Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Manor Farm, Poyle Road, Poyle

12th December 2024

Tyler Grange

TG Report No. 16194__MB_NC

Project No:	Report No.	Date	Revision
16194		12th December 2024	C

	Author	Checked	Approved
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Contents:

Appendices:

Plans:

Section 1: Introduction

Table 1: Overview and Summary

Purpose of report:	Following the recommendations of the British Standard[1], this report includes the necessary arboricultural information to support the planning application. It demonstrates that the impact, both direct and indirect, of the proposal, has been assessed and where appropriate, mitigation and tree protection may be required.
Site description:	The site is located approximately 3.6 km southeast of Slough town centre. The main area of the site comprises an area of overgrown landfill, a variety of commercial units and activities are located in the north-east of the site with an accompanying service yard, car parking and warehouse. Poyle Road runs parallel to the site's eastern boundary, whilst Stanwell Road runs parallel to the site's southern boundary. Land beyond Poyle Channel to the north and Poyle Road to the east is occupied by commercial and industrial units, Heathrow Airport is located approximately 1.6 km east of the site. Two areas are proposed for development, both located west of Poyle Road and referred to as Parcel A and Parcel B. **(See Figure 1 overleaf).**
Application type and description:	Full planning application for the following: Parcel A • Data Centre and substation buildings; • Preserving and enhancing the existing trees and planting to the perimeter; • Vehicular route, pedestrian and cycle access; and Parcel B • Development of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with associated external works and infrastructure.
Report prepared on behalf of:	Manor Farm Propco Limited
Local Planning Authority (LPA):	Slough Borough Council.
Planning policies relating to arboricultural features:	Core Policy 8: Sustainability and the Environment of Slough Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2006-2026. Planning policy is further detailed at Appendix 1.
Report Summary:	The proposed development necessitates the partial removal of one moderate quality (Category B) group of trees, the partial removal of one low quality (Category C) group of trees and the full removal of a further three low quality groups. These are considered unavoidable and compensatory tree planting will be provided on the site. The protection of the retained trees during the construction stage will require a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). This report would provide recommendations for protection to demonstrate how this can be achieved. An AMS is therefore recommended to be secured by planning conditions should consent be granted.

[1] BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations, London: British Standards Institute

Figure 1: Site Location with Approximate Boundaries (Google Earth ©).

Section 2: Arboricultural Baseline

Table 2: Survey Summary

Survey approach:	The tree survey was completed by a suitably qualified Arboricultural Surveyor of Tyler Grange on 18th December 2024. The survey was completed in accordance with BS5837. A measured topographical survey was used to identify the location of trees and their surrounding context.
Survey findings:	Findings for each of the trees surveyed are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule (See Appendix 3). This provides a tabulated record of the trees surveyed, including reference numbers, species composition, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and the arboricultural value of each survey entry.
Survey mapping:	The distribution of the trees surveyed is illustrated on the **Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)** together details of their constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including, tree quality gradings[2], Root Protection Areas (RPAs)[3], tree canopy spreads[4] and tree shading[5].

Table 3: Tree related Designations

Designation Type	**TG Tree Reference Number(s)**
Tree Preservation Order[6]	Information is not currently available on Slough Borough Council's (SBC) website.
Conservation Area[7]	Information is not currently available on Slough Borough Council's (SBC) website.
Ancient Woodland [8]	None
Other Woodland Habitat [9]	W26, G27, G30, G41 and G42 are all priority habitat inventory - deciduous woodland

[2] The arboricultural value of surveyed features under the criteria shown at Appendix 1. Allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

[3] a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

[4] Dimensions of the trees crown spread and clearance from ground level.

[5] Shade cast by existing trees which may affect the availability of sunlight and daylight within a new development.

[6] A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the any works and damage to trees (with some exceptions) without the local planning authority's written consent. More information can be found online https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general.

[7] Trees in a conservation area that are not protected by an Order are protected by the provisions in section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These provisions require people to notify the local planning authority, using a 'section 211 notice', 6 weeks before carrying out certain work on such trees, unless an exception applies. More information can be found online https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general.

[8] Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.

[9] Spatial data of woodlands identified under the Priority Habitat Inventory (England) Published by Natural England. The Magic Maps website https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx has been used to search for woodland on or adjacent to a site.

Section 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Tree Retention and Removal

3.1. Trees to be retained and removed are shown on the TRRP. Table 4 below describes the tree losses required to facilitate the development.

Table 4: Trees to be Removed or translocated to Facilitate Development

Reference Number	Category Grading	Description of Loss
H50	C	Translocate to accommodate construction of substation.
H51	C	Translocate to accommodate construction of chiller platform and plant gantry.
G1	B	Full removal to facilitate access.
G2	C	Full removal of group to facilitate the proposed logistics buildings.
H9	C	Partial removal to facilitate the proposed site access.
G16	C	Partial removal of group to facilitate access from Poyle Road.

3.2. The proposed removals are internal to the site and not visible or accessible from the public realm. Therefore the removals shown in Table 4 are considered to have a limited impact on visual amenity. Additionally, these trees largely fall into Category C, low quality, with reduced life expectancies due to their small size, limited passed management, and minimal overall structural and physiological health.

3.3. One Category B group (G1), which contains two early-mature hybrid black poplars *Populus X Canadensis*, will require removal to facilitate construction and site access. Existing tree stock has been considered from the start of the design process however due to the spatial constraints on site this group of trees has been recommended for removal.

Hedgerow Translocation Works

3.4. Two of the existing hedgerows on site are proposed for translocation and are to be moved from their current position to elsewhere on site.

3.5. The hedgerow will need to be translocated by established experts in moving trees and hedgerows (Ruskins Trees & Soil Biology Ltd. or similar). The translocation team will work closely with the arboriculturists to ensure the hedgerows are moved as safely as possible and have the best chances of re-establishing healthy growth. The soil will need to be treated and aftercare implemented and should include the following;

- Mycorrhizal Fungi added with a selection of optimal Soil Bacteria strains. If worms are found to be in low numbers they will also be added to the soil.

- A bespoke compost tea (dependent on soil conditions) will be used to drench the root balls, and the surrounding area of planting. This includes a bio-stimulant to boost microbe activity and an aerating drench. The compost tea will then be used again at appropriate intervals.

- Aftercare should continue for five years post transplanting and will be in line with BS8545. Without competent monitoring and aftercare, these trees will be at risk of failure due to the stressful nature of transplanting. Due to the specialist nature of tree transplanting works it is recommended that the team who translocate the trees are retained to provide ongoing care.

New Tree Planting

3.6. The level of tree planting shown, together with the retained trees, suggests that the proposed development will be set within a well-treed environment. An increase in canopy cover is expected in the long term as well as improvements and succession of the site tree stock and visual amenity.

Works within Root Protection Areas

3.7. Works required within the RPAs of trees to facilitate the construction stages of the development are detailed in the table below. Recommendations to mitigate the working activities with respect to minimising impacts to roots and their environment is provided.

Table 5: Works within RPAs

Tree Number	Description of works	Protective measures
W26	Minor incursion as a result of proposed fencing around the battery yard.	Arboricultural supervision during the installation of the fencing. Hand digging of fencing posts/supports where possible. No access by plant to the RPAs of W26.
G46	Footpaths in the western RPA of the trees in this group.	Surface to not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA. No-dig construction approach. Permeable specification. Non-invasive edge supports. Surfaces requiring de-icing - impermeable barrier should be incorporated to prevent contamination of the rooting area. Run-off should be directed away from the RPA.

Construction Mitigation

3.8. Trees to be retained will remain unaffected by the proposed development subject to the adoption of tree protection measures during the demolition and construction phase.

3.9. It is recommended that a full Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is prepared as part of the Technical design stage as recommended by BS5837. Should consent be granted, this can be secured by way of a suitably worded planning Conditions.

3.10. The AMS will set out a practical methodology to the protection of retained trees based on detailed construction plans . The AMS will typically include the following key items:

- A schedule and specification of tree removal and pruning works;
- Specifications for tree protection barriers and ground protection;
- Procedures for any specialist construction techniques / any supervised excavations within RPAs;
- Phasing of work;
- Site monitoring (where required); and
- A Tree Protection Plan.

Conclusion

3.11. The proposed development necessitates the full removal of one Category C group, and one Category B group. The partial removal of one Category C hedgerow and group is also proposed. Two Category C hedgerows are proposed for translocation to elsewhere on site.

3.12. Given the localised nature of the tree removals, the impact is therefore considered negligible from an arboricultural perspective, subject to a replacement planting scheme and the adoption of tree protection measures during the construction stage.

3.13. Minor incursions are proposed into the RPAs of retained woodland W26, and retained group, G46. This involves low intensity work including installation of fencing and footpaths respectively. This work is considered low impact to the retained trees where appropriate and sensitive methods of construction are applied.

3.14. It is recommended that the submission and approval of an AMS is secured by a suitably worded planning condition relating to the development.

Appendix 1: Planning Policy Relating to Trees

Table 6: National and Local Planning Policy Relating to Trees

Policy Document	Policy References	Policy Wording / Description
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024)	Section 12, paragraph 13	*"Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users".*
	Section 15, paragraph 187	This paragraph provides a series of prerequisites to inform how planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. This includes *"recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland".*
	Section 15, paragraph 188	This paragraph addresses the need to take a *"strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure and adding that plans should be made for the enhancement of natural capital at the catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries".*
	Section 15, paragraph 193	This paragraph highlights a series of principles that local planning authorities should apply when determining planning applications, stating that *"if significant harm biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused".*
	Section 15, paragraph 193 (c)	This paragraph also adds that *"development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensatory strategy exists".*
Slough Local Development Framework	Core Policy 8: Sustainability	All development in the Borough shall be sustainable, of a high quality design, improve the quality of the environment and address the impact of climate change.

Core Strategy 2006-2026	and the Environment	1. Sustainable Design and Construction Principles: All development should, where feasible, include measures to: a. Minimise the consumption and unnecessary use of energy, particularly from non-renewable sources; b. Recycle waste; c. Generate energy from renewable resources; d. Reduce water consumption; and e. Incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques, including the use of recycled and energy efficient building materials. 2. High Quality Design: All development will: a. Be of a high quality design that is practical, attractive, safe, accessible and adaptable; b. Respect its location and surroundings; c. Provide appropriate public space, amenity space and landscaping as an integral part of the design; and d. Be in accordance with the Spatial Strategy in terms of its height, scale, massing and architectural style. e. The design of all development within the existing residential areas should respect the amenities of adjoining occupiers and reflect the street scene and the local distinctiveness of the area. 3. Pollution Development shall not: a. Give rise to unacceptable levels of pollution including air pollution, dust, odour, artificial lighting or noise; b. Cause contamination or a deterioration in land, soil or water quality; and c. Be located on polluted land, areas affected by air pollution or in noisy environments unless the development incorporates appropriate mitigation measures to limit the adverse effects on occupiers and other appropriate receptors. 4. Flooding a. Development will only be permitted where it is safe and it can be demonstrated that there is minimal risk of flooding to the property and it will not impede the flow of floodwaters, increase the risk of flooding elsewhere or reduce the capacity of a floodplain; and b. Development must manage surface water arising from the site in a sustainable manner which will also reduce the risk of flooding and improve water quality.
	Core Policy 9: Natural and Built Environment	Development will not be permitted unless it: • Enhances and protects the historic environment; • Respects the character and distinctiveness of existing buildings, townscapes and landscapes and their local designations; • Protects and enhances the water environment and its margins; • Enhances and preserves natural habitats and the biodiversity of the Borough, including corridors between biodiversity rich features.

Appendix 2: BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	**Criteria**			**Identification on Plan**
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. (**NOTE**: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve)			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	**Criteria – Subcategories**			Identification on Plan
	1. Mainly Arboricultural Values	**2. Mainly Landscape Values**	**3. Mainly Cultural Values, including Conservation**	
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B ***Trees of moderate quality*** *with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years*	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits.	MID BLUE
Category C ***Trees of low quality*** *with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm*	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or temporary/transient landscape benefit.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY

Appendix 3: Tree Survey Schedule (16194/TSS01)

Appendix 4: Report Limitations

Limitations

A4.1. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. Although the health and stability of trees in their current context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be understood that this report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.

A4.2. No tree can be considered entirely safe, given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the site. An assessment of the potential influence of trees upon existing buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth, are specifically excluded from this report.

Un-assessable Risks

A4.3. Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

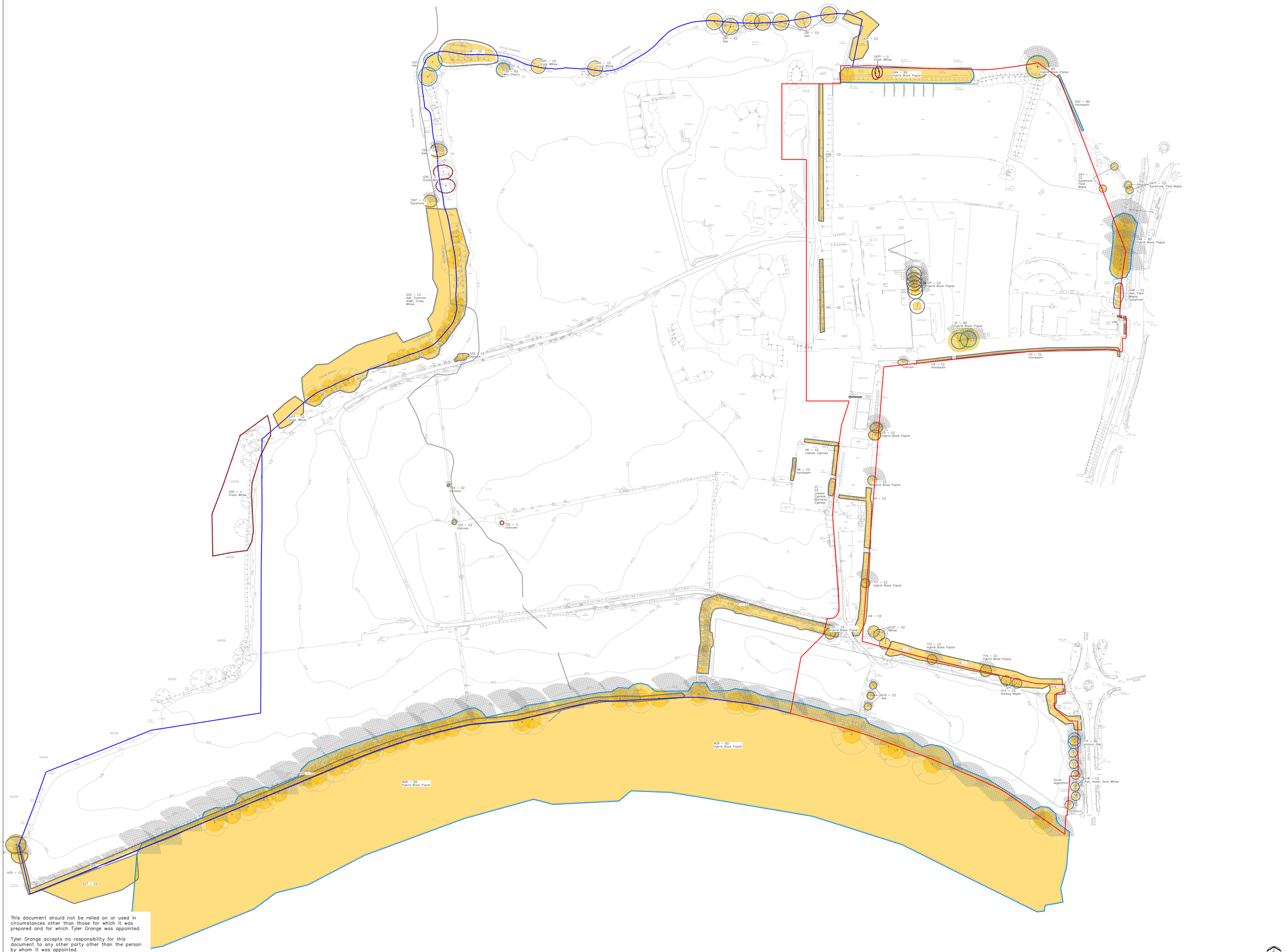
A4.4. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 and 2010 (as amended). The survey findings, constraints, opportunities and design or mitigation recommendations included within that report must be read alongside this document.

A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree does not pose an unacceptable level of risk and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will present an acceptable level of risk following the completion of any recommended work.

Plans:

Plan 1: Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), (16194/P02)

Plan 2: Tree Retention and Removal Plan (TRRP), (16194/P03)



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Tyler Grange accepts no responsibility for this document to any other party other than the person by whom it was appointed.

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- Application Boundary
- Phase 2 Boundary
- Category B – Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C – Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Category U – Trees in Poor Condition
- Root Protection Areas
- Tree Shading Constraints

*Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.

Rev	Description	Date
C	Updated redline boundary	20/11/2024
B	Added redline boundary	15/08/2024
A	Added topographical survey	11/03/2024

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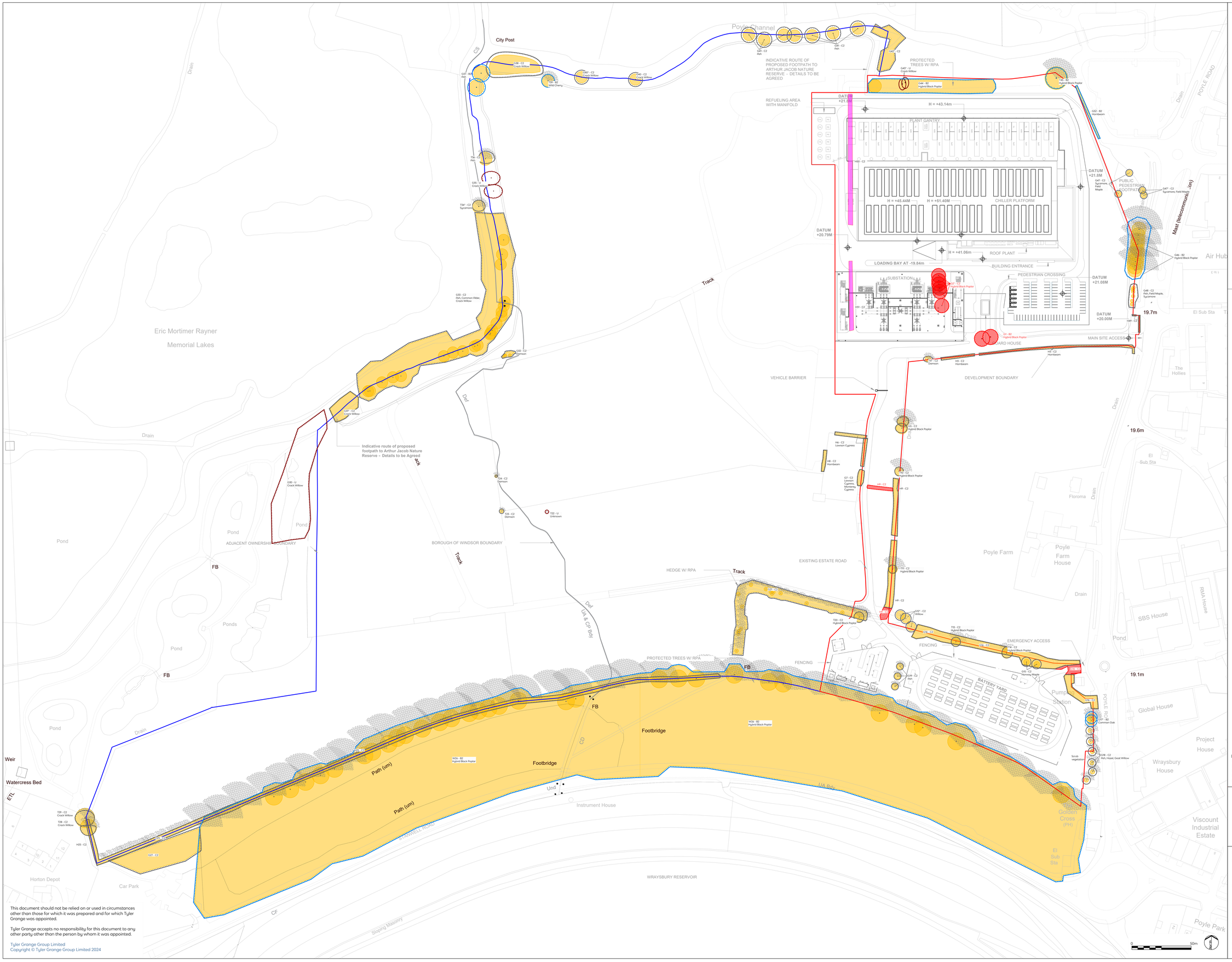
Project title
Manor Farm, Slough

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan

Scale 1:1000 @ A0
Date 20.11.2024
Drawn RL/LB
Checked NC

Drawing number
16194_P02

Revision
C



- Application Boundaries - Parcels A and B
- Phase 2 Boundary
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Category U - Trees in Poor Condition
- Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
- Tree Shading Constraints
- Proposed Tree Removals
- Hedgerow to be Translocated

**Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*

Rev	Description	Date
E	Update to layout	20/11/2024
D	Hedge Translocation	04/11/2024
C	Update to layout	29/10/2024
B	Update to layout	24/10/2024
A	Update to layout	14/03/2024

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Project title

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Drawing title

Tree Retention and Removal Plan

Scale	1:1000 @ A0	Drawn	RL/LB
Date	20.11.2024	Checked	NC

Drawing number: 16194_P03

Revision: E

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Mean Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
					N	E	S	W								
G1	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	14m	750 (1)	750	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	3.00	Early Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Two trees. Overhead cables growing through centre if crowns. Minor deadwood throughout. Previous pruning wounds which have partially occluded in lower crown.	9.0	255
G2	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	12m	280 (1)	280	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Six trees. Compacted ground in all directions. Northernmost tree has concrete to up to base.	3.4	35
H3	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	3m	90 (1)	90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Maintained hedgerow.	1.1	4
T4	Damson (Prunus domestica)	6m	75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75 (7)	198	2.50	4.00	2.50	4.00	1.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	C2	Growing within area of scrub.	2.4	18
G5	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	11m	400 (1)	400	4.00	4.50	4.00	5.50	2.50	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Two trees growing in ditch. Northern Tree has suffered squirrel damage, with minor deadwood throughout. Southernmost tree has included union at 1.5m and mistletoe growing to East of crown.	4.8	72
H6	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	5m	120 (1)	120	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2		1.4	7
G7	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	7m	180 (1)	180	4.50	4.50	2.00	4.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Five trees growing in linear formation. Two macrocarpa and three Lawson cypress. Crowns topped close to current height.	2.2	15
H8	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	3m	90 (1)	90	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.50	0.50	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Poorly pruned hedgerow with large, unoccluded cuts and some specimens removed.	1.1	4
H9	(Mixed Broadleaves)	3m	90 (1)	90	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Shrubby hedgerow.	1.1	4
T10	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	11m	300 (1)	300	3.50	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Limited visibility of tree, measurements estimated.	3.6	41
T11	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	11m	330 (1)	330	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	4.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Limited visibility of tree, measurements estimated.	4.0	49
G12	Willow (Salix sp.)	7m	120, 120, 110, 100, 75, 75, 90, 90, 75 (9)	290	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Three trees growing round end of pond. No access to trees due to dense scrub. Congested crown forms.	3.5	38

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Mean Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
					N	E	S	W								
T13	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	9m	220, 250 (2)	333	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	C2	Northern part of crown is suffering from dieback, with no obvious cause. Ivy on main stems restricted visibility.	4.0	50
T14	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	9m	270, 230 (2)	355	5.50	5.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Growing on southern edge of ditch. Bifurcates at 1m.	4.3	57
G15	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	6m	150, 140 (2)	205	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.50	Semi Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Two trees. Both multistemmed from base. Congested crown form, with non tensile unions throughout.	2.5	19
G16	(Mixed Broadleaves)	5m	130 (1)	130	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Mixed group. Sporadic and shrubby in places, offering partially obscured views into adjacent land.	1.6	8
G17	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	9m	290 (1)	290	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	B2	Two trees without significant defects. Growing West side of ditch and fence.	3.5	38
G18	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	7m	150 (1)	150	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Approx five trees within scrub area. Limited visibility of trees, though look to be within ditch.	1.8	10
G19	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5m	120, 110, 110 (3)	196	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Three trees. Class 1 Ash Dieback.	2.4	17
T20	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	10m	250, 250 (2)	354	4.50	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	No visibility or access to stem due to dense scrub. Higher than expected levels of deadwood throughout crown with no obvious cause.	4.3	57
G21	(Mixed Broadleaves)	5m	130 (1)	130	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Shrubby field boy dart group, growing either side of ditch. Becomes increasingly sporadic on western leg.	1.6	8
T22	Unknown (Unknown)	7m	200 (1)	200	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.00	Semi Mature	Dead	Dead	U	Dead tree. Approx 40% of tree collapsed.	2.4	18
T23	Damson (Prunus domestica)	4m	75, 75 (2)	106	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Only two stems meeting 75mm threshold. Stems growing through/around post and rail fence.	1.3	5
T24	Damson (Prunus domestica)	4m	75, 75 (2)	106	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Only two stems meeting 75mm threshold.	1.3	5
H25	(Mixed Broadleaves)	4m	90 (1)	90	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Boundary hedge.	1.1	4
W26	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	20m	600 (1)	600	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	3.00	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Largely poplar, with other mixed natives acting as an understory. Trees in varying conditions, as to be expected in a woodland.	7.2	163

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Mean Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
					N	E	S	W								
G27	(Mixed Broadleaves)	7m	170 (1)	170	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Limited visibility due to boundary hedge.	2.0	13
T28	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10m	570 (1)	570	2.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	2.50	Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Offsite tree. Suppressed by adjacent tree to North. High number of water shoots from primary framework.	6.8	147
T29	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	9m	550, 300, 270 (3)	682	6.50	8.00	7.00	8.50	2.50	Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Offsite tree. Multi stemmed from base. Eastern most stem leaning heavily over site boundary.	8.2	210
G30	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	13m	350, 360 (2)	502	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	4.00	Over Mature	Fair	Poor	U	Sporadic group. Ownership unknown, but likely offsite. Most trees have at least one failed stem, with tear outs throughout. Approx eight trees.	6.0	114
G31	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	9m	150, 150, 100, 90 (4)	251	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	1.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Dense group of stems immediately behind corrugated iron building.	3.0	28
G32	Damson (Prunus domestica)	4m	75, 75 (2)	106	2.50	2.50	1.00	2.50	0.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Approx five trees growing with closed crown. Self set along barbed wire fence.	1.3	5
G33	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	10m	400 (1)	400	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Sporadic group, no individual tree locations. Ownership unknown, but expected that trees straddle boundary.	4.8	72
T34	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8m	360, 280 (2)	456	5.50	5.50	4.00	5.50	1.50	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Growing on bank leading to lake. Multi stemmed from base.	5.5	94
G35	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	8m	440 (1)	440	5.50	7.50	6.00	8.00	0.00	Over Mature	Poor	Poor	U	Two trees. Both have failed stems and numerous tear outs. Growing on bank leading to lake.	5.3	88
T36	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9m	460 (1)	460	6.50	8.00	4.00	6.00	0.50	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Significant ivy cover on stem to 5m, obscuring visibility. Small number of historic tear outs and Class 1 Ash Dieback. On bank next to Lake.	5.5	96
G37	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10m	520 (1)	520	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	1.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	B2	Two trees. Class 1 Ash Dieback, but otherwise are good quality specimens.	6.2	122
G38	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	11m	330 (1)	330	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	1.00	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Approx 10 stems growing on bank/in water.	4.0	49
T39	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	9m	460 (1)	460	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	1.00	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Growing in small depression. Good example of species.	5.5	96
G40	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	9m	400 (1)	400	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Two trees on southern side of stream.	4.8	72

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Mean Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
					N	E	S	W								
G41	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11m	290, 290 (2)	410	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	1.50	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Approx seven trees scattered along stream bank. Most are multistemmed from base, and have class 1 Ash Dieback. Ivy obscured stems up to 4m.	4.9	76
G42	(Mixed Broadleaves)	7m	110 (1)	110	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	0.00	Young	Fair	Fair	C2	Mixed species, shrub group. No access to trees due to fence or scrub.	1.3	5
G43	Crack Willow (Salix fragilis)	13m	400, 500 (2)	640	4.50	3.00	5.00	3.00	1.00	Over Mature	Poor	Poor	U	Two trees. Easternmost tree has had one stem collapse, with the remainder of the tree dying back with standing moderate deadwood. Other trees is also decaying at various points throughout the stems and has isolated moderate deadwood.	7.7	185
G44	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	17m	470 (1)	470	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	2.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	B2	20 trees. All growing 2m below level of compound. Overhanging by up to 3m.	5.6	100
T45	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	17m	800 (1)	800	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	3.50	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Measurement estimated due to ivy and scrub restricting visibility.	9.6	290
G46	Hybrid Black Poplar (Populus X canadensis)	20m	500 (1)	500	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	3.00	Mature	Good	Good	B2	10 trees growing along boundary of site compacted ground around bases due to use as a car park.	6.0	113
G47	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8m	180 (1)	180	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Four trees. Compacted around bases due to use as car park.	2.2	15
G48	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8m	100, 75 (2)	125	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	Semi Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Approx six trees growing in site boundaries. Compacted ground to base due to use as a car park.	1.5	7
H49	(Mixed Broadleaves)	2m	90 (1)	90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Maintained hedge.	1.1	4
H50	(Mixed Broadleaves)	2m	50 (1)	50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Young	Good	Good	C2	Double staggered, recently planted hedge on top of mound.	.6	1
H51	(Mixed Broadleaves)	2m	50 (1)	50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Young	Good	Good	C2	Double staggered, recently planted hedge on top of mound.	.6	1
G52	Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	6m	130 (1)	130	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	Semi Mature	Good	Good	B2	Trees planted along roadside verge in adjacent land.	1.6	8

Tyler Grange

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