Arboricultural Report

Assessment of tree constraints for feasibility purposes

Boughton Mount
Maidstone
ME17 4NB

June 2018

180337-FD-02

TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES

Project	180337 Boughton Mount
Report Type	Arboricultural Feasibility Report
Checked by	TM
Date Checked	08/06/2018

CONTENTS PAGE

1 INTRODUCTION

Instructions

1.1 This report identifies the key constraints imposed by existing trees (above and below ground) and is intended to inform design professionals as to the likely acceptability of development proposals on the site in relation to trees and other significant vegetation.

1.2 My name is Edward Cleverdon. I am a senior arboricultural consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity, including the built environment. I am a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, graduated with a BSc (hons) degree in Arboriculture from The University of Central Lancashire and am a LANTRA qualified professional tree inspector.

Scope and limitations

1.3 The survey is not an assessment of health and safety of trees however some recommendations for works have been provided and trees identified as imminently dangerous have been highlighted in the tree schedule at Appendix B.

Methodology and guidance

1.4 I have referred to *British Standard 5837 (2012)* provides a methodology for the assessment of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites. Constraints of trees should inform the site layout design, although it is recognised that competing needs of development meant that trees are only one factor requiring consideration.[1]

1.5 The Building Research Establishment (BRE) has also produced several documents between 1998 and 2011 in relation to trees and site layout planning, sunlight, daylight, shading and urban cooling and are relevant to this assessment and in advising on a balanced approach to these issues in design.

[1] BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations

2 OBSERVATIONS AND CONTEXT

Site visit

2.1 The site was visited on 31st May 2018, to survey on and off-site trees and vegetation which may represent a constraint to development. Detailed surveying of individual specimens was confined to areas north of the ha-ha believed to be the area for potential development.

Soil conditions

2.2 Consideration of the soil type on site is relevant as this may influence the depth and rooting habit of trees.

2.3 The British Geological Survey on-line information suggests that the underlying bedrock is Hythe Formation constituting sandstone and limestone. Soils on the site are predominantly mixed with the dominant mineral constituent being sand and silt.

2.4 Light free-draining soils can support a range of tree species but are liable to dry quickly in drought conditions leading to physiological stress in some tree species. Improving the water-retaining properties of the soil by adding organic matter and mulching the soil surface around trees can help to alleviate stress.

2.5 For further specific details of local soil conditions reference should be made to the BGS website http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Policy context

2.6 Planning policy at national level is set out in the government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

2.7 The NPPF sets out overarching planning policy and at its core is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Paragraph 61 of the NPPF states "planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment."

Local policy

2.8 The Maidstone District Council Local plan was adopted in 2000, relevant policies include ENV5 and ENV2 in relation to trees and landscaping.

Policy Ref	Wording
ENV5	POLICY ENV5 DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT BE PERMITTED IF IT WOULD RESULT IN THE DESTRUCTION OF, OR DAMAGE TO, ONE OR MORE TREES WHICH ARE EITHER: (1) PROTECTED BY A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER; OR (2) SITUATED IN A CONSERVATION AREA; OR (3) IDENTIFIED AS ANCIENT WOODLAND; OR (4) WHICH MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE AMENITIES OF A LOCALITY, THE CHARACTER OR QUALITY OF THE LANDSCAPE, OR TO HABITAT QUALITY OR BIODIVERSITY; UNLESS THE COUNCIL IS SATISFIED THAT: (A) THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OUTWEIGHS THE AMENITY, LANDSCAPE OR HABITAT AND BIODIVERSITY VALUE OF THE TREE(S) OR WOODLAND AFFECTED; OR (B) THE REMOVAL OF THE TREE(S) OR WOODLAND IS IN THE INTERESTS OF GOOD ARBORICULTURAL OR WOODLAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICE, OR IN THE INTERESTS OF HABITAT PROTECTION OR BIODIVERSITY; PROVIDED THAT: (C) THE DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT RESULT IN OVERALL LOSS OF, OR DETRIMENT TO, THE BOROUGH'S RESOURCE OF ANCIENT WOODLAND; AND (D) THE DEVELOPMENT WILL NOT RESULT IN THE SUBSEQUENT REMOVAL OF, OR DAMAGE TO, OTHER EXISTING TREES OR WOODLAND ON OR NEAR THE SITE, OR THE CREATION OF PRESSURES FOR FURTHER FELLING OR TREE SURGERY; AND (E) ADEQUATE PROVISION IS MADE, EITHER ON OR NEAR THE SITE, FOR THE PLANTING AND FUTURE GROWTH OF AN EQUIVALENT NUMBER OF TREES, OR AREA OF WOODLAND, TO THAT WHICH IS REMOVED, EXCEPT WHERE THIS WOULD CONFLICT WITH OTHER POLICIES IN THIS PLAN.
ENV2	POLICY ENV2 PLANNING PERMISSION WILL NOT BE GRANTED FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE DEFINED URBAN AREA AND VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS UNLESS: (1) PROPOSALS RELATE SYMPATHETICALLY TO THE CONTEXT PROVIDED BY THEIR SETTING AND BY ADJOINING BUILDINGS WITH REGARD TO SCALE, HEIGHT, PROPORTION, DETAILING AND MATERIALS, STREET AND PLOT PATTERNS, BUILDING FRONTAGES, TOPOGRAPHY, PUBLIC VIEWS, LANDMARK BUILDINGS, EXISTING LANDSCAPE FEATURES, HIGHWAYS AND CAR PARKING; AND (2) DUE REGARD IS GIVEN TO THE REASONABLE ENJOYMENT OF THEIR PROPERTIES BY NEIGHBOURING OCCUPIERS.

Known legal constraints

2.9 The Maidstone District Council online mapping indicates that the site is not within a conservation area and there are currently no tree preservation orders, but does indicate TPO's within an adjacent site. I was informed by a member of the forest school that the tree officer had recently emplaced an area TPO for the entire site and therefore further enquiry will be required at the client's discretion.

Image 1: screenshot from the council website showing no TPO's on the site.

Image 2: area under consideration for potential development

3 KEY CONSTRAINTS OF TREES

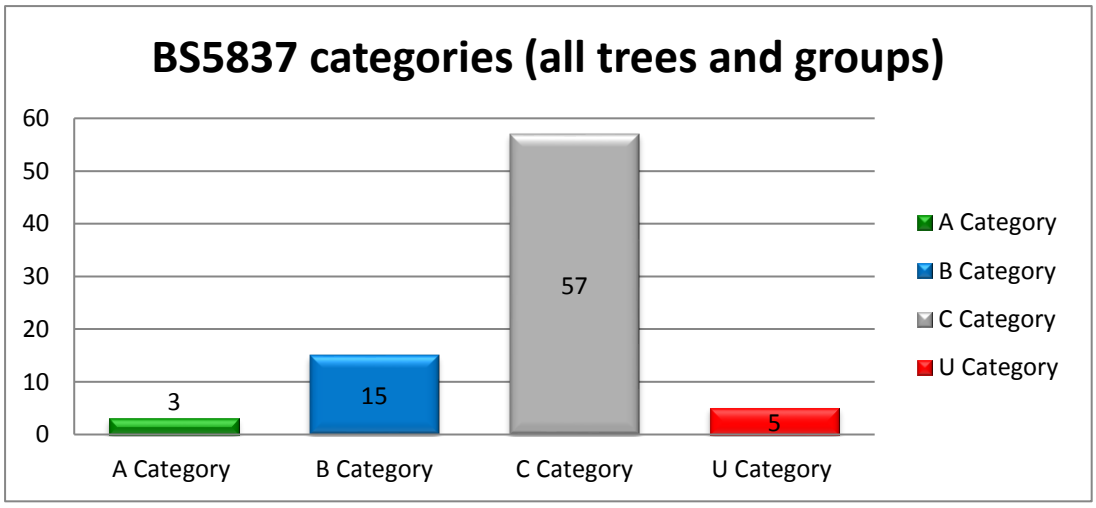
3.1 The following constraints are considered relevant in relation to the site:

Quality and value of surveyed trees and vegetation

The site contains a large number of trees and dense areas of vegetation. Several trees have been planted historically across the site for amenity and interest purposes, including several individual specimen trees. The site has been become significantly overgrown and left unmanaged resulting in significant areas of scrub vegetation mixed in between substantial trees.

For the most part larger trees have been planted along the site boundaries or adjacent to the existing access road, paths and buildings. The site has a distinct sylvan and verdent character which should be retained in order to minimise any perceived landcape character change associated with the development. There are some high quality trees across the site that where possible should be retained as they make an important contribution to the local lanscape character and amenity.

All category A trees should be retained along with the majority of B category trees, with particular attention paid to boundary trees. Category C trees are limited in useful life expectancy and amenity value however due to the sheer level of vegetation on the site, the removal of significant areas of category C trees and vegetation will require mitigation within a landcape strategy to retain the verdent nature of the site.



Important Trees

Retention of trees around boundaries is particularly important in planning terms to ensure that the impact on local landscape character and appearance is minimised.

The most visually prominent trees within the landscape are located along the northern and western boundaries of the site. Trees within the western boundary

contain a mix of large mature specimens interspersed with failing screen planting and natural regeneration. The trees located within this groups are generally of low quality (C Category) but do contain a number of mature moderate quality (B Category) English oak trees and one high quality (A category) English oak tree. Although individually the understorey trees have been assessed as low quality, collectively they offer a higher value and are characteristic of the local area, offering good visual and acoustic screening to the proposed site from the adjacent road way (Boughton Lane). Wherever possible these trees and boundary vegetation groups should be retained and enhanced through selective removal of failing trees and replacement with new tree planting.

Photo 1: the site entrance with T1 oak (right) and T2 Leyland cypress (left).

Photo 2: the western boundary trees and vegetation including low value Lawson cypress to the right of the picture and the moderate value oak tree T3 to the left.

Trees within the northern boundary are mostly large mature offsite sycamore specimens with a few low quality sycamore trees growing with suppressed form beneath the canopy of with the more established offsite trees. The offsite trees are growing within raised banks or on the other side of drainage ditches that separate the site, levels vary significantly within the offsite area which will have an effect on root proliferation within the site. We therefore recommend a buffer strip of 6m from the boundary be incorporated into the design to avoid significant RPA incursions. We recommend the removal of the onsite trees T41 – T45 subject to planning approval and as part of a detailed landscaping scheme to enhance the site.

Photo 3: the offsite mature sycamore trees along the northern boundary.

Trees along the eastern boundary are of relatively low quality as individuals, save for one moderate value western red cedar (T50), however collectively the trees and the offsite group of trees offer a higher value providing visual and acoustic separation between the site and the adjacent property. Damage or removal of these trees is likely to open up views of the site from the adjacent garden, reducing the owner's enjoyment of their space and potentially causing an objection. A 6m landscape buffer from the tree stems will be sufficient to avoid significant RPA incursions.

Although not all prominently visible from surrounding public area, several trees within the site have some amenity, conservation and cultural value due to age, structural characteristics and potential ecological value. These trees include the tall Austrian pine tree (T21), the large prominent oak tree (T24) requiring detailed internal decay assessment to advise on its future management due to the presence of wood decaying fungi *Laetiporous sulphureus*, the large mature blue atlas cedar (T32) with open grown form and no significant defects to the north of the site, the group of three southern beech trees (T65 – T67) a relatively unusual species, the large mature lime tree (T53) with excellent condition and the handkerchief trees (T57 and T77) which is another unusual species, the latter of the two T77 may be among the largest in the country.

Photo 4: the Austrian pine T21 towering above the adjacent Monterey cypress T20.

Photo 5: the prominent oak tree T24 requiring internal decay detection.

Photo 6: the high value blue atlas cedar T32 with open grown form.

Photo 7: the southern beech trees T65 – T67, an unusual species with mature form.

Photo 8: the specimen handkerchief tree T77

The site has been left unmanaged for several years resulting in areas of dense vegetation and regeneration. The majority of the site is covered with shrubs and scrub trees except where the buildings stand. The most distinct vegetation areas have been included on the plan with groups G75, G78, G79 and G80 forming areas of dense scrub including little or no trees of individual value but collectively form potential habitat for protected species and provide several eco-system services. As such, the clearance of these groups particularly G74 and G78 may be subject to further ecological investigation and will require mitigation within the landscape scheme to retain the verdant character of the site.

Photo 8: a view of the densely vegetated area G74.

Photo 9: a view of the group G76 incorporating a mix of dense vegetation and prominent individual specimens.

The group G76 should be considered separately to those previously mentioned as it contains several individual specimen trees planted for amenity value and subsequently overgrown with scrub regeneration. Further inspection may be required once initial vegetation clearance has been undertaken to provide access to the area and a topographical survey has been undertaken to allow accurate plotting of

significant trees within the group. Where feasible this area would be best suited to public amenity space for the site and suitably managed / incorporated into the design.

Loss of trees

National policy promotes sustainable development. Local policies require the efficient use of land that respects and enhances the quality of the local environment retaining trees worthy of retention. On this site, efforts to retain and provide a good juxtaposition with significant boundary trees will be important as will retaining the verdant nature of the site by incorporating a comprehensive landscape strategy to mitigate any significant loss of vegetation.

Where prominent trees cannot be retained, sufficient space for replacement planting should be accommodated within the design layout, the space should take account of the future size of trees.

Root protection areas (RPA)

The calculated RPA of trees are identified on the tree constraints plans. These are circular and used as a guide. Adequate justification will be required if development encroaches into these areas. Appropriate justification may require further on site detailed investigations to establish the presence and spread of roots. Encroachment into RPAs will often require non - standard design solutions to accommodate the viability of the tree (s), and the cost benefit of technical solutions should be considered at this phase.

Future growth of trees

Where the calculated RPA extends significantly beyond the crown spread of existing trees, this should be used as the limit at which the built form should avoid encroaching closer to the tree crowns.

Where the RPA is smaller than the tree crowns, we recommend a separation of 2m from the edge of the tree canopy. This recommended area takes into account the location of the trees in relation to aspect, species and crown density and future growth of trees, and issues such as reasonable access for habitable rooms to daylight and sunlight.

Off - site trees

The majority of significant trees along the northern boundary and several on the eastern boundary are off-site. The impact on tree roots and any proposal to develop new buildings close to offsite trees will need to consider how foundations are to be designed to accommodate tree roots, and the relationship between habitable room windows and existing tree crown size and any future growth potential.

The tree constraints plans suggest a reasonable separation to assist with design layout, the use of larger windows or design solutions for built form in this part of the site, to improve access to reasonable daylight or sunlight to rooms should be given consideration.

Daylight / Sunlight

Retention of trees around boundaries is usually particularly important in planning terms to ensure that the impact on local landscape character and amenity is minimised. Retention of trees in relation to buildings therefore needs to be carefully considered to ensure that access to daylight and sunlight to habitable rooms is reasonable and complies with best practice. A carefully designed approach here will reduce the potential for perceived concerns that trees are the primary cause of reduced levels of sunlight / daylight.

The northern facing aspect of buildings will have most reduced access to sunlight during the day and at different times of the year. Retained trees within the northern area of the site may be perceived to contribute to the low levels of light to habitable rooms to buildings located further to the south. It will be important to ensure design allows reasonable sunlight / daylight levels to reach habitable rooms in this area of the site.

On this site, there are a significant number of trees along the northern boundary that are mostly off site trees and will have to be retained. These form a continuous belt of trees ranging in height from 14 to 20m. Adequate separation between the existing and future crown growth of trees along this boundary at all floor levels of the buildings will be important.

Site levels

Where development is proposed within the RPA of trees, in order to reduce the risk of a planning objection as a result of impact on trees, it will be essential to demonstrate that proposed specialised construction methods to accommodate tree retention such as no-dig / above ground construction of roads, paths, hard surfacing, built structures, can be achieved in practice. This will usually rely on the provision of cross sections showing that the existing and proposed site levels can accommodate such design and should be considered necessary as part of the planning submission details.

The refurbishment of existing hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees should aim to not excavate deeper than the existing sub-base.

Site access

If the existing main access via Boughton Lane requires improvement by widening preference should be given to relocating the access between T2 and T3 or between T3 and T14. Widening the existing access adjacent to T1 and T2 is likely to require the removal of T2 which although categorised as low value based on the age and species of the tree, does form a significant landscape feature that should be retained to minimise any perceived impact on the character and appearance of the area.

Demolition and Construction operations

Where development activities are outside the RPA and crown spread of trees no special methods for demolition or construction will be required to prevent root damage to trees.

The demolition of the existing building/s and hard surfaces / light structures on the site will have the potential to impact upon retained trees. Where these operations are to take place within the RPAs of retained trees special methods of work will be required to protect the soil environment and the trees and should be factored into any development costs for the project.

Where development activities are necessary within the RPA or crowns of trees, special methods of work will be required to protect the soil environment and the trees and should be factored into any development costs for the project.

Installation of services / drainage

Where possible proposed service and drainage runs onsite should avoid tree RPAs. However, it is essential that if drainage and other services must be installed within the RPAs of retained trees (whether on or off site), special methods of construction will be required in accordance with NJUG guidance.

Boundary Treatments

Where boundary treatment operations are to take place within the RPA of retained trees it will be necessary to seek arboricultural advice to avoid physical damage to roots and the phytotoxic effects of liquid cement products.

4 REMEDIATION AND MITIGATION

Remediation

4.1 Where it is necessary for any part of the proposal to encroaches within the RPA of retained trees, it may be necessary to propose a series of mitigation measures to improve soil environment elsewhere that is used by the trees for root growth, and this should be considered as a potential cost to the project.

4.2 Possible suggestions include:

- Improving aeration in the soil environment by injecting high pressure air into the soil using an air spade or air lance. This is common practice and can be easily achieved
- Designing to ensure previously hard landscape areas are turned over to soft landscape areas around the roots of trees, incorporating products such as Biochar to improve the quality of the soil
- Providing wood chip mulch around the base of important trees to a depth of 100 – 150mm to improve the organic content within the remaining soil area
- Ensuring adequate water supply can be maintained around tree roots

Mitigation

4.3 Loss of trees is inevitable when a site containing so much vegetation is proposed for development. The development is often an opportunity to introduce good quality new trees to a site and manage the landscape following years of neglect. Replacement tree planting should be factored into the design layout to ensure that all development proposals are sustainable. Tree species should ideally be chosen to reflect the local landscape character, and planted in the right location so that they have room to grow into maturity without the potential to cause a nuisance.

APPENDIX A - PLANS

Tree Constraints Plan 180337-F-01

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE | Gold Until 2020

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 that 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

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN
-	xx.xx.xx	-	xx

Base Drawing

-	-	raster

0 50 100 200 300 400 500

Title
Tree Survey

Client
Kent County Council

Project
Boughton Mount, Maidstone, ME17 4NB

Date	Drawn by	Checked by
June 2018	BP	-

Drawing No	Rev	Scale
180337-P-10.1	-	1:500-@A1

DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions

TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE • LANDSCAPE • ECOLOGY

The Barn, Feltimores Park
Harlow
Essex CM17 0PF

Tel: 0845 094 3268

www.timmoyaassociates.co.uk

APPENDIX B - SCHEDULES

Tree Schedule 180337-FD-01

180337-PD-12 - Tree Works Schedule

Boughton Mount

TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES

ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
T1	1 Quercus robur English Oak	B2/B3	Moderate Detailed investigation - Internal decay assessment.	Proposed
T3	1 Quercus robur English Oak	B1/B2	Low Deadwood - Remove.	Proposed
			Good arboricultural practice Climbing plant - Sever.	Proposed
T24	1 Quercus robur English Oak	B3	Moderate Detailed investigation - Internal decay assessment.	Proposed
			Low Remove debris / vegetation to allow inspection of base.	Proposed
			null Climbed inspection if felling or pruning required.	Proposed
T29	1 Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore	C1/C2	Low Remove debris / vegetation to allow inspection of base.	Proposed
T30	1 Cerasus avium Wild Cherry	C2	Low Remove debris / vegetation to allow inspection of base.	Proposed
T32	1 Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca' Blue Atlas Cedar	A1/A2	Low Climbing plant - Sever.	Proposed
T40	1 Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore	C2	Good arboricultural practice Climbing plant - Sever.	Proposed
T41	1 Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore	C2	Low Reshape and rebalance crown.	Proposed
			Good arboricultural practice Climbing plant - Sever.	Proposed
T42	1 Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore	C2	Low Reshape and rebalance crown.	Proposed
			Good arboricultural practice Climbing plant - Sever.	Proposed
T43	1 Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore	C2	Low Reshape and rebalance crown.	Proposed
T45	1 Quercus robur English Oak	U	Landscape improvement Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T50	1 Thuja plicata Western Red Cedar	B1/B2	Good arboricultural practice Climbing plant - Sever.	Proposed
T77	1 Davidia involucrata Dove Tree/Handkerchief Tree	A3	Low Detailed investigation - Internal decay assessment.	Proposed

Tree work analysis (trees and trees in groups)

	Good arboricultural practice	Landscape improvement	Low	Moderate
Climbed inspection if felling or	0	0	0	0
Climbing plant - Sever	5	0	1	0
Deadwood - Remove	0	0	1	0
Detailed investigation - Internal decay	0	0	1	2
Fell - Ground level	0	1	0	0
Remove debris / vegetation to allow	0	0	3	0
Reshape and rebalance crown	0	0	3	0
Total	5	1	9	2

	null	Total
Climbed inspection if felling or	1	1
Climbing plant - Sever	0	6
Deadwood - Remove	0	1
Detailed investigation - Internal decay	0	3
Fell - Ground level	0	1
Remove debris / vegetation to allow	0	3
Reshape and rebalance crown	0	3
Total	1	18

180337-PD-10-Tree schedule (BS5837)

TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T1	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	18.0	106	1	8.2		7.46		5.7		8.4		2.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect - Base. Fungal fruiting body - structural decay suspected.	31/05/2018	508.3	12.7	10-20	B2/B3
Tree T2	1	Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	18.0	107	1	4.6		12.5		8.0		8.0		3.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Form - Good crown structure.	31/05/2018	517.9	12.8	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T3	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	18.0	97	1	8.1		9.23		6.0		8.0		3.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Storm damage.	31/05/2018	425.7	11.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T4	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	12.0	35	1	2.7		2.92		1.8		2.7		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Dimensions and loication visually estimated	31/05/2018	55.4	4.2	10-20	C2
Tree T5	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	10.0	35	1	1.5		2.92		2.0		2.7		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Storm damage. Dimensions and loication visually estimated	31/05/2018	55.4	4.2	10-20	C2
Tree T6	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	10.0	25	1	2.7		2.92		2.0		2.7		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Storm damage. Dimensions and loication visually estimated	31/05/2018	28.3	3.0	10-20	C2
Tree T7	1	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	8.0	25 COM	2	1.0		2.92		3.0		2.7		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Major. Dimensions and loication visually estimated	31/05/2018	29.3	3.1	10-20	C2
Tree T8	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	9.0	25	1	1.8		1.0		2.5		2.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Die-back - Upper crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Dimensions and loication visually estimated	31/05/2018	28.3	3.0	0-10	U

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T9	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	16.0	30	1	1.5		2.0		2.0		2.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Die-back - Upper crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Dimensions and loication visually estimated	31/05/2018	40.7	3.6	0-10	U
Tree T10	1	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	10.0	27	1	3.3		4.2		4.5		2.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decline - Suspected. Suppressed crown - Major.	31/05/2018	33.0	3.2	10-20	C3
Tree T11	1	Taxus baccata (Yew)	9.0	45	1	4.0		2.0		5.4		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Minor. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	91.6	5.4	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T12	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	11.0	31 COM	3	2.0		3.36		6.0		4.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Mid crown.	31/05/2018	44.0	3.7	10-20	C2
Tree T13	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	11.0	40 COM	5	4.5		4.5		5.3		4.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Mid crown.	31/05/2018	73.3	4.8	10-20	C2
Tree T14	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	18.0	97	1	7.8		6.5		5.0		6.0		3.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Form - Good crown structure. No significant faults observed.	31/05/2018	425.7	11.6	40+	A1/A2
Tree T15	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	18.0	90	1	4.0		7.27		7.0		6.5		3.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Fork - Suspected structurally sound. Form - Good crown structure. Bifurcates at 3m.	31/05/2018	366.4	10.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T16	1	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	9.0	37	1		2.7		4.43		4.5		3.5	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	61.9	4.4	10-20	C2
Tree T17	1	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	9.0	34	1		4.2		4.1		2.9		2.3	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Fork - Weak with included bark. Leaning trunk - Minor. Unbalanced crown - Major.	31/05/2018	52.3	4.1	10-20	C2

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T18	1	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	14.0	76	1		7.60		6.7		7.4		6.0	3.0		Post Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed.	31/05/2018	261.3	9.1	10-20	C3
Tree T19	1	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	7.0	15	1	2.1		2.0		2.2		2.4		1.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees.	31/05/2018	10.2	1.8	10-20	C2
Tree T20	1	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey cypress)	16.0	95	1	7.0		7.28		5.6		7.1		2.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Form - Good crown structure. Short remaining contribution.	31/05/2018	408.3	11.4	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T21	1	Pinus nigra (Black Pine)	18.0	90	1	5.0		4.0		7.4		7.4		10.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Prominent tree.	31/05/2018	366.4	10.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T22	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Aurea Nova' (Lawsons's Cypress cv.)	12.0	35	1	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	55.4	4.2	10-20	C2
Tree T23	1	Eucalyptus sp. (Eucalyptus Tree)	14.0	35	1	5.0		5.0		5.0		5.0		4.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Dimensions and loication visually estimated	31/05/2018	55.4	4.2	10-20	C1
Tree T24	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	20.0	100	1	8.2		8.2		6.5		6.5		2.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Die-back - Mid crown. Fungal fruiting body - structural decay suspected.	31/05/2018	452.4	12.0	20-40	B3
Tree T25	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	8.0	15	1	1.15		1.0		1.5		1.5		0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	10.2	1.8	10-20	C2
Tree T26	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5.0	30 COM	4	2.6		3.7		3.8		3.3		0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	40.7	3.6	10-20	C2

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T27		Laurus nobilis (Bay/Bay Laurel/Poets Laurel)	8.0	29 COM	2	4.0		2.15		5.8		5.8		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	38.5	3.5	10-20	C2
Tree T28	1	Laurus nobilis (Bay/Bay Laurel/Poets Laurel)	8.0	35 COM	2	4.0		5.2		5.3		2.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	56.5	4.2	10-20	C2
Tree T29	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	67	1		5.0		5.47		7.6		7.3	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decline - Suspected. Scorched malformed foliage.	31/05/2018	203.1	8.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T30	1	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	12.0	30	1		4.2		4.2		6.30		3.2	3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Decline - Suspected. Suppressed crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	40.7	3.6	10-20	C2
Tree T31	1	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	10.0	25	1		3.0		4.2		3.5		2.0	4.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Die-back - Throughout crown. Decline - Evident / observed. Suppressed crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	28.3	3.0	0-10	U
Tree T32	1	Cedrus atlantica 'Glauca' (Blue Atlas Cedar)	18.0	100	1		7.39		10.0		9.0		11.0	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Crown reduction - Historic. Form - Good crown structure. Ivy or climbing plant. No significant faults observed.	31/05/2018	452.4	12.0	40+	A1/A2
Tree T33	1	Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	16.0	80	1		6.0		8.0		8.0		6.5	2.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Dimensions and loication visually estimated Located on raised bank. Matur basal epicormic stem over hanging site.	31/05/2018	289.5	9.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T34	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Aurea Nova' (Lawsons's Cypress cv.)	14.0	38	1		2.0		2.35		2.7		2.0	3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	65.3	4.6	10-20	C1/C2

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T35	1	Laurus nobilis (Bay/Bay Laurel/Poets Laurel)	6.0	20	1		3.2		2.90		1.0		2.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	18.1	2.4	10-20	C2
Tree T36	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	17	1	2.0		1.0		2.89		3.2		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	13.1	2.0	10-20	C2
Tree T37	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	17	1		1.8		2.78		2.3		2.3	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor.	31/05/2018	13.1	2.0	0-10	U
Tree T38	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	17	1		1.8		1.0		2.7		2.3	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	13.1	2.0	10-20	C2
Tree T39	1	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)	6.0	21 COM	2	2.6		2.6		3.0		2.6		2.5		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Fork - Weak with included bark.	31/05/2018	20.4	2.5	10-20	C2
Tree T40	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	30	1		2.0		4.0		6.5		6.0	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Ivy or climbing plant. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	40.7	3.6	10-20	C2
Tree T41	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	46 COM	2		1.5		7.0		7.0		3.8	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Ivy or climbing plant. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	97.9	5.6	10-20	C2
Tree T42	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10.0	42	1		1.5		3.8		6.0		4.5	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Ivy or climbing plant. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	79.8	5.0	10-20	C2

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T43		Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12.0	44 COM	5		2.0		4.6		7.0		6.0	1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	90.5	5.4	10-20	C2
Tree T44	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7.0	25 COM	3		1.0		4.4		4.5		2.62	1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Coppice stool - Coppice origin / Mature stems. Suppressed crown - Major. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	30.5	3.1	10-20	C2
Tree T45	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	13.0	30	1		1.5		2.0		4.0		4.0	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major.	31/05/2018	40.7	3.6	0-10	U
Tree T46	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16.0	43	1	5.6		3.0		3.0		5.8		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	83.6	5.2	10-20	C2
Tree T47	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	16.0	50	1		2.0		2.0		3.0		3.5	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	113.1	6.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T48	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	14.0	42	1		1.8		2.0		1.8		1.8	4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	79.8	5.0	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T49	1	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	14.0	40	1		2.25		2.4		2.9		2.4	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	72.4	4.8	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T50	1	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	15.0	58	1		4.0		3.0		3.5		5.0	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant.	31/05/2018	152.2	7.0	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T51	1	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	12.0	40	1		1.6		1.0		3.3		3.2	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant.	31/05/2018	72.4	4.8	10-20	C1/C2

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T52	1	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	14.0	59	1		4.0		3.5		3.8		3.6	1.0		Mature	Competition - Adjacent trees. Fork - Weak with included bark. Suppressed crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	157.5	7.1		C2
Tree T53	1	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)	20.0	76 COM	2		9.0		8.0		5.58		8.0	1.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.	31/05/2018	263.8	9.2	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T54	1	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)	10.0	40	1	3.32		4.0		2.0		2.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	72.4	4.8	10-20	C2
Tree T55	1	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)	10.0	45	1	2.0		2.0		4.0		4.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	91.6	5.4	10-20	C2
Tree T56	1	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)	6.0	22	1	3.0		1.0		1.0		4.0		3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	21.9	2.6	10-20	C2
Tree T57	1	Davidia involucrata (Dove Tree/Handkerchief Tree)	16.0	62	1	9.0		7.5		5.83		7.09		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. DBH taken below crown break.	31/05/2018	173.9	7.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T58	1	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	16.0	70	1	7.1		7.0		8.0		7.0		1.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Die-back - Mid crown. Decline - Evident / observed.	31/05/2018	221.7	8.4	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T59	1	Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	18.0	45	1	4.0		4.0		4.0		4.0		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.	31/05/2018	91.6	5.4	10-20	C1
Tree T60	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	5.0	18	1		2.0		2.0		3.0		3.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	14.7	2.2	10-20	C2
Tree T61	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	4.0	18	1		1.5		1.5		2.0		2.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	14.7	2.2	10-20	C2

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T62	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	5.0	11	1		1.5		1.5		1.5		1.5	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	5.5	1.3	10-20	C2
Tree T63	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	5.0	13 COM	3		2.0		2.0		1.5		2.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	8.7	1.7	10-20	C2
Tree T64	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)	5.0	11 COM	5		1.0		2.0		1.5		1.5	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	5.7	1.3	10-20	C2
Tree T65	1	Nothofagus antarctica (Antarctic Beech)	18.0	49 COM	2	5.5		4.6		5.57		5.0		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Fork - Suspected structurally sound. Reaction wood / Adaptive growth - Base.	31/05/2018	110.9	5.9	20-40	B1
Tree T66	1	Nothofagus antarctica (Antarctic Beech)	18.0	28	1	1.1		2.3		4.3		3.1		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Suppressed crown - Minor. Unbalanced crown - Minor.	31/05/2018	35.5	3.4	10-20	C1
Tree T67	1	Nothofagus antarctica (Antarctic Beech)	18.0	47	1	4.5		5.6		5.0		3.0		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Deadwood - Minor. Fork - Suspected structurally sound. Reaction wood / Adaptive growth - Base.	31/05/2018	99.9	5.6	20-40	B1
Tree T68	1	Fagus sylvatica 'Fastigiata' (Fastigate Beech)	17.0	45 COM	3	4.0		4.0		3.0		2.5		1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good.	31/05/2018	91.6	5.4	20-40	B1
Tree T69	1	Betula pubescens (Downy Birch)	16.0	33 COM	3		4.80		1.6		3.0		3.6	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	51.5	4.0	10-20	C2
Tree T70	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	12.0	34	1	2.0		3.0		4.3		5.10		1.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.	31/05/2018	52.3	4.1	10-20	B1
Tree T71	1	Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	13.0	48	1		1.72		4.31		4.2		3.2	1.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good.	31/05/2018	104.2	5.8	10-20	C1

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G72	20	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18.0	55 AVE	1									3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Dense offsite boundary trees. Large mature specimens that overhang the site forming a significant landcape feature and provide seperation between the site and the road.	31/05/2018	136.8	6.6	20-40	B2
Group G73	5	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	16.0	45 AVE	1									3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Dense offsite boundary vegetation of early mayture to mature specimens narrowly spaced but forming a significant landscsape that provides seperation and filtered views of the adjacent private amenity space.	31/05/2018	91.6	5.4	20-40	B2
	10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)																				

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G74	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	6.0	20 AVE	1									0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Dense overgrown area of scrub vegetation and regeneration. Ecological rather than visual amenity value.	31/05/2018	18.1	2.4	10-20	C3
	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)																				
	1	Buddleja sp. (Buddleja)																				
	1	Davidia involucrata (Dove Tree/Handkerchief Tree)																				
	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)																				
	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)																				
	1	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)																				
	1	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)																				
Tree T75	1	Acer saccharinum (Silver Maple)	16.0	100	1		9.0		11.0		10.0		9.0	2.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair.	31/05/2018	452.4	12.0	10-20	C1

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G76	1	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	10.0	35 AVE	1									1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Dense area of vegeation including specimen trees reaching maturity. Group includes individual trees planted for amenity value with understorey and regeneration growth between.	31/05/2018	55.4	4.2	20-40	B2/B3
	1	Acer platanoides 'Crimson King' (Red Norway Maple)																				
	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)																				
	1	Quercus robur 'Fastigiata' (Cypress Oak)																				
	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)																				
	1	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)																				
	1	Cedrus atlantica (Atlas Cedar)																				
	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)																				
	1	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)																				
Tree T77	1	Davidia involucrata (Dove Tree/Handkerchief Tree)	17.0	82	1	10.0		11.0		12.0		10.5		2.0		Late Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Decay / structural defect - Extensive. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities.	31/05/2018	304.2	9.8	40+	A3

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Group G78	1	Corylus avellana (Common Hazel)	5.0	20 AVE	1									0.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Dense overgrown area of scrub vegetation and regeneration. Ecological rather than visual amenity value.	31/05/2018	18.1	2.4	10-20	C2/C3
	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)																				
	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)																				
	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)																				
	1	Salix caprea (Goat Willow/Great Sallow)																				
Group G79	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	5.0	15 AVE	1									1.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Dense overgrown area of scrub vegetation and regeneration. Ecological rather than visual amenity value.	31/05/2018	10.2	1.8	10-20	C2/C3
	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)																				
	1	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan/Mountain Ash)																				
	1	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)																				
Group G80	4	Fagus sylvatica 'Fastigiata' (Fastigate Beech)	6.0	15 AVE	1									1.0		Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Small group of vegetation including fastigiate beech historically planted as screening.	31/05/2018	10.2	1.8	10-20	C2/C3

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Generated By MyTREES tree management software

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Woodlan W81	1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15.0	40 AVE	1									1.0		Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Dense planted woodland with specimen trees within. Tightly planted requiring thinning and management but presenting a significant local wildlife and amenity feature.		72.4	4.8	20-40	B1/B2
	1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)																				
	1	Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)																				
	1	Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)																				
	1	Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)																				
	1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)																				
	1	Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane cv.)																				
	1	Quercus robur (English Oak)																				
	1	Sequoia sempervirens (Coast Redwood)																				
	1	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)																				

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

180337 Boughton Mount

Tree ID	No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
	1	Tilia cordata (Small Leaved Lime)																				

Stem green Estimated value
Stem AVE Average stem diameter for tree groups
Stem COM Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837
L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Summary table with retention category

	Group	Tree	Woodland	Total
A1/A2	0	2	0	2
A3	0	1	0	1
B1	0	4	0	4
B1/B2	0	7	0	7
B1/B2	0	0	1	1
B2	2	0	0	2
B2/B3	1	1	0	2
B3	0	1	0	1
C1	0	5	0	5
C1/C2	0	10	0	10
C2	0	35	0	35
C2/C3	3	0	0	3
C3	1	2	0	3
U	0	5	0	5
Total	7	73	1	81

Summary table with life stage

	Group	Tree	Woodland	Total
Early Mature	1	27	0	28
Late Mature	0	13	0	13
Mature	2	30	1	33
Post Mature	0	1	0	1
Semi Mature	4	2	0	6
Total	7	73	1	81

Table 1 of BS5837 (2012) Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	* Trees that have 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 health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7			RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree 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 arboricutural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though 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.	BLUE
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.	GREY

- Feasibility Tree Surveys
- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Tree Constraints Reports & Drawings
- Appeal Statements & Proofs
- Expert Witness
- Evidence at Hearings & Public Inquiries
- Method Statements to Satisfy Planning Conditions
- Design Solutions
- Landscape Plans
- Tender Documents & Drawings
- Supervision & Inspection of Works
- Contract & Project Management
- Health & Safety Surveys
- GPS Surveys
- Computerised Tree Population Surveys
- CAD Plans & Consultancy
- Subsidence Risk Assessments
- Mortgage & Insurance Reports
- TPO Review
- Local Government Officer Contracts
- Arboricultural & Ecological Reports for Planning
- Habitat Surveys (Extended Phase 1/ Walkover/ Botanical)
- Protected Species Surveys
- Ecological Mitigation & Licencing
- BREEAM & CFSH
- Ecological Management Plans
- Hedgerow Surveys
- Landscape Analysis

TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURE • LANDSCAPE • ECOLOGY

The Barn, Feltimores Park, Chalk Lane,
Harlow, Essex CM17 0PF

T: 0845 094 3268
F: 0845 094 3269
W: www.timmoyaassociates.co.uk