Arbux
Tree Consultancy

Pre-Development Constraints & Advice

St George Church

East Boldon

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Prepared for	**St George Church**
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction & Scope

1.1.1 Arbux was commissioned to produce this pre-development report to provide arboricultural advice and identify potential constraints for the site.

1.1.2 The survey was undertaken by Liam Robson MArborA on 30th June 2025.

1.2 Survey Details & Methodology

1.2.1 The survey and report were undertaken under guidance of *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

1.2.2 In accordance with *BS5837:2012*, the purpose of this report is to provide details of arboricultural features within influencing distance of site and provide material constraints and advice for consideration. Trees growing as groups or woodlands may be identified and assessed collectively where it is deemed appropriate or necessary due to limitations. The report will also include off-site trees and hedgerows, where necessary.

1.2.3 The quality of each individual tree, group of trees, woodland(s) and/or hedgerow(s), where present, are allocated to one of four main categories, which are then sub-divided into three further subcategories. This produces the tree quality assessment output. The categories and their criteria are shown in **Appendix 1 – Tree Quality Assessment – Cascade Chart.**

1.2.4 Details of surveyed features are specified in **Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule.**

1.2.5 The RPA have been calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 and plotted on **Appendix 3 – Tree Constraints Plan**. Typically, the RPA is shown as a red circle centred on the base of the tree stem for an individual tree. The RPA and crown spread for

groups, hedgerows and woodlands will be estimated. Where site conditions indicate that root distribution is likely to differ, modifications may be made to the plotted RPA. The RPA should be used as a design tool which ideally excludes proposed construction from the area where possible and/or feasible.

1.2.6 The canopy spread for all trees and woodlands have been measured and are shown on **Appendix 3 – Tree Constraints Plan** as a green outline. The spread may be estimated in some areas due to on-site limitations.

1.2.7 All tree information is additionally shown on **Appendix 4 – Tree Conflicts Plan**, which shows the arboricultural features overlaid on the proposed layout for the site.

1.3 Limitations

1.3.1 This report is valid for 12 months from the completion date specified in section 1.1.2. After this time, updated survey work may be required.

1.3.2 Where accurate survey data could not be gathered, such as for off-site and/or inaccessible trees, the estimated data is suffixed with '#' in **Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule.**

1.3.3 A visual assessment of the trees was undertaken from ground level only.

2.0 Site

2.1 Existing Site

2.1.1 The site comprised a copse, to the north of St George Church, East Boldon.

3.0 Pre-Development – Site Constraints & Conflicts

3.1 Surveyed Features

3.1.1 Forty-eight individual trees and two groups of trees were surveyed. **Figure 1** below shows the tree quality category of the surveyed features, to *BS 5837:2012.*

Figure 1 – Categorisation of surveyed arboricultural features.

Tree/Group/Hedgerow Number	Tree Quality Category
T2, T7, T8, T18, T20, T25, T30, T42, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48	A (High quality)
T1, T3, T5, T6, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T19, T23, T27, T28, T31, T32, T33, T34, T35, T38, T39, T41, T43	B (Moderate quality
T4, T9, T16, T17, T21, T22, T24, T26, T29, T37, T40 G1, G2	C (Low quality)
None	U (Unsuitable for retention – regardless of potential proposal)

3.1.1 T1 – T41, G1 and G2 comprised the woodland.

3.1.2 T42 – T46 were situated adjacent on a grassed area adjacent to the roadside, to the east of the woodland.

3.1.3 Several ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) trees had crown dieback, likely attributed to ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). At the time of the survey, the observed dieback appeared minor, and so the estimated remaining contribution for these trees has not been downgraded on this basis alone.

3.2 Potential Impacts Upon Trees

3.2.1 **Appendix 4 – Tree Conflicts Plan** shows the surveyed arboricultural features overlaid on the proposed layout.

3.2.2 The proposed footpaths through the woodland are currently shown to be on, or within too close proximity to several trees. It is recommended that the proposed route of the footpath shown on the layout is amended to route around the trees and provide a suitable offset. A minimum of 0.5m, though ideally 1m, clearance should be given between the tree stem and the proposed footpath edge.

3.2.3 The proposed footpaths will route over most trees within the woodland, to varying extents. The design and specification of the footpath is dependent on the requirements and the loading upon which it will be subjected, which would be informed by a structural engineer. With regards to trees, a 'no dig' footpath installation will be required to ensure that significant root damage is prevented. The term 'no dig' typically relates to no reduction in ground levels beyond the removal of top surface vegetation, or a solution which is supported above or on ground level. Examples of such solutions are provided in section 4.2.4.

3.2.4 Excavation needed for the placement of footpath edgings can damage tree roots. Sensitive alternative edging supports would be recommended. This could include above-ground peg and board edging or timber edging laid at ground level. If more substantial supports are required, proprietary alternatives may be suitable, providing they do not require excavation into the soil, such installing into the ground with pins. It is recommended that the use of alternative edging supports are consulted with the project arboriculturist to advise on the suitability within the RPA.

3.2.5 Several trees will require crown lifting to provide adequate clearance during the works.

4.0 Pre-Development – General Advice & Guidance

4.1 Tree Retention & Removal

4.1.1 Proposed site design should seek to retain all suitable features, though the removal of C category features should be prioritised where this is not possible. C category features are of a low arboricultural value and their loss will constitute minor impacts as opposed to B and A category features. Arboricultural impacts are likely from the removal of B and particularly A category trees. Tree removal will generally require mitigation through replacement planting to compensate for the loss.

4.2 Root Protection Area (RPA)

4.2.1 The location of new structures and any subterranean works should be prioritised outside of the Root Protection Area (RPA). Where construction within the RPA cannot be avoided, the implementation of sensitive measures may be able to mitigate for this, though this may not be acceptable if the tree(s)/hedgerow(s) are moderate or high quality, are deemed to be compromised and the tree(s)/hedgerow(s) cannot be retained with mitigatory measures.

4.2.2 Consideration should be made for access requirements during works where this will occur within the RPA.

4.2.3 The following are non-exhaustive examples of works that should be avoided within the RPA:

- Excavation into the soil including changes of levels and scraping, other than the removal of turf layer or surface vegetation, including;
    - Excavation of standard building foundations.
    - Excavation to facilitate new hard surfacing, including roads and footpaths.
    - Excavation of trenches to facilitate drainage and service installations.
    - Kerbs and edgings which require excavation.

- Excavation for ponds or SUDS.

- New permanent hardstanding exceeding 20% of unsurfaced ground within the RPA.
- Pouring of concrete within the RPA without an impermeable liner.

4.2.4 Where works cannot be undertaken outside the RPA and the retention of the tree(s)/hedgerow(s) is viable, the following non-exhaustive mitigatory measures can be recommended. Note that requirements are site specific and so the following are generalised:

- Sensitive foundation methods. The site requirements would dictate the suitability of the design. A design which would require significant ground level changes is unlikely to be suitable. The following are recommended in BS5837:2012:
  - Piles, with site investigation to determine their optimal location to avoiding major roots.
  - Beams laid at or above ground level.
  - Concrete slab for minor structure laid at or above ground level.
- Sensitive permanent hard surfacing, including roads and footpaths:
  - Surfacing requiring a no dig with a porous final surface.
  - No dig, load bearing construction, comprising cellular confinement systems.
  - Boardwalks above or at ground level.
- Sensitive underground service and drainage installations:
  - Microtunnelling
  - Directional drilling
  - Pipe ramming
  - Impact moling
- Use of alternative, sensitive kerbs and edgings which do not require excavation or are suitable within the RPA such as installation with ground pins.

4.3 Above Ground Constraints

4.3.1 The design of the site should consider the above ground constraints posed by the tree(s)/hedgerow(s). The following are examples of above ground constraints for consideration:

- Extent of facilitation access pruning required to provide suitable clearance for the construction works.
- Proximity of new structures to retained trees and requirements of future pruning to provide suitable clearance between tree(s) and structures.
- Species characteristics, including future growth of the trees and consideration of post development issues such as shading, leaf fall and honeydew.
- Future pressure for removal from occupiers and users of buildings and spaces.

4.4 Demolition, Site Clearance & Construction Traffic

4.4.1 Demolition works, site clearance and construction activities, including movement of plant and pedestrians can all pose potential impacts to the tree(s)/hedgerow(s), including:

- Direct damage to stems and branches of trees to be retained.
- Below ground compaction of the rooting environment through repeated pedestrian traffic and construction plant within the RPA.
- Changes in ground levels through heavy construction plant on soft and/or unsurfaced ground within the RPA.
- Changes in ground levels through site clearance.
- Storage of materials within the RPA.

4.4.2 Mitigatory measures can be recommended to prevent damage to the tree(s)/hedgerow(s), which can include, but is not limited to:

- Erection of protective fencing.
- Installation of ground protection measures.

4.5 Design Benefits of Trees & Hedgerows

4.5.1 Trees and hedgerows can provide many benefits when incorporated within a design that has sought to retain them. The following are examples of advantages to retaining trees within a development:

- Screening to the site.
- Shading to open areas and to buildings where it is beneficial.
- Amenity value to the site and wider area.

4.6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) & Method Statement (AMS)

4.6.1 The pre-development information should be used to finalise a design that considers the tree(s)/hedgerow(s). An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) then evaluates the surveyed arboricultural information with the proposed site design. The assessment considers the effects of any required tree removals to facilitate the proposed design and any potentially damaging activities to retained trees. Recommendations of mitigation measures which could lessen such activities are stated and taken into consideration where applicable.

4.6.2 The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) provides details and specifications of mitigatory measures, to protect retained trees and/or hedgerows.

Appendix 1

Tree Quality Assessment – Cascade Chart. Excerpt from BS 5837:2012.

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
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 other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to 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; see 4.5.7.		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**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)
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
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 only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule

ID & No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (Years)	General Comments	Recommendations *(Facilitation works italicised)*	BS Tree Quality Category (see Appendix 1)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	8.0	260	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	1.5	Early Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	30.6	3.1
T2	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18.0	750	7.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	Mature	40+	Tight fork at 2m. Fork contains included bark	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	254.5	9.0
T3	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	8.0	390	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	4.0	Mature	20+	Two co dominant stems from 1.8m. Suppressed form due to woodland pressure	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	68.8	4.7
T4	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5.0	150	2.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	1.5	Early Mature	20+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	C2	10.2	1.8
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13.0	500	6.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	Mature	40+	Two co dominant stems from 2m	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	113.1	6.0
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15.0	540	5.0	4.5	5.0	6.0	2.0	Early Mature	20+	Low vigour. Sparse crown	Monitor annually	B2	131.9	6.5
T7	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	13.0	670	3.0	8.0	9.0	7.5	2.5	Mature	40+	Non occluded wound at 2.5m on west flank. Crown weighted towards building. Two co dominant stems from 4m	Prune to clear building by 3m	A2	203.1	8.0

ID & No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (Years)	General Comments	Recommendations *(Facilitation works italicised)*	BS Tree Quality Category (see Appendix 1)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W								
T8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	20.0	710	7.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	Mature	40+	Two co dominant stems from 2.5m. Crown dieback. Deadwood in crown	Remove deadwood. Monitor annually	A2	228.1	8.5
T9	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5.0	180	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.0	Early Mature	20+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	C2	14.7	2.2
T10	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13.0	300	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	Early Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	40.7	3.6
T11	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	8.0	280	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	1.5	Semi Mature	40+	Twin stems from bifurcation at 2.5m	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	35.5	3.4
T12	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	380	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	Early Mature	20+	Decay of stem visible from base to 1.8m on south flank	Monitor biennially	B2	65.3	4.6
T13	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	450	7.0	4.0	2.5	5.0	4.0	Early Mature	40+	Large stem burr at 3.5m	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	91.6	5.4
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10.0	300	6.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	Early Mature	40+	Basal cavity at .5m on west flank	***Crown lift to 3m above ground level***	B2	40.7	3.6
T15	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	450	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	Early Mature	40+	Crown dieback	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	91.6	5.4

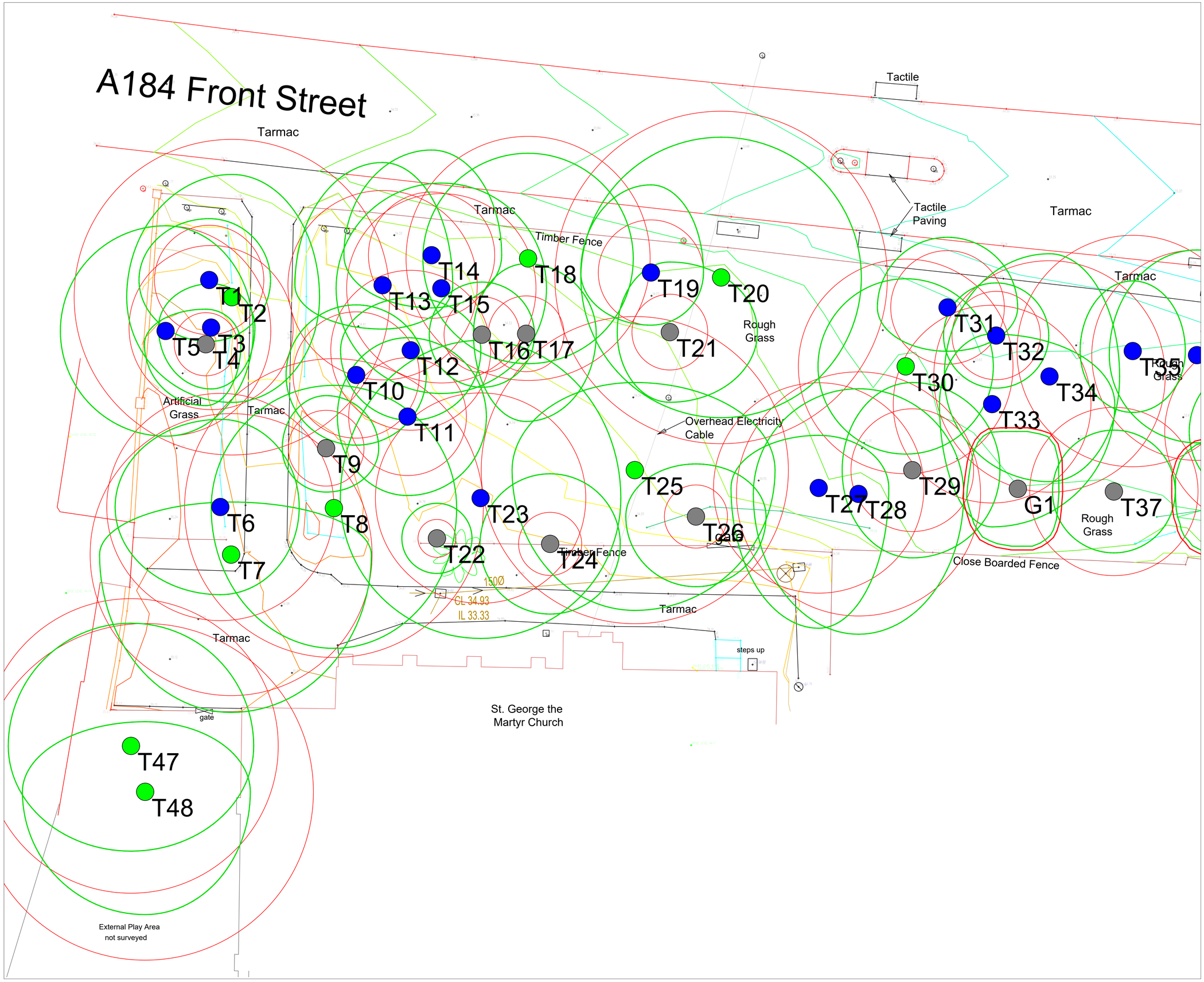
ID & No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (Years)	General Comments	Recommendations *(Facilitation works italicised)*	BS Tree Quality Category (see Appendix 1)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W								
T16	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	8.0	180	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 3m above ground level***	C2	14.7	2.2
T17	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	6.0	180	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 3m above ground level***	C2	14.7	2.2
T18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	580	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.0	Mature	40+	Crown dieback	Monitor annually. ***Remove minor branch over site to provide 3m clearance above site***	A2	152.2	7.0
T19	Laburnum anagyroides (Laburnum)	6.0	250	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	Semi Mature	40+	Two co dominant stems from 2.5m	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	28.3	3.0
T20	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18.0	790	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	3.0	Mature	40+	Two co dominant stems from 2m. Minor deadwood in crown	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	282.4	9.5
T21	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	8.0	180	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 3m above ground level***	C2	14.7	2.2
T22	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	3.5	90	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	Young	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 2m above ground level***	C2	3.7	1.1
T23	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	500	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	4.0	Mature	20+	Significant dieback	Remove deadwood. Monitor annually	B2	113.1	6.0

ID & No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (Years)	General Comments	Recommendations *(Facilitation works italicised)*	BS Tree Quality Category (see Appendix 1)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W								
T24	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	5.0	150	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 2m above ground level***	C2	10.2	1.8
T25	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18.0	730	5.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	5.0	Mature	40+	Ivy on lower stem. Two co dominant stems from 3m	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	241.1	8.8
T26	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	5.0	150	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 2m above ground level***	C2	10.2	1.8
T27	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	500	3.0	4.0	8.0	5.0	1.5	Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	113.1	6.0
T28	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	580	6.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	Mature	40+	Crown dieback	Monitor annually	B2	152.2	7.0
T29	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	6.0	230 100 150	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 2m above ground level***	C2	38.5	3.5
T30	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18.0	510	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	117.7	6.1
T31	Ulmus glabra (Wych Elm)	7.0	270	4.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	1.5	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	***Crown lift to 2m above ground level***	B2	33.0	3.2

ID & No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (Years)	General Comments	Recommendations *(Facilitation works italicised)*	BS Tree Quality Category (see Appendix 1)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W								
T32	Sorbus	6.0	210	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	Semi Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	20.0	2.5
T33	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16.0	470	4.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	4.0	Mature	20+	Decay of stem visible on west flank from 0.5m to 1.8m	Monitor annually	B22	100.0	5.6
T34	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16.0	550	7.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	Mature	20+	Decay of stem at 1m to 1.8m on east flank. Areas of upper crown appears sparse	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	136.9	6.6
T35	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	550	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	1.0	Mature	20+	Dense ivy on stem. Crown appears suppressed and sparse	Monitor biennially	B2	136.9	6.6
T36	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16.0	500	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	Mature	20+	Dense ivy on stem. Stem estimated. Crown dieback	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	113.1	6.0
T37	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	6.0	400	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.1	Mature	10+	Two co dominant stems from 1.5m. Significant dieback of east stem	Reduce height of east stem to 3m. ***Crown lift to 2m above ground level***	C2	72.4	4.8
T38	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14.0	#450	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	Early Mature	40+	Dense ivy stem. Stem diameter estimated	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	91.6	5.4

ID & No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (Years)	General Comments	Recommendations *(Facilitation works italicised)*	BS Tree Quality Category (see Appendix 1)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W								
T39	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13.0	360	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	Semi Mature	20+	Dense ivy on stem	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	58.6	4.3
T40	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5.0	200	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.1	Early Mature	20+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	C2	18.1	2.4
T41	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	10.0	420	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	Mature	40+	Two co dominant stems from 1.8m	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	79.8	5.0
T42	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18.0	620	9.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	Mature	40+	Dieback evident	Monitor annually. Remove deadwood	A2	173.9	7.4
T43	Sorbus intermedia (Swedish Whitebeam)	8.0	290	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	Early Mature	20+	Two co dominant stems from 1.5m	No recommended remedial works at this time	B2	38.1	3.5
T44	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16.0	590	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	157.5	7.1
T45	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18.0	#750	4.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	Mature	40+	Growing into adjacent fence. Stem diameter estimated	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	254.5	9.0

ID & No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (Years)	General Comments	Recommendations *(Facilitation works italicised)*	BS Tree Quality Category (see Appendix 1)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W								
T46	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	15.0	570	8.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	147.0	6.8
T47	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	20.0	700	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	Mature	40+	No significant observations at time of survey	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	221.7	8.4
T48	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18.0	800	4.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	Mature	40+	Two co dominant stems from 2m	No recommended remedial works at this time	A2	289.6	9.6
G1	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	Up to 5.0	Up to 150	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1	Up to Semi Mature	40+	Small stand of holly within woodland	No recommended remedial works at this time	C2	N/A	N/A
G2	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	Up to 4.0	Up to 120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.1	Up to Semi Mature	40+	Small stand of holly within woodland	No recommended remedial works at this time	C2	N/A	N/A



Appendix 3a
Tree Constraints Plan

KEY

Tree Quality Category:

A	B	C	U

Crown Spread: **Root Protection Area:**

Project:
St George Church
East Boldon

Date: 05/06/2025 **Scale: 1:100 @ A1**

N

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

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Appendix 3b
Tree Constraints Plan

KEY

Tree Quality Category:

A	B	C	U

Crown Spread:

Root Protection Area:

Project:
St George Church
East Boldon

Date: 05/06/2025 **Scale: 1:100 @ A1**

N

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

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Appendix 4a
Tree Conflicts Plan

KEY

Tree Quality Category:

A	B	C	U

Crown Spread:

Root Protection Area:

Project:
St George Church
East Boldon

Date: 05/06/2025 **Scale: 1:100 @ A1**

N

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Appendix 4b
Tree Conflicts Plan

KEY

Tree Quality Category:

A	B	C	U

Crown Spread:

Root Protection Area:

Project:
St George Church
East Boldon

Date: 05/06/2025 **Scale: 1:100 @ A1**

N

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