



Nook Farm

Cleator

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Tree Protection Method Statement

December 2025

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Nook Farm December 2025

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1.0 Terms of Reference

1.1 This Nook Farm Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been commissioned by Mr & Mrs Webb as a result of a development proposal within the curtilage of Nook Farm, Cleator, CA23 3EY.

1.2 The development proposal of this brownfield site relates to the demolition of the existing farm dwelling and associated barns and haphazard constructed covered area. The proposal has the potential to affect a number of trees in proximity to the development area. As trees are to be given material consideration in the planning process, an arboricultural impact assessment is required.

1.3 The site visits, 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. Forestry Commission 2011.

Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methods, and Cumbria Tree Surveys protocols.

1.5 The site survey being undertaken on the 13th and 14th October 2025, from ground level with no exploratory excavation works undertaken.

1.6 The purpose of this Nook Farm Arboricultural Impact Assessment is to evaluate the tree stock in relation to the proposed development. The arboricultural impact assessment is not a Health and Safety inspection of the tree stock and no such inference should be arrived at from it. No liability will be held by the surveyor or Cumbria Tree Surveys Arboricultural Consultancy for events that occur post survey date.



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.



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.



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 Nook Farm 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
T001	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Mature	1	230	12	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Specimen of good shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T002	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Semi Mature	1	250	12	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Specimen twin stemmed from 2 metres with extensive epicormic growth to base. Deadwood developing in crown.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T003	Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	Young	1	130	5	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	1	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T004	Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	Young	1	120	4	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	1	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T005	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Young	1	100	9	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	1	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Specimen of poor shape and form with damage on main stem at 1 metre, south aspect.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T006	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Semi Mature	1	200	10	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T007	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Young	1	90	5	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 4 sq m.	Specimen in advanced stages of decline with no leaf cover at time of inspection.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T008	Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	Young	1	120	6	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T009	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	410	13	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.	Specimen with structural defects at 1 metre on main stem. Area of weakness and potential site future failure. Structural integrity compromised.	Monitor.	10+ Years	C3
T010	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	320	13	N:3 E:4 S:4 W:2	2.5	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Specimen subject to pruning works to west aspect of crown. Deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T011	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	410	13	N:5 E:3 S:3 W:5	1	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form with crown fork to three at 2 metres.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T012	Western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	Young	1	120	5	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	1	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T013	Western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	Mature	1	230	13	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	1	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T014	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Mature	1	360	15	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	2.5	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 3 metres. Specimen with evidence of damage and internal decay in main stem at 1 metre, east aspect.	Monitor.	<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
T015	Western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	Mature	1	490	15	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	Specimen of good shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T016	Lodgepole pine (<i>Pinus contorta</i>)	Young	1	230	13	N:2 E:3 S:3 W:2	0	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T017	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	330	11	N:4 E:4 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Specimen of good shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T018	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Young	2	262	6	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Twin stemmed from base specimen with extensive damage and decay on both stems, south east aspect.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T019	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	740	22	N:7 E:6 S:6 W:7	3	Radius: 8.9m. Area: 249 sq m.	Significant specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T020	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	610	22	N:5 E:5 S:7 W:7	3	Radius: 7.3m. Area: 167 sq m.	Significant specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T021	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Young	1	200	8	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Young self-seeded specimen.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	<10 years	U
T022	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Over Mature	1	950	5	N:0 E:0 S:0 W:0	0	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 408 sq m.	5 metre high Ash stump with evidence of Shaggy Bracket, Inonotus hispidus.	No work required.	Dead	U
T023	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Semi Mature	1	250	13	N:2 E:5 S:4 W:3	0	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Specimen growing from coppice stool with asymmetrical crown due east.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3
T024	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Semi Mature	1	380	14	N:4 E:5 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.	Specimen growing from coppice stool with asymmetrical crown.	No work required.	10+ Years	C
T025	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	780	20	N:7 E:9 S:9 W:7	0	Radius: 9.4m. Area: 278 sq m.	Mature single stemmed specimen of good shape and form. Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T026	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Semi Mature	1	270	8	N:3 E:5 S:5 W:3	0	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due east.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3



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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
T027	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	350	20	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	0	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Single specimen of poor shape and form. Cavity and decay at 4 metres on main stem, north aspect. Area of weakness and potential failure location. Structural integrity compromised. Heavy stem and crown above this location. Crown looking sparse at time of inspection.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T028	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Semi Mature	1	370	14	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:3	0	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Specimen growing from coppice with extensive basal cavity to south east. Potential site of future failure. Specimen of poor shape and form.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T029	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Semi Mature	1	470	16	N:6 E:4 S:5 W:5	4	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 4 metres. Substantial area of grazing damage to base of stem, north aspect. Decay evident. Deadwood throughout crown with crown dying back. Evidence of stage 3 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T030	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Mature	1	480	13	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Specimen with crown fork to two at 2 metres. Minor dead hung up branch in crown. Evidence of Witches' Broom within crown. Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T031	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	800	1	N:0 E:0 S:0 W:0	0	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Tree stump.	No work required.	<10 years	U
T032	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Semi Mature	2	525	10	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	0	Radius: 6.3m. Area: 125 sq m.	Specimen twin stemmed from 1 metre. Growing within crown spread of T31 and suppressed in growth as a result.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T033	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Semi Mature	1	280	15	N:5 E:4 S:3 W:3	4	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Specimen growing within crown spread of T34. Asymmetrical crown due north as a result. Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T034	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	740	21	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	1.5	Radius: 8.9m. Area: 249 sq m.	Significant single stemmed specimen with crown fork to two at 4 metres. Specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1



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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
T035	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	640	20	N:7 E:5 S:7 W:5	2	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	Significant single stemmed specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown. Significant scaffold branch fracture in upper crown north aspect being hung up. Rope ligature to base of south aspect scaffold branch. Significant damage to branch as a result. Potential area of future failure.	Prune to remove fractured scaffold branch to north and make safe. Prune to remove lower scaffold branch to the south.	20+ Years	B1
T036	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Semi Mature	1	290	6	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:3	1	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	Specimen growing within crown spread of T35 with asymmetrical crown due north as a result. Specimen with extensive decay through main stem. Evident from cavities to east and west.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T037	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	700	20	N:8 E:6 S:7 W:6	3	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Significant single stemmed specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T038	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Semi Mature	1	370	12	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	2	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of average shape and form. Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T039	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Mature	1	370	13	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1.5	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of average shape and form with upper stem deflection due east. Deadwood on main stem. Natural and indicative of species. Minor damage to base.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T040	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	660	20	N:8 E:6 S:5 W:6	2	Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.	Significant single stemmed specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+ Years	B1
T041	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Mature	1	370	11	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	2	Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T042	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	550	20	N:6 E:6 S:5 W:5	1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Significant single stemmed specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown. Underground chamber likely to be septic tank within root protection area.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T043	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	360	18	N:4 E:6 S:4 W:5	2	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Significant single stemmed specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown. Underground chamber likely to be septic tank within root protection area.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3



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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
T044	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	670	23	N:5 E:8 S:6 W:6	1	Radius: 8.0m. Area: 201 sq m.	Significant single stemmed specimen of good shape and form with minor deadwood in crown. Underground chamber likely to be septic tank within root protection area.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T045	Blackthorn x3 (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Common hawthorn x11 (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Semi Mature	14	100	3	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Area: 85 sq m.	Mixed species hedgerow of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B2
T046	Common beech x17 (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Young	17	90	4	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Area: 52 sq m.	Unmanaged Beech hedge.	Option to consider. Prune to achieve a uniform height of circa 1.5 metres.	10+ Years	C2
T047	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	730	20	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:7	0	Radius: 8.8m. Area: 243 sq m.	Significant single stemmed set back from gable end of barn by 3 metres. Specimen of average shape and form with minor deadwood in crown. Concrete hard standing to base with existing two storey height barn within root protection area. Potential for root disturbance. East aspect of crown over and touching roof of barn.	If retained. Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T048	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	660	20	N:5 E:6 S:5 W:6	1	Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.	Significant single stemmed set back from gable end of barn by 3 metres. Specimen of average shape and form with minor deadwood in crown. Concrete hard standing to base with existing two storey height barn within root protection area. Potential for root disturbance. East aspect of crown over and touching roof of barn. Scaffold branch to north from 1 metre with significant lateral fracture and decay from stem union to 3 metres. Specimen of poor shape and form.	If retained. Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 specimens. Prune to remove scaffold branch with lateral fissure.	10+ Years	C3
T049	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	610	20	N:5 E:7 S:5 W:5	1	Radius: 7.3m. Area: 167 sq m.	Significant single stemmed set back from gable end of barn by 3 metres. Scaffold branch to south at 1 metre with dead secondary branch at 1.5 metres. Specimen of average shape and form with minor deadwood in crown. Concrete hard standing to base with existing two storey height barn within root protection area. Potential for root disturbance. East aspect of crown over and touching roof of barn.	If retained. Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3



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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
T050	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	410	12	N:4 E:6 S:6 W:6	1	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of average shape and form set back from gable end of barn by circa 1 metre. Concrete hard standing to base with existing two storey height barn within root protection area. Potential for root disturbance. East aspect of crown over and touching roof of barn	If retained. Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T051	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	390	14	N:6 E:3 S:3 W:6	1	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area. Specimen with crown fork to two at 3 metres. North aspect of crown over barn and touching roof.	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 specimens.	20+ Years	C1
T052	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	Mature	1	220	7	N:6 E:6 S:1 W:1	1	Radius: 2.6m. Area: 21 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees. Asymmetrical crown due north over and touching roof of barn. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area. Crown fork to two at three metres with damage to north aspect stem. Failed secondary branch from T053 in upper crown. Due to crown formation. Pruning works not considered viable. Specimen could be retained.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T053	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	780	20	N:8 E:8 S:6 W:8	3.5	Radius: 9.4m. Area: 278 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area. Asymmetrical crown over roof of existing barn to north. Evidence of storm damage. Three hung up failed secondary branches in crown.	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres. Prune to crown clean and remove deadwood including failed hung up secondary branches.	10+ Years	C1
T054	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	160	11	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	2	Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T055	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	320	11	N:4 E:4 S:3 W:7	2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees with asymmetrical crown due west. Existing hard standing compacted hardcore within root	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T056	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	530	20	N:5 E:9 S:6 W:6	5	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area.	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1



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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
T057	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	460	20	N:4 E:8 S:4 W:4	4	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees with asymmetrical crown due east. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area. Pipework tied to lower east aspect poorly pruned scaffold branch.	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T058	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	1	340	13	N:6 E:4 S:4 W:7	1	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees with asymmetrical crown due east. Existing hard standing compacted hardcore within root protection area.	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T059	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	340	20	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	2.5	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees with asymmetrical crown due east. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form.	Minimal pruning works required to undertake a prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T060	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Semi Mature	2	426	12	N:4 E:4 S:5 W:8	1	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Twin stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees with asymmetrical crown due west. Minor deadwood in crown. Existing hard standing compacted hardcore within root protection area.	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T061	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	720	20	N:5 E:7 S:7 W:8	1	Radius: 8.6m. Area: 232 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen in ornamental copse of trees with asymmetrical low sweeping crown due west. Minor deadwood in crown. Existing hard standing concrete within root protection area.	Prune to crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T062	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Over Mature	1	1000	8	N:5 E:3 S:3 W:4	0	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.	Specimen of poor shape and form being in advanced stages of decline. Deadwood throughout crown. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T063	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	14	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornament 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing concrete to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T064	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	460	14	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	1	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornament 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing compacted hardcore to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1



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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
T065	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	14	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornamental 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing hardcore to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T066	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	460	14	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornamental 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing hardcore to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T067	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	14	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornament 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing concrete to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T068	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	14	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornament 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing concrete to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T069	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	14	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornament 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing concrete to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T070	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	14	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornament 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing concrete to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1



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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
T071	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	14	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated on third party owned land at boundary. Ornament 1.8 metre metal fence to base. Existing hard standing concrete to base within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form with low crown over boundary.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T072	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Young	1	100	7	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Specimen set back from boundary in elevated position to rear of ornamental stone retaining wall. Compacted hardcore within root protection area. Specimen of poor shape and form with evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T073	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	310	11	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Specimen set back from boundary in elevated position to rear of ornamental stone retaining wall. Compacted hardcore within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T074	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	310	8	N:2 E:4 S:2 W:2	0	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Specimen set back from boundary in elevated position to rear of ornamental stone retaining wall. Compacted hardcore within root protection area. Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T075	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Young	1	140	15	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	1	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.	Specimen of poor shape and form being twin stemmed from 1.5 metres.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T076	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	350	12	N:4 E:4 S:3 W:3	1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Impact damage on stem at 2 metres. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T077	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Semi Mature	1	280	11	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with asymmetrical crown. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1



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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
T078	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Semi Mature	1	400	15	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	0	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with asymmetrical upper crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T079	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Semi Mature	1	380	12	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:5	1	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Impact damage on main stem at 2 metres. Scaffold branch from T78 growing through crown. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T080	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Semi Mature	2	255	5	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of poor shape and form being in advanced stages of decline. Dead stem at boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Fell dead stem.	<10 years	U
T081	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	550	17	N:6 E:3 S:6 W:6	1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with low asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T082	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	Semi Mature	1	220	17	N:7 E:5 S:3 W:5	4	Radius: 2.6m. Area: 21 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T083	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	550	17	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:3	1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1



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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
T084	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	550	17	N:6 E:5 S:6 W:3	1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T085	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Young	1	180	15	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	2	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of poor shape and form. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Deadwood on main stem.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3
T086	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	550	17	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T087	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Young	1	150	12	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	2	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	<10 years	U
T088	Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	Mature	1	230	17	N:7 E:5 S:5 W:5	4	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C1
T089	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	4	480	17	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:3	1	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape and form with stem growth pattern and asymmetrical crown due north and over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3



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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
T090	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	270	10	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T091	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	270	10	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area. Cavity and impact damage on main stem at 1 metre, north aspect.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T092	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	320	12	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T093	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	2	350	12	N:4 E:3 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Specimen twin stemmed from 1 metre. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north / west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary.	10+ Years	C3
T094	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	2	509	13	N:4 E:5 S:4 W:6	1	Radius: 6.1m. Area: 117 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north / west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T095	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	450	13	N:2 E:4 S:2 W:4	0	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Barbed wire fused to stem at 1 metre. Fractured secondary branches evident. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within north / west aspect root protection area.	Prune to remove fractured secondary branches. Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T096	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Semi Mature	1	450	13	N:2 E:4 S:2 W:4	0	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Twin stemmed from 1 metre. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3



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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
T097	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	300	13	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:4	0	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T098	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Semi Mature	1	200	10	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3
T099	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	340	13	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:4	0	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Specimen subject to historical windblow with horizontal growth pattern to base of stem. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T100	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Young	1	150	5	N:2 E:2 S:1 W:1	0	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T101	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Semi Mature	1	180	11	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	2	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	Single stemmed specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3
T102	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	2	378	13	N:3 E:2 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 4.5m. Area: 64 sq m.	Specimen subject to historical windblow with horizontal growth pattern to base of stem. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T103	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	300	13	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Specimen subject to historical windblow with horizontal growth pattern to base of stem. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T104	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	400	13	N:4 E:3 S:4 W:4	0	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Specimen subject to historical windblow with horizontal growth pattern to base of stem. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3



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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
T105	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	430	13	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:4	1	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T106	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Mature	1	500	13	N:4 E:4 S:3 W:4	1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence in third party ownership. Specimen of average shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Prune to crown raise and side prune back to boundary to achieve a clearance of 5 metres.	10+ Years	C3
T107	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Semi Mature	2	236	13	N:2 E:1 S:1 W:4	4	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.	Specimen growing through fence being twin stemmed from base. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence. Specimen of poor shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T108	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Semi Mature	1	210	11	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:3	3	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.	Specimen in advanced stages of decline. Deadwood throughout crown and over boundary. Specimen situated beyond the boundary fence. Specimen of poor shape with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area. Evidence of stage 4 Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T109	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Mature	1	390	14	N:3 E:4 S:4 W:4	2	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.	Specimen in advanced stages of decline. Extensive decay throughout main stem. Specimen forks to three stems at 2 metres with crown touching and over roof of barn.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T110	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	810	23	N:7 E:10 S:10 W:10	4	Radius: 9.7m. Area: 296 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and from with crown over boundary. Compacted hardcore to base within west aspect root protection area. West aspect of crown over and touching roof of barn. Impact damage to barn as a result.	Prune back from barn do as to avoid damage to specimen during demolition of barn. Prune to crown raise and side prune back to achieve a clearance of 5 metres. Pruning back from barn may exceed 5 metres.	20+ Years	B3
T111	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Mature	1	840	22	N:10 E:10 S:5 W:10	4	Radius: 10.1m. Area: 320 sq m.	Specimen of average shape with crown over and touching roof of barn. Compacted hardcore to base within north / west aspect root protection area. Fractured and partially hung up scaffold branch to the north.	Prune to crown raise and side prune to achieve a clearance of 5 metres. Prune to remove north aspect failed hung up scaffold branch.	20+ Years	B3



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3.2 Arboricultural impact assessment survey data table analysis.

Common Name		No. of Trees
Aspen		2
Black poplar		22
Blackthorn		3
Cherry		1
Common ash		11
Common beech		28
Common hawthorn		11
Common holly		1
Leyland cypress		36
Lodgepole pine		4
Norway maple		1
Norway spruce		1
Silver birch		10
Sycamore		5
Weeping willow		1
Western red cedar		3
Total		140

Retention Category	No. of Trees
B 20+ Years	38
C 10+ Years	82
U <10 Years	20
Total	140

Life Stage	No. of Trees
Over Mature	2
Mature	62
Semi Mature	45
Young	31
Total	140

3.3 The arboricultural impact assessment process identified 20 category U tree specimens. With the following, T05, T07, T018, T027, T028, T029, T036, T052, T062, T072, T075, T080, T107, T108 and T109 recommended for removal due to their impaired condition. T021, young Ash recommended for removal to facilitate construction. The design and planning process may result in additional tree removal to facilitate construction related activities.

3.4 It is evident construction of the farm buildings and hard standing, including concrete access and storage areas, has expanded over the years with little regard to tree protection and preservation. The bulk of the trees predate construction. This has resulted in a number of trees being in close proximity to buildings and extensive areas of concrete and compacted hardcore over the root protection areas of the existing tree stock.

3.5 Photographic evidence has been included in section 11 for a number of the trees in support of the arboricultural observations, comments, recommendations and British Standard retention category classification.

3.6 The retained trees are to be offered temporary tree protection measures in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations as detailed in the arboricultural method statement.



5.0 Ash Dieback Disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*

5.1 The arboricultural impact assessment identified 11 Ash tree specimens in the survey area. 8 being recommended for removal, a mature stump of 4 metres, to be retained, with T077 and T078 identified for retention. In view of the current Ash dieback epidemic, the following needs to be considered and is included for information.

5.2 A widely recognised method of assessing the crown of Ash trees for Ash dieback infection is to classify the degree of infection into one of four categories.

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 1: 0% to 25%

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 2: 25% to 50%

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 3: 50% to 75%

Ash Dieback Infection Stage 4: 75% to 100%

5.3 Ash dieback is a disease of Ash trees caused by the fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, previously, *Chalara fraxinea*. The disease causes leaf loss and crown dieback in affected trees and often leads to the death of the infected specimen.

5.4 Symptoms of the disease can be visible on leaves, shoots, stems and branches of affected trees. In severe cases, the entire crown shows leaf loss and dieback. This is often associated with the formation of epicormic shoots on branches and stem.

5.5 Leaves are normally only infected by the airborne spores of the fungus. Spores are produced on fallen Ash leaves and shoots in the leaf litter layer usually between June and September in the year after infection.

5.6 Leaves typically show wilting and black-brownish discoloration that extends into the midrib and leaf stalk. The shrivelled leaves remain attached to shoots if these are girdled quickly.

5.7 Branches and stems. Lens-shaped lesions centred on a dead side shoot are often visible on stems and branches. As the lesions girdle, wilting and dieback of shoots and branches, particularly in the upper crown, may be seen. Underneath the bark lesions, wood is often strongly stained.

5.8 Growing trees are known to be weakened to the point where they succumb to secondary pests or pathogens, e.g., Honey Fungus, Armillaria fungi.



5.9 Mortality has been observed in as little as two growing seasons. As an Ash tree declines, and where affected by secondary pathogens, it appears to more rapidly lose timber strength and integrity and is prone to structural failure.

5.10 The movement of arisings, wood chip, logs, and timber from infected trees may also be a pathway and vector for the spread of Ash dieback. Although the risk of this is considered low, the movement from site of such items should be avoided.

5.11 Current advice and recommendations. Whilst the advice regarding Ash dieback is under constant review, the current advice from the Forestry Commission as published in Operations Note 46a, the management of individual Ash trees affected by Ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*), remains as follows:

“Current advice recommends that land managers should already be identifying their ash tree population, assessing ash tree condition, monitoring for any change over time, and be planning mitigation for the expected loss of a large proportion of ash trees. Such works should look to minimise the loss of ash trees as a habitat used by other species and as an important tree in the landscape by, for example, undertaking compensatory tree planting with site appropriate species in advance of the expected loss of ash trees. Land managers need to prepare their resources and manpower to manage any identified risks resulting from changes in ash tree condition. This should include obtaining an approved felling licence for trees on their land so that they can legally fell if they need to. The advice is provided in the knowledge that land managers have an overarching duty to comply with the law, and should be acting now in their preparation to deal with the likely increased risks from ash dieback on their ash trees. In particular, their focus must be on ash trees growing within ‘high risk’ locations, like those adjacent to highways, service network infrastructure, buildings, or in areas or routes frequently used by the public”.

5.12 Ash tree specimens in advanced stages of decline as a result of Ash dieback become brittle and unstable presenting a potential hazard.

5.13 It is recommended those Ash trees to be retained, T077 and T078, are monitored for the presence of Ash dieback with professional advice sought should symptoms become evident. Both specimens at time of inspection, have no discernible evidence of Ash dieback.



6.0 Witches' Broom

6.1 T030, mature Silver Birch has Witches' Broom within the crown structure. With the botanical name, *phyllanthies*, *phyllodies* or *chloranthies*, the term 'Witches' Broom' relates to a deformity in trees that results in a dense growth of tertiary branches. They can be small or large, an individual tree specimen may have one or several brooms, as is the case with T030. Birch species being particularly associated with Witches' Broom.

6.2 Witches' Brooms are caused by microorganisms, and are therefore technically a type of gall. Understood to be caused by fungal, viral or bacterial activity, and occasionally insect. In a Witches' Broom, the growth of a lateral bud loses control and causes multiple stems to form in a tangled, disorganised manner.

6.3 Witches' Broom are not thought to have a negative impact on the long-term health of the host tree specimen. Witches' Broom are a woody deformity, and whilst leaves sometimes grow on the broom, photosynthesis is usually limited.

7.0 Trespass and Nuisance

7.1 The arboricultural inspection identified T063-T071 and T076-T106 as being on the boundary in third party ownership. The trees have crown structures that infringe the boundary of Nook Farm and are therefore committing a trespass / nuisance.

7.2 Under common law if a tree is committing a trespass, a property owner may cut back any branch or root from a neighbour's tree that overhangs or encroaches onto their property. In cutting back any overhanging branches or roots the property owner must not trespass onto the land on which the tree(s) are growing and only prune the trespassing branches / roots back to the boundary. The cut material is then to be returned to the tree owner, unless agreed otherwise.

7.3 Important point to note. The property owner undertaking the arboricultural works to remove the trespass, also has a legal duty to take 'reasonable care' whilst undertaking any arboricultural works and may be liable if damage to the tree results or it is caused to become unstable.

7.4 It is recommended. Prior to the commissioning of any arboricultural works to trees owned by a third party. Negotiations are undertaken with the land / tree owner and written consent be obtained prior to the implementation of the recommended pruning works.



8.0 Root Structure and Root Protection Area

8.1 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.

8.2 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.

8.3 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.

8.4 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, concrete and compacted hardcore within the root protection areas of the tree stock, and the presence of bedrock, will have a direct influence on the depth and spread roots will penetrate.

8.5 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.

8.6 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.

8.7 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.



9.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Method Statement

9.1 The basis for this Tree Protection Method Statement is that disturbance to the root protection areas of the retained trees shall be kept to a minimum. At all stages of design, demolition, (site clearance) and construction, consideration shall be given to tree protection, reducing excavation, ground disturbance and soil compaction.

9.2 The bulk of the retained trees are situated on the boundary of Nook Farm and clearly, due to the species, location and planting density, tree specimens T063-T071 and T076-T106 planted as a shelter belt to provide screening and privacy. Understood to be under third party ownership the tree specimens should be retained for the benefit of the proposed development.

9.3 In order to reduce the potential damage to the crown structure of the retained trees during demolition and construction related activities. The general recommendation is to undertake a crown raise to achieve a clearance of 5 metres. For those tree specimens on the boundary the crown raise need only be undertaken over the construction zone. This is recommended in order to retain the screening effect of the crown on the opposing aspect of the tree specimen. T063-T069 represented below by way of an example.



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9.4 The arboricultural impact assessment identified the existing tree stock within Nook Farm has not been maintained in a manner that would normally be expected in the built environment. Crown infringement of the barns and structures being evident throughout the construction zone.

9.5 An example of this being tree specimens T047-T050. Situated to the west of the gable end of a two storey height barn. Three mature poplars being situated within 3 metres of the gable with a semi mature Beech being at 1 metre. To the west of the tree specimens being concrete hard standing. The trees in this area have little available rooting area. T047-T50, represented below.



9.6 Tree specimens T051-T061 are a copse of trees situated in an ornamental area. Development activities have gradually encroached towards this area with concrete hard standing and what looks to be some form of livestock handling yard constructed over the east aspect of the root protection areas.

9.7 As previously noted. The crowns of the trees contained in this area are over and in places touching the structures. This includes what can best be described as an overhead drainage system.



9.8 Tree specimens T051-T061 situated in copse with ornamental natural stone by way of a decorative retaining wall.



9.9 Notwithstanding existing site factors and the potential challenges associated with development in such close proximity to the existing tree stock. Mr and Mrs Webb recognise the importance of the tree stock in terms of wildlife, amenity and environmental value to the locality and community. With this as a consideration. The existing tree stock is to be retained as far as reasonably practicable and shall be incorporated within the design proposal.

9.10 Tree Specimens T001-T020 are beyond the construction zone in an amenity woodland area not subject to construction related activities. No formal temporary tree protection is therefore required.

9.11 The retained tree stock shall, therefore, be offered the required temporary tree protection measures. For those tree specimens on the north boundary of the construction zone contained on the grazing field boundary. As this area has not been subject to any form of previous construction or disturbance with the growing medium conducive to root development and establishment. It is likely the rooting system of the trees will have developed as per the British Standard calculation.



9.12 Tree specimens T023-T044 are therefore to be offered temporary tree protection in accordance with the root protection area as represented in the section 10 Tree Protection Plan.

9.13 For those tree specimens subject to previous construction related activities and the proximity of the barns and structures. It can be anticipated root development and establishment will have been impeded and not developed as per the British Standard calculation. The temporary tree protection shall therefore be installed in accordance with the available area.

9.14 Specimens T047-T050 and T051-T061 are to be offered temporary tree protection as cohesive groups in accordance with the current available rooting area.

9.15 The tree stock in the boundary shelter belts are situated in construction exclusion zones beyond the boundary fence. The current boundary fence to be regarded as suitable and sufficient temporary tree protection. No further fencing is therefore required.

9.16 Following implementation of the required pruning and felling works. Prior to any construction activity being undertaken. The temporary tree protection fencing is to be installed in accordance with the requirements of this Nook Farm Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Method Statement.

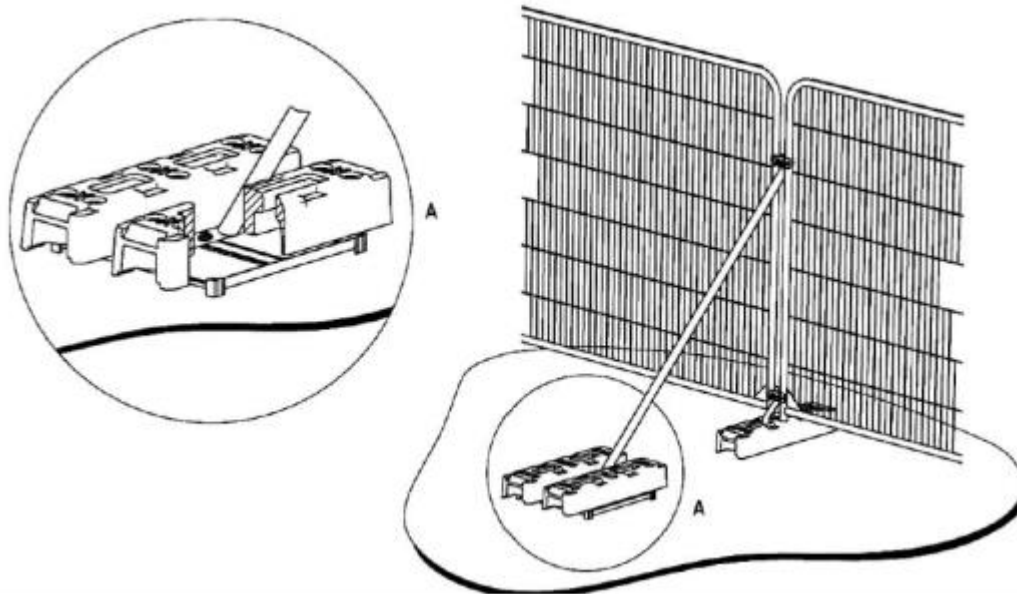
9.17 The arboricultural work recommended, often referred to as tree surgery, should only be undertaken by a trained, competent, fully insured Arboricultural Contractor. All arboricultural works to be undertaken in accordance with the standards as required by British Standard 3998:2010, Tree work - Recommendations.

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

9.19 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 consists of individual panels approximately 3.5 metres wide and 2 metres high. 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.



Heras fence example.



"A" represents supporting struts, if required.

9.20 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.

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

9.22 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".

9.23 Ground breaking activities required for the proposed development should be undertaken as sympathetically as possible. Inevitably, construction related activities are required within the root protection areas of the retained trees in close proximity to the barns and covered structures.

9.24 To ensure compliance with this arboricultural method statement and for the benefit of the retained tree stock. It is recommended that an Arboricultural Watching Brief be commissioned to monitor and review activities within the root protection areas to ensure root disturbance is kept to an absolute minimum.



9.25 In the event excavation works 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.

9.26 The parking of plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles and the storage of materials and waste should only be undertaken within the construction zone, vehicle parking areas and existing hard standing areas within Nook Farm.

9.27 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.

9.28 In the event the design and planning process results in any material design changes. A review and subsequent revision of this arboricultural tree protection method statement may be required.

9.29 Implementing the recommendations stated in this Nook Farm 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.

9.30 The 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.

9.31 Failure to adhere to the correct sequence, manner and timing of operations detailed within this Nook Farm 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.



10.0 Tree Protection Plan

10.1 The retained tree stock represented and colour coded in accordance with the British Standard retention category and represented by the theoretical root protection area. Temporary tree protection fence represented by the red line.



11.0 Photographic Evidence

T018. Twin specimen with extensive damage and decay on both stems. Fell.



T019/T020. Specimens beyond construction zone with hard standing to base.



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T021. Young self-seeded specimen. Fell to facilitate construction required.



T027. Cavity and decay at 4 metres on main stem, north aspect. Fell recommended.



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T028. Specimen growing from coppice with extensive basal cavity to south east. Potential site of future failure. Fell recommended.



T029. Substantial area of grazing damage to base of stem, north aspect. Fell.



T031. Rope ligature to base of south aspect scaffold branch. Remove ligature.



T035. Consequences of rope ligature to base of south aspect scaffold branch. Significant damage to branch as a result. Prune to remove scaffold branch.



T035. Significant scaffold branch fracture in upper crown. Prune to remove.



T036. Specimen with extensive decay through main stem, evident from cavities to east and west. Fell recommended.



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T047- T050 showing proximity to barn and concrete hard standing to base.



T048. Scaffold branch to north from 1 metre with significant lateral fracture and decay. Prune to remove scaffold branch recommended.



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T050. Extent of east aspect of crown over and touching roof of barn.



T051. Extent of overhead drainage system.



T057. Pipework tied to lower east aspect poorly pruned scaffold branch.



T058. Beech with low sweeping crown. Prune to crown raise to 5 metres.



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T061. Hard standing and livestock handling area over root protection areas.



T062. Specimen of poor shape and form being in advanced stages of decline. Fell.



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T075. Specimen of poor shape and form being twin stemmed from 1.5 metres. Fell.



T081-T090. Low crowns over development area. Prune to crown raise recommended.



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T090-T106. Crowns over development area. Prune to crown raise recommended.



T107. Specimen growing through fence being twin stemmed from base. Fell.



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T108 in advanced stages of decline. Deadwood throughout crown. Fell recommended.



T109. Extensive decay throughout main stem. Fell recommended.



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T110. West aspect of crown over and touching roof of barn. Impact damage to barn as a result.



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T111. Specimen of average shape and form with crown over and touching roof of barn. Compacted hardcore to base within north / west aspect root protection area. Fractured and partially hung up scaffold branch to the north. Prune to crown raise and side prune to achieve a clearance of 5 metres. Prune to remove north aspect failed hung up scaffold branch recommended.



Signed: *Daniel Bold*

Date: 11th December 2025

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Cumbria Tree Surveys Arboricultural Consultancy.

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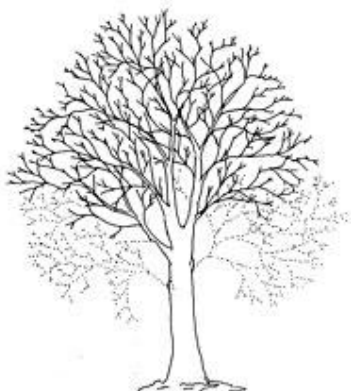


Definitions

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.



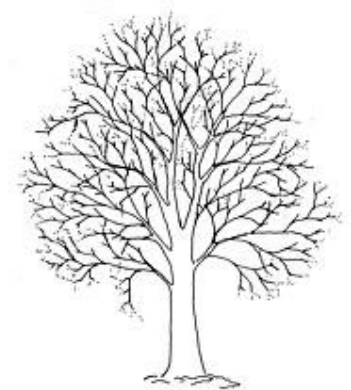
Crown Raising / Crown Lifting

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.



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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