
Arboricultural Report

Proposed development site at
Greenacres
High Road
Needham
Harleston

6th July 2022



Client & Site

Mr P Tavner

**Greenacres,
Needham**

Planning authority

South Norfolk District Council
South Norfolk House
Cygnet Court
Long Stratton
Norwich
NR15 2XE

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Author	Ben Hogben BSc Hons, Dip Surv (Rural), MICFor
Reviewer	Etienne Swarts B.Compt.(Hons) F.Deg.Sc. ACIEEM

Greenlight Environmental Consultancy Limited

Diss Business Hub
Hopper Way
Diss
Norfolk
IP22 4GT
www.greenlightco.co.uk



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Summary

- This report provides the results of a tree survey of land at Greenacres, 11 High Road, Needham, Harleston, Norfolk, IP20 9LB and an arboricultural constraints assessment of the site, which may be used to inform the planning process.
- The local planning authority is South Norfolk District Council and searching on the Council's web-based interactive planning constraints GIS confirms that there are no TPOs affecting any of the trees on or around the site and that there is no Conservation Area in this part of Needham
- The site contains high quality (BS 5817:2012 Category A) trees.
- A number of trees would be required to be removed to make space for the development of the site. Although the site could be successfully developed around retained trees of best quality, this may lead to an inefficient use of the area.
- Recommended root protection areas are mapped in this report. No construction activities should take place within root protection areas, except as indicated in the detailed method statement.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Greenlight Environmental Consultancy Ltd has been commissioned to prepare an arboricultural report for land at Greenacres, 11 High Road, Needham, Harleston, Norfolk, IP20 9LB.
- 1.2. The site was accessed from approximate grid reference TM 23268 82032.
- 1.3. The report includes a survey of those trees that may be affected and an assessment of the potential arboricultural impact of the proposed development on the trees.

2. METHODOLOGY

- 2.1. The tree survey and arboricultural aspects have been prepared in accordance with recommendations provided in BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.
- 2.2. The site survey included trees, within the boundaries of the site and those considered to be potentially affected by development proposals, with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height.
- 2.3. The tree inspection took place from ground level using visual tree assessment methods, with the use of binoculars and Suunto clinometer. The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies and any structural defects that could increase the risk of structural failure were noted.
- 2.4. Details for each tree were recorded with management recommendations if deemed necessary for the development requirements, a category grading according to BS 5837:2012, and tree protection distance.

Constraints

- 2.5. No internal decay devices or other invasive tools to assess tree condition were used.
- 2.6. No soil excavation or root inspection was carried out.
- 2.7. The survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.

3. DESKTOP REVIEW

- 3.1 The proposed development site is located on the edge of the village of Needham, near Harleston, located in the Waveney valley, close to the Suffolk border.
- 3.2 The brief is to assess the suitability of this site for development as the field over the road is at consultation for proposed allocation for housing in the Local Plan and this site may offer an alternative.
- 3.3 The local planning authority is South Norfolk District Council and searching on the Council's web-based interactive planning constraints GIS confirms that there are no TPOs affecting any of the trees on or around the site and that there is no Conservation Area in this part of Needham.



Figure 1. Site location

4. FIELD STUDY

- 4.1. The site is currently in residential use as the extended gardens of the dwelling and includes a small enclosure south of dwelling used for domestic poultry.
- 4.2. There is residential use beyond a small grass parkland field to the southwest bearing some very fine open grown trees. There is agricultural land down to the river to the southeast and a farmyard with commercial buildings beyond to the northeast. To the northwest, over the road, is an open field currently being considered in the local plan consultation for allocation to housing development.
- 4.3. The site boundaries have a mixed treatment. The southern enclosure has only post and wire fencing on three sides between the adjacent arable land and the stables to the northeast but is separated from the residential plot by a close trimmed hedge but the southwestern boundary has no hedge. The other two sides have a declining hedge; along the road a mixed hawthorn based hedge and on the north-eastern boundary an overgrown hedge of mostly elm.
- 4.4. The better quality and more mature trees are concentrated on the western side of the site. The gardens are heavily planted with forest trees of large stature. What was once probably a highly designed and landscaped garden is now very mature and the previous design is somewhat lost after several years of lack of management. Many trees are heavily overgrown with ivy which in a number of cases has caused the tree to fail.
- 4.5. The natural soils in this area are generally lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with slightly impeded drainage and thus of high natural fertility and vulnerable to compaction. The site stands in The South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands National Character Area (NCA 83); *"The South Norfolk and High Suffolk Claylands National Character Area (NCA) occupies a large area of central East Anglia stretching from just below Norwich in the north down to the River Gipping in the south. The area is bounded to the north by Mid Norfolk and The Broads NCAs and to the east by the sandy heathland of the Suffolk Coast and Heaths NCA. To the west the landscape merges into the drier and more open character of The Brecks NCA and to the south it meets the South Suffolk and North Essex Clayland NCA with its noticeably more undulating topography. 'High' Suffolk originally derives its name from the contrast between this formerly well-treed area and the openness of the adjacent areas to the east and west. Today it is probably better understood as meaning the high and predominantly flat clay plateau that dominates the character of the NCA. The plateau is incised by numerous small-scale wooded river valleys with complex slopes that in places are much unexpected for East Anglia. The underlying geology is chalk, which forms the principal aquifer, and shallow marine deposits overlain with glacial till, buried river gravels, lake sediments and bands of glacial outwash deposits."*
- 4.6. The site is well screened by existing boundary trees and hedges. It is suggested that any development would have minimal visual impacts provided this screen is retained.

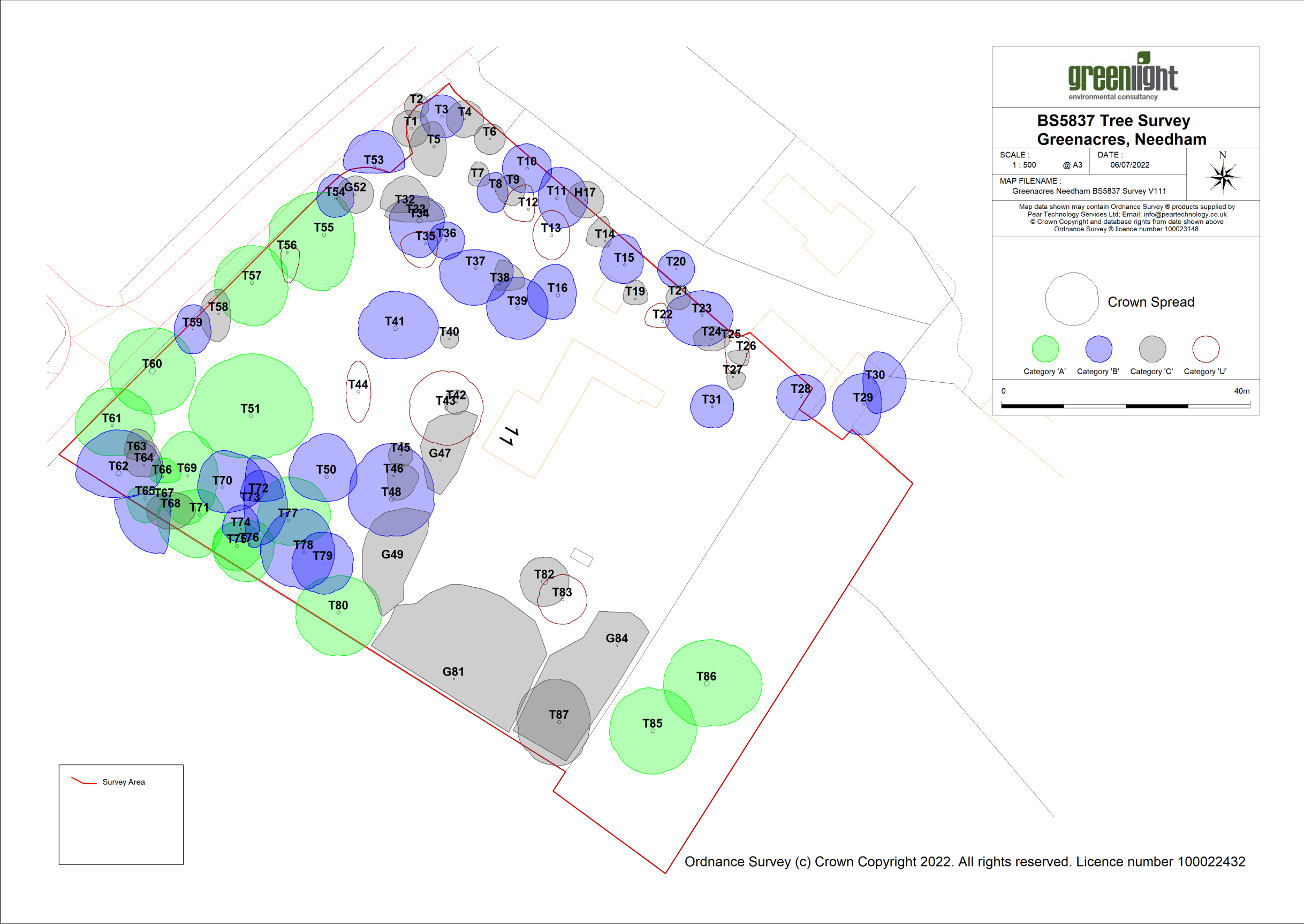


Figure 2: Tree Survey



Figure 3: Tree Constraints Plan

5 ASSESSMENT OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 The trees on the site are plotted on a plan shown in Figure 2 above and their quality assessment according to the grading categories stipulated in the British Standard (BS). A schedule of the detailed survey data is reproduced in a table at Appendix A
- 5.2 There are trees of good quality awarded a category “A” grading, mainly the more mature trees in the southwestern corner of the site but also the open grown trees in the paddock area attached to the property. A further number of trees within the site are being suppressed or have other defects and have been downgraded to category “B” but are still good specimens. Any development should certainly seek to retain category A trees. B category trees should also be retained wherever possible. The cascade chart for tree quality assessment from BS5837:2012 is reproduced in Appendix D.
- 5.3 It is anticipated that possibly trees T1 to T54, except T51 and G81 to G84 and T87 will be required to be removed to make suitable space for development. This represents a very high proportion of tree removals, including a high number of category B trees.
- 5.4 Any development layout would seek to avoid any below ground conflict with retained trees.
- 5.5 Since the retained trees stand to the southwest of the development area, there will be shading from retained trees for any residential development alongside them, further reducing the useable area.
- 5.6 As much perimeter tree and hedge cover should be retained to minimise landscape impact.
- 5.7 Table 1 – Quality assessment of trees recorded in survey in accordance with BS5837:2012

	Trees	Groups	Hedges	TOTALS	To be removed
Category U	9	0	0	9	9
Category A	15	0	0	15	0
Category B	30	0	0	30	0
Category C	26	5	1	32	0
TOTALS	80	5	1	86	9

Tree Work

- 5.8 There are a number of U category trees which should be removed for safety reasons. Those trees that are to be retained generally in a fair condition but there has been little maintenance to the trees for a number of years and it would be prudent to fully assess the safety of all retained trees.
- 5.9 Any tree work should be undertaken to the standards set out in BS 3998:2010 British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work.

Tree and Root Protection – Constraints on Development

- 5.10 The Tree Constraints Plan in Figure 3 shows the distance that construction should normally be kept away from retained trees to provide the Root Protection Area (RPA) recommended in BS 5837: 2012. Full protection of the RPAs should normally be reinforced by creating Construction Exclusion Zones through the erection of protective fencing constructed to at least a minimum standard as prescribed in BS 5837: 2012. This fencing should carry warning notices to prevent inadvertent encroachment.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 There are many good quality trees on the site, many of which may warrant statutory protection should the council consider them to be under threat. There are also a number of poor quality trees on the site a number of which may be considered to pose an unacceptable safety risk and others which are excessively suppressed or damaged from the actions of high winds combined with the weight of ivy causing branch and stem failures. Any restorative management scheme would remove a high number of trees by thinning heavily suppressed trees and removing those with irremediable damage.
- 6.2 Recommended root protection areas are mapped in this report. No construction activities should take place within root protection areas, except as indicated in the method statement.
- 6.3 Based on the proposed tree constraints plan, we consider that development can be accommodated on this site but that even after a high degree of tree removal, a good number of trees would need to be retained which may reduce the density of development on the site.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix A Tree Survey Detail

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Diam (mm) *	RPA radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)	Spread - N (m) ®	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Sub category†	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Tree work recommendations
T1	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	13	4m W	460	5.5	96	3				C	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T2	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	8	2m S	255	3.1	29	2				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T3	Western Red Cedar	Semi-mature	14	3m N	460	5.5	96	3.5				B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T4	Douglas Fir	Semi-mature	13	4.5m E	320	3.8	46	3				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T5	Pissards Plum	Mature	6	1.7m SW	422	5.1	80	4	2	5	4	C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T6	Douglas Fir	Semi-mature	13	7m W	230	2.8	24	2.5				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T7	Common Yew	Young	4	1m N	140	1.7	9	3	2	1	1.5	C	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T8	Sycamore	Young	9	2.5m W	140	1.7	9	3	2	3.5	3	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T9	Sycamore	Young	9	2.5m W	120	1.4	7	2	2	3	3	C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T10	Douglas Fir	Mature	16	5m N	490	5.9	109	4				B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T11	Scots Pine	Mature	15	6m W	500	6.0	113	5	5	5	3	B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T12	Apple	Mature	5	2m S	360	4.3	59	4	1	2	4	U	1;2	<10 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T13	Apple	Mature	5	1.8m N	467	5.6	99	4	3	4	3	U	1;2	<10 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T14	Common Holly	Semi-mature	8	2m	220	2.6	22	4	1	1	3	C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Diam (mm) *	RPA radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)	Spread - N (m) ®	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Sub category†	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Tree work recommendations
T15	Scots Pine	Mature	15	5m N	400	4.8	72	5	3	3	4	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T16	Common Yew	Mature	8	0.1m	634	7.6	182	5	3	4	5	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
H17	English Elm	Mature	6	0.1m	230	2.8	24	3				C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T19	Pear	Mature	8	0.1m	320	3.8	46	3	2	1	2	C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T20	English Elm	Semi-mature	12	3m N	260	3.1	31	3				B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T21	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	8	3m	230	2.8	24	2				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T22	Pear	Mature	9	2m W	360	4.3	59	3	1	1	3	U	1;2	<10 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T23	Common Horse Chestnut	Semi-mature	13	2m S	382	4.6	66	4	5	5	6	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T24	Sycamore	Semi-mature	13	6m W	220	2.6	22	2	3	2	3	C	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T25	Pissards Plum	Mature	6	2m S	240	2.9	26	1	3	5	1	U	1;2	<10 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T26	Common Walnut	Young	7	3m S	100	1.2	5	0.5	0.5	2	3	C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T27	Apple	Mature	3	1.5m	240	2.9	26	1	2	2	1	C	1;2	<10 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T28	Lawson Cypress 'Fletcheri'	Mature	16	1.5m W	480	5.8	104	3.5	4	4	4	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T29	Common Horse Chestnut	Mature	16	4m W	460	5.5	96	5	3	5	5	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T30	Common Horse Chestnut	Mature	16	2m S	480	5.8	104	5	5	5	2	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T31	Common Ash	Semi-mature	8	3m S	356	4.3	57	3.5				B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Diam (mm) *	RPA radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)	Spread - N (m) ®	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Sub category†	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Tree work recommendations
T32	Himalayan Tree-Cotoneaster	Mature	8	0.1m	245	2.9	27	5	4	1	4	C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T33	Pissards Plum	Mature	5	2m W	296	3.5	40	3	5	1	5	C	1;2	<10 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T34	Western Red Cedar	Mature	17	1m S	880	10.6	350	4	4	6	5	B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T35	Western Red Cedar	Mature	12	1.6m W	360	4.3	59	2	2	4	4	U	1;2	<10 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T36	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	15	2m NW	340	4.1	52	3				B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T37	Sycamore	Semi-mature	12	1.8m E	471	5.6	100	3	6	6	6	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T38	Sycamore	Young	8	2m W	153	1.8	11	4	4	1	1	C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T39	Douglas Fir	Mature	16	6m	570	6.8	147	5				B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T40	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	13	3m	260	3.1	31	1.5				C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T41	Common Horse Chestnut	Mature	16	1.7m W	710	8.5	228	6	7	5	6	B	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T42	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	14	2m	363	4.4	60	2				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T43	Goat Willow	Mature	13	4m N	597	7.2	161	6				U	1;2	<10 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T44	Common Horse Chestnut	Mature	6	2m S	480	5.8	104	5	2	5	2	U	1;2	<10 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T45	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	12	1.8m	230	2.8	24	2				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T46	Common Ash	Mature	18	6m S	330	4.0	49	2	4	4	1	C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
G47	Mixed group of	Semi-mature	12	n/a	230	2.8	24	2				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Diam (mm) *	RPA radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)	Spread - N (m) ®	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Sub category†	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Tree work recommendations
	mainly conifer species															
T48	Norway Maple	Mature	18	1.8m S	792	9.5	284	9	7	6	7	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
G49	Mixed group of mainly conifer species	Semi-mature	12	n/a	230	2.8	24					C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T50	Common Walnut	Mature	17	3m N	615	7.4	171	7	5	4	6	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T51	Common Walnut	Mature	14	2m NW	610	7.3	168	10	10	7	10	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
G52	Lawson Cypress	Semi-mature	12	n/a	230	2.8	24	3				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T53	Common Oak	Semi-mature	12	2.5m N	420	5.0	80	6	5	1	5	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T54	Common Holly	Semi-mature	8	1.6m E	400	4.8	72	4	3	3	3	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T55	Common Oak	Semi-mature	14	2.5m N	610	7.3	168	7	5	9	9	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T56	Common Oak	Semi-mature	10	5m S	410	4.9	76	1	2	5	1	U	1;2	<10 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T57	Common Oak	Semi-mature	13	1.7m W	590	7.1	157	6	6	7	6	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T58	Norway Maple	Semi-mature	8	1.7m S	280	3.4	35	4	2	4.5	3	C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T59	Common Laburnum	Semi-mature	6	1.8m N	269	3.2	33	4	3	4	3	B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T60	Common Ash	Mature	18	1.5m	1000	12.0	452	7				A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T61	Common Ash	Mature	18	3m S	410	4.9	76	6	7	5	6	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Diam (mm) *	RPA radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)	Spread - N (m) ®	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Sub category†	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Tree work recommendations
T62	Austrian Pine	Mature	18	3m W	860	10.3	335	7	7	4	7	B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T63	Common Oak	Young	7	2m NW	150	1.8	10	4	3	1	2	C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
T64	Common Horse Chestnut	Young	11	1.6m W	230	2.8	24	4	3	2	3	C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T65	Scots Pine	Mature	18	12m	490	5.9	109	2	3	4	3	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T66	Scots Pine	Mature	18	15m	420	5.0	80	3	3	1	2	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T67	Common Ash	Mature	18	6m S	500	6.0	113	1	1	9	8	B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T68	Field Maple	Semi-mature	8	3m W	230	2.8	24	3	4	3	4	C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T69	Common Ash	Mature	18	3.5m N	450	5.4	92	7	5	8	5	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T70	Common Ash	Mature	17	5m S	440	5.3	88	6	7	4	4	B	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T71	Common Horse Chestnut	Mature	16	4m W	524	6.3	124	4	4	7	7	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T72	Common Horse Chestnut	Semi-mature	10	2.5m W	170	2.0	13	4	4	1	3	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T73	Common Ash	Mature	18	4m N W	460	5.5	96	8	6	7	1	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T74	Sycamore	Semi-mature	16	8m N	250	3.0	28	4	3	2	3	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T75	Scots Pine	Mature	18	10m	540	6.5	132	4				A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T76	Common Horse Chestnut	Mature	16	4m E	453	5.4	93	4	4	6	6	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T77	Sycamore	Mature	18	2m E	440	5.3	88	7	7	4	5	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Diam (mm) *	RPA radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)	Spread - N (m) ®	Spread - E (m)	Spread - S (m)	Spread - W (m)	Category	Sub category†	Life Expectancy	Phys Condition	Tree work recommendations
T78	Common Oak	Mature	17	6m N	460	5.5	96	7	5	6	7	B	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T79	Common Horse Chestnut	Semi-mature	12	3m W	316	3.8	45	5				B	1;2	>40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T80	Common Ash	Mature	19	4m W	530	6.4	127	6	7	7	7	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
G81	Mixed group of mainly conifer species	Semi-mature	12	n/a	230	2.8	24	2				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T82	Lawson Cypress	Mature	16	n/a	1000	12.0	452	4				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T83	Lawson Cypress	Mature	13	2m	499	6.0	113	4				U	1;2	<10 yrs	Poor	To be confirmed
G84	Mixed group of mainly conifer species	Semi-mature	12	n/a	230	2.8	24	2				C	1;2	20 to 40 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed
T85	Common Horse Chestnut	Mature	14	2mS	660	7.9	197	7				A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T86	Common Ash	Mature	16	4m W	860	10.3	335	7	9	7	7	A	1;2	>40 yrs	Good	To be confirmed
T87	Common Walnut	Mature	12	1.4m S	580	7.0	152	7	5	7	7	C	1;2	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	To be confirmed

Key Age class: **Young** (1st qtr of life expectancy) **Semi-mature** (2nd qtr of life expectancy) **Early-mature** (3rd qtr of life expectancy) **Mature** (final qtr of life expectancy)

Over mature (beyond life expectancy and declining naturally)

Veteran (of great age for its species and possibly of conservation value)

*** derived measurement using protocols in BS5837**

† Sub category "1" Arboricultural values, Sub category "2" Landscape values, Sub category "3" Cultural values

® Where only a northerly radial crown spread is given, the crown is assumed to be roughly circular

Appendix B - Photographic record of selected trees



Current view from public road looking north east



Current view from public road looking south west



Dense trees and shrubs beside driveway



Woodland W7



Promising oak T55



Fine walnut T51

Appendix C - BS 5837:2012 Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	✦ Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) ✦ Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline ✦ Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve: see 4.5.7.</i>		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value