



RJ Tree Services Ltd

Tree Survey

Land South-west of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire

Produced for:
Adam Tarver
Shire Barn
No Mans Heath Road
Chilcote, Derbyshire
DE12 8DJ

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Written instructions were received from Adam Tarver (the client) to appraise the trees at Land South-west of Sutton Lane, Market Bosworth, Leicestershire (the site) in respect of a potential development.

1.2 Qualifications of the Surveyor & Indemnity

- 1.2.1 Richard Jones carried out the survey. He is the sole Director at RJ Tree Services Ltd. Richard is a Chartered Arboriculturist (MICFor) and Environmentalist (CEnv), and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F Arbor A). Richard is an Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) Registered Consultant. Richard holds the International Society of Arboriculture Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ), a Higher National Diploma (HND) in Arboriculture, a National Certificate (NC) in Horticulture and a City and Guilds Certificate in Amenity Horticulture.
- 1.2.2 RJ Tree Services Ltd holds professional indemnity and public liability insurance which is limited to £1m and £5m respectively. Please contact us should you require any more information relating to this matter.

2. Brief & Background

2.1 Planning permission has been granted to convert the barn at the site to a residential dwelling. A scheme is proposed to acquire planning permission to build a house at the rear of the site with a new access way. The barn would remain as it is. The purpose of this survey is therefore:

- To provide an objective assessment of the trees in direct proximity to the development area to the BS5837 (2012) 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations'. The survey is based on current site conditions and is intended to inform and guide the layout.
- To provide enough data to calculate tree Root Protection Areas.
- To Produce a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan.

3. Survey Data Collection Information

- 3.1 Richard Jones carried out a brief visual check of the trees on the 20 July 2022 in accordance with the guidelines in the BS5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations. He was unaccompanied while carrying out the survey work.
- 3.2 The trees are given a Retention Classification in line with the guidelines in the BS5837 (2012) Table 1 (see appendix 1). Shrubs and hedgerows are not classified but are recorded as landscape features as recommended in the BS5837. The trees, groups, hedgerows, and woodlands are described on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan as T1, H2 and so on. The survey is based on a topographical survey plan provided by the client. Additional trees are not plotted to scale.
- 3.4 The survey was carried out from ground level. The survey is for planning purposes only and is not a detailed individual tree risk assessment or management plan. Obvious defects are, however, highlighted, and mitigating recommendations submitted where appropriate. In the case of groups of trees and woodlands, only a very general assessment has been made and the recorded retention categories awarded are based on what is typical of the group. Hedgerows are identified as landscape features. In some cases where they are overgrown and constitute small trees, they are given a retention Classification. No digging or drilling was carried out. The weather conditions were sufficiently clear for carrying out tree surveys for planning purposes.
- 3.5 The survey was carried out from within the site. The trees growing outside the site are the responsibility of the adjacent landowners. They must not be pruned or worked on in any way without the express written consent of the owners.

4. Conditions & Limitations

- 4.1 Trees are dynamic organisms whose health and condition can be subject to changes. Thus, it is recommended that they should be assessed by a competent and qualified person on a regular basis. It is proposed that the trees discussed in this survey be assessed every two years or more often where stated and/or immediately following stormy/extreme weather conditions. This survey is valid for a maximum of two years.
- 4.2 While every effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no absolute guarantee can be given or is intended to the safety or otherwise of any tree or trees discussed in this survey or report. Extreme climatic conditions can on occasions cause damage to what appear to be healthy trees.

5. Legal Considerations

- 5.1 **Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas:** We do not know if the trees are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or if it is in a conservation area. You should check the status of the trees with the local planning authority (LPA) which in this case is Hinckley and Bosworth Council. TPO's are made by LPAs under The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) Regulations 2012 when it is expedient in the interests of amenity. Unauthorised work or damage to TPO trees or those in conservation areas may result in prosecution, a substantial fine and a criminal record. There are exemptions which are in the 2012 Regulations.
- 5.2 **Felling Licenses:** A felling licence is required for certain tree felling operations. They are administered by the Forestry Commission. If you are felling more than five cubic metres of timber in one calendar quarter, then a license may be required. There are exceptions, which are in the Forestry Act that include trees in cemeteries, gardens, and public open spaces, felling trees to prevent an immediate danger and to facilitate full planning permission issued by a local planning authority.
- 5.3 **Hedgerows:** Under the Hedgerow Regulations you must submit a notice to the local authority to remove a countryside hedgerow. A countryside hedgerow is a boundary line of bushes which can include trees. The unauthorised removal of hedgerows could result in prosecution.
- 5.4 **Trees and Wildlife:** Trees are hosts to nesting birds, many of which are protected by law. Investigations should be carried out by professionally trained operatives for signs of bats (all of which are protected by law) and nesting birds and advice sought from appropriate agencies such as Natural England, the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) or the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) following any positive sightings. Tree works should be planned carefully to avoid disturbing nesting birds and roosting bats. The disturbance of protected species is an offence and could result in prosecution, a criminal record and a substantial fine.

6. The Site

- 6.1 ***The Site -Description:*** The site is situated off Sutton Lane to the south of Market Bosworth. It is flat and is currently used for grazing livestock. There is a barn adjacent to the eastern site boundary. Existing trees and hedgerows are primarily situated on the edge of the development area. Access on foot or by vehicle is available from an existing access.
- 6.2 One tree is given a Moderate B in the terms of guidelines in BS5837 Table 1. Six trees and groups are given a High A and four a low C. Three hedges are identified as landscape features.

Layout Advice

- 6.3 ***Root Protection Areas:*** An RPA is an area described on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan 01 as a yellow circle inside which development should only take place with special measures or justification. It describes the minimum root area around a tree required to maintain its vitality. An RPA is calculated according to the guidelines in the BS5837 and is capped at 15m radius.
- 6.4 The BS5837 allows for limited development to take place inside the RPA of a tree with special measures such as pile and beam foundations or no-dig hard surfacing. In this case we would suggest that new roads and structures are placed outside the RPAs of the veteran trees.
- 6.5 There is no formal calculation for RPAs in respect of hedgerows. Notwithstanding that, we would suggest that you maintain a safe distance from the canopy edge of roughly 1-2m.
- 6.6 ***Trees within & around a Development:*** Generic advice is provided below with respect to the trees at the site and development.
- 6.7 Trees are a material consideration in the development process. Certain mainly A Category trees are of such significance that they may be a constraint on development or justify its modification.

- 6.8 Where possible, new structures should be placed outside the canopy radii to restrict the risk of future conflict between the retained trees and them. We would suggest that ideally a minimum of 1-2m be maintained from the canopy edge depending on species. You should allow for sufficient shaded and unshaded indoor and outdoor amenity space and new growth.
- 6.9 It is important to consider the conflicting requirements of the site layout and the trees. Thus, it is our advice that in this case the low C Category trees should not be retained at the expense of what might otherwise be acceptable development. They may, however, be incorporated into the new layout where necessary and appropriate with other higher-grade trees subject to protection measures, the detail of which would need to be shown on a tree protection plan and in a site-specific method statement. An impact assessment should be developed to consider the trees in the context of the development and vice versa.
- 6.10 **Dead Wood:** Dead wood is important to the biodiversity of the area and can be a habitat. However, dead wood is sometimes fragile which can fall from canopies and cause damage or injury. Hence, it is recommended in the survey that loose dead branches be removed from the crowns of trees particularly over the road, structures and parking areas even when the size and amount is relatively small. Dead wood may be retained in piles within woodlands or groups to provide habitats for small mammals, insects etc.
- 6.11 **Ivy Growth:** Ivy has conservation and wildlife habitat benefits. If left unchecked, however, it can overgrow a trees canopy and ground flora. Ivy also hampers inspections as it can prevent an adequate view of the stem and crown. While we would not suggest that ivy be eradicated from the site, we would recommend that it be controlled and prevented from growing very densely in the canopies of the trees and on the ground.
- 6.12 **Biosecurity:** We would recommend that biosecurity measures be put in place when felling or pruning trees and disposing of brash and timber. Contractors can help to restrict the spread diseases like Chalara ash dieback. They can do this by clearing soil, mud, twigs, leaves and other plant debris off their footwear, clothing, tools, and vehicles. They should then wash/disinfect these items before visiting other similar sites. Ideally, work to ash and oak trees should be done outside the summer months as the disease can spread via microscopic fungal spores. Further information is available at www.forestresearch.gov.uk.
- 6.13 **Future Appraisals:** It is recommended that any retained trees are re-assessed immediately post construction prior to occupation.

7. Tree Work Standards

- 7.1 Where appropriate and possible, any bough agreed to be removed or shortened should be cut back to a suitable point such as the branch collar or suitably positioned secondary branch. The branch collar shall be left intact. Climbing irons or 'spikes' shall not be used.
- 7.2 The safety of operatives and the public should be paramount. The integrity of the remaining trees is also important. Machinery should be used in a proper and safe manner and must always be fit for purpose. Power saws, wood chipping machines etc should be maintained and fuelled outside the site to prevent damage by spillages.
- 7.3 The appropriate signage should be used and footpaths, roads etc closed and or managed in line with current guidelines for best practice and the law. It is our advice that contracting companies employed to carry out the recommended works be appropriately trained, insured, and qualified. All tree pruning works should be carried out to the BS3998 (2010) Tree Works-Recommendations guidelines for best practice. Works should be carried out as soon as possible subject to statutory constraints.
- 7.4 On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist/tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the tree/s in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the project manager, landowner and/or the author of this report to enable the appropriate remedial action.
- 7.5 **Power Cables:** There maybe power cables at the site. Working on trees near to power cables is dangerous. We would recommend that you obtain expert advice in respect to this matter.
- 7.6 **Coronet Cuts:** In the case of tree T1, it is suggested that the reduction cuts should be made haphazardly to mimic ordinary branch fracture, which will result in the natural appearance of the tree and create habitats that may be colonised by micro-organisms. This may be done by simply tearing branches off or creating so-called 'coronet' cuts by producing a crown configuration at the pruning stub end with a power-saw or similar.

References:

BS5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction-Recommendations

BS3998 (2010) Tree Works-Recommendations

Plans:

Tree Survey & Constraints Plan 01 -RevB

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T1	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 1250 Spread (m): 8N, 8E, 8S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Veteran Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Large sections of dead wood & broken branches in crown Pockets of decay in branch framework Remains of fungus fruiting bodies attached to base on field side & staining on road side Prominent veteran tree located on road frontage	A1,2,3	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: High	Retrench crown by reducing proportionately in from tips by 2-3m Remove only loose sections of dead wood over road Carry out internal assessment of base to determine extent of extent of decay which will guide future management Reason: To establish future management & longevity
T2	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam (mm): 1000 Spread (m): 8N, 8E, 8S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Veteran Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Extensive decay through stem & base Lean over road Broken branches & large sections of dead wood in crown Pockets of decay in branch framework Prominent veteran tree located on road frontage	A1,2,3	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: High	Retrench crown by reducing in from tips by roughly 5-6m (approx 30-40%) using jagged coronet cuts to maintain natural appearance Reason: To mitigate risk of collapse
H3	Rose (<i>Rosa sp</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 2 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	Clipped hedgerow on site frontage	NotRecorded	Area: 62 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: Moderate	Maintain by regular trimming

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T4	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 1100 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 6S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Veteran	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Historically lost top, stunted form as a result Decay in base, stem & branch framework Robust buttress root growth probably as a result of reaction to decay in base Dead wood in crown Prominent veteran tree located in field away from road	A1,2,3	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: High	Manage as veteran by carefully reducing lateral limbs extending in southern manner by roughly 2m Reason: To mitigate risk of boughs breaking
T5	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Multi-Stemmed 2 stems	Height (m): 4 2 stems, diam(mm): 280, 220 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Typically stunted boundary tree	C1,2,3	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: Low	None
T6	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam (mm): 350 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Typically stunted boundary tree	C1,2,3	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: Low	None

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T7	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam (mm): 350 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Overgrown by very dense brambles Dying back a little from tips Access & assessment restricted by dense undergrowth Stem diameter estimated Not plotted on topographical survey plan - position estimated	C1,3	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair Amenity Value: Low	Clear/cut back bramble
T8	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 850 Spread (m): 8N, 8E, 8S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Dead wood in crown Located on western site boundary	A1	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: High	None
T9	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam (mm): 850 Spread (m): 8N, 8E, 8S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	Access & assessment restricted by dense undergrowth Access & assessment restricted by dense ivy growth Stem diameter estimated Low vigour, somewhat sparse crown Dead wood in crown Broken branch stub Located on western site boundary	B1	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair-poor Amenity Value: High	None

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
H10	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>) Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 2 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Managed boundary hedgerow	NotRecorded	Area: 1028 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: Moderate	Maintain by regular trimming
T11	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 850 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Located outside site boundary Access & assessment restricted by dense undergrowth & barbed wire Stem diameter estimated	A2	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: High	None

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
W12	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>) Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>) Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	Woodland	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam (mm): 1000 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 6S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Access & assessment restricted by dense undergrowth & barbed wire Stem diameter estimated Dense spinney of primarily willow trees growing around pond that appear to have been managed historically by coppicing/pollarding Extensive decay typically in base of willows where they have been pruned &/or failed Mainly hawthorn & fruit trees as understory Trees not plotted internally within group	A1,2,3	Radius max: 12.0m. Area: 1575 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: Very High	Establish management plan for trees including coppicing/pollarding of decayed trees & planting new ones where necessary Reason: To maintain tree cover & longevity of spinney

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Spread	Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
H13	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Crack Willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 2 Stem Diam (mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Managed boundary hedgerow	NotRecorded	Area: 379 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity Value: Moderate	Maintain by regular trimming
T14	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam (mm): 750 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Access & assessment restricted by dense undergrowth Stem diameter estimated	C1	Radius: 9.0m. Area: 254 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair-poor Amenity Value: High	None

The trees are identified by their common and botanical names. The identification is based on visual observations and the common name is listed first, with the botanical name in brackets. In some instances, it may be difficult to identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, a sp is shown after the genus. The species shown for groups represents the main constituent and there may be other minor species not listed. Common names are sometimes regional and may therefore vary in terms of the locality.

BS5837 (2012) suggests the following **age classifications** which have been supplemented to assist the reader:

Yng- *Young tree/s of less than 1/3 life expectancy*

SM- *Semi-mature tree/s between young & middle aged*

EM- *Early-mature tree/s of 1/3-2/3 life expectancy*

Mat- *Mature tree/s of more or less full height, but with potential to increase in girth*

O/M- *Over Mature tree/s declining in health & stature*

Vet- *Veteran tree/s of significant & identifiable historical, ecological & conservation value*

A **retention category** (Ret Cat) is given as follows to correspond with table 1 of BS5837 (2012):

Table 1 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 the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	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)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
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	See Table 2

Hedgerows are not given a retention classification.

The trees are given a supplementary **Vigour Category** is given thus: Good, Fair, Poor, Very-poor/Dead.

Trunk diameters are recorded in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level and at the narrowest point below any out of the ordinary swelling as recommended in BS5837 (2012). They are measured on the up-slope side of the tree base on sloping-ground as recommended in BS5837 (2012). Trees with irregular bulging stems are measured at the narrowest point below the bulge. Trees with low branching are measured at the narrowest point below the fork. A current maximum stem diameter is given to trees considered as a group. Stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees with up to 5 trunks are taken individually. The stem diameters for trees with more than 5 stems is recorded with a single average measurement.

Tree heights are estimated in metres. As recommended in BS5837 (2012) **Crown radii** (Spread) are measured at the four cardinal points in meters: *N-North, E-East, S-South, W-West* and a lowest crown clearance from ground level is given at the lowest of the four cardinal points or all four when the crown clearance is roughly level. The crown radius and level measurements are as accurate as possible, but in some instances, are estimated (est) due to difficult ground conditions or restricted access. In the case of tree groups, the maximum peripheral spread is given.

Brief observations are made on the overall health and condition of the trees, obvious defects identified, and recommendations are given for any management works considered appropriate on the date of inspection in relation to the current site conditions.



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