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landscape architects

Land off Hunts Lane, Desford

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Client: Peveril Homes

Issue 2 - 27th November 2025

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Golby & Luck have been instructed by Peveril Homes to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in relation to proposed residential development at land off Hunts Lane, Desford. This report has been prepared in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (BS5837:2012). The arboricultural survey was completed in August 2025 in line with the recommendations of BS5837:2012.

Site Location and Description

1.2 The Site is located to the north of Hunts Lane, Desford. As a whole, it comprises a single field in arable use, extending to approximately 14.86ha in area (the wider field). Its boundaries are defined by a watercourse to the north, existing hedgerow, fields and residential gardens off Newbold Road to the east; existing hedgerow, Newbold Road and Hunts Lane to the south; and existing hedgerow, including tree and hedgerow cover associated with Desford Cemetery to the west. Existing agricultural access is present to the southwest corner of the Site, alongside an area of parking for the cemetery. A further field access it present to the southeast corner off Newbold Road.

1.3 The Application Site (red boundary) occupies a parcel of land adjoining Hunts Lane and Newbold Road in the south, together with a corridor along the east boundary of the wider field and parcel of land in its northeast corner; see **GLY0225 AR01**. The Application Site is approximately 4.90ha in area. A public right of way crosses the Application Site and wider field to the north.

1.4 The wider field will continue to be maintained in agricultural use, with off-site landscaping measures introduced at field boundaries, forming part of a wider landscape strategy (the off-site landscaping measures).

Statutory Protection

1.5 The Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council website map was reviewed on 20th November 2025. No records of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Area designations have been identified on or adjoining the Site. The planning process may result in new TPOs being made, therefore, further checks for tree protection should be made prior to any tree works being carried out on the site.

1.6 All trees (other than areas forming part of designated public open space, commercial orchards or private gardens) are subject to the provisions of the Forestry Act 1967. No

more than 5m3 of timber may be felled in any calendar quarter without prior approval of a Felling License, or if otherwise required to implement a full planning permission.

1.7 Existing hedgerows fall under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. They cannot be removed unless a Hedgerow Removal Notice is submitted to, and approved by, the Local Authority.

1.8 All trees may support wildlife, notably nesting birds and bat roosts, that are afforded statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). No tree surgery operations should be carried out without the prior approval of the project ecologist.

Data Collection

1.9 Information has been produced on all hedgerows and trees (>75mm dbh) present within or adjacent the application site. All trees have been surveyed individually, but may in some instances be categorised in groups or woodlands. Groups are specified where overall condition, species type or quality is uniform or closely assimilates. Branch spreads and root protection areas of groups are assessed individually, but may be displayed collectively.

1.10 Life stage was assessed as follows:

Young (Y)	Recently established and/or showing juvenile form.
Semi-mature (S/M)	An established tree, but with growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. Within the first 1/3rd of life span.
Early-mature (E/M)	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but, if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. Within the second 1/3rd of life span.
Mature (M)	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final 1/3rd of life span.
Over-mature (O/M)	A senescent or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of life span. Possibly also containing structural defects requiring remedial work.
Veteran (V)	Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Dead (D) The tree is dead. Its age up till death is of no significance.

1.11 Measurements have been recorded for height, stem diameter, crown clearance and branch spread at the cardinal points for all trees surveyed. Height measurements above 10m are accurate within 1m. Height, stem diameter and width measurements for hedgerows are provided as an average of the overall length.

1.12 Measurements of stem diameter were taken at 1.5m from ground level where conditions allowed. The diameters for multi-stemmed trees were recorded and root protections areas (RPAs) calculated in accordance with formulae outlined in section 6 of British Standard 5837:2012. Hedgerow root protection areas radii are to be plotted from the existing outer canopy, unless otherwise identified.

1.13 Physiological and structural condition has been recorded as one of the following categories:

Good (G) A tree or hedgerow in good health typical of the species. Needling little, if any, remedial work. Few minor defects of minimal significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure or decline.

Fair (F) A tree or hedgerow with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of decline, including major defects in early life stages, or multiple minor defects. Remedial work possibly required.

Poor (P) A tree with major structural or physiological defects such that it would be inappropriate to retain in its current or future environment. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.

Dead (D) A tree no longer alive.

1.14 Estimated remaining contribution (ERC) has been categorised as: 0 - 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years, based upon an assessment of the tree's potential safe and useful life expectancy relative to its species type and environment.

1.15 Deadwood has been defined as the following:

Twigs	Small branch material up to 10mm diameter
Minor deadwood	Deadwood 10mm to 50mm diameter
Major deadwood	Deadwood greater than 50mm diameter

1.16 Structural defects, pathogens, disease and other relevant observations of trees condition have been noted. These are recorded under 'Observations' in the appended schedule and are accompanied by recommendations for any responsive work.

1.17 Where remedial works have been recommended they have been assigned a priority code 1, 2 or 3:

(1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.

(2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.

(3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management, where budget allows.

Tree Categorisation

1.18 Trees and hedgerows, as individuals, groups or woodlands, are assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837:2012 (below):

BS5837:2012 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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see (BS5837:2012) **4.5.7**.*		
	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

Extract - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations cascade chart for tree quality assessment.

Limitations

1.19 The survey was a visual assessment undertaken from ground level - no aerial inspection or invasive inspection techniques (e.g. drilling, excavation) were undertaken. Only binoculars, polythene mallet and a metal probe have been used to aid tree assessment.

1.20 Where physical objects or vegetation obstructed inspection, measurements may have been estimated. A hash symbol (#) is used where measurements are estimated due to impeded access.

1.21 Specimens, such as shrubs or trees with a stem diameter less than 75mm, or those at such a distance from the proposals to be of no significance, have not been fully assessed.

1.22 The recommendations and conclusions in this report relate only to the conditions found on this site at the time of the site visit and inspection. Trees are living organisms the condition of which can change significantly and sometimes unpredictably in short time periods, particularly when the surrounding environment is subject to change or extreme weather conditions.

1.23 The findings of this report are valid for a period of twelve months only from the date of survey. Any major alteration to the site or unforeseeable events (level changes, hydrological changes, severe weather events, tree works undertaken without seeking arboricultural advice etc) may affect the trees and necessitate a re-assessment of those

specimens affected. Potential hazards and levels of risk may change as the site usage alters during and following completion of the development. Unless otherwise stated, all trees should be re-inspected 12 months from the date of survey or following any major storm event.

1.24 This report relates strictly to the quality of existing trees and hedges and is intended to form a guidance document for their retention and management for planning purposes only. It is in no way intended to address subsidence or heave, a future risk thereof, or a detailed assessment of site soils. It remains the client's responsibility to ensure any building design or future tree removal is fully considered and supported with appropriate engineering advice.

2 SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plan and Arboricultural Survey Schedule; see **GLY0225 AR01** and **Appendix A**. The survey considers existing hedgerows and trees likely to be affected by the proposed development of the Application Site area. Hedgerow throughout the west boundary of the wider field, beyond the cemetery, has not been assessed in detail owing to its distance from the proposed development area.

2.2 The south boundary of the Application Site is defined by mixed native hedgerow adjoining the junction of Hunts Lane and Newbold Road (H001). The hedgerow comprises predominantly hawthorn and holly and is in regular management, with infrequent gaps associated with existing, and former field accesses. The hedgerow makes a positive contribution to the landscape and habitat, identified as category B.

2.3 Within the hedgerow are a pair of semi-mature limes. Both trees have a low canopy to the south side, overhanging the roadside verge, with evidence of regular pruning by agricultural machinery to the north overhanging the field. The trees are in normal condition and are identified as category B.

2.4 The southwest boundary of the Application Site adjoins Desford Cemetery. A pedestrian gate and parking area provide access into the cemetery at the Application Site's southwest corner. Alongside Hunts Lane, G004 includes an avenue of mature lime that define a prominent semi-formal feature at the cemetery boundary. These trees make a notable contribution to the amenity of the cemetery and highway setting, are of high quality and are identified as category A. The root protection area (RPA of the eastern-most tree has been recorded, with this confined within the cemetery and presenting no immediate constraint to the site boundary.

2.5 A mature holly hedgerow defines the wider cemetery boundary adjoining the Application Site. H004 is regularly clipped and in a good continuous form, again contributing to the appearance of the cemetery and adjacent field and is identified as category B. A series of early-mature to mature trees populate the hedgerow and form a relatively continuous, but informal, enclosure of tree cover. With the exception of 2no category C holly trees that have outgrowth their parent hedgerow (T010 and T013), the sycamore, maple and ash that define this boundary appear in normal condition, with only minor typical defects. They are moderate examples of the species, identified as category B.

2.6 To the southeast, the Application Site boundary adjoins existing hedgerow alongside the rear of properties off Hunts Lane. H014 is predominantly holly and also in regular agricultural

management, identified as category B. T015 is a further category C holly that has outgrown the underlying hedgerow and is of poor form.

2.7 Further north, a small pocket of woodland occupies the field edge and a steep depression of land at its fringe. G016 occupies the majority of the woodland area and is largely made up of willow that is colonising the lower topography, but is of relatively poor, unmanaged structure. Infrequent younger ash are also present. This area would benefit from active management and diversification. To its western edge, a series of early to late-mature ash define the woodland edge. T017 and T018 are younger, suppressed trees of poor form, but may increase in stature through long-term, successional growth.

2.8 T019 is a large late-mature ash in a typical state of decline, featuring an extensive basal cavity, crown damage and colonisation by the decay fungus *Innonotus hispidus.* Dieback is present within the crown. The tree has a limited safe useful life expectancy and is identified as unsuitable for retention, category U. T020 to T023 inclusive also exhibit colonisation by *Innonotus hispidus*. For T021, colonisation appears localised to a secondary limb only with potential for future management and identified as category B. The fungus colonises the main stem within the remaining trees, such that their remaining contribution is more limited and the trees are identified as category C. The condition and located of T024 are estimated, with it being a notable distance beyond the site boundary.

2.9 Should a development-use be introduced to the Application Site, these trees would require crown management, with T019 more substantially reduced to a habitat monolith; see recommendations set out in **Appendix A.**

2.10 Along the east boundary of the Application Site, H026 continues north as a positively managed field hedgerow, dominated by hawthorn and in regular management, but becoming taller and outgrown to the north with a series of small field maple within its main structure. It is identified as category B. T025 and T027 are larger semi to early-mature ash in the hedgerow, appearing in normal condition and also identified as category B. To the northeast, a mature alder is located on the north bank of the watercourse. Its crown is supported by large, co-dominant stems that bifurcate at approximately 1.5m above ground level, with an open branch structure in the upper canopy. It appears in normal condition and is a moderate example of the species, identified as category B.

2.11 Overall, the internal site area is largely unconstrained, with existing trees and hedgerows located at the boundaries only. All features are considered to be of low or moderate quality, with the only high quality trees being those within G004 in the cemetery, which impart no immediate constraint on the Application Site.

Image 1 – looking east along H001, with T002 and T003 visible.

Image 2 – within the cemetery, looking west along G004.

Image 3 – looking north along H014, with G016 to T024 inclusive visible beyond.

Image 4 – showing the alder T028.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Impact Plan; see **GLY0225 AR02**. This drawing shows the proposed illustrative masterplan and likely vegetation removal required for its delivery.

Development Proposal

3.2 The development proposal is an outline planning application for the construction of up to 75 dwellings with associated landscaping, open space, drainage infrastructure and associated works (with all matters reserved except access from Hunts Lane).

Tree Removal & Facilitation Pruning

3.3 The proposed development is likely to require the following works to facilitate its delivery:

- **T003 (Category B):**
  Remove to facilitate highways access.

3.4 This is a particularly limited amount of vegetation removal that is not considered to represent any significant impact to trees of important arboricultural, landscape or cultural interest.

Direct Construction Impact

3.5 Over and above the proposed vegetation removal, potential direct impacts to tree canopies or RPAs are likely to be limited.

3.6 T002 may require localised works in approximately 8% of its RPA to facilitate highways access. Given that no-dig construction methods are generally unacceptable in the adopted highway, intrusive excavation may be required to form new surfacing and utilities. This is not uncommon practice for existing roadside trees in highway settings. The tree is in a young and vigorous condition and likely to tolerate localised works, subject to a suitable watching brief, tree protection scheme and root pruning strategy. There is a minor degree of risk to its condition, but the tree is not likely to require removal. This should be considered in detail at Reserved Matters.

3.7 Elsewhere, there is likely to be minor encroachment into the RPA of T019 to facilitate drainage infrastructure and swales. This tree is assessed as category U and potential impacts should not be considered a constraint to development. The tree is likely to require significant reduction to a habitat monolith if the development is delivered.

3.8 A new agricultural access is proposed alongside the cemetery boundary, which introduces a potential requirement for a bound surface along the RPA of T009, T011, T012 and T013. The ground within this area is regularly cultivated, such that the upper soil horizons are unlikely to support root volumes. The topography is broadly level. A no-dig construction would be viable to facilitate the access, resulting in limited encroachment into the RPA. Alternatively, the track may be diverted to avoid the RPA as part of any detailed layout at Reserved Matters. Selective pruning may be required for canopy clearance, but is likely to be minimal. Overall, these trees are unlikely to be materially affected by the proposals, subject to an appropriate Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.9 As a whole, these issues represent minor technical design matters that can be appropriately addressed at the Reserved Matters stage, with tree protection measures detailed in an Arboricultural Method Statement.

Indirect Construction Impact

3.10 There is a risk that trees & hedgerows to be retained could become damaged during associated demolition and construction works if not appropriately protected during the build process. It is essential an appropriate working area is established to restrict the space over which potentially damaging activities are carried out. These risks are typical of all development near trees and should not be considered unreasonable given the relatively commonplace value of the constraints identified.

3.11 There is adequate space to establish a suitable construction exclusion zone to all trees likely to be retained. Any Reserved Matters application must be accompanied by an updated Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement that clearly assesses the impact of the detailed layout design and sets out measures for tree protection.

Residual Impact

3.12 Residual impact concerns the effects of the development that may be experienced following its completion and during operation. This typically comprises pressure to prune or remove trees due to them causing shading, seasonal nuisance, direct or indirect damage to structures, or the perception of trees being over-dominant and resulting in pressure for removal.

3.13 There are not considered to be any significant residual impacts associated with the proposed illustrative masterplan. Private dwellings and gardens are remote from retained trees. H014 will become a boundary feature contained between existing and proposed private gardens and is therefore likely to become intensively managed on a permanent basis. However, it appears that the hedges ownership is largely outside the Application

Site, and its continued retention is likely given the valuable screening it provides for existing and future residents.

Mitigation

3.14 The proposal is accompanied by an Illustrative Landscape Masterplan (ref: GLY0225 MP 01) that sets out a landscape strategy for the Application Site, along with off-site landscaping measures in the wider field. Collectively, these secure the provision of extensive tree, woodland, scrub and hedgerow planting that will significantly increase vegetation cover within the future residential environment and the retained agricultural land beyond. The proposals include the creation of a new avenue of lime trees along the Hunts Lane frontage, continuing the existing arboricultural feature of the cemetery into the settlement. Collectively, these measures would robustly mitigate the limited degree of vegetation removal likely to be required to facilitate the development.

3.15 Any Reserved Matters submission shall include an updated impact assessment based on the detailed technical design, together with an Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan that addresses the protection of trees through the construction process.

4 CONCLUSION

4.1 This Assessment relates to proposed development at land off Hunts Lane, Desford. It provides arboricultural survey information in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 and assesses the likely impacts of the illustrative masterplan on the existing tree stock. Vegetation removal is limited to areas required for site access and drainage, resulting in the loss of low and moderate quality scrub and hedgerow.

4.2 The proposed Illustrative Masterplan demonstrates a balanced response to the arboricultural constraints of the Site and is supported by robust mitigation planting that will secure a significant increase in canopy cover in the long-term.

Figures

Key

Application Site Boundary

Tree Survey Reference
T001 C1
Tree number at quality categorisation. To be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Ashe * indicates tree not included on topographical survey. To be surveyed.
(T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

BS5837 Tree Quality Categorisation

Category A
High quality

Category B
Moderate quality

Category C
Low quality

Category U
Unsuitable for retention

T028 - B1
T027 - B1
H026 - B2,3
T025 - B1
T023 - C1
T022 - C1
T021 - B1*
T024 - B2*
T020 - C1
G016 - C2
T019 - U
T018 - C1
T017 - C1
T015 - C1
H014 - B1,2
T008 - B1
T006 - B1,2
T007 - B1,2
T009 - B1
T010 - C1
T011 - B1,2
T012 - B1,2
G004 - A2
T013 - C1,2
H005 - B2
H001 - B2,3
T003 - B1
T002 - B1
H001 - B2,3
H001 - B2,3
H001 - B2,3
303700 N
303650 N
303600 N
303550 N
119.5m
Keymead
Track

Scale Bar
0m 20m 40m 60m 80m 100m

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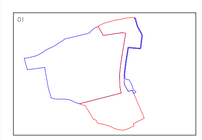
Location Plan



Rev.	Date	Notes	Int.

Project
Land off Hunts Lane, Desford

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Status
PLANNING

Client
Peveril Homes

Scale	Drawn By	Checked By
1:1000 @ A1	DC	APF

Date	Reference
20/11/2025	**GLY0225 AR01**

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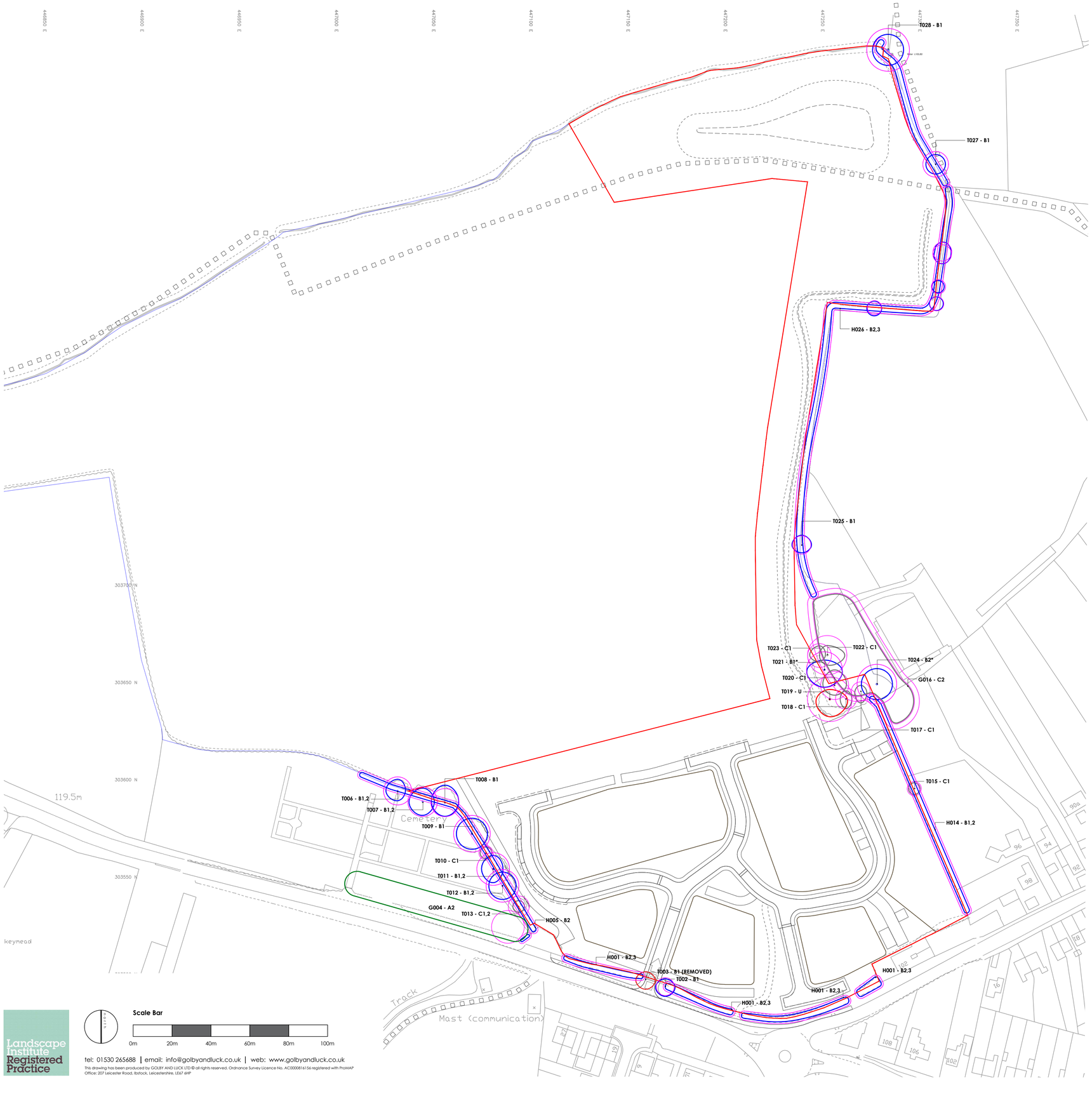


Key

Application Site Boundary

Tree Survey Reference
T001 C1 — Tree number of quality categorisation. To be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Ashe * indicates tree not included on topographical survey. To be surveyed.
(T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

Trees to be Removed
All tree surgery operations to be completed by an appropriately qualified and insured contractor. No works to be undertaken without prior approval of the project Ecologist.

BS5837 Tree Quality Categorisation

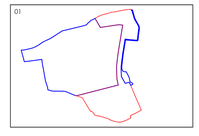
Category A
High quality

Category B
Moderate quality

Category C
Low quality

Category U
Unsuitable for retention

Location Plan



Rev	Date	Notes	Int.

Project
Land off Hunts Lane,
Desford

Drawing title
Arboricultural Impact Plan
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Status
PLANNING

Client
Peveril Homes

Scale	Drawn By	Checked By
1:1000 @ A1	DC	APF

Date	Reference
20/11/2025	**GLY0225 AR02**

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Scale Bar
0m 20m 40m 60m 80m 100m

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Appendix A

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Recommendations - Priority Code

(1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.

(2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.

(3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management.

= Measurement estimated

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
H001	Mixed species *(Mixed species)* Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	100#	0	2	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Good continuous form with localised gaps associated with former field access only.	-	B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T002	Lime *(Tilia sp.)*	S/M	380	0	9	4	5	5	5	Good	Good	Historic pruning to lower north canopy over field. Limited canopy clearance to south.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.
T003	Lime *(Tilia sp.)*	S/M	400	0	9	4	5	5	5	Good	Good	Historic pruning to lower north canopy over field. Limited canopy clearance to south. Minor ivy growth on main stem.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.
G004	Lime *(Tilia sp.)*	M	700	2	16	6	7.5	7	5	Good	Good	Prominent avenue of lime forming distinct landscape feature at cemetery boundary. Intermediate and codominant canopies throughout. Wider group not inspected in detail owing to distance from site.	-	A2	40+ Years	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 221 sq m.
H005	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	M	100#	0	2.5	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Dense, clipped hedge forming boundary to cemetery.	-	B2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T006	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	600	3	14	6	4	5	6	Good	Fair	Located in boundary hedge of cemetery, with canopy extending over field to north. Minor basal suckering.	-	B1,2	20+ Years	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T007	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	630	3	14	7	6	7	7	Good	Good	Located in boundary hedge of cemetery, with canopy extending over field to north. Historic pruning wounds to lower stems.	-	B1,2	20+ Years	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.
T008	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	600#	3	16	9	7	7	7	Good	Good	Located in boundary hedgerow to cemetery. Vegetation inhibited detailed inspection: stem diameter estimated. Minor deadwood in upper crown.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.
T009	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	780	2	15	8	8	8	8	Good	Fair	Located in boundary hedge of cemetery. Large area of bark delamination on lower west stem, with stem exudations on bark above, potentially associated with Armillaria sp. Tree otherwise present normal bud coverage.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 9.4m. Area: 278 sq m.
T010	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	E/M	300	2	6	3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Located in boundary hedge of cemetery. Small tree outgrown from within underlying holly hedgerow, with dense crown. Vegetation inhibited detailed inspection: stem estimated.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T011	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	700	3	17	7	5	7	6	Good	Good	Located in boundary hedgerow to cemetery. Slight suppression to east canopy where growth has established codominantly with adjacent tree.	-	B1,2	20+ Years	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
T012	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	M	700	3	17	7	7	7	7	Good	ByGood	Located in boundary hedgerow to cemetery, overhanging field to north. Slight suppression in west canopy where codominant with adjacent tree.	-	B1,2	20+ Years	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
T013	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	E/M	450#	2	9	3	3	3	3	Good	Fair	Outgrown from underlying holly within cemetery boundary hedge, with dense multileadered crown, untidy in it's form with minor dieback or past damage in upper south canopy. Vegetation inhibited detailed inspection: stem estimated.	-	C1,2	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
H014	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	M	100	0	2	1	1	1	1	Good	Good	Predominantly holly, densely clipped with good continuous form.	-	B1,2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T015	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	E/M	300#	2	6	3	3#	3	3	Good	Fair	Small tree outgrown from within underlying holly hedgerow, with dense crown. Vegetation inhibited detailed inspection: stem estimated.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
G016	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)* Crack willow *(Salix fragilis)*	S/M - M	250#	2	8	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Scattered willow with infrequent ash occupy land beyond site boundary and depression of landform in field corner, forming small woodland pocket in combination with adjoining ash (assessed separately). Poor structure of restricted diversity.	-	C2	20+ Years	Refer to Tree ConstraintsPlan.
T017	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	400	2	15	3	3	6	3	Fair	Poor	Poor suppressed tree with pronounced asymmetrical form.	-	C1	10+ Years	Extent of canopy.
T018	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	450	2	15	4	3	5	3	Fair	Poor	Suppressed tree with asymmetrical form. Dense ivy cover on stem.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
T019	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	960	3	19	5	9	9	7	Poor	Poor	Late mature tree at top of embankment. Significant basal cavity. Innonotus hispidus present north side of stem at 4m. Significant dieback and major deadwood in upper north crown.	Reduce to habitat monolith (2)	U	<10 years	Radius: 11.5m. Area: 415 sq m.
T020	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	600	4	17	8	6	5	6	Fair	Poor	Located at significantly lower landform to adjoining site. Intermediate canopy with suppression to south. Innonotus hispidus present on north side of stem at 8m.	Reduce canopy to minimise fall risk onto adjacent accessible areas, subject to development approval (2)	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.
T021	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	770	3	20	5	9	9	9	Good	Fair	Large ash with codominant canopy at woodland edge. Overlong lower west and southwest secondary scaffold, with Innontous hipsidus colonising wound on west secondary branch.	Shorten lower west limbs affected by Innontus by 4m (2)	B3	20+ Years	Radius: 9.2m. Area: 266 sq m.
T022	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	840	3	20	5	9	5	4	Fair	Poor	Large ash with suppressed canopy at woodland edge. Innontous hispidus colonising primary stem at 8m.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 10.1m. Area: 320 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T023	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	510	3	19	5	3	3	5	Fair	Poor	Innonotus hipsidus on primary limb in upper northwest crown, approx 12m. Woodpecker hole at 13m indicating decay.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 6.1m. Area: 117 sq m.
T024	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	M	850	3	20	8	8	8	8	Good	Fair	Off-site mature tree, not accesible for detailed survey. Dimensions and condition estimated based on visual assessment over distance and specimens of similar age class in the immeidate vicinity.	-	B2	20+ Years	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.
T025	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	390	2	9	5	5#	4	5	Good	Good	Small hedgerow tree.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.
H026	Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa)* Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Field maple *(Acer campestre)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	E/M	200#	0	4	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Clipped becoming increasingly outgrown to lower field with infrequent small field maple trees. Hedgerow composition dominated by hawthorn.	-	B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T027	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	E/M	550#	2	11	5	5	5	5	Fair	Good	Hedgerow vegetation inspected stem measurement; stem estimated. Minor deadwood lower west canopy.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.
T028	Common alder *(Alnus glutinosa)*	M	650# 650#	1	18	8	8	8	8	Good	Good	Located on north side of watercourse bank.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 11.0m. Area: 380 sq m.

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