



**TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN,
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT,
TREE PROTECTION PLAN, AND HEADS OF
TERMS FOR THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD
STATEMENT Rev:0,**

with regard to proposed development at:

**Eastergate C.E. Primary School,
Church Lane,
Eastergate,
Chichester,
West Sussex,
PO20 3UT,**

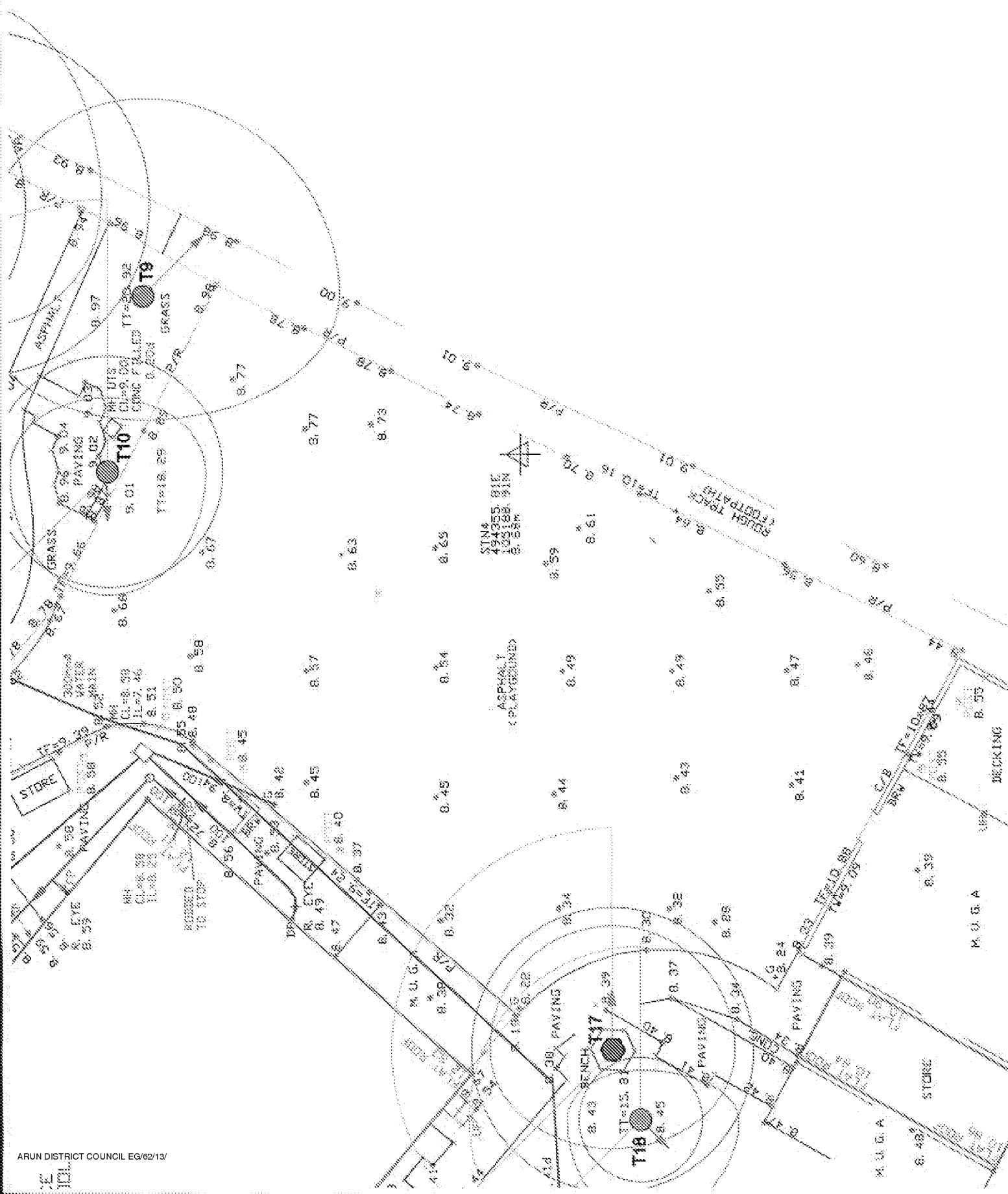
for:

HNW Architects.

1st October 2013.

Mark Carter

MICFor. MRICS M.Arbor.A. Dip. Arb. (RFS),
Managing Director,
MJC Tree Services Limited,
89 Hampton Lane,
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SO45 1WL.



TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Key:

- **Ht** = Height estimated in metres.
- **Stem Diam** = Stem or trunk diameter, measured and calculated in accordance with Annex C and section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
- **of** = Measurement taken over ivy, which is likely to produce an exaggerated figure.
- **Crown Spread** = Crown spread to the cardinal points in metres, measured by pacing.
- **1st significant branch ht' & direction** = First significant branch height in metres and direction of growth e.g. N = North.
- **Crown base ht'** = Distance between surrounding ground level and the base of the main crown estimated in metres.
- **Life stage** is chosen from the four following and self explanatory categories:
 - Y = Young;
 - SM = Semi mature;
 - EM = Early mature;
 - M = Mature;
 - OM = Over Mature.
- **General observations** = Particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, significant features and defects, and the effect these may have on the health, stability and safe retention of the tree.
- **Preliminary management recommendations** = any significant works identified as necessary in the current context, and not taking into account any development of the site.
- **Rem' cont'** = an estimate, in years, of the remaining period over which the tree can be retained at an acceptable level of risk whilst still providing significant amenity benefits.
- **Reten' Cat'** = Desirability for retention category. Refers to BS5837:2012 which categorises trees on development sites into one of four categories – A, B, C or U, A being very good and U meaning that felling is appropriate regardless of any proposals. The suffix 1, 2 or 3 refers to a subcategory relating to tree, landscape or cultural/ecological values respectively.
- **AGL** = Above ground level
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- **TYP** = Typical dimension where several are present.

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
T1	Small Leaved Lime	11	410	1	5	5	3	4	1.9	NE	1.1	SM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the public footpath. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The crown was heavily asymmetric due to suppression by the nearby Ash tree. - The crown was heavily congested with numerous crossing limbs and resulting abrasion wounds.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially. - RPA area = 76.1 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre)	10-20	C1

(Contd)

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					N	E	S	W								
T1	Small Leaved Lime (Contd)												(Contd) - A co-dominant side limb was attached to the north eastern side of the trunk at approximately 1.9 metres above ground level by a weak included bark union fork. - The tree contributed to the verdant roadside appearance. However due to its suppression by the adjacent Ash tree and the poor structural condition, long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.			

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					N	E	S	W								
T2	Ash	12	320 di	1	4	5	4	3	2.1	E	1.8	SM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the public footpath. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 2.1 metres above ground level with a potentially weak fork. However the crown being carried on the eastern stem was beginning to become subservient to that carried on the western stem and it was considered that if a degree of formative pruning was carried out to head off the eastern stem the tree would have the potential to grow into a specimen tree without having undue risk of failure of this fork. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth. - The crown was slightly asymmetric due to competition for light and space with the nearby and much larger Hornbeam.	- Reduce the height of the crown carried on the eastern bifurcated stem by at least 2 metres and carry out additional pruning as necessary in order to form an even and flowing crown profile whilst avoiding removing any of the height from the western bifurcated stem. - RPA area = 46.3 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre)	20-40	B2

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T3	Ash	10	160 + 280 = 322	2	N 1	E 4#	S 5	W 3	0.9	E	2	SM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the public footpath. - The crown was heavily asymmetric due to competition for light and space with the nearby and larger Hornbeam and suppression by the nearby Ash tree. - The crown was interfering with the adjacent overhead telephone wires. - Crown branch was poor with three co-dominant stems all joined by potentially weak forks. - It would benefit the nearby trees if this tree was felled as a thinning operation in order to give them sufficient room into which to grow.	- Fell as a thinning operation in order to benefit the nearby trees. - RPA area = 46.9 square metres (radius = 3.9 metre)	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T4	Sycamore 'Drummondii'	13	340	1	1	5	5	5	1.8	S	2	SM	- The crown was heavily asymmetric due to increasing suppression by the nearby and larger Hornbeam and Lime tree and this was leaving the tree with little room into which to naturally grow. - Some reversionary growth was present in the crown that is plain green leaves as opposed to the variegated form that was originally planted. If this reversionary growth is not pruned out it will dominate the crown and the tree will return to a plain green colour with loss of all variegation. - Crown branch form was poor with multiple competing leaders. - The tree was losing the fight for space with the two nearest and largest and better formed trees and consideration should be given to its felling as a thinning operation in order to benefit its neighbours in the foreseeable future.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially in order to accurately assess the ideal time to fell this tree as a thinning operation to benefit its neighbours. - RPA area = 52.3 square metres (radius = 4.1 metre)	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont (years)	Reten' Cat			
T5	Hornbeam	13	610 @ 1m agl	1	N	E	S	W	8	5	5	1.3	NE	1.9	EM	- The tree was a prominent boundary and roadside feature that contributed to boundary screening between the school and nearby dwellings. - The crown branch form was congested with a congested branch bole at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level, but this was to be expected with this species. - The crown was slightly low over the road and a degree of crown lifting may be required in the foreseeable future in order to maintain clearance over the highway.	- Lift crown to 5.5 metres above adjacent highway. - RPA area = 168.4 square metres (radius = 7.3 metre)	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont (years)	Reten' Cat				
T6	Red Oak	13	400	1	N	E	S	W	5	2#	7	5	2	S	1.8	SM	• The crown was significantly asymmetric as a result of suppression by the nearby and larger Hornbeam. • The upper crown had matched the Hornbeam for height and therefore the tree must be considered to have a potential for future growth. However this future growth would increasingly congest the crown of the nearby larger and better formed Hornbeam and would ultimately detract from its appearance and cause damage to its crown. therefore the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated. • Crown branch form was poor with competing leaders joined by potentially weak forks.	• Monitor and assess condition biennially in order to accurately assess the ideal time to fell this tree as a thinning operation to benefit its neighbours. • RPA area = 72.4 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre)	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem. cont (years)	Reten Cat			
T7	Common Lime	18	560	1	N	E	S	W	7	2	2.2	7	W	1.2	EM	- The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and interdependent structure with the immediately adjacent Hornbeam. Therefore neither one of these trees could be considered for removal on their own as it would leave its neighbour dangerously exposed to new and damaging wind loads. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature that provided boundary screening between the school and the nearby dwellings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 141.9 square metres (radius = 6.7 metre)	40+	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' Reten' cont Cat (years)
18	Hornbeam	14	580 @ 1m agl	1	N 3	E 3	S 5	W 5	1.6	E	2	EM	- The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and mutually interdependent structure with the nearby Lime tree, therefore neither one of these trees could be considered for removal in isolation as it would leave its neighbour dangerously exposed to new wind loads. - The crown was congested with a congested branch bole at approximately 1.5 metres above ground level as is to be expected with this species. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature and contributed to boundary screening between the site and the nearby dwellings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 152.2 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre)	40+ B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig ¹ branch ht ¹ (m)	Direction of 1 st sig ¹ branch	Crown base ht ¹ (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem ¹ cont ¹ (years)	Reten ¹ Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T9	Norway Maple	14	660	1	7	8#	8#	5	1.6	SE	1.3	EM	- The crown was asymmetric due to competition for light and space with the nearby Hornbeam. - Crown branch form was congested as was to be expected with this species. - The lowest side limb branching from the south eastern side of the trunk at approximately 1.6 metres above ground level was attached by a weak included bark union that was swollen indicating increased stress loadings in this area and the dimension of which were approaching the published intervention criteria (Helliwell 2004). If the attachment of this side limb was to fail the limb would fall onto the corner of the playground and across the adjacent public footpath. - Several girdling roots were visible around the trunk base particularly on the southern and western sides and it was considered likely that these would contribute to a degree of root instability.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - Fell as soon as the level of risk it poses to the playground and the footpath becomes unacceptable. - RPA area = 197.1 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre)	0-10	U

(Cont'd)

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont (years)	Reten' Cat
T9	Norway Maple (Contd)				N	E	S	W					(Contd) As a result of its structurally impaired condition long term retention of this tree was not anticipated and serious consideration should be given to its removal and replacement.			
T10	Norway Maple	11	390	1	4	3	4	5#	1.8	W	2	SM	- The crown was sparse and vitality was clearly low with a degree of peripheral crown dieback. - One stem and a side limb had been removed in the relatively recent past possibly to remove deadwood. - The tree was clearly in decline and its long term retention was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - Be prepared to fell and replace with a better formed specimen tree perhaps a little further away from the nearby Hornbeam. - RPA area = 68.8 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre)	10-20	C1
T11	Flowering Cherry	6	330 ol	1	4#	6	4	3	1.3	E	1.6	SM	- The tree was heavily covered in both live and dead ivy indicating that ivy infestation was a frequent problem on this tree. - The crown had been lifted in the past and reduced adjacent to the neighbouring dwelling in order to maintain clearance over the ground and against this structure.	- Sever at ground level ivy stems growing up this tree and carefully apply herbicide to the resulting ivy stumps in order to prevent future regrowth. - RPA area = 49.3 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre)	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Peten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T12	Ash	10	270 + 240 + 240 of = 434	3	5#	5	5	5	0.7	E	2	SM	- The trunk trifurcated at approximately 0.7 metres above ground level with currently weak included bark unions. - Given the location of the tree immediately adjacent to the neighbouring dwelling the risk of significant harm posed by the potential failure of these weak forks was unacceptable and the tree should be felled on health and safety grounds irrespective of any proposed development of the site.	- Fell. - RPA area = 85.2 square metres (radius = 5.2 metre)	0-10	U
T13	Ash	9	330 of	1	3	4	5	5	1.7	SW	2	SM	- The branch bole at approximately 1.7 metres above ground level was very congested with numerous potentially weak forks and a co-dominant branch structure above. - Given the location of this tree overhanging the car park it was considered very likely that it would be removed in the foreseeable future for health and safety reasons.	- Monitor and assess condition annually - RPA area = 49.3 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre)	10-20	C1

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					N	E	S	W								
T14	Ash	9	280	1	2	4	3	1	3	E	2	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of competition for light and space with the nearby Hawthorn.	- Consider removing the adjacent Hawthorn as a thinning operation in order to benefit this tree. - RPA area = 35.5 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre)	10-20	C1
T15	Hawthorn	9	350	1	4	4	4	4	3	N	1.2	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy both live and dead which prevented any meaningful visual survey.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - Consider felling as a thinning operation in order to benefit the immediately adjacent Ash tree. - RPA area = 55.4 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre)	10-20	C1
T16	Flowering Cherry	6	220	1	4	4	3	3	1.8	NE	1.8	SM	- The trunk was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The tree was an attractive site feature but was not publicly prominent.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - RPA area = 21.9 square metres (radius = 2.6 metre)	20-40	C1

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					N	E	S	W								
T17	Swedish Whitebeam	9	480	1	5	5	5	4	2	E	1.6	EM	The tree was an attractive site feature but not particularly publicly prominent.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 104.2 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre)	20-40	B1
T18	Rowan	7	210	1	3	2	4	4	2	SW	1.8	SM	The crown was asymmetric as a result of suppression by the nearby and larger Swedish Whitebeam and it was considered likely that this tree would be felled as a thinning operation in order to benefit its larger neighbour in the foreseeable future.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 20.0 square metres (radius = 2.5 metre)	10-20	C1
T19	Purple Norway Maple	6	110	1	2	3	3	2	1.2	SE	1.5	Y	- Crown branch form was poor. - Two bleeding cankers on the trunk bark surface indicated a low level vascular infection by most likely a <i>Phytophthora</i> fungus. - The tree was not a prominent public feature.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - RPA area = 5.5 square metres (radius = 1.3 metre)	10-20	C1
T20	Beech	6	160	1	3	2	2	2	1.3	S	1.3	Y	- The tree had significant potential for future growth into a prominent boundary feature. - The crown had been lifted in the past to maintain the tree as a clear stemmed specimen.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 11.6 square metres (radius = 1.9 metre)	40+	B1

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T21	Norway Maple	16	580	1	N 9	E 9	S 7	W 7	2.5	E	3	EM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the adjacent public footpath. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 152.2 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre)	40+	B2
T22	Ash	8	150	1	N 4	E 4	S 4	W 4	0.8	E	2	Y	- Access to the tree was prevented by the dense surrounding hedge therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made at a small distance away from the tree. - Crown branch form was generally good but degrading as a result of co-dominance forming from the lowest side limb branching on eastern side at 0.8 metres above ground level. If this side limb was removed the tree had significant potential for future growth into a prominent boundary feature.	- Remove the lowest side limb branching on the eastern side at approximately 0.8 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 10.2 square metres (radius = 1.8 metre)	20-40	B1

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					N	E	S	W								
H1	Hawthorn Sycamore Spindle occasional sapping Flowering Cherry	2	50 max	1	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	Y	- The hedge had clearly been regularly clipped to form a formal boundary feature and it provided valuable low level screening against the adjacent public footpath. - If this hedge clipping management was to lapse the hedge would gradually degenerate into a linear group of small trees that would shade out the lower growth and this would denude the screening benefit it currently provides.	- Maintain existing hedgerow management. - RPA area = 1.1 square metres (radius = 0.6 metre)	10-20	C1
H2	Hawthorn Sycamore Spindle occasional sapping Flowering Cherry occasional sapping Norway Maple	2	50 max	1	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	Y	- The hedge had clearly been regularly clipped to form a formal boundary feature and it provided valuable low level screening against the adjacent public footpath. - If this hedge clipping management was to lapse the hedge would gradually degenerate into a linear group of small trees that would shade out the lower growth and this would denude the screening benefit it currently provides.	- Maintain existing hedgerow management. - RPA area = 1.1 square metres (radius = 0.6 metre)	10-20	C1

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H3	Spindle Bramble Hawthorn Elderberry sapling Elm sapling Ash	9 max	100 max	1	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	Y-SM	- The hedge could also be concerned an informal and wild linear group forming a verdant screen along the boundary of the site. - The lower side growth on the site side had been trimmed back to maintain access but the taller members of the group were beginning to overgrow the site. - The group or hedge did form a useful verdant screen but it was not clear if there was anything that required screening on the far side.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 4.5 square metres (radius = 1.2 metre)	20-40	B1



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for:

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1st October 2013.

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Managing Director,

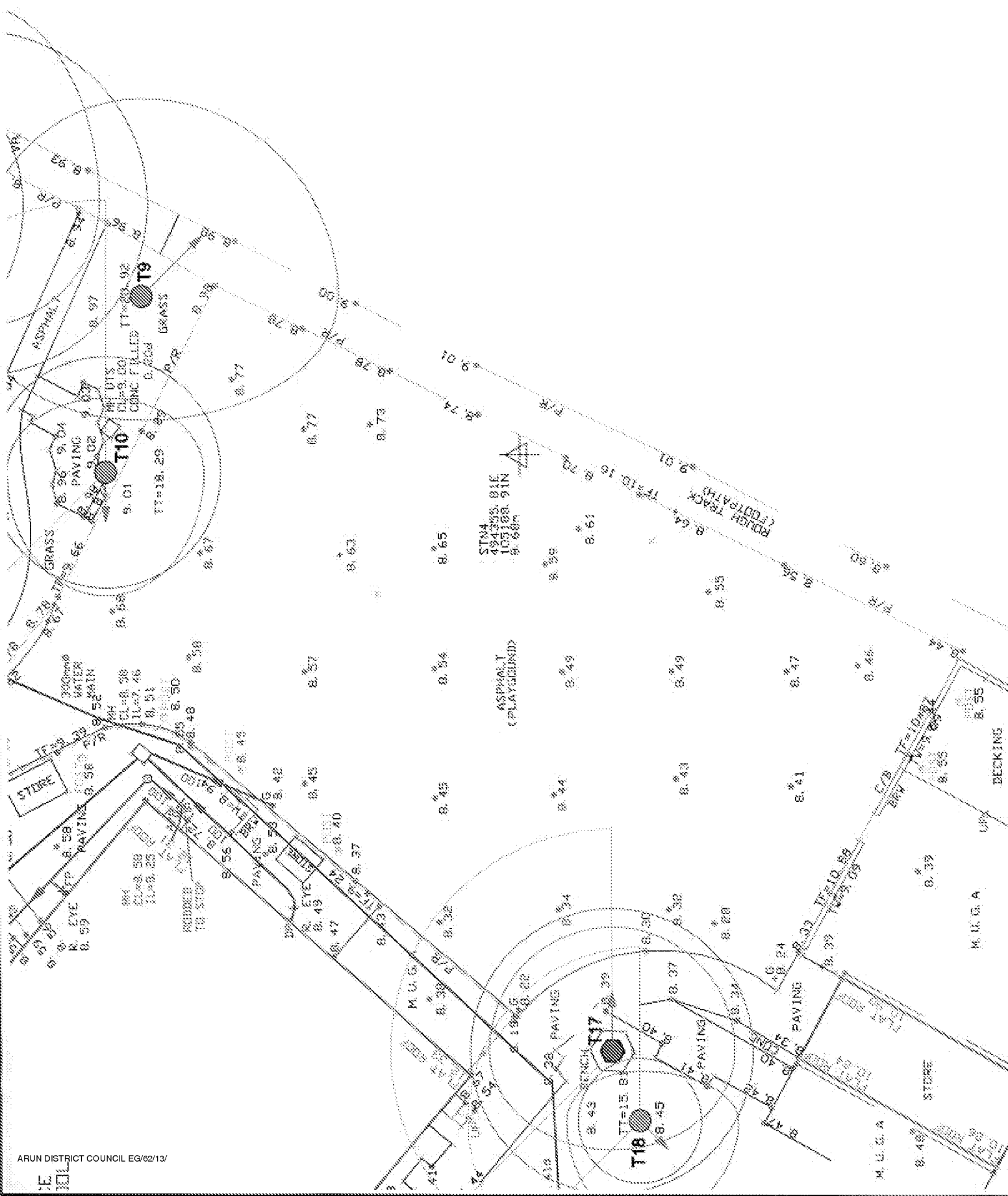
MJC Tree Services Limited,

89 Hampton Lane,

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SO45 1WL.



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T1	Small Leafed Lime	11	410	1	5	5	3	4	1.9	NE	1.1	SM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the public footpath. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The crown was heavily asymmetric due to suppression by the nearby Ash tree. - The crown was heavily congested with numerous crossing limbs and resulting abrasion wounds.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially. - RPA area = 76.1 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre)	10-20	C1

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T1	Small Leaved Lime (Contd)				N	E	S	W					(Contd) - A co-dominant side limb was attached to the north eastern side of the trunk at approximately 1.9 metres above ground level by a weak included bark union fork. - The tree contributed to the verdant roadside appearance. However due to its suppression by the adjacent Ash tree and the poor structural condition, long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.			

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					N	E	S	W								
T2	Ash	12	320 oi	1	4	5	4	3	2.1	E	1.8	SM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the public footpath. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 2.1 metres above ground level with a potentially weak fork. - However the crown being carried on the eastern stem was beginning to become subservient to that carried on the western stem and it was considered that if a degree of formative pruning was carried out to head off the eastern stem the tree would have the potential to grow into a specimen tree without having undue risk of failure of this fork. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth. - The crown was slightly asymmetric due to competition for light and space with the nearby and much larger Hornbeam.	- Reduce the height of the crown carried on the eastern bifurcated stem by at least 2 metres and carry out additional pruning as necessary in order to form an even and flowing crown profile whilst avoiding removing any of the height from the western bifurcated stem. - RPA area = 46.3 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre)	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
T3	Ash	10	160 + 280 = 322	2	N	E	S	W	0.9	E	2	SM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the public footpath. - The crown was heavily asymmetric due to competition for light and space with the nearby and larger Hornbeam and suppression by the nearby Ash tree. - The crown was interfering with the adjacent overhead telephone wires. - Crown branch was poor with three co-dominant stems all joined by potentially weak forks. It would benefit the nearby trees if this tree was felled as a thinning operation in order to give them sufficient room into which to grow.	- Fell as a thinning operation in order to benefit the nearby trees. - RPA area = 46.9 square metres (radius = 3.9 metre)	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T4	Sycamore 'Drummondii'	13	340	1	1	5	5	5	1.8	S	2	SM	- The crown was heavily asymmetric due to increasing suppression by the nearby and larger Hornbeam and Lime tree and this was leaving the tree with little room into which to naturally grow. - Some reversionary growth was present in the crown that is plain green leaves as opposed to the variegated form that was originally planted. If this reversionary growth is not pruned out it will dominate the crown and the tree will return to a plain green colour with loss of all variegation. - Crown branch form was poor with multiple competing leaders. - The tree was losing the fight for space with the two nearest and largest and better formed trees and consideration should be given to its felling as a thinning operation in order to benefit its neighbours in the foreseeable future.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially in order to accurately assess the ideal time to fell this tree as a thinning operation to benefit its neighbours. - RPA area = 52.3 square metres (radius = 4.1 metre)	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat			
T5	Hornbeam	13	610 @ 1m agl	1	N	E	S	W	8	5	5	1.3	NE	1.9	EM	- The tree was a prominent boundary and roadside feature that contributed to boundary screening between the school and nearby dwellings. - The crown branch form was congested with a congested branch bole at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level, but this was to be expected with this species. - The crown was slightly low over the road and a degree of crown lifting may be required in the foreseeable future in order to maintain clearance over the highway.	- Lift crown to 5.5 metres above adjacent highway. - RPA area = 168.4 square metres (radius = 7.3 metre)	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T6	Red Oak	13	400	1	5	2#	7	5	2	S	1.8	SM	- The crown was significantly asymmetric as a result of suppression by the nearby and larger Hornbeam. - The upper crown had matched the Hornbeam for height and therefore the tree must be considered to have a potential for future growth. However this future growth would increasingly congest the crown of the nearby larger and better formed Hornbeam and would ultimately detract from its appearance and cause damage to its crown. - Therefore the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated. - Crown branch form was poor with competing leaders joined by potentially weak forks.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially in order to accurately assess the ideal time to fell this tree as a thinning operation to benefit its neighbours. - RPA area = 72.4 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre)	10-20	G1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat				
T7	Common Lime	18	560	1	N	E	S	W	7	8	2	7	2.2	W	1.2	EM	- The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and interdependent structure with the immediately adjacent Hornbeam. Therefore neither one of these trees could be considered for removal on their own as it would leave its neighbour dangerously exposed to new and damaging wind loads. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature that provided boundary screening between the school and the nearby dwellings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 141.9 square metres (radius = 8.7 metre)	40+	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
18	Hornbeam	14	580 @ 1m agl	1	3	8#	5	5	1.6	E	2	EM	- The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and mutually interdependent structure with the nearby Lime tree, therefore neither one of these trees could be considered for removal in isolation as it would leave its neighbour dangerously exposed to new wind loads. - The crown was congested with a congested branch bole at approximately 1.5 metres above ground level as is to be expected with this species. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature and contributed to boundary screening between the site and the nearby dwellings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 152.2 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre)	40+	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht (m)	Direction of 1 st sig' branch	Crown base ht (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat	
T9	Norway Maple	14	660	1	N	E	S	W	5	1.6	SE	1.3	EM	- The crown was asymmetric due to competition for light and space with the nearby Hornbeam. - Crown branch form was congested as was to be expected with this species. - The lowest side limb branching from the south eastern side of the trunk at approximately 1.6 metres above ground level was attached by a weak included bark union that was swollen indicating increased stress loadings in this area and the dimension of which were approaching the published intervention criteria (Helliwell 2004). - If the attachment of this side limb was to fail the limb would fall onto the corner of the playground and across the adjacent public footpath. - Several girdling roots were visible around the trunk base particularly on the southern and western sides and it was considered likely that these would contribute to a degree of root instability.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - Fell as soon as the level of risk it poses to the playground and the footpath becomes unacceptable. - RPA area = 197.1 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre)	0-10	U

(Contd)

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
T9	Norway Maple (Contd)				N	E	S	W					(Contd) As a result of its structurally impaired condition long term retention of this tree was not anticipated and serious consideration should be given to its removal and replacement.			
T10	Norway Maple	11	390	1	4	3	4	5#	1.8	W	2	SM	- The crown was sparse and vitality was clearly low with a degree of peripheral crown dieback. - One stem and a side limb had been removed in the relatively recent past possibly to remove deadwood. - The tree was clearly in decline and its long term retention was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - Be prepared to fell and replace with a better formed specimen tree perhaps a little further away from the nearby Hornbeam. - RPA area = 63.8 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre)	10-20	C1
T11	Flowering Cherry	6	320 or	1	4#	6	4	3	1.3	E	1.6	SM	- The tree was heavily covered in both live and dead ivy indicating that ivy infestation was a frequent problem on this tree. - The crown had been lifted in the past and reduced adjacent to the neighbouring dwelling in order to maintain clearance over the ground and against this structure.	- Sever at ground level ivy stems growing up this tree and carefully apply herbicide to the resulting ivy stumps in order to prevent future regrowth. - RPA area = 49.3 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre)	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T12	Ash	10	270 + 240 + 240 of = 434	3	5#	5	5	5	0.7	E	2	SM	- The trunk trifurcated at approximately 0.7 metres above ground level with currently weak included bark unions. - Given the location of the tree immediately adjacent to the neighbouring dwelling the risk of significant harm posed by the potential failure of these weak forks was unacceptable and the tree should be felled on health and safety grounds irrespective of any proposed development of the site.	- Fell. - RPA area = 85.2 square metres (radius = 5.2 metre)	0-10	U
T13	Ash	9	330 of	1	3	4	5	5	1.7	SW	2	SM	- The branch bole at approximately 1.7 metres above ground level was very congested with numerous potentially weak forks and a co-dominant branch structure above. - Given the location of this tree overhanging the car park it was considered very likely that it would be removed in the foreseeable future for health and safety reasons.	- Monitor and assess condition annually - RPA area = 49.3 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre)	10-20	G1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
T14	Ash	9	280	1	N	E	S	W	3	E	2	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of competition for light and space with the nearby Hawthorn.	- Consider removing the adjacent Hawthorn as a thinning operation in order to benefit this tree. - RPA area = 35.5 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre)	10-20	C1
T15	Hawthorn	9	350 of	1	4	4	4	4	3	N	1.2	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy both live and dead which prevented any meaningful visual survey.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - Consider felling as a thinning operation in order to benefit the immediately adjacent Ash tree. - RPA area = 55.4 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre)	10-20	C1
T16	Flowering Cherry	6	220 of	1	4	4	3	3	1.8	NE	1.8	SM	- The trunk was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The tree was an attractive site feature but was not publicly prominent.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - RPA area = 21.9 square metres (radius = 2.6 metre)	20-40	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T17	Swedish Whitebeam	9	480	1	5	5	5	4	2	E	1.6	EM	The tree was an attractive site feature but not particularly publicly prominent.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 104.2 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre)	20-40	B1
T18	Rowan	7	210	1	3	2	4	4	2	SW	1.8	SM	The crown was asymmetric as a result of suppression by the nearby and larger Swedish Whitebeam and it was considered likely that this tree would be felled as a thinning operation in order to benefit its larger neighbour in the foreseeable future.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 20.0 square metres (radius = 2.5 metre)	10-20	C1
T19	Purple Norway Maple	6	110	1	2	3	3	2	1.2	SE	1.5	Y	- Crown branch form was poor. - Two bleeding cankers on the trunk bark surface indicated a low level vascular infection by most likely a <i>Phytophthora</i> fungus. - The tree was not a prominent public feature.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - RPA area = 5.5 square metres (radius = 1.3 metre)	10-20	C1
T20	Beech	6	160	1	3	2	2	2	1.3	S	1.3	Y	- The tree had significant potential for future growth into a prominent boundary feature. - The crown had been lifted in the past to maintain the tree as a clear stemmed specimen.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 11.6 square metres (radius = 1.9 metre)	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat			
T21	Norway Maple	16	580	1	N	E	S	W	9	7	7	2.5	E	3	EM	- The tree was offsite but accessible from the adjacent public footpath. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 152.2 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre)	40+	B2
T22	Ash	8	150	1	4	4	4	4	4	0.8	E	2	Y	- Access to the tree was prevented by the dense surrounding hedge therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made at a small distance away from the tree. - Crown branch form was generally good but degrading as a result of co-dominance forming from the lowest side limb branching on eastern side at 0.8 metres above ground level. If this side limb was removed the tree had significant potential for future growth into a prominent boundary feature.	- Remove the lowest side limb branching on the eastern side at approximately 0.8 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 10.2 square metres (radius = 1.8 metre)	20-40	B1		

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Notes
					N	E	S	W								
H1	Hawthorn Sycamore Spindle occasional sawing Flowering Cherry	2	50 max	1	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	Y	- The hedge had clearly been regularly clipped to form a formal boundary feature and it provided valuable low level screening against the adjacent public footpath. - If this hedge clipping management was to lapse the hedge would gradually degenerate into a linear group of small trees that would shade out the lower growth and this would denude the screening benefit it currently provides.	- Maintain existing hedgerow management. - RPA area = 1.1 square metres (radius = 0.6 metre)	10-20	C1
H2	Hawthorn Sycamore Spindle occasional sawing Flowering Cherry occasional sawing Norway Maple	2	50 max	1	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	Y	- The hedge had clearly been regularly clipped to form a formal boundary feature and it provided valuable low level screening against the adjacent public footpath. - If this hedge clipping management was to lapse the hedge would gradually degenerate into a linear group of small trees that would shade out the lower growth and this would denude the screening benefit it currently provides.	- Maintain existing hedgerow management. - RPA area = 1.1 square metres (radius = 0.6 metre)	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	HI (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
H3	Spindle Bramble Hawthorn Elderberry sapling Elm sapling Ash	9 max	100 max	1	N	E	S	W	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	- The hedge could also be concerned an informal and wild linear group forming a verdant screen along the boundary of the site. - The lower side growth on the site side had been trimmed back to maintain access but the taller members of the group were beginning to overgrow the site. - The group or hedge did form a useful verdant screen but it was not clear if there was anything that required screening on the far side.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 4.5 square metres (radius = 1.2 metre)	20-40	B1

