Cumbria Tree Surveys

Arboricultural Consultancy, Surveys, Inspections & Advice

The Old Vicarage

Frizington

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Tree Protection Method Statement

November 2026

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1.0 Terms of Reference

1.1 This, The Old Vicarage Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been commissioned as a result of a development proposal within the curtilage of The Old Vicarage, Frizington, CA26 3SU.

1.2 The development proposal relates to the construction of a detached residential dwelling in the west aspect of the garden. The development has the potential to affect a number of existing mature trees in the garden aspect. As trees are to be given material consideration in the planning process, an arboricultural impact assessment is required.

1.3 The site visit, assessment, investigation and arboricultural impact assessment tree protection method statement, have been undertaken by Mr Daniel Bold M.Arbor.A., N.C. Arb., H.N.D. Arb., N.E.B.O.S.H. General Certificate, of Cumbria Tree Surveys Arboricultural Consultancy.

1.4 The site investigations, assessments and arboricultural impact assessment tree protection method statement have been established by implementing the following:
British Standard 5837:2012.
Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
British Standard 3998:2010.
Tree work – Recommendations.
National Tree Safety Group.
Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011), second edition 2024.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methods, and Cumbria Tree Surveys protocols.

1.5 The purpose of this The Old Vicarage Arboricultural Impact Assessment is to evaluate the tree stock in relation to potential development proposals. Trees are living organisms and undergo alterations in structure and physiology throughout their live stages and as a result of wind, storm and drought weather events, insect, animal and human activity. As such, no tree can be considered as completely risk free. The arboricultural impact assessment being valid for a period of 12 months from the date of inspection. No liability will be held by the surveyor or Cumbria Tree Surveys Arboricultural Consultancy for events that occur post survey date.

1.6 The site survey being undertaken on the 12th November 2026 from ground level with no exploratory excavation works undertaken.

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2.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Constraints, Details and Observations

2.1 British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, requires all trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or more measured at 1.5 metres to be subject to assessment. In the case of woodlands or substantial tree groups, only individual trees with stem diameters greater than 150mm usually need to be assessed. The tree stock has been inspected to establish the following details.

2.2 Tree Species.

Common name first, with the scientific botanical name in *italics.*

2.3 Age Class, Life Stage.

Four age classes referred to in British Standard 5837:2012 as “Life Stages” are available for use. That is Young, Semi-Mature, Mature and Over Mature. This system represents the tree specimen within its life cycle.

Young being in the early formative years and still with the potential for future vigorous extension growth.

Semi-Mature being in essence middle aged with growth having slowed.

Mature is regarded as the stage in the life cycle of the tree specimen when extension growth has virtually ceased and the tree specimen is, in the main, sustaining the life cycle with little or no extension growth.

Over Mature is that stage in the life cycle of the tree where the specimen is in decline with evidence to suggest this is the case.

2.4 Number of Stems.

The number of stems originating from the base of the specimen.

2.5 Stem Diameter at 1.5 metres from ground level.

Stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres from ground level forms the basis of the root protection area calculation. For trees with multiple stems, the combined stem diameter should be calculated in accordance with the prescribed formula in BS 5837:2012.

2.6 Tree Height.

Expressed in metres and measured by means of a TruPulse 200e laser measure from ground level. Where sight lines for the laser have been restricted, an estimate has been provided.

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2.7 Crown Spread.

As required by British Standard 5837:2012, representing the four compass cardinal points, expressed in metres.

2.8 Crown Height.

The existing height above ground level of the tree crown / canopy. That is the clearance from ground level to the underside of the crown / canopy.

2.9 Root Protection Area.

Calculated from the stem diameter at 1.5 metres from ground level. The root protection area is 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. British Standard 5837:2012 capping the maximum root protection area radius at 15 metres from stem base equating to an area of 707 square metres.

2.10 Arboricultural Observations and Comments.

Observations on the health and safety status, structural condition and overall physiological condition of the tree specimen.

2.11 Arboricultural Recommendations.

Recommendations required for the benefit of the proposed development, good tree care management and to abate any potential health and safety issues arising from the tree specimen considering current and future land use.

2.12 Estimated Remaining Contribution.

The life expectancy, in years, of the specimen in its current condition. Four categories are recommended in BS 5837:2012, and are as follows: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+.

2.13 British Standard 5837:2012 Category.

A system as defined in British Standard 5837:2012 for tree categorisation and classification. Each specimen should be classified according to its category A, B, C or U and colour coded accordingly. All specimens in the category A – C being further defined into a subcategory 1, 2 or 3. In general terms:

1 being mainly arboricultural qualities.

2 being mainly landscape qualities.

3 being mainly cultural values including conservation.

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Category A, B and C trees have the potential to be considered for retention. Whilst category U are those trees that are recommended for removal. An abridged definition of the categorisation system follows.

A

Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

A1. Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual or form essential components of a group.

A2. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.

A3. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation historical, commemorative or other value.

B

Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

B1. Trees that might be included in Category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition.

B2. Trees present in numbers, usually 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.

B3. Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

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.

C1. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

C2. Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significant greater collective landscape value; and / or trees offering low or only temporary / transient landscape benefits.

C3. Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

U

Trees 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. This includes those specimens that are considered dead, dying or dangerous at time of survey.

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3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Survey Data Table and Analysis

3.1 The Old Vicarage arboricultural impact assessment survey data table.

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter mm	Tree Height m	Crown Spread m	Crown Height m	Root Protection Area	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Arboricultural Recommendations	Estimated Rem. Contrib.	BS 5837 Retention Category
T1	Purple crab *(Malus purpurea)*	Mature	3	173	6	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Radius: 2.1m. Area: 14 sq m.	Multi stemmed specimen of average shape and form.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	10+ Years	C1
T2	Western red cedar *(Thuja plicata)*	Mature	1	910	17	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	2.5	Radius: 10.9m. Area: 373 sq m.	Circumference 2,860 mm. Single stemmed specimen with extensive established Ivy on main stem. Specimen of good shape and form	Fell to facilitate construction required.	40+ Years	A3
T3	Broad-leaved lime *(Tilia platyphyllos)*	Mature	1	1100	16	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:7	2	Radius: 13.2m. Area: 547 sq m.	Circumference 3,480 mm. Specimen twin stemmed from 1.5 metres with epicormic growth to base. North aspect of crown over grazing field to north. Evidence of previous pruning works including heavy crown reduction. Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T4	Broad-leaved lime *(Tilia platyphyllos)*	Mature	1	920	17	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	2.5	Radius: 11.0m. Area: 380 sq m.	Circumference 2,900mm. Specimen single stemmed from with epicormic growth to base. Scaffold branch from 2.5 metres due north west with significant decay. Structural integrity compromised. High potential for future failure. North aspect of crown over field access to north. Evidence of previous pruning works including heavy crown reduction. Specimen of average shape and form.	Prune to remove decayed scaffold branch.	20+ Years	B3
T5	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	Mature	2	382	9	N:5 E:4 S:4 W:5	1.5	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.	Specimen twin stemmed from 0.75 metres. Stems oriented, north, south. Bark necrosis at 1.6 metres on south stem. Specimen of poor form with upper crown dying back.	Prune to crown clean removing upper dead stem. Monitor.	<10 years	U
T6	Wild cherry *(Prunus avium)*	Mature	1	400	11	N:4 E:3 S:3 W:5	2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen with structural stability roots coming to surface. Cavity and decay in main stem to west. Specimen in decline. Asymmetrical crown due west over neighbouring property and conservatory. Specimen could be retained with pruning works. This would however still retain a specimen with the potential for failure due to the stem decay. Removal should be considered.	Fell.	<10 years	U

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3.1 continued.

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter mm	Tree Height m	Crown Spread m	Crown Height m	Root Protection Area	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Arboricultural Recommendations	Estimated Rem. Contrib.	BS 5837 Retention Category
T7	Wild cherry *(Prunus avium)*	Semi Mature	1	150	9	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:3	4	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of poor shape and form. Significant basal burr. Asymmetrical crown due west over neighbouring garden.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T8	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	Mature	3	236	9	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:3	0	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Three stemmed specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T9	Noble fir *(Abies procera)*	Mature	1	460	19	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	4	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Significant mature single stemmed specimen. Minor deflection in stem at 2 metres. Ivy starting to form. Minor deadwood on main stem. Natural and indicative of species.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T10	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	Mature	1	350	15	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen with natural basal 30° lean due north. Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T11	Prunus *(Prunus sp.)*	Mature	2	339	12	N:2 E:3 S:2 W:2	0	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Specimen of poor shape and form. Extensive established Ivy on main stem and crown.	Sever Ivy at base with hand saw.	10+ Years	C3
T12	Prunus *(Prunus sp.)*	Mature	1	390	8	N:2 E:7 S:2 W:2	0	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.	Specimen with significant asymmetrical crown due east from 2 metre crown fork. Entire stem over garden. Extensive established Ivy on main stem and crown.	Sever Ivy at base with hand saw. Prune to remove asymmetrical stem pruning back to crown fork.	10+ Years	C3
T13	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Mature	1	590	18	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	4	Radius: 7.1m. Area: 158 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 5 metres. Specimen of average shape and form.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	20+ Years	B1
T14	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Mature	1	1020	20	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	3	Radius: 12.2m. Area: 468 sq m.	Circumference 3,200 mm. Specimen three stemmed from 1.8 metres. Structural stability roots coming to surface with minor damage as a result. Specimen of good shape and form being classed at category B due to life expectancy.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	20+ Years	B1

3.2 Arboricultural impact assessment survey data table analysis.

Retention Category	No. of Trees
A	1
B	6
C	4
U	3
Total	14

Common Name	No. of Trees
Broad-leaved lime	2
Common holly	3
Lawson cypress	1
Noble fir	1
Prunus	2
Purple crab	1
Sycamore	1
Western red cedar	1
Wild cherry	2
Total	14

Life Stage	No. of Trees
Mature	13
Semi Mature	1
Total	14

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3.3 The arboricultural impact assessment identified 14 tree specimens within the proposed development area. The north and west boundary of The Old Vicarage containing tree specimens T3-T12 being subject to statutory tree protection in the terms of a tree preservation order.

3.4 The boundary of the tree preservation order shall form the basis of the construction exclusion zone offering protection to the retained trees as a cohesive group, as detail in the arboricultural method statement.

3.5 From map detail available in relation to the tree preservation order. Tree specimens T1, T2, T13 and T14 are not subject to statutory tree protection as they are situated in the garden area of The Old Vicarage not the boundary.

3.6 The development proposal requires the removal of T1 as this specimen is situated on the proposed access drive to the new build property. T2 and T13, T14 require works within or in close proximity to the root protection areas, if retained. Removal to facilitate construction is therefore to be required to support the design.

3.7 T13 has the potential to be retained and offered temporary tree protection. This can be achieved by aligning the temporary tree protection fence for the trees subject to the tree preservation order to take into account this specimen. The proposed route of the temporary tree protection fence represented in the section 7 Tree Protection Plan.

3.8 The tree specimens subject to the tree preservation order do not require any form of arboricultural work in relation to the proposed development. The recommended arboricultural works for tree specimens T4, T5, T6, T7 and T12 are as a direct consequence of the trees impaired condition and to abate any health and safety issues.

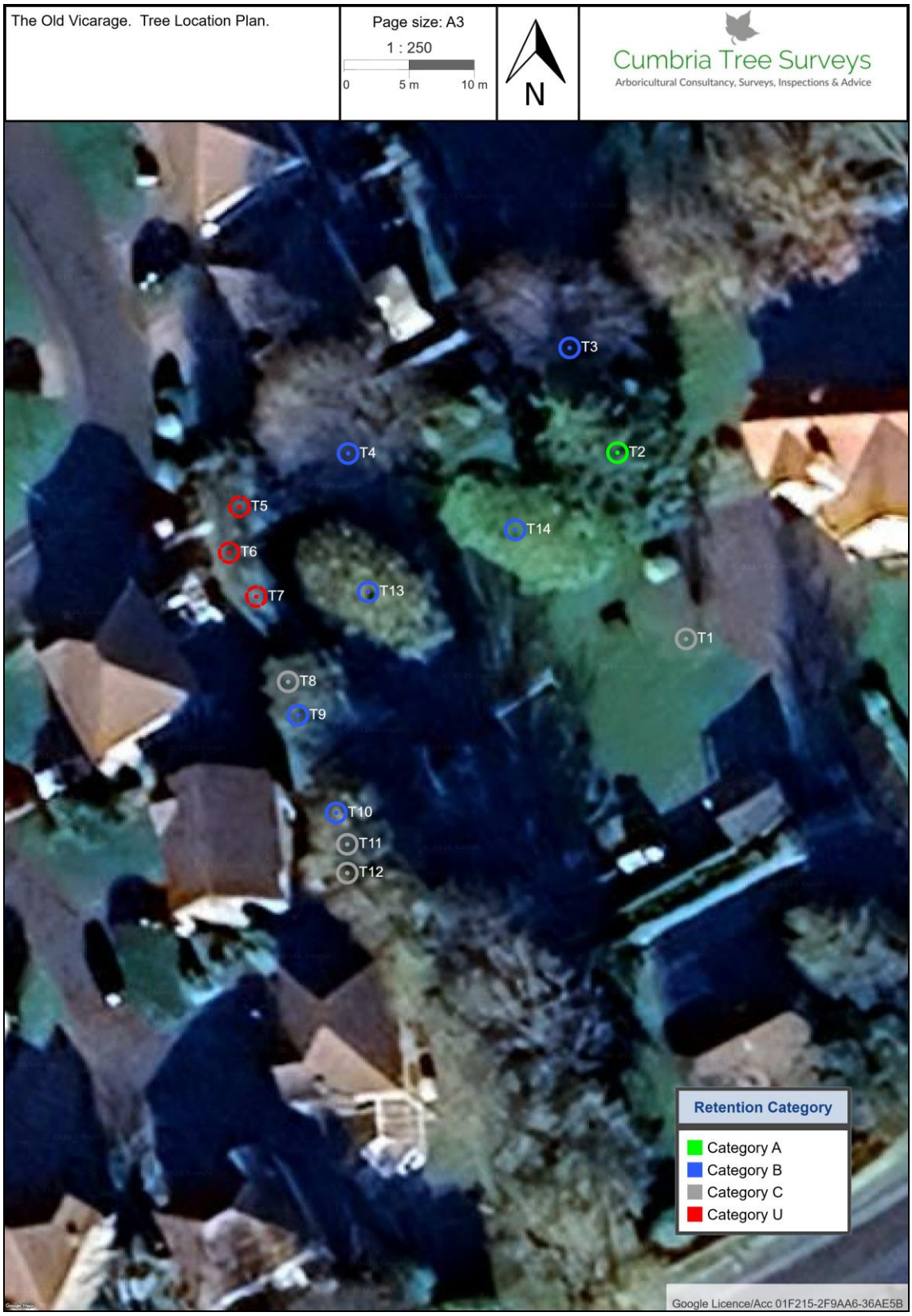
3.9 Within the construction zone there are small areas of scrub and woody herbaceous growth. Being of a size and structure that negates their inclusion in the arboricultural impact assessment process.

3.10 Photographs in support of the arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement are included in section 8 photographic evidence.

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4.0 Tree Location Plan

4.1 The Old Vicarage tree location plan. Trees represented and colour coded as per the British Standard retention category.



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5.0 Root Structure and Root Protection Area

5.1 Collectively known as the Root Protection Area. Rooting systems of trees are made up essentially of two rooting types. Fine / ephemeral fibrous feeding roots and structural stability roots.

5.2 Fibrous feeding roots are those that absorb water and nutrients from the soil, whilst structural stability roots are those that form a frame that supports the stem and crown.

5.3 The spread of these roots from the base of the stem for single stemmed trees is regarded in British Standard 5837:2012 as being the area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times stem diameter. Diameter, in general, being measured at 1.5 metres from ground level.

5.4 As tree roots grow radially from the base of the stem, they are usually contained within the upper most 300mm – 600mm of soil and can be quite shallow. Fibrous feeding roots are usually in the upper most 300mm where oxygen, moisture and nutrient content is concentrated and are usually fine and often ephemeral. Structural stability roots are usually deeper so as to offer good stability into the growing medium. Local soil conditions, the presence of hard standing, bedrock and current and previous land use will have a direct influence on the depth and spread roots will penetrate.

5.5 The root protection area is the area where soil disturbance should be avoided as this is likely to damage the rooting system. The consequences of such damage and disturbance being detrimental to the health and stability of the tree.

5.6 Damage to the fibrous feeding roots will impede the trees ability to absorb oxygen, moisture and nutrients. This is detrimental to tree health and depending on the degree of disturbance and damage may take 3 to 5 years for the effects of this disturbance to become evident as the tree starts to decline.

5.7 The usual form of damage to the structural stability roots takes the form of being cut / severed during construction, excavation and or trenching activities. This form of damage will also have a detrimental effect on the health of the tree whilst also affecting the trees stability. Any actions detrimental to tree stability may weaken the trees ability to withstand wind and storm events.

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6.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Method Statement

6.1 The basis for this Tree Protection Method Statement shall ensure that disturbance to both the below and above ground elements of the retained trees, including the root protection areas shall not be disturbed, damaged or subject to compaction damage. At all stages of design, demolition, (site clearance) and construction, consideration shall be given to tree protection, reducing excavation, ground disturbance and soil compaction.

6.2 The arboricultural impact assessment established the west garden aspect of The Old Vicarage is the construction zone containing tree specimens T1, T2, T13, T14.

6.3 T1 is required to be felled to facilitate construction. T2 and T13 have the potential to be retained, although removal is preferred. Construction related activities are required within a very minor area of the root protection area of T2. T14 requires substantial construction related activities within the root protection area to the extent that circa 50% of the root protection area shall be disturbed. If retained, both specimens shall be in very close proximity to the new build dwelling.

6.4 On the evidence available and taking into account the design proposal and the long term viability of T2, T13, T14 post construction. This The Old Vicarage Arboricultural Impact Assessment recommends the removal of T2, T13, T14 in support of the design.

6.5 The construction exclusion zone to the north and west of the proposed development contains the retain boundary trees subject to statutory tree protection.

6.6 For the avoidance of doubt. The development proposal does not require any form of construction related activities within the construction exclusion zone.

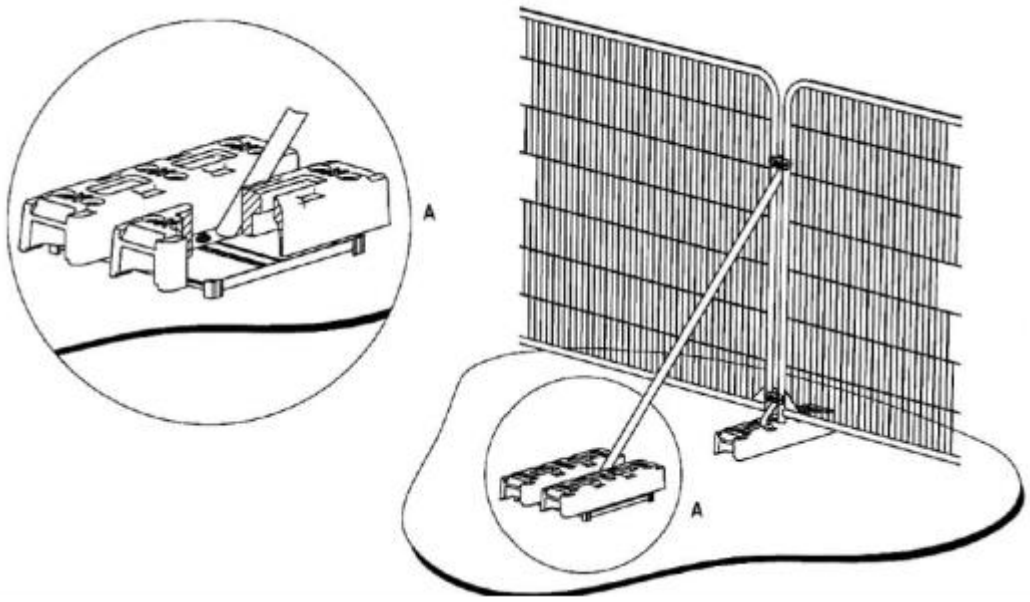
6.7 The most appropriate method of offering temporary tree protection shall be to install circa 100 metres of temporary tree protection fence to mirror the boundary of the tree preservation order to the north and the root protection areas of the trees to the west boundary.

6.8 Prior to the start of construction related activities. The temporary tree protection fencing is to be installed in accordance with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Method Statement as represented in the section 7 tree protection plan.

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6.9 The recommended tree protection referred to as temporary tree protection fencing due to being installed and maintained for the period of site clearance and construction. The protection fence being removed post construction and completion.

6.10 It is recommended the temporary tree protection fencing to be installed should be Heras type fencing in accordance with that as detailed in British Standard 5837:2012. Heras fencing is a method of temporary fencing intended for use on construction sites. It consists of individual panels approximately 3.5 metres wide and 2 metres high. Each panel consists of metal mesh contained in a metal tubing frame. The feet slot into concrete or synthetic blocks. They are light weight easy to install by hand and clip together by the means of a nut and bolt clasp connecting the metal frames. As represented below.



"A" represents supporting struts, if required.

6.11 British Standard 5837:2012 section, 6.2.1.5 states the following:
It should be confirmed by the project arboriculturist that the barriers and ground protection have been correctly set out on site, prior to the commencement of any other operations.

6.12 To ensure compliance with 6.2.1.5. It shall be recommended that an Arboricultural Watching Brief be commissioned to ensure the temporary tree protection fencing has been installed in accordance with the requirements of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Method Statement.

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6.13 The temporary tree protection fencing should include signage at regular intervals stating the reason for the tree protection fence and that it should not be moved or disturbed. For Example, “CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS”.

6.14 In the highly unlikely event construction activities establish the presence of roots an assessment of the roots shall be undertaken. Those less than 25mm diameter can be cleanly cut to allow activities to continue. Any roots greater than 25mm diameter shall be assessed on an individual basis with advice sought from Cumbria Tree Surveys Arboricultural Consultancy. Damage to the structural stability roots of the retained trees should be avoided as this may affect the long term stability of the specimens.

6.15 The parking of plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles and the storage of materials and waste should only be undertaken within the construction zone, car parking area and existing hard standing areas within The Old Vicarage.

6.16 Under NO circumstances should any garden or grass areas beyond the construction zone be disturbed or used for the parking of plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles, the storage of materials, waste and disposal of washings.

6.17 Implementing the recommendations stated in this The Old Vicarage Arboricultural Tree Protection Method Statement shall ensure the retained tree stock are offered the required tree protection methods necessary for the proposed development. Doing so shall ensure the proposed development does not result in any detrimental consequences for the retained trees.

6.18 This arboricultural method statement is a working document. It must be made available to the applicant and site manager. A copy of the arboricultural method statement to be kept on the development site at all times. The arboricultural method statement shall be included in the site induction process with site operatives briefed on the main contents.

6.19 Failure to adhere to the correct sequence, manner and timing of operations detailed within the Arboricultural Tree Protection Method Statement may result in damage to the retained tree stock and as a consequence breach planning consent. Retained trees are protected by planning law and damage or tree removal may result in a stop notice or prosecution.

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7.0 Tree Protection Plan

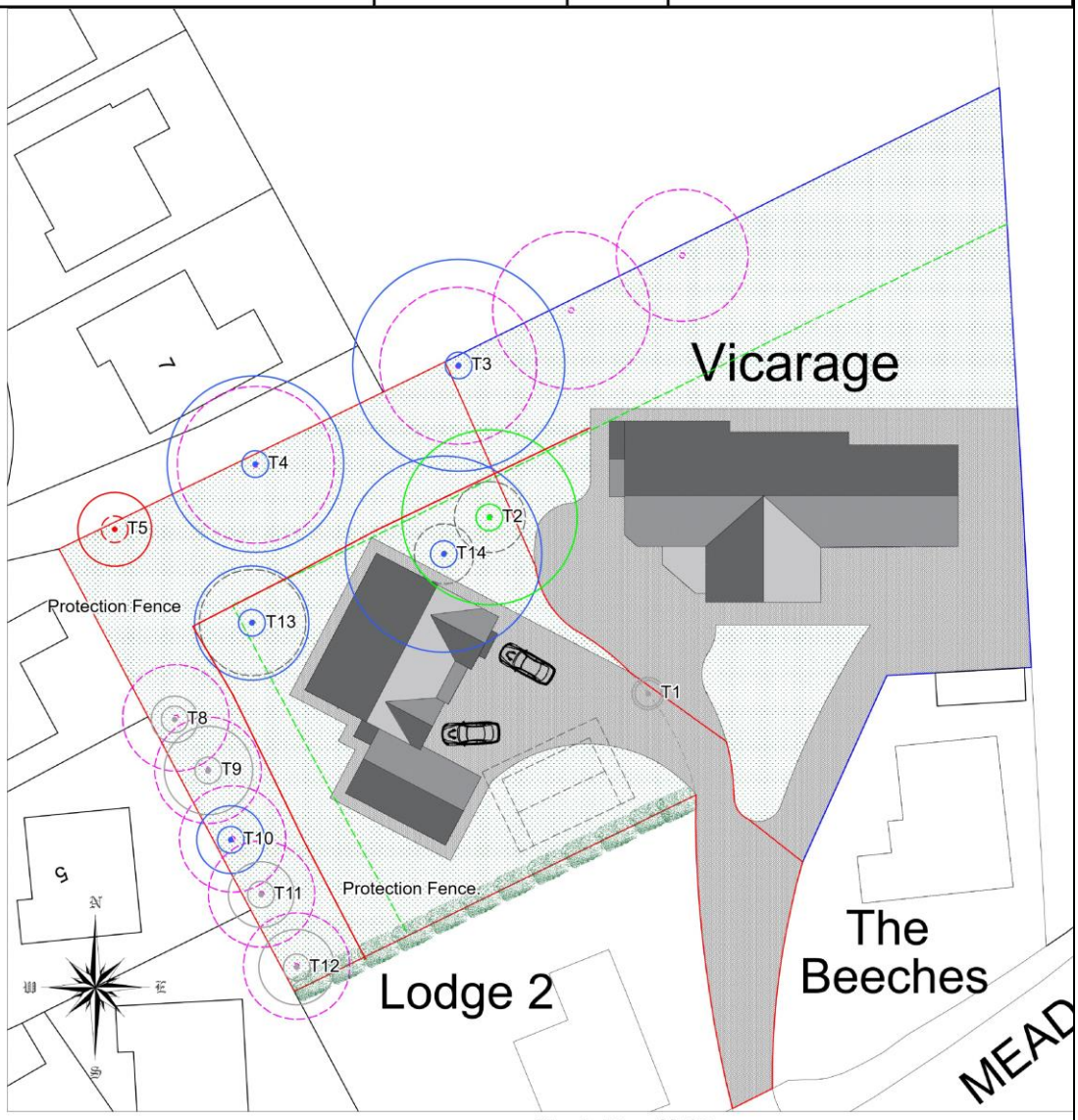
7.1 The Old Vicarage tree protection plan. Construction exclusion zone to the north and west of the development area. Trees represented and colour coded as per the British Standard retention category. Tree Protection Fence in red.

The Old Vicarage Tree Protection Plan.

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0 10 m 20 m

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Block Plan 1/500

Retention Category
Category A
Category B
Category C
Category U

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8.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Recommendations

8.1 Following the site visit. The following arboricultural recommendations and those as listed in the arboricultural impact assessment data table are proposed.

8.2 The arboricultural work recommended, often referred to as tree surgery, should only be undertaken by a trained, competent, fully insured Arboricultural Contractor. All arboricultural works to be undertaken in accordance with the standards as required by British Standard 3998:2010, Tree work - Recommendations.

8.3 In accordance with good arboricultural practice and for reasons of Health and Safety. It is recommended the tree stock as listed in this The Old Vicarage Arboricultural Impact Assessment be inspected on an annual basis from the anniversary of the arboricultural impact assessment survey date by a professional, trained, experienced and competent fully insured Arboricultural Consultant following Cumbria Tree Surveys protocols.

9.0 Photographic Evidence

T1. Fell to facilitate construction related activities required.



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T4. Scaffold branch from 2.5 metres due north west with significant decay. Structural integrity compromised. High potential for failure. Prune to remove scaffold branch.





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T5. Bark necrosis at 1.6 metres on south stem. Specimen of poor form with upper crown dying back. Prune to crown clean removing upper dead stem. Monitor.





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T6. Cavity and decay in main stem to west. Specimen in decline. Asymmetrical crown due west over neighbouring property and conservatory. Fell.





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T7. Single stemmed specimen of poor shape and form. Significant basal burr. Asymmetrical crown due west over neighbouring garden. Fell.





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T12. Specimen with significant asymmetrical crown due east. Entire stem over garden. Prune to remove asymmetrical stem pruning back to crown fork.



T13. Sycamore to be retained.



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Recommended for removal to facilitate construction T14 and T2.



Signed: *Daniel Bold* Date: 20th November 2026

Daniel Bold M.Arbor.A., N.C. Arb., H.N.D. Arb., N.E.B.O.S.H. General Certificate.
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Definitions

The following definitions are based on British Standard 3998:2010, Tree work - Recommendations, British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and Arboricultural terminology.

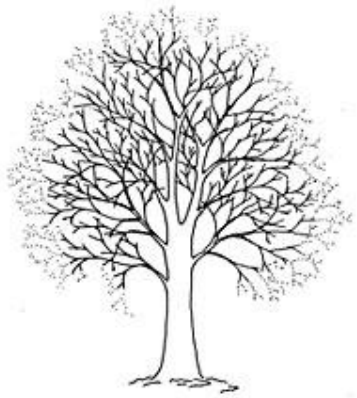
Tree Structure

Stem:	Main supporting body / truck of the tree and crown.
Scaffold Branch:	Main supporting branches for the crown and lead off the main stem.
Secondary Branch:	Branches that lead off the scaffold branches.
Tertiary Branches:	Those branches that lead off the secondary branches are usually small in diameter and contain the leaf cover.



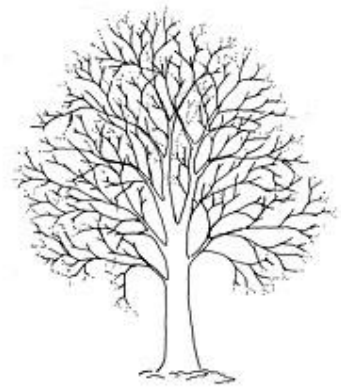
Crown Raising / Crown Lifting

Crown Raising / Crown Lifting is the removal of the lowest branches. Crown Raising is an effective method of increasing the height of the crown over a given target / hazard or obstacle. Crown Raising also enables light transmission to areas closer to the tree. At least two thirds of the total height of the tree should remain. Crown lifting should be specified with reference to a fixed point, e.g. “Crown Raise” to give 5.5 metres clearance above ground level’.



Crown Reduction

Crown Reduction is the reduction in height and / or spread of the crown. The final result should retain the main framework of the crown, and a significant proportion of the leaf bearing structure, leaving a similar, although smaller outline. Not all species are suitable for this treatment and crown reduction should not be confused with ‘topping’, an indiscriminate and harmful treatment



Crown Thinning

Crown Thinning is the removal of a portion of smaller / tertiary branches, usually at the outer crown, to produce a uniform density of foliage around an evenly spaced branch structure. It is usually confined to broad-leaved species. Crown thinning does not alter the overall size or shape of the tree. Material should be removed systematically throughout the tree, should not exceed the stated percentage and not more than 30% overall. Common reasons for crown thinning are to allow more light to pass through the tree, reduce wind resistance and reduce weight It is rarely a once only operation particularly on species that are known to produce large amounts of epicormic growth.

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Crown Balance
The method of pruning branches to develop an evenly distributed and weighted crown.

Crown Clean
The method of pruning those branches that are dead, dying, dangerous and deemed to be of poor-quality including crossing and rubbing branches.

Side Prune
Method of pruning branches on one side of a tree crown to achieve a clearance from an object / obstruction. Similar to Crown Raise.

Coppicing
Cutting trees close to ground level with the intention of encouraging regrowth of multiple shoots. This practice is species and age dependent.

Deadwood
The pruning of dead, dying branches from the crown of the tree. This may be for the entire crown or specific branches as specified in the Arboricultural Report.

Epicormic Growth
The growing of a previously dormant bud on the main stem or limb of a tree. Often as a result of defoliation or radical pruning.

Fell
The felling or dismantling in sections, of a tree to ground level.

Hedge Laying
The established practice of making and or establishing a hedge by correct cutting and pegging techniques. Stems are cut part way through, laid horizontally and pegged to hold them in position.

Pollarding
Quite a specific process that involves pruning a tree so as to encourage formation of numerous branches arising from the same height on a main stem or principal branches. Important. This process ought to be undertaken on a cyclical basis on trees that have not reached maturity.

Root Protection Area
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.

Windblow / Windblown
Complete failure of the tree due to a wind or storm event.

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