

POPULARWORKS

ABERFELDY

JOLLYS GREEN

CYCLE CAFE

Tree Survey and Arboricultural Assessment
Addendum
Revision A

ABERFELDY VILLAGE MASTERPLAN



Arboricultural Report

for planning purposes

Jolly's Green
Joshua Street
London
E14 0RD

April 2022

220254-PD-11a

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1 INTRODUCTION

Instruction

- 1.1 This *Arboricultural Report* (the 'Report') has been instructed by *EcoWorld London* (the 'Client').

Author

- 1.2 This Report was written by Christopher Wright (the 'Author'). Christopher is an arboricultural consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity including built development. He is a *Technician Member* of the *Arboricultural Association*, a member of the *Royal Forestry Society*, a member of the *Institute of Chartered Foresters*, holds the *Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture (ABC)*, the *Professional Tree Inspection certificate (LANTRA)*, and has received a *BSc (Hons) Conservation and Environment (2:1)* from *Writtle University College*.

Proposed development

- 1.3 The proposed development at *Jolly's Green* ('the Site') is for its comprehensive reconfiguration including a new underpass link beneath the adjacent A12 ('the proposed development'), within the area administrated by the *London Borough of Tower Hamlets* ('the LPA'). This proposed development forms an additional part of an existing planning application, which is discussed from paragraph 2.2 below, and therefore this Report is to be considered an addendum to existing information.

Scope

- 1.4 This Report has been provided to assist all parties involved in the planning process, in accordance with *British Standard 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design demolition and construction - Recommendations* ('BS5837').

Site survey

- 1.5 The Site was visited, and the trees and other vegetation surveyed, referring to the recommendations of BS5837, on 9th of March 2022 by the Author. The details of this survey are found within the Report appendices.



Map 1: Showing the area discussed in this Report within the indicative line.

Report preparation

External documents

1.6 This Report has been prepared, with reference to the following supplied documents and information:

- *Masterplan General Arrangement Ground Floor (AVL-LDA-SBX-XX-XX-DR-L-0001)*;
- *Sheet 01-09 Topo (SUMO-03589 - i.e., a topographical survey)*; and
- *Structural Statement for Jolly's Green Underpass Works (2812-MHT-MD-RP-003)*.

Appendix

1.7 The appendices of this Report include:

- Appendix A (plans);
- Appendix B (schedules); and
- Appendix C (CAVAT values for tree removals).

Definition of terms

1.8 The following terms and abbreviations may be used within this Report. These terms are defined by BS5837 as follows, unless provided without quotation marks:

- **Arboricultural Method Statement ('AMS')** - *"methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained"*.
- **Local Planning Authority ('LPA')** - the planning department of the borough, district, or metropolitan council.
- **Root Protection Area ('RPA')** - *"layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority"*.
- **Service(s)** - *"any above- or below-ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision" that may for example include "drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications"*.
- **Tree Protection Plan ('TPP')** - *"scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures"*.

2 SITE INFORMATION

Current Site use

- 2.1 The Site is currently used as a public park, including play equipment for children, gym equipment for adults, and surrounding open space that includes trees of various ages, which are all flanked to the east by a wooded belt of trees that stretches from the Site's north-eastern to south-eastern corner (as can be seen on Map 1 above and Photo 1 below).



Photo 1: Looking north towards the Site's southern end, showing T40 (left) as a point of reference.

Relevant planning history

- 2.2 This Report must be read, in conjunction with the existing submitted arboricultural information for the application that this proposed development is a part of - specifically, planning reference *PA/21/02377/A1*, which affects a much larger area and within which the Site of Jolly's Green is now included (hereafter referred to as the 'Aberfeldy Application').
- 2.3 However, this Report is formed in a manner that treats the Site as a separate entity, with discussions had and conclusions made relating exclusively to the proposed

development at the Site (i.e., in technical and specific isolation from the Aberfeldy Application). Nonetheless, conclusions made within this Report can be considered in accordance with the details of the wider document portfolio provided as part of the Aberfeldy Application.

Geotechnical information

British Geological Survey

- 2.4 The *British Geological Survey* ('BGS') provides on-line information, regarding the general soil properties of an area, including the underlying bedrock and any superficial deposits that overlay the bedrock. This information (accessed on 17th of March 2022) indicates that the Site is situated upon a bedrock of *Thames Group* (comprised of clays, gravels, sands, and silts), over which the recorded superficial deposits are *Alluvium* (comprised of clays, sands, and silts).
- 2.5 There are publicly available borehole logs within the Site (including *TQ38SE2849*) that confirm the presence of clays, within the upper soil horizons, as well as gravels and sands.

Root morphology

- 2.6 Soils where the clay content is significant will tend to encourage tree root growth at shallower depths - often, within the upper 600mm of soil¹. Where other soil components are present to greater extents, root morphology may differ, though impermeable layers of heavy compacted clay may restrict penetrative root growth, which may influence how far roots radiate from the stem of the tree to acquire nutrients.

3 TECHNICAL ARBORICULTURAL DETAILS

Landscape details

Distribution

- 3.1 The surveyed trees are predominantly located along the eastern edge of the Site, within the wooded tree belt (see Photo 1 above and Photo 3 below). However, the Site does otherwise contain some scattered mature trees (see Photo 2 below), in addition to a recently planted avenue of ornamental cherry trees that line the footpath that stretches through the Site.



Photo 2: Looking north-west into the Site, from its southern footpath access, showing T37 (right) and T38 (left) as points of reference.

Visibility

- 3.2 The Site forms part of the public realm and all trees within are therefore visible elements. The eastern wooded tree belt is the most visible, given that this line borders the busy A12 and serves as a visual buffer between the A12 and the Site (see Photo 3 and Photo 4 below), though for pedestrian users of the Site the scattered trees throughout the centre of the Site can be considered more prominent.

- 3.3 Effectively, the visibility of the trees greatly depends on from where the Site is being viewed, with the eastern wooded tree belt and the central scattered trees serving somewhat different primary functions - specifically, a visual buffer for the former and strict visual amenity for the latter.



Photo 3: Looking north along the eastern wooded tree belt, as seen from the western edge of the A12.

BS5837 details

Survey criteria

- 3.4 The surveyed trees and other vegetation items have been generally categorised, in terms of the arboricultural and landscape criteria as defined in BS5837. These criteria consider the arboricultural merits of individual trees, in addition to the wider value afforded in contributing to the character of the landscape.

BS5837 categorisation

- 3.5 In BS5837 terms, the surveyed trees and other forms of vegetation comprise:

- *Category A* (i.e., high-quality): 1no. tree;
- *Category B* (i.e., moderate-quality): 24no. trees;
- *Category C* (i.e., low-quality): 39no. trees and 1no. tree/vegetation group; and

- *Category U* (i.e., poor-quality): 3no. trees.

Root Protection Areas

- 3.6 Based on the ground conditions of the Site that includes the known or foreseeable presence of buried structures, in addition to the context within which the surveyed trees and other vegetation items are growing, the circular RPAs have in particular instances been amended. These changes are reflected on the plans found in this Report's appendices.



Photo 4: Looking north-west towards the wooded tree belt along the Site's eastern edge, from the eastern side of the A12.

Statutory protections

Conservation Areas

- 3.7 The LPA publishes details of its *Conservation Areas* ('CAs') online. According to this information, the Site is not within a CA. However, the surveyed lime tree T36 beyond the Site boundary (some 14m south of the Site and on the southern side of *Andrew Street*) is within the *Balfroon Tower CA*, which affords a baseline level of protection to this tree, under the relevant provisions of *The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012*.

Tree Preservation Orders

- 3.8 The LPA publishes details of its *Tree Preservation Orders* ('TPOs') online. According to this information, no TPOs apply to any of the surveyed trees. However, this information is indicative and should not therefore be relied upon as definitive, because the LPA may not publish all TPO details online.
- 3.9 Should any trees be protected by TPOs (i.e., if the LPA does not publish complete TPO information online), the relevant provisions of *The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012* will apply.



Photo 5: Looking north-east into the Site towards its south-western corner, showing T45 (centre) as a point of reference.

4 PLANNING POLICY AND GUIDANCE

National

Background information

- 4.1 Planning policy at national level is set out in the government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (the 'NPPF')² that was published in July 2021.
- 4.2 At this level, policy addresses the key principles of development. At its core, there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development incorporating good and durable design, by combining economic, social, and environmental strands in a balanced manner. Trees comprise an element of green infrastructure, which is one aspect of the environmental strand of sustainability.

National Planning Policy Framework 2021

- 4.3 In the context of the proposed development, the NPPF provides the following guidance that is relevant in terms of the surveyed trees:
- **Paragraph 131** - "*Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.*"
 - **Paragraph 174** - "*Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: ... b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services including the economic and other benefits of ... trees and woodland*".

Greater London

Background information

- 4.4 Planning policy at the *Greater London* level is set out in *The London Plan* (the 'LP'). The current iteration of the LP was published, in March 2021.

London Plan 2021

4.5 In the context of the proposed development, the LP provides the following guidance that is relevant in terms of the surveyed trees:

- **Policy D8 Public Realm** - "*[D]evelopment proposals should: ... i) incorporate green infrastructure such as street trees and other vegetation into the public realm to support rainwater management through sustainable drainage, reduce exposure to air pollution, moderate surface and air temperature and increase biodiversity*".
- **Policy G1 Green Infrastructure** - "*London's network of green and open spaces, and green features in the built environment, should be protected and enhanced. Green infrastructure should be planned, designed and managed in an integrated way to achieve multiple benefits*".
- **Policy G5 Urban Greening** - "*Major development proposals should contribute to the greening of London by including urban greening as a fundamental element of site and building design, and by incorporating measures such as high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage*".
- **Policy G7 Trees and Woodlands** - "*Development proposals should ensure that, wherever possible, existing trees of value are retained. If planning permission is granted that necessitates the removal of trees there should be adequate replacement based on the existing value of the benefits of the trees removed, determined by, for example, i-tree or CAVAT or another appropriate valuation system. The planting of additional trees should generally be included in new developments particularly large-canopied species which provide a wider range of benefits because of the larger surface area of their canopy*".

Local

Background information

4.6 Planning policy at the local level is currently set out in the LPA's *Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031* (the 'LDP'), published in 2020.

Tower Hamlets Local Plan 2031

4.7 In the context of the proposed development, the current LDP provides the following guidance that is relevant in terms of the surveyed trees:

- **Policy S.OWS1: Creating a network of open spaces** - "*1. Proposals will be required to provide or contribute to the delivery of an improved accessible, well-connected and sustainable network of open spaces through: ... c. improving the*

quality, value and accessibility of existing publicly accessible open space across the borough and neighbouring boroughs".

- **Policy D.ES3: Urban greening and biodiversity** - "1. Development is required to protect and enhance biodiversity, through: ... c. protecting and increasing the provision of trees, through: i. protecting all trees, including street trees ii. incorporating native trees, wherever possible iii. providing replacement trees, including street trees, where the loss of or impact on trees in a development is considered acceptable."

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Removals

Numerical data (BS5837)

5.1 The proposed development specifies the removal of 40no. trees and part of 1no. tree/vegetation group, which in BS5837 terms comprises:

- 6no. *Category B* trees;
- 32no. *Category C* trees and part of 1no. *Category C* tree/vegetation group; and
- 3no. *Category U* trees.

Numerical data (CAVAT)

5.2 The trees specified for removal amount to a total CAVAT value of £413,238. The numerical details of individual tree values are provided at Appendix C of this Report.

5.3 For multi-stemmed trees, the combined stem diameter (as per the calculations for multi-stemmed trees as set out in BS5837) has been used, to provide a standardised measure that relates directly to the data as presented in *220254-PD-10 Tree Schedule* at Appendix A of this Report.

5.4 For the plotted group (i.e., G35), a value has been estimated based on the indicative qualities of the group. This value is considered to be a reasonable reflection of the area that is specified for removal, though can only be considered indicative (as not every individual tree within the group was plotted).

Numerical data (stem size)

5.5 As a further approach to measuring tree loss, this Report also inspects the sum of tree stem diameters that are specified for removal - this provides a separate dynamic in addition/place of the use of CAVAT for comparisons, giving a more relatable context through which loss can be identified and mitigated to an acceptable extent. This approach has been used by TMA, in a recent high-profile major London development in the *London Borough of Southwark*, on the basis that it represents an efficient approach to directing a tree planting mitigation strategy.

5.6 The total count of the stem diameter values for the trees that are specified for removal amounts to 945cm. This value does not include the precise count of stem diameters of trees removed within G35 (where these trees were not surveyed as individuals), though assumes a sum diameter of 75cm (that has been factored in to the above figure).

Reasons for removals

- 5.7 The basis for all of the specified removals is to directly facilitate the comprehensive reconfiguration of the Site, which includes the construction of a new underpass connection beneath the A12 at its north-eastern corner, and the associated hard and soft landscaping alterations to the core area of the Site.
- 5.8 As regards the specified removals at the north-eastern corner of the Site, this is considered to represent the near-maximum extent of removals required to facilitate the construction of the new underpass connection, which includes the associated level changes required to facilitate the 'breakthrough' process that is associated with grading down to the level of the existing underpass.
- 5.9 However, there is a possibility that further excavations to the south of the new underpass connection will be required - likely, such excavations will not exceed 3-4m beyond the existing termination of level changes. The reason for this would be in the event that existing services/utilities require relocation - specifically, a UKPN (i.e., *UK Power Networks*) high-voltage line that is understood to pass through this general location, as well as a public sewer, of which both are at an unknown depth. The extent of excavation required may be affected by the depth of the runs, as there are health and safety specifications that impact how access to existing buried structures may occur.
- 5.10 Given the affected area is currently covered in dense vegetation, a detailed topographical survey of the area to check for buried structures was not possible - the soonest possible extent for such an investigation to occur is after enabling works have been completed, which includes level changes associated with grading down to the existing underpass level.
- 5.11 Consequently, it is not possible to currently ascertain whether further excavations will be required; though, in any eventuality, this avenue of investigation will involve ongoing liaison with the arboriculturist, to ensure that as information is obtained the associated decisions are made to appropriately consider the adjacent trees. It will probably be most appropriate to deal with this on an ad-hoc basis, discussing the situation with the LPA should discussions indeed be required (e.g., if additional trees are considered for removal).

Impacts of removals

- 5.12 The specified removal of trees will affect the visual character of the Site, though as a precursor such changes must also be considered in direct relation to the specified new tree planting (and wider landscaping strategy) for the Site, which is discussed below from paragraph 5.20.

- 5.13 The most notable visual effect will be to the north-eastern corner of the Site, with tree removals associated with the construction of the new underpass connection. Given that the trees at this area form part of a linear feature that screens views from the estate across to (and over) the A12 to the east, the loss of its northern 45% (see Photo 6 below) will alter the visual screening value afforded by this wooded tree belt. In effect, the new northern-most point of this belt (as regards the existing trees) will be T16.



Photo 6: Looking east along the northern edge of the Site towards its north-eastern corner, showing T68 (front left) and T11 (far right) as points of reference.

- 5.14 Elsewhere within the Site, the recently-planted ornamental cherry tree avenue (i.e., T50-T63) is specified for removal (see Photo 7 below), in addition to the other young trees (i.e., T39, T41, T43, R44, & T63-T65) - note, however, that these trees may be transplanted (refer to paragraph 5.17 below). The removal of these trees will not have a significant effect on the character of the Site, given that these are small trees that can readily be replaced with new tree planting (using trees of at least the same size, for example).
- 5.15 The other low- and poor-quality trees that are specified for removal are T34, T40, T42, T45, and T68. These trees do not accord with the proposed layout of the Site, and in the cases of T34, T45, and T68 are of such a poor condition that their removal would be required on the basis of good arboricultural management in any context. The

removal of these trees, when assessed in isolation, can be considered a necessary part of robust Site management and the standard approach in any eventuality would be to replace them, which will not differ in the context of the proposed development. Therefore, whilst their removal will affect the visual qualities of the Site, this is considered to be an acceptable short-term impact to facilitate a longer-term gain.

- 5.16 Assessed in overall terms, considering the full portfolio of specified tree removals, the visual character of the Site will be affected quite significantly. Though, as discussed below (i.e., from paragraph 5.20), the specified removals are outlined in conjunction with a new Site strategy for soft landscaping (that includes tree planting).

Potential transplanting of small trees

- 5.17 With regard to the young recently-planted trees, the proposed development provisionally specifies their removal. However, it may be the case that some/all of these trees are instead transplanted (i.e., lifted from their position and planted elsewhere on Site), at appropriate locations.
- 5.18 At this stage of the design process, it is not possible to confirm with precision either way and it may be the case that the trees simply are removed and not transplanted. However, investigations into the viability of transplanting will occur, during *RIBA Stage 4* works, which will include liaison with the arboriculturist to discuss the logistics of this should it be deemed a viable approach. It will probably be most appropriate to deal with this on an ad-hoc basis, discussing the situation with the LPA as more information relating to the management of these trees is gathered.
- 5.19 Consequently, should these trees be retained, this may reduce the total number of removed trees down to 19no. individuals (noting the 21no. that may be transplanted).

Mitigation greening

Numerical data

- 5.20 The proposed development specifies the planting of 32no. new standard trees, within the main Site area - this does not include the creation of new wooded tree belt areas around the edges of the Site; nor does it consider that up to 21no. trees may be transplanted instead of removed (as per paragraph 5.17).
- 5.21 As regards the specification of the sizes for these trees, this detail is not currently available, given that the detail confirmed is only developed to a conceptual level. Therefore, an indicative measure of new planting total counts in CAVAT and stem size terms cannot be realistically provided. Though, nominal and general details are discussed below (of which values do not consider wooded tree belt planting or tree transplanting).



Photo 7: Looking south into the Site, showing T50 (front right) as a point of reference.

Numerical data (stem size)

- 5.22 It is reasonable to assume that new standards can be planted as 14-16cm standards, which means each stem would have a diameter of 5cm that in turn amounts to a total of 160cm (at the time of planting i.e., Year 0). Larger standards can be planted, for some tree species. Assuming an average growth rate of up to 1cm stem diameter per year, which is achievable for some tree species in a Site such as this where growing conditions are usually very favourable, the loss of 945cm of stem diameter (as per paragraph 5.5) can be mitigated in approximately 25-30 years. This is considered to be reasonable, given that trees do take time to establish, and there is no way of significantly hastening tree growth beyond a biological maximum (that tends not to be in excess of 1cm per year).

Numerical data (CAVAT)

- 5.23 Based on standards being planted with stem diameters of 5cm (as per the assumptions of paragraph 5.22), Year 0 CAVAT values for individual standard trees is likely to be £667 (see Appendix C of this Report). On the basis of assuming that the stem size loss will be mitigated after 25-30 years, the individual CAVAT value for the same trees at this future time will be £20,229 each. Thus, at this time, the CAVAT value of the trees is estimated to be up to £647,348, which amounts to a significant gain in value in comparison to the lost value (that is £413,238). The point at which the CAVAT value will be positive is after around 15-20 years.

Visual impacts of new tree planting

- 5.24 The new tree planting specifications for the Site, in overall terms, comprehensively counterbalances the visual change arising from the removal of trees (as discussed from paragraph 5.12). Whilst the views out from the Site over the A12 will change, given that the northern end of the Site will comprise a new underpass connection, this visual change is unavoidable.
- 5.25 Indeed, this change also includes the effective repositioning of the screening trees that separate the nearby dwellinghouses/residential estate from the A12, with the area of existing tree belt lost being replaced by new belts along the northern and western edges of the Site - in addition to a ramifying/thickening of the existing wooded tree belt area that is retained. Therefore, trees will still afford a visual buffer from the A12, though its precise position will change (by coming closer to dwellinghouses).
- 5.26 Overall, over the longer-term especially, the reconfiguration of the Site - including the new tree planting - will create a positive visual change. A focus on carefully selecting new tree species for the new 32no. standard trees is considered to be of paramount importance and will help to bring about the most durable and sustainable positive change. Such details can be provided, in response to a planning condition.

Pruning

- 5.27 The proposed development does not specify the pruning of any of the retained trees, based on the available information.

Construction works

General protection details

- 5.28 The indicative TPP at Appendix A sets out the specifications for tree protection that are associated with the implementation of the proposed development, based on the details that are currently available. However, this information is only indicative and is not sufficient for compliance purposes. Consequently, a detailed AMS will need to be provided, in response to a suitable planning condition.

Access and logistics

- 5.29 Matters relating to the access and logistical arrangements of the Site are currently not confirmed, as regards phasing, arrangement, temporary structures, access for plant, etc. Further detail will need to be provided, within an AMS, in this regard.
- 5.30 Nonetheless, the implementation of the proposed development can be undertaken in a manner that carries only a low residual risk of harm (in probability and severity terms) to the retained trees, given that the specified removals and tree protection measures consider the basic requirements of access.
- 5.31 However, there is still the unknown as regards whether works to divert services and utilities will be required, as mentioned above in the sub-section commencing at paragraph 5.7. Depending on what works may be required, there may be a degree of access required into areas currently designated as being excluded from construction activities, though this isn't deemed to be a particularly significant problem when noting that any further extent of encroachment is anticipated to be quite minor (of no more than 3-4m of lateral incursion). Further detail can readily be provided, within a detailed AMS (that can be provided in response to a planning condition), without there being a high probability of such unknown works presenting a high risk of harm to the retained trees (i.e., this isn't considered to be a significant blind spot, in arboricultural terms, of the proposed development).

Services and utilities (including potential re-locations)

- 5.32 As discussed above from paragraph 5.29, works to divert buried services within the wooded tree belt along the eastern edge of the Site may be required, as part of the proposed development. However, given that the precise location of these buried services cannot currently be confirmed, it is not possible to quantify the precise extent of the potential impact.
- 5.33 It is considered likely that the sewer is of a sufficient depth to not be affected by the proposed development, which means that it is more likely than not that the only impacted service run will be the buried UKPN high-voltage line.

- 5.34 With regard to this UKPN high-voltage line, it is considered reasonably likely that it is buried at a depth of between 0.6-1.0m, with diversion works bridging the run over the top of the underpass and therein limiting the likely extent of lateral disturbance into the retained wooded tree belt.
- 5.35 Further detail as regards the approach to diverting this UKPN high-voltage line will need to be factored into and presented as part of a detailed AMS, which can be provided in response to a suitable planning condition. Given that this item of work first requires the removal of trees within the vicinity, the LPA may consider it appropriate to require the AMS to be provided prior to the commencement of excavation works (i.e., enabling tree works are permitted in advance of the provision of the detailed AMS). Alternatively, an already-discharged AMS can be re-submitted and re-discharged with the updated information (or otherwise agreed with the LPA, should a different option be considered viable).

Demolition of existing light structures

- 5.36 Existing light structures are specified for demolition, within the RPAs of T16, T37, and T38. In all cases, this includes the demolition of pedestrian footpaths, though in the case of T16 this also includes part of an existing boundary treatment that comprises a rail fence set upon the existing kerb edge (see Photo 8 below).
- 5.37 In all instances, the TPP sets out the principles to be followed to ensure that the risk of harm to these trees is kept at a low level. However, in all instances the specifics of change are such that the risks to the trees are considered to be low anyway, because in all cases works involve the demolition of existing pedestrian footpaths with reversion to a soft surface. Nuances of the principles of work are however identified, within the TPP.
- 5.38 With regard to the demolition of the footpath element between T37 and T38 (see Photo 2 above), this area is being changed to turf as part of the proposed development. Given finished levels can remain as is existing in this area, subject to the demolition of this footpath being undertaken manually and with no disturbance to the surrounding soil, there is in all probability no residual risk of harm to the roots of these trees.

- 5.39 With regard to the demolition of the footpath and adjacent boundary treatment within the RPA of T16, less information is confirmed at this stage in relation to finished levels. The existing footpath is set at a higher level than the existing ground level within the Site (at approximately 400mm higher), which will mean that levels may be more of a constraint (as the formation of the existing footpath isn't likely to be in excess of 400mm), though it ought to be possible for *RIBA Stage 4* designs to consider the potential level restrictions and such consideration to presented within a detailed AMS and within landscape specifications. In terms of foreseeable probability, the worst-case scenario is likely to require a slight level increase within the existing wooded tree belt to bring the soft landscaping up to the higher street level.



Photo 8: Looking south-west towards the eastern edge of the Site, showing T8 (right) as a point of reference.

Hard landscaping (new)

- 5.40 New areas of hard landscaping are not specified, within the RPAs of retained trees; except for a very slight and very marginal clip into the RPA of T37, which amounts to approximately 5% when considering the need for a kerb edge.

- 5.41 At this distance from the tree (just in excess of 3m distance), given this is on the outer edge of the RPA, the impact to roots and the soil environment are likely only to present a low risk of harm to T37, in terms of the significance of any harm that may occur. Overall, it isn't considered necessary for the footpath to be specifically designed to consider this tree, as a consequence.

Soft landscaping (new)

- 5.42 Details relating to finished levels for the proposed development are not currently confirmed. However, this isn't considered to be a particular issue, because the areas where level changes will be significant are beyond RPAs.
- 5.43 The *RIBA Stage 4* details relating to the finished levels across the Site will however need to be approved as acceptable by the arboriculturist, where level changes are specified within RPAs. To ensure that this is indeed undertaken, details relating to soft landscaping will need to be provided as part of a detailed AMS, which can be provided in response to a suitable planning condition.

Planning policy considerations

Local

- 5.44 The proposed development does include tree loss, though such loss needs to be considered in the context of the Site's reconfiguration - specifically, the extensive change in its properties, including a new underpass connection, and associated hard and soft landscaping details. Indeed, tree removals specified will affect the way that the Site relates to the surrounding public realm (including the reduction in the screening value provided by trees between the residential estate and the A12), though the proposed development does specify the planting of new trees in positions that will maintain a visual screening from the A12 over the long term. The retained trees are considered to be able to be protected, through compliance with and the further development of the nominal details and specifications of this Report (and its TPP). Therefore, the relevant policies of the LDP (see paragraph 4.7) are considered to have been appropriately adhered to.

Regional (i.e., London)

- 5.45 In general, the discussions above for how the proposed development addresses local policies also apply to how it addresses regional London-wide policies (as per paragraph 4.5).

- 5.46 The distinct difference is pertains to *Policy G7*, which suggests that an appropriate form of valuation system be used to place a value against the specified loss of trees and demonstrate the approach to mitigation from this. This Report opts to provide CAVAT comparisons and also stem diameter sum comparisons, to present the extent of loss and how the tree planting mitigation strategy addresses the identified loss.
- 5.47 Overall, whilst it will be the case that there will be a period of around 15-20 years during which time the Site will be 'in arrears', this loss will be more than mitigated after a period of around 20-25 years. This isn't considered abnormal, with trees taking time to establish and grow, and one of the reasons the existing trees have the value they do is because they were planted some decades ago.
- 5.48 Importantly, the assessment of loss and mitigation in measured sum terms doesn't consider wider immeasurable changes, which includes but isn't limited to the interactivity of the public realm, views through and beyond the Site, and the nuances of visual design. It is suggested that the proposed development is considered in the wider context of change, because trees form only one part of the wider landscape reconfiguration of the Site.

National

- 5.49 The discussions above for local and regional policy adherence applies to the policies as identified at national level (as per paragraph 4.3). No further comments are considered necessary, to demonstrate appropriate adherence.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The proposed development specifies the removal of 40no. trees and part of 1no. tree/vegetation group, which includes 6no. *Category B* trees. In CAVAT terms, this amounts to a value of £413,238, and the total sum of the stem diameters for the trees specified for removal amounts to 945cm. New tree planting is considered to mitigate this loss, after approximately 20-25 years, which isn't atypical as trees take time to establish and grow.
- 6.2 The specified removal of trees will affect the visual character of the Site - particularly, at its north-eastern corner - though when such changes are considered in direct relation to the specified new tree planting (and wider landscaping strategy) the overall nature of change is considered to be acceptable. In particular, this is because trees (both retained and new) will remain as screening elements between the residential estate and the A12.
- 6.3 The proposed development can be implemented in a manner that carries likely only a low residual risk of harm (in probability and severity terms) to the retained trees, which will as a pre-requisite require the provision of a detailed AMS that can be provided in response to a suitable planning condition. However, matters pertaining to the potential diversion of the UKPN high-voltage line remain to be confirmed, given access to search for its present location cannot occur until after enabling tree works have been undertaken (i.e., after tree removal has occurred) - though, disturbance to the retained trees is likely to be minimal, based on known information for this stage.

7 APPENDICES CONTENTS

APPENDIX A - Plans

- 220254-P-10 Tree Survey
- 220254-P-11 Proposed Layout and Tree Works
- 220254-P-12 Tree Protection Plan

APPENDIX B - Schedules

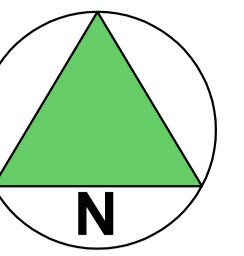
- 220254-PD-10 Tree Schedule
- 220254-PD-12 Tree Work Schedule

APPENDIX C - CAVAT

- CAVAT (existing trees - removed only)
- CAVAT (new trees - Year 0)
- CAVAT (new trees - Year 25-30)

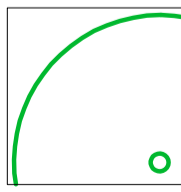
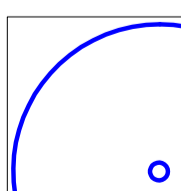
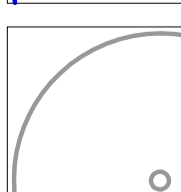
APPENDIX A - Plans

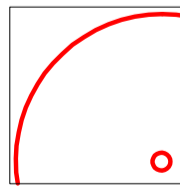

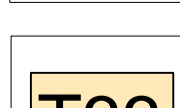
- 220254-P-10 Tree Survey
- 220254-P-11 Proposed Layout and Tree Works
- 220254-P-12 Tree Protection Plan



The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

- 
Category A
 Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- 
Category B
 Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- 
Category C
 Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

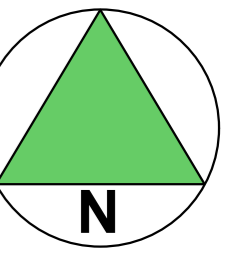
- 
Category U
 Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 
BS5837 Root Protection Areas
 Precautionary areas within which tree roots and soil structure must be protected. All works within these areas will require special methods of work.
- 
 The RPAs of affected trees have been off-set, due to the presence of existing roads.

Title Tree Survey		
Client EcoWorld London		
Project Jolly's Green, Joshua Street, London E14 ORD		
Date March 2022	Drawn by HR	Checked by CW
Drawing No 220254-P-10	Rev -	Scale 1:250@A1
DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions		

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN
-	xx.xx.xx	-	xx
Base Drawing			
-	10.03.22	SUMO-03569_JOLLYS GREEN TOPO	

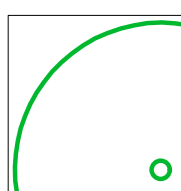
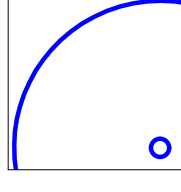
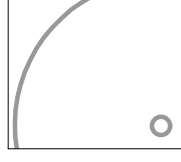

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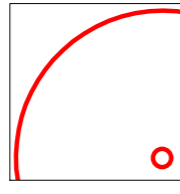

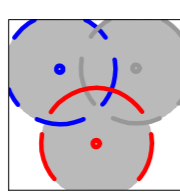
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BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

-  **Category A**
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
-  **Category B**
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
-  **Category C**
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

-  **Category U**
Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
-  **BS5837 Root Protection Areas**
Precautionary areas within which tree roots and soil structure must be protected. All works within these areas will require special methods of work.
-  **Trees and groups to be removed shown shaded grey.**

Title		
Proposed Layout and Tree Works		
Client		
EcoWorld London		
Project		
Jolly's Green, Joshua Street, London E14 ORD		
Date	Drawn by	Checked by
March 2022	HR	CW
Drawing No	Rev	Scale
220254-P-11	-	1:250@A1
DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions		

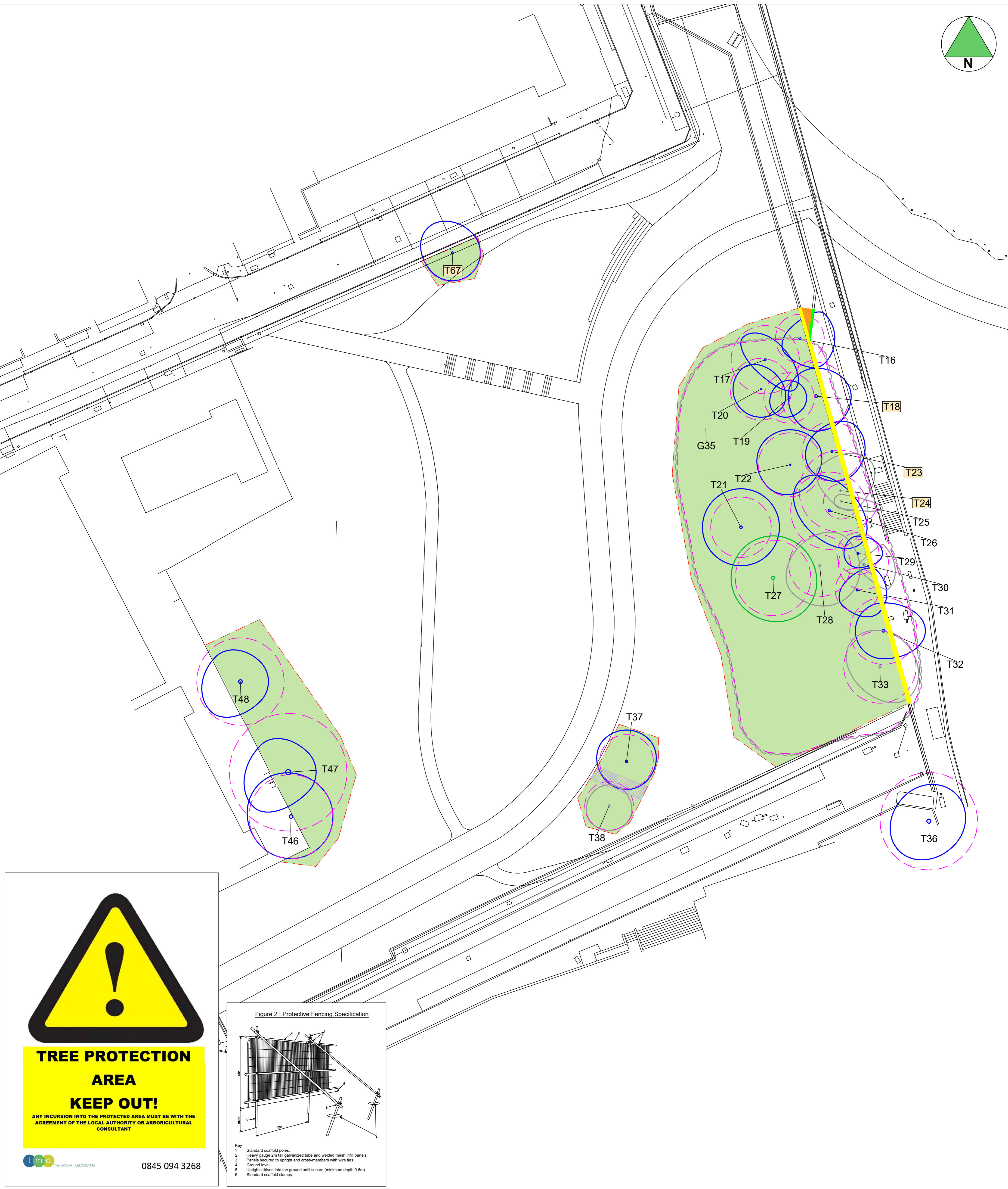
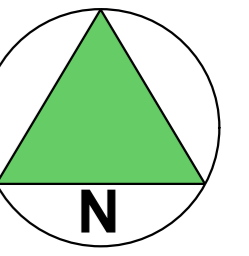
xx.xx.xx		xx
REV DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN
	Base Drawing	
10.03.22	SUMO-035882_JOLLYS GREEN TOPO	




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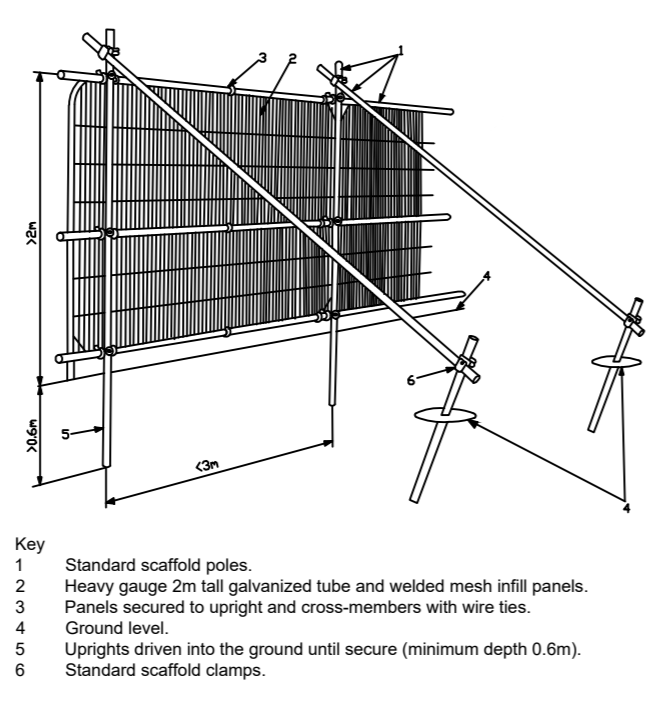
TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT



0845 094 3268

Figure 2 : Protective Fencing Specification



- Key
- 1 Standard scaffold poles.
 - 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels.
 - 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties.
 - 4 Ground level.
 - 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m).
 - 6 Standard scaffold clamps.

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BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

- Category A**
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Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- BSS5837 Root Protection Areas**
Precautionary areas within which tree roots and soil structure must be protected. All works within these areas will require special methods of work.
- Position of barrier fencing and Construction Exclusion Zone.**
- Existing boundary treatment to be retained and used as barrier protection.**

- Access into this area to be undertaken while the barrier protection is still installed - one panel to be temporarily uncoupled. Existing footpath surface and sub-base to be manually demolished. No disturbance into the surrounding soil. Area to be immediately back-filled with topsoil, following demolition.
- New boundary treatment to be designed and installed to avoid damage to tree roots in excess of 25mm diameter. All details to be provided as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement - e.g. boundary treatment specifications, foundation specifications, and working methodology.
- Existing pedestrian footpath and adjacent boundary treatment to be demolished and reverted to soft surface. Works to be undertaken in a manner that avoids damage to tree roots in excess of 25mm diameter. All details to be provided as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement - specifically, finished levels and working methodology.

Title Tree Protection Plan		
Client EcoWorld London		
Project Jolly's Green, Joshua Street, London E14 ORD		
Date March 2022	Drawn by HR	Checked by CW
Drawing No 220254-P-12	Rev -	Scale 1:250@A1
DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions		

REV DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN
10.03.22	SUMO-03588_JOLLYS GREEN TOPO	


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APPENDIX B - Schedules

- 220254-PD-10 Tree Schedule
- 220254-PD-12 Tree Work Schedule

220254-PD-10 Tree Schedule

220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T1	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	14.0	56 COM	8		7.5		4.5		6.5		5.5	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Major. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Form - Poor crown structure. Multi-stemmed. Rubbing limbs.	09/03/2022	144.8	6.8	10-20	C1
Tree T2	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	13.0	30	1		5.0		5.0		2.0		2.0	4.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Competition - Adjacent trees. Leaning trunk - Minor. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	40.7	3.6	10-20	C2
Tree T3	1 Cedrus deodara (Deodar)	13.0	30	1	3.0		4.0		3.0		2.0		0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	40.7	3.6	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T4	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	13.0	35	1		3.5		0.5		1.0		5.5	1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems.	09/03/2022	55.4	4.2	10-20	C2
Tree T5	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	13.0	36 COM	2		1.0		1.0		6.0		5.0	1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	58.8	4.3	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T6	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	13.0	32 COM	2	1.0		2.0		4.5		4.5		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Epicormic growth - Base / bole / principal stems. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	46.4	3.8	10-20	C2
Tree T7	1 Prunus domestica (Plum)	6.5	41 COM	10		3.0		4.5		5.5		3.0	0.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Multi-stemmed. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	76.5	4.9	20-40	B2
Tree T8	1 Eucalyptus sp. (Eucalyptus Tree)	13.0	60 COM	3		7.0		7.0		4.5		5.0	3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Multi-stemmed. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	162.9	7.2	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T9	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7.0	29 COM	5		2.5		4.5		4.0		3.0	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Form - Poor crown structure. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	38.2	3.5	20-40	C2
Tree T10	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	69 COM	3		7.0		7.0		6.5		7.0	2.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Structure. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	217.1	8.3	20-40	B2
Tree T11	1 Eucalyptus sp. (Eucalyptus Tree)	14.0	30	1		3.5		5.0		4.0		2.0	8.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Leaning trunk - Minor. Raised surface roots. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	40.7	3.6	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T12	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	11.0	26	1		2.0		3.0		5.0		4.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Base. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	30.6	3.1	10-20	C2
Tree T13	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	13.0	21	1		3.5		2.0		3.5		2.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	20.0	2.5	20-40	B2
Tree T14	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	11.0	33 COM	3		5.0		3.0		3.0		1.0	1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	50.9	4.0	10-20	C2
Tree T15	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	10.0	22	1		2.0		3.0		3.5		1.0	1.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	21.9	2.6	10-20	C2
Tree T16	1 Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	9.0	29	1		5.0		5.0		3.0		2.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Leaning trunk - Minor. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	38.0	3.5	20-40	B2
Tree T17	1 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)	13.0	40 COM	3		3.0		6.0		2.0		4.5	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	74.6	4.9	20-40	B2
Tree T18	1 Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	10.0	40	1	4.0		5.0		5.0		4.0		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	72.4	4.8	20-40	B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T19	1 Cedrus deodara (Deodar)	14.0	30	1		2.5		2.5		3.0		2.5	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	40.7	3.6	40+	B1/B2
Tree T20	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10.0	36 COM	6		3.0		4.0		4.0		4.0	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Multi-stemmed. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	61.1	4.4	20-40	B2
Tree T21	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13.0	36	1	5.5		5.5		5.5		5.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Bark wound - Major. Decay / structural defect - Base. Form - Spreading crown. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	58.6	4.3	20-40	B2
Tree T22	1 Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	8.0	38 COM	5		5.0		4.0		4.5		5.0	0.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Multi-stemmed. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	65.4	4.6	20-40	B2
Tree T23	1 Alnus sp. (Alder sp.)	14.0	35 COM	2		5.0		4.5		4.0		3.5	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Bark wound - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Fork - Weak with included bark. Leaning trunk - Minor. Stems - Co-dominant. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	56.5	4.2	20-40	B2
Tree T24	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	14.0	46 COM	5		6.0		3.5		2.0		4.5	4.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Multi-stemmed. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	99.8	5.6	10-20	C2
Tree T25	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	14.0	21	1	1.0		6.0		1.0		1.0		4.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Base. Leaning trunk - Minor. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	20.0	2.5	10-20	C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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tree management software

220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T26	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	14.0	45 COM	3		4.0		6.5		4.0		6.0	2.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Minor. Competition - Adjacent trees. Decay / structural defect - Base. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	95.6	5.5	20-40	B2
Tree T27	1 Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	14.0	45	1		6.0		6.5		6.0		6.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Form - Spreading crown. Leaning trunk - Minor. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	91.6	5.4	40+	A1/A2
Tree T28	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	13.0	36 COM	2		5.5		6.0		5.5		4.0	3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Fork - Weak with included bark. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	61.2	4.4	10-20	C2
Tree T29	1 Alnus sp. (Alder sp.)	13.0	25	1	2.5		3.5		2.0		2.0		2.5		Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	28.3	3.0	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T30	1 Eucalyptus sp. (Eucalyptus Tree)	7.5	30	1		4.0		5.0		1.0		0.5	3.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Form - Poor crown structure. Leaning trunk - Minor. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	40.7	3.6	10-20	C2
Tree T31	1 Alnus sp. (Alder sp.)	14.0	26	1		4.0		4.5		3.0		2.0	1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Competition - Adjacent trees. Leaning trunk - Minor. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	30.6	3.1	20-40	B1/B2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T32	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13.0	40	1	4.0		6.0		4.0		4.0		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	72.4	4.8	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T33	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	14.0	43 COM	3		5.0	6.0		4.0		5.5		1.5		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Fork - Weak with included bark. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	83.9	5.2	10-20	C2
Tree T34	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	11.0	66	1		6.5	5.5		5.0		6.0		2.0		Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Poor. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Major. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	197.1	7.9	0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

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L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Group G35	5 Pinus sp. (Pine sp.)	10.0	15 AVE									0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Competition - Adjacent trees. Natural regeneration. Understorey (mostly). Dimensions estimated. Numbers indicative of group.	09/03/2022			20-40	C2	
	5 Salix sp. (Willow sp.)																				
	5 Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)																				
	5 Quercus robur (English Oak)																				
	30 Prunus domestica (Plum)																				
	35 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)																				
	40 Cerasus avium (Wild Cherry)																				
	50 Acer campestre (Field Maple)																				
	50 Sambucus nigra (Elder)																				

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T36	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	58	1		5.5		5.0		6.0		5.0	3.0		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Arboricultural work - Historic. Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Off-Site.	09/03/2022	152.2	7.0	40+	B1/B2
Tree T37	1 Acer campestre (Field Maple)	9.5	32	1		4.5		4.0		4.0		4.5	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Bark wound - Minor. Form - Spreading crown. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	09/03/2022	46.3	3.8	20-40	B2
Tree T38	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	8.5	29	1		3.0		3.5		3.5		3.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Major. Decline - Suspected. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Root damage - Mower. Raised surface roots.	09/03/2022	38.0	3.5	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T39	1 Crataegus sp. (Hawthorn sp.)	3.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T40	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	11.0	34	1	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	09/03/2022	52.3	4.1	10-20	C1/C2
Tree T41	1 Crataegus sp. (Hawthorn sp.)	3.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T42	1 Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	9.0	28	1		2.0		3.0		3.0		3.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Major. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Bole.	09/03/2022	35.5	3.4	10-20	C2
Tree T43	1 Crataegus sp. (Hawthorn sp.)	3.0	8	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.9	1.0	40+	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

Stem **COM** Combined stem diameter in accordance with BS5837

L.B. Height of lowest branch attachment (m) - where relevant

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T44	Crataegus sp. (Hawthorn sp.)	3.0	8	1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.9	1.0	40+	C1/C2	
Tree T45	1 Robinia pseudoacacia (False Acacia sp./Black Locust)	8.5	46	1		4.0	3.5	4.0	4.0	2.0				Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Decline - Evident / observed. Deadwood - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base. Decay / structural defect - Major. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Ganoderma adspersum bracket at base on north side and south-west side.	09/03/2022	95.7	5.5	0-10	U	
Tree T46	1 Prunus domestica (Plum)	10.0	50	1		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.5	1.5				Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Competition - Adjacent trees. Ivy or climbing plant. Off-Site. Access not available to inspect. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	113.1	6.0	20-40	B2	
Tree T47	1 Tilia x vulgaris (Common Lime)	16.0	70	1		4.0	4.0	7.0	5.5	5.0				Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development. Crown reduction - Recent. Epicormic growth - Bole / principal stems. Leaning trunk - Minor.	09/03/2022	221.7	8.4	40+	B1/B2	
Tree T48	1 Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12.0	52	1		4.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	2	S		Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Arboricultural work - Historic. Crown reduction - Recent. Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Localised. Decay / structural defect - Open cavity / cavities. Decay / structural defect - Bole. Leaning trunk - Minor. Root damage - Mower.	09/03/2022	122.3	6.2	20-40	B2	

Stem **green** Estimated value

Stem **AVE** Average stem diameter for tree groups

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220254 - Aberfeldy (Jolly's Green)

Tree ID	No. Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m)								Crown clearance (m)	L.B. (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Survey date	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T49	1 Chamaecyparis sp. (False Cypress)	3.0	15 COM	7		1.5		1.5		1.0		1.5	0.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Multi-stemmed. Off-Site. Access available to inspect. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	11.4	1.9	10-20	C1
Tree T50	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	8	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.9	1.0	40+	C1/C2
Tree T51	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T52	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T53	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T54	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T55	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T56	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	8	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.9	1.0	40+	C1/C2
Tree T57	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	8	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.9	1.0	40+	C1/C2
Tree T58	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	6	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	1.6	0.7	40+	C1/C2

Stem **green** Estimated value

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					N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW									
Tree T59	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T60	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T61	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T62	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T63	1 Prunus sp. (Cherry sp.)	4.0	7	1	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Staked tree / trees. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	2.2	0.8	40+	C1/C2
Tree T64	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	3.0	5	1	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	1.1	0.6	40+	C1/C2
Tree T65	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	3.0	5	1	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Young planted tree / trees. Position estimated - no topographical survey information.	09/03/2022	1.1	0.6	40+	C1/C2
Tree T66	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	3.0	5	1	0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		0.5		Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Young planted tree / trees.	09/03/2022	1.1	0.6	40+	C1/C2
Tree T67	1 Fagus sylvatica (Common Beech)	10.0	28	1		4.0		4.0		4.0		5.0	1.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Bark wound - Minor. Decay / structural defect - Base.	09/03/2022	35.5	3.4	20-40	B1/B2
Tree T68	1 Sorbus sp. (Sorbus sp.)	5.0		1		2.5		2.0		2.5		2.0	2.0		Early Mature	Structural condition Poor. Physiological condition Dead. Dead tree / trees.	09/03/2022			0-10	U

Stem **green** Estimated value

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) * Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline * Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7</p>			RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY

220254-PD-12 Tree Work Schedule

Jolly's Green, Aberfeldy, London E14 0RD

ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
T1	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	C1	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T2	1 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T3	1 <i>Cedrus deodara</i> Deodar	B1/B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T4	1 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T5	1 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T6	1 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T7	1 <i>Prunus domestica</i> Plum	B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T8	1 <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> Eucalyptus Tree	B1/B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T9	1 <i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T10	1 <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T11	1 <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i> Eucalyptus Tree	B1/B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T12	1 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T13	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	B2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T14	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T15	1 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T34	1 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust	U	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed

ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
G35	50 <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. Remove only the area as highlighted on 220254-P-11 Proposed Layout and Tree Works.	Proposed
	50 <i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple			
	40 <i>Cerasus avium</i> Wild Cherry			
	35 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust			
	30 <i>Prunus domestica</i> Plum			
	5 <i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak			
	5 <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Horse Chestnut			
	5 <i>Salix sp.</i> Willow sp.			
	5 <i>Pinus sp.</i> Pine sp.			
T39	1 <i>Crataegus sp.</i> Hawthorn sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T40	1 <i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T41	1 <i>Crataegus sp.</i> Hawthorn sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T42	1 <i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T43	1 <i>Crataegus sp.</i> Hawthorn sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T44	1 <i>Crataegus sp.</i> Hawthorn sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T45	1 <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> False Acacia sp./Black Locust	U	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed
T50	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed

ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
T51	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T52	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T53	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T54	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T55	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T56	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T57	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T58	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T59	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T60	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T61	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed

ID	No. / Species	BS5837 Category	Purpose of works Recommended works	Status
T62	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T63	1 <i>Prunus sp.</i> Cherry sp.	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T64	1 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Common Beech	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T65	1 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Common Beech	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T66	1 <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Common Beech	C1/C2	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level. However, there may be capacity to transplant this tree (given its young age), upon further investigation into the viability of such an exercise during the post-planning stage.	Proposed
T68	1 <i>Sorbus sp.</i> Sorbus sp.	U	To facilitate development Fell - Ground level.	Proposed

Tree work analysis (trees and trees in groups)

	To facilitate development	Total
Fell - Ground level	42	42
Total	42	42

APPENDIX C - CAVAT

- CAVAT (existing trees - removed only)
- CAVAT (new trees - Year 0)
- CAVAT (new trees - Year 25-30)

CAVAT

SPREADSHEET TO CALCULATE VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL TREE STOCK (FULL METHOD)

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Only enter data in the pale-green boxes

CAVAT	Quantities you measure / look up	Calculated Values
Step 1: Basic Value		
Measured Trunk Diameter	5.00	
Unit Value Factor	16.26	
Basic Value		£319.26
Step 2: CTI Value		
Community Tree Index (CTI) Factor	200	
Community Tree Index (CTI) Value		£638.53
Step 3: Location Value		
Location Factor	100	
Location Value		£638.53
Step 4: Functional Crown Value part 1		
Structural Factor	100	
Structural Value		£638.53
Step 5: Functional Crown Value part 2		
Functional Crown Factor	100	
Functional Crown Value		£638.53
Step 6: Amenity Value		
Positive Attributes Factor	10	
Negative Attributes Factor	0	
Amenity Value		110
		£702.38
Step 7: Full Value		
Life Expectancy Factor	40 - <80	
FINAL VALUE		£667

CAVAT

SPREADSHEET TO CALCULATE VALUE OF INDIVIDUAL TREE STOCK (FULL METHOD)

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Only enter data in the pale-green boxes

CAVAT	Quantities you measure / look up	Calculated Values
Step 1: Basic Value		
Measured Trunk Diameter	30.00	
Unit Value Factor	16.26	
Basic Value		£11,493.52
Step 2: CTI Value		
Community Tree Index (CTI) Factor	200	
Community Tree Index (CTI) Value		£22,987.03
Step 3: Location Value		
Location Factor	100	
Location Value		£22,987.03
Step 4: Functional Crown Value part 1		
Structural Factor	100	
Structural Value		£22,987.03
Step 5: Functional Crown Value part 2		
Functional Crown Factor	100	
Functional Crown Value		£22,987.03
Step 6: Amenity Value		
Positive Attributes Factor	10	
Negative Attributes Factor	0	
Amenity Value		110
		£25,285.74
Step 7: Full Value		
Life Expectancy Factor	20 - <40	
FINAL VALUE		£20,229



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