 5	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Many small cavities to stem.	Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 57	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	17	4	64	8 2 6 0	Crown overhangs the boundary. Single stemmed with a slight lean and an unbalanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Ivy to 5m, deadwood and stubs to lower crown.	Crown clean. Remove ivy and inspect stem for defects.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	20-40	C
T 58	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	20	4.5	66	5 3 5 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Epicormic growth to base.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
G 59	Mature Mixed *Mixed*	To 21	From 4	40 - 75	See plan	Approx 19 specimens, all single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects. 1 monolith providing habitat. 1 English Elm, bluebell understorey throughout the group.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	A
T 60	Mature Yew *Taxus baccata*	7	1.5	32	3.5 4 3 3	Crown overhangs the boundary and drive. Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 61	Mature Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	22	3	67	6.5 5.5 9 7.5	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the road, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects. Recent ground level increase around base.	Re-establish original ground level.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 62	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	10	42	2.5 4 2 6	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Sparse crown with major deadwood to lower crown. Occasional pruning wounds (healing well).	Re-establish original ground level.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 63	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	19	10	54	3 3 8 6	Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown which overhangs the road. Sparse crown with canker noted. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. One large pruning wound at 2.5m with cavity developing.	Crown clean and monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 64	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	19	10	50	5.5 5 6 5	Twin-stemmed at 3m with a well-developed crown which overhangs the road, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 65	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	7	45	1 3 4 7	Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Recent ground level increase around the base.	Re-establish original ground level.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 66	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	20	1	58	5 4 4 6	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Minor deadwood to lower crown. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects.	Crown clean.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 67	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	20	2.5	55	4 5.5 4 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the road, good branch junctions throughout. Epicormic growth to base noted. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 68	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	6	64	1 5 2 6	Twin-stemmed at 2.5m with a slightly unbalanced crown which overhangs the footpath. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 69	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	18	9	47	0 8 2 7.5	Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown which overhangs the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
T 70	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	24	2	62	5 5 5 6	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the footpath, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects. Epicormic growth at base noted.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 71	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	14	1.5	67	5 7 6.5 7	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the building, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds. Extensive decay from ground level to 4m. Armillaria 'bootlace' fungus noted to stem.	Remove (high priority).	GOOD	POOR	LOW	<10	U
T 72	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	4	54	3 7 0 7	Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown which overhangs the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
T 73	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	18	3	49	5 5 6 6.5	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the footpath, good branch junctions throughout. Minor deadwood to the crown. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects. Epicormic growth to base noted.	Crown clean.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
T 74	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	20	6	54	5 5 5 5	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the footpath, good branch junctions throughout. Minor deadwood to the crown. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects. Epicormic growth to base noted.	Crown clean.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
G 75	Mature Mixed *Mixed*	To 22	From 1 - 5	30 to 64	See plan	Group includes Lime, Beech, Horse Chestnut and Sycamore. Eight specimens which are all single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
T 76	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	3.5	51	1.5 6 6.5 9.5	Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds (healing well). Large cavity at the base with good formation of wound wood.	Sonic decay detection required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 77	Mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	19	1 +	53	3.5 4 4.5 3.5	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 78	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	16	1	40	3.5 4 2 4	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	10-20	B
G 79	Semi-mature to mature Mixed native *Mixed native*	To 22	From 1	To 68	See plan	Woodland group with crowns which overhang the boundary. Group is providing a valuable habitat for wildlife and a good screen. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	40+	A
G 80	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	To 21	From 2.5	44 to 72	See plan	Planted 'avenue' which is providing good amenity. All are single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 81	Young to mature Mixed *Mixed*	To 19	From 0	To 42	See plan	Woodland group with crowns which overhang the boundary. Group is providing a valuable habitat for wildlife and a good screen. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	20-40	B
T 82	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	2	72	4.5 7 6 8	Single stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects. Ivy to noted 7m.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
G 83	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	To 19	From 4	38 to 72	See plan	Five planted specimens in an 'avenue'. All are single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. Cavity at the base of one specimen with good formation of wound wood.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 84	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	8	63	3.5 5 5 6	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects. Excellent specimen.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	40+	A
T 85	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	20	1	80	4.5 5 6 8	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects. Excellent specimen.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	40+	A
G 86	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	19	3 +	43 to 65	See plan	Four specimens which are all single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Cavity and bark damage noted to one specimen.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
T 87	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	20	2	92	8 6 6.5 7.5	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Epicormic growth to one stem. Excellent specimen.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	10-20	B
T 88	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	21	10	70	7 6 7 7	Twin-stemmed at 5m with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Minor deadwood noted. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
G 89	Mature Mixed *Mixed*	20	2	50 to 65	See plan	Three specimens (two Limes and one Horse Chestnut) which are all single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects. Minor epicormic growth noted. Large cavity to one of the Limes.	Monitor annually.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B
G 90	Mature Mixed *Mixed*	To 20	From 1	39 to 61	See plan	Group of nine mature specimens. Which are all single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects. Large cavites to Ash and Hawthorn with good formation of wound wood.	Monitor Ash and Hawthorn annually.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	B

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 91	Mature Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	5	1.5	20	2 2 2 2	Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced but sparse crown. Multiple pruning wounds, (healing well). No major visible defects.	Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
G 92	Early-mature Silver Birch & Goat Willow *Betula pendula & Salix caprea*	To 14	From 2	To 35	See plan	Three self seeded specimens which are single and multi stemmed with well developed crowns which overhang the boundary. No evidence of previous pruning and no major visible defects. Ivy noted to 6m.	Remove debris from the stem.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
G 93	Early-mature to mature Mixed *Mixed*	To 18	From 1.5	35 to 80	See plan	Boundary group of seven specimens which are providing a good screen. All are single stemmed and vertical with balanced crowns which overhang the boundary. Group includes Sycamore, Ash, Lime and Elm. Deadwood and cavities noted to one Sycamore.	Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
T 94	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	19	1	81	6.5 7.5 6.5 5	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the boundary, good branch junctions throughout. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B
T 95	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	21	2 +	77	6 6 8 10	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown which overhangs the boundary, good branch junctions throughout. Hangers and deadwood to lower crown. No evidence of significant pruning and no major visible defects.	Crown clean.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	20-40	B
T 96	Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	20	10	90	5.5 7 9 10	Single stemmed and vertical with a well-developed crown, good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). Large cavity from ground level to 2m with good formation of wound wood. Large branch scar noted at 5m with poor formation of wound wood.	Sonic decay detection required and monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
G 97	Mature Mixed *Mixed*	To 20	From 2.5	38 to 88	See plan	Periphery group of approximately sixteen specimens. All are single stemmed and vertical with well-developed crowns (which overhang the boundary and the building), good branch junctions throughout. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, (healing well). No major visible defects. Group is providing a good habitat and screen.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20-40	B

Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

A2.1 Measurements

A2.1.1 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

A2.1.2 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins. Also recorded is the height of the first significant branch and the direction of growth.

A2. 1.3 *CROWN SPREAD* is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

A2.2 Evaluations

A2.2.1 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

A2.2.2 *PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

A2.2.3 *STRUCTURAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

A2.2.4 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

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A2.3 Retention Categories

A2.3.1 ***A (marked green on the plan) = trees of high quality; retention most desirable.***

These trees are of high quality and value with a good life expectancy. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

A1) Particularly good examples; perhaps rare or unusual species, or forming an essential part of arboricultural features e.g. avenues.

A2) Groups of trees having a significant landscape impact or with excellent screening properties, or those softening the effect of existing structures.

A3) Those having significant conservation or historical value e.g. veteran trees.

A2.3.2 ***B (marked in blue on the plan) = trees of moderate quality; retention desirable.***

These trees are of moderate quality and value with a significant life expectancy. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

B1) Trees that might be included in the high category but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition, are downgraded in favour of the better individuals.

B2) Groups of trees forming distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals.

B3) Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

A2.3.3 ***C (marked in grey on the plan) = trees of low quality but which could be retained.***

These trees are of low quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

C1) Trees not qualifying in higher categories.

C2) Groups of trees which do not form a distinct landscape feature.

C3) Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

A2.3.4 ***U (marked in red on the plan) = unsuitable for retention: trees for removal.***

These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. This may be due to any of the following:

1) Failure is likely due to serious, irredeemable, structural defects.
2) The trees are considered to be hazardous.
3). Diseases are present which may affect the health of adjacent trees.
4) They are in serious, overall decline or are already dead.
5) They are of low quality and suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
6) Removal of other category U trees will render them exposed and unstable.

These trees should be removed or treated in such a way as to make them safe where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

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Appendix 3: General Guidelines

A3.1 All work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Recommendations for tree work'*.

A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.

A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.

A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA Limited in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.

A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly. In this instance it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

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Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

Arboriculture The cultivation of trees in order to produce individual specimens of the greatest ornament, for shelter or any primary purpose other than the production of timber.

Canker Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.

Co-dominant Stem A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.

Crown Lift The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles, etc.

Crown reduce The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.

Crown thin The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown**,** usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.

Deadwood Either dead branches, or a procedure involving the removal of dead, dying and diseased branches.

Dieback Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.

Epicormic shoots Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.

Formative pruning The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.

Included bark Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.

Pollarding A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.

Remedial pruning The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.

RPA Root Protection Area – The theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in BS5837: 2005 *Trees in relation to construction*.

Topping Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

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Appendix 5: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FArborA CBiol MSB. MICFor. Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. He has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. Jonathan is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

Technical Coordinator

Toby Thwaites *BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture).* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby was promoted to Technical Coordinator and now oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Andrew Bagshaw *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Andrew joined JCA in 2005 having gained several years experience in tree surgery and landscaping. He is trained in aerial rescue and is JCA's principal first aid person. Andrew has obtained a foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire, is QTRA qualified and is a JCA team leader who manages an office of Consulting Arboriculturists.

Adam Winson *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), ND, MICFor, AIEEM.* Adam has extensive experience in arboriculture, having worked with trees for over 15 years. In 2010 Adam obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (with distinction), also gaining the top student award. Adam has had articles published in industry magazines including original research in a peer reviewed UK Forestry Commission publication in 2012.

Robert Godwin *BA (Hons), MSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry), MArborA.* Robert is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and a Professional Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. He has a degree in Landscape Planning & Management and has several years experience as a Consulting Arboriculturist. Robert has recently obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.

Victoria Black *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Victoria has been with JCA since 2002 building her knowledge of the Arboricultural business. She has recently obtained her foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire.

Andrew Bussey Andrew joined JCA having spent 12 years doing tree surgery for various private companies and a Local Authority. He has various NPTC qualifications, is QTRA qualified and is currently studying for his Arboricultural Technicians Certificate.

Toby Parsons *Cert. Arb. (RFS), Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A).* Toby joined JCA after spending 6 years working as a senior climber for various Arboricultural contractors in the East Midlands and the South-West. He has gained the Level 2 Certificate in Arboriculture (RFS), an Arboricultural Technicians Certificate and is QTRA qualified.

Phil Humeniuk *FdSc (Arboriculture), MicFor.* Phil has recently joined JCA having spent 3 years working for various tree surgery companies and as a Tree Officer for a Local Authority. He obtained his foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire.

Consulting Staff: Ecology

Christopher Shaw *BSc (Hons).* Chris is our in-house Ecologist, and joined JCA in 2010 after achieving a First Class degree in Biology at the University of Leeds. Prior to joining JCA, Chris has volunteered with a number of organisations including the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, BTCV and a local Ecological Consultancy. He is currently undertaking a 'Certificate in Ecological Consultancy Course' with Acorn Ecology. Chris is actively involved in building JCA's portfolio of ecological services.

Administrative Staff

Sue Guest Administrative Team Leader.
Sally Whitwam Administrative Assistant.
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Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

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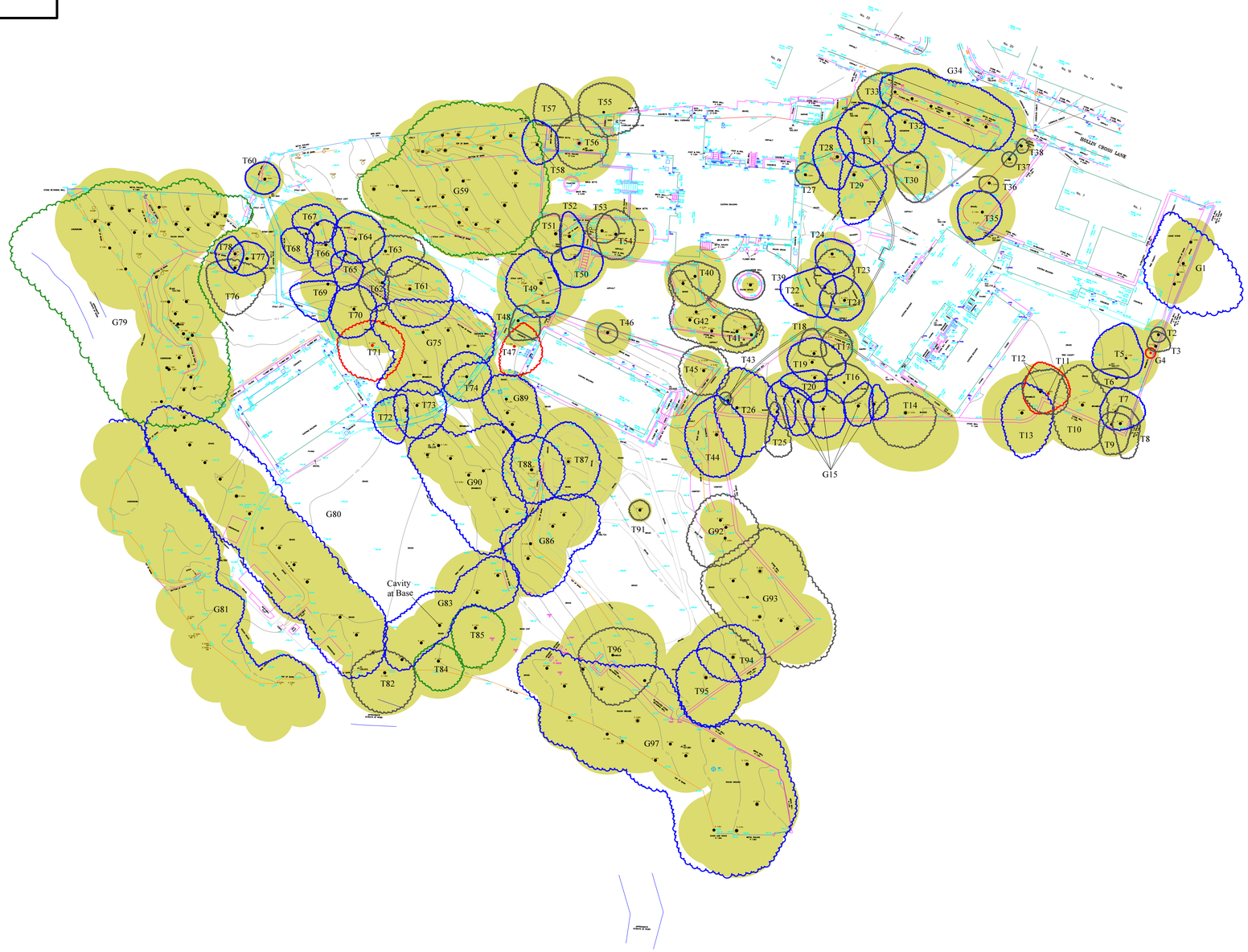
Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) INDICATES THE LIKELY ROOTING ZONE OF A TREE. THE RPA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF A TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCROACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.

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Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

TITLE: St Christopher Trust, Redcourt, Hollin Cross Lane, Glossop, Derbyshire, SK13 8JH.
JCA Ref: 10626/AB.

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A1

SURVEYED BY: AB	DRAWN BY: AB	APPROVED BY: TT

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5 RETENTION CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of these catagories are at Appendix 2 of our report. N.B. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.

	CATEGORY A: 'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY B: 'RETENTION DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WHICH COULD BE RETAINED'
	CATEGORY U: 'TREE FOR REMOVAL'
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB
	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB TO BE REMOVED

JCA Limited

Arboricultural & Forestry Consultants

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed

.....

Andrew Bagshaw FdSc Arb TechArborA

14th May 2012

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

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Photo front cover: Sluice at Bowers Mill

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