



TREES AND ARCHITECTURE

A guide to designing with trees

Who is this leaflet for?

This leaflet is aimed at architects and their clients who are applying for planning permission and have been requested to submit a BS5837 compliant tree report to support their planning proposals. It explains how architects and arborists should work together to help a client to acquire planning consent. These are briefly explained below and elaborated on in the pages that follow.

Stage 1 – Tree Survey & Report

This should be the starting point for the design process. A tree consultant shall survey the existing vegetation on the site and produce a report with a ***Tree Constraints Plan***. This informs architects how to maximise the development potential of the site without impacting on valuable trees. The relevant British Standard is known as BS 5837.

Stage 2 – Impact Assessment

Your consultant should then advise the designers what impact the proposal shall have on trees. Mitigation strategies may be recommended to minimise these impacts. Once a design is finalised, your consultant will write an ***Arboricultural Impact Assessment*** to support your application.

Stage 3 – Method Statement

This explains the measures required to protect trees from damaging construction activities. Your planning authority may grant consent for the proposal on the condition that the ***Arboricultural Method Statement*** is adhered to.

Stage 1: Arboricultural Survey and Report

The key elements of a BS 5837 survey are explained on this page.

Which trees need to be inspected during the survey?

As a minimum, BS5837 stipulates that all trees with a stem diameter over 75mm and within 15m of proposed works shall be surveyed. This includes any hard surfacing, underground services, foundations, changes in ground levels and boundary treatments.

What data is collected?

For each tree the following are recorded: **species, age classification, dimensions, structural condition, physiological condition, management recommendations, life expectancy and retention category.**

What are Retention Categories?

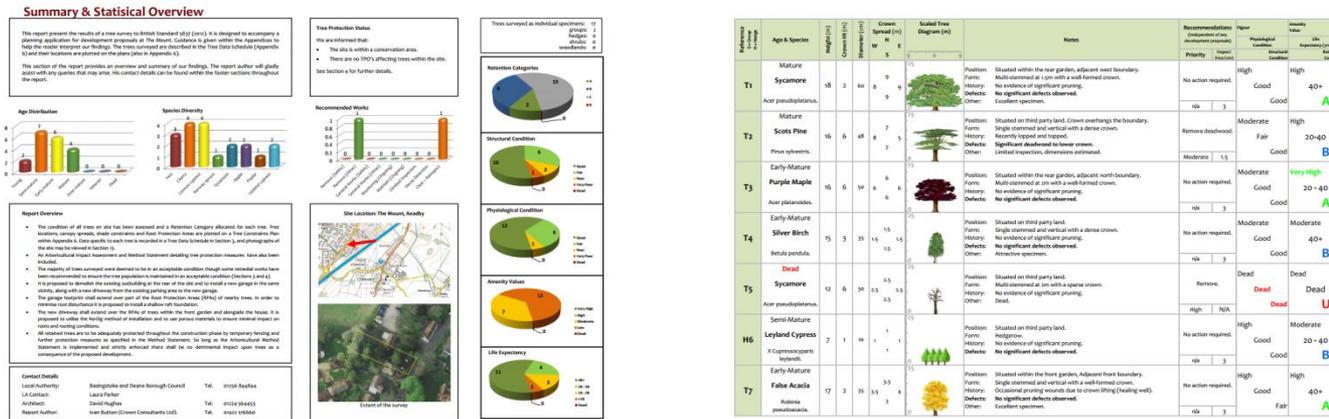
Each tree is allocated a *Retention Category* according to its visual impact, condition, and life expectancy. These colour coded categories inform the design process as follows:

- **Category A:** These trees should be retained. They are usually large trees with a high amenity value, in good condition, well suited to their surroundings and with a life expectancy of 40+ years.
- **Category B:** These trees should also be considered for retention though some sacrifice may be acceptable. These are usually substantial trees or smaller trees of merit.
- **Category C:** These are trees of no particular merit, or trees with a short life expectancy. Their removal is generally deemed to be more acceptable.
- **Category U:** These trees have been recommended for removal due to their poor condition. They are not a material consideration in the design proposals.



How is the data from the BS5837 Survey presented?

We prepare a **Summary and Statistical Overview** and a **Tree Schedule** displaying all of the data collected trees at your site. These are visual, easy to reference documents, examples of which can be seen below. This data is then plotted onto the existing plan of the site creating a **Tree Constraints Plan**.



What is a Tree Constraints Plan?

A **Tree Constraints Plan** is a drawing which displays each tree's retention categories, Root Protection Areas, tree locations and crown spreads. This informs designers how trees constrain the site and where development may have some impact. A full page example of our **Tree Constraints Plan** is shown on the next page.

What is a Root Protection Area (RPA)?

A **Root Protection Area** indicates the area containing enough roots for the tree to survive. Disturbance of the RPA may have a significant impact on tree health. We plot a tree's RPA onto a **Tree Constraints Plan** so that architects can moderate their designs in accordance with the tree's requirements. Tree Constraints Plans are explained in more detail on the following page. As a general rule, try to maintain a distance between buildings and trees greater than 12 x the stem diameter. Where this is unavoidable, techniques should be employed that are sympathetic to root requirements such as:

No-Dig Surfaces

Shallow Foundations

Trenchless Technologies

Sample Tree Constraints Plan

Tree Constraints Plan

Site Overview

Brief Description (Existing Layout)

The site lies within a leafy residential area. The co-ordinates are 51°44'34"N 1°5'59"W and the altitude is 121m above sea level. Co-ordinates may be posted or typed into the following site: <http://maps.google.co.uk>, where maps, satellite imagery and street views may be accessed.

Our survey covered the area indicated in Figure 1.



Figure 1 Extent of the survey (image is not current).

The site comprises a detached house with gardens to front and rear. The house is set at a higher level than the public highway and is accessed via pedestrian steps and sloping pathways leading through the front garden (see photographs 5 - 7).

Off road parking is currently available towards the front left side of the property (see Photo 1).

It is proposed to install a garage towards the rear-left of the garden and to access it via a new driveway leading from the off-road parking area, alongside the left of the house, to the rear garage.

The new driveway shall pass over the rooting zones of trees within the front garden (T5 and T6) and shall pass close to two trees located left of the house (T9 and T10). The garage foundations shall be located over the rooting zones of trees on adjacent land (G15, T9 and T10).

The Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Data Schedule should be referred to for descriptions and locations of all trees.

Photographs of the site are included in Section 13.

Species Present – Additional Information

The table below contains general information about the tree species that were observed within the survey. It does not contain information about the individual trees surveyed. Its purpose is to assist readers who are unfamiliar with the characteristics of various tree species.

Species	Typical Height at Maturity	Typical Canopy Spread at Maturity	General Notes
Apple	6	8	Deciduous tree native across Europe and W. Asia. Hundreds of cultivars available due to its diverse fruit. Flowers white, pink or red in spring. Some species will self-pollinate. Most results and cultivars. European hybrid trees. http://www.royalhorticultural.org.uk/Plant-Database/Plant-Database.aspx?treeid=100
Cherry	8	10	Many cultivars available, bred for their abundance of spring flowers, white cherries or ornamental bark (e.g. Flamingo Cherry). Usually either a tree flowering plant in very early spring, usually with a single bite for around 10m and multi-stemmed structure. Most varieties have excellent autumn colour.
Lawson Cypress	60	10	Fast, vertically oriented evergreen tree native to Southwest Oregon and N. California. Introduced to Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries for gardens and parks. Takes an upright, columnar form. Many varieties are available, including glaucous and variegated. Easily distinguished from related cypresses by the presence of small cones, and highly branched, upright stems. http://www.royalhorticultural.org.uk/Plant-Database/Plant-Database.aspx?treeid=100
Leyland Cypress	60	8	Evergreen tree, hybridized hybrid between Norway Cypress and Monterey Cypress. Widely planted and widely hated. Excellent hedging species unless it is undermanaged in which case it forms a green, dense wall of foliage, very hardy. Site may be managed by regular pruning through 7 channels beyond the hedge, new tree growth will occur. http://www.royalhorticultural.org.uk/Plant-Database/Plant-Database.aspx?treeid=100
Norway Spruce	60	10	Evergreen tree native to Europe, often planted as a plantation tree and favoured for timber. http://www.royalhorticultural.org.uk/Plant-Database/Plant-Database.aspx?treeid=100
Poplar	30	18	Hardy growing deciduous genus of predominantly tall trees, widely introduced to Britain, including the native Black Poplar. Tolerant of heavy pruning. Timber makes poor firewood but suitable for small gardens.
Sycamore	25	16	Deciduous tree native to S. Europe, widely introduced to the UK. Often regarded as a weed species due to its invasive nature and ability to tolerate most conditions, especially well in planting. Not a good tree to park beneath in summer due to the sticky sap excreted by aphids. http://www.royalhorticultural.org.uk/Plant-Database/Plant-Database.aspx?treeid=100
Yew	14	U	Evergreen species common throughout Europe. Commonly planted in churches. Once established by ancient Britain and through time the reputation of an immortal tree. Considered a remarkable specimen and extremely long-lived. Provenance foliage and seeds. Slow growing. http://www.royalhorticultural.org.uk/Plant-Database/Plant-Database.aspx?treeid=100

The figures quoted regarding typical height and canopy spread should be treated as approximate. Actual heights and spreads vary according to several environmental factors such as soil conditions, climate and presence of competing vegetation.

Preliminary Management Recommendations

T7 is a very low quality apple tree, which has previously been lopped and topped and currently has very poor form. It is recommended for removal due to its poor condition but not considered to be immediately hazardous or likely to cause injury or damage. Its removal is of low priority.

T10 could not be fully inspected due to the presence of dense ivy or undergrowth. It is recommended that the ivy or undergrowth is removed so that the stem may be better inspected.

All other trees were deemed to be in an acceptable condition.

Tree Protection Status – Site Specific

On 26th February 2013, we were informed, by Laura of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council that the site is within a Conservation Area, though no Tree Preservation Orders apply to trees within the site.

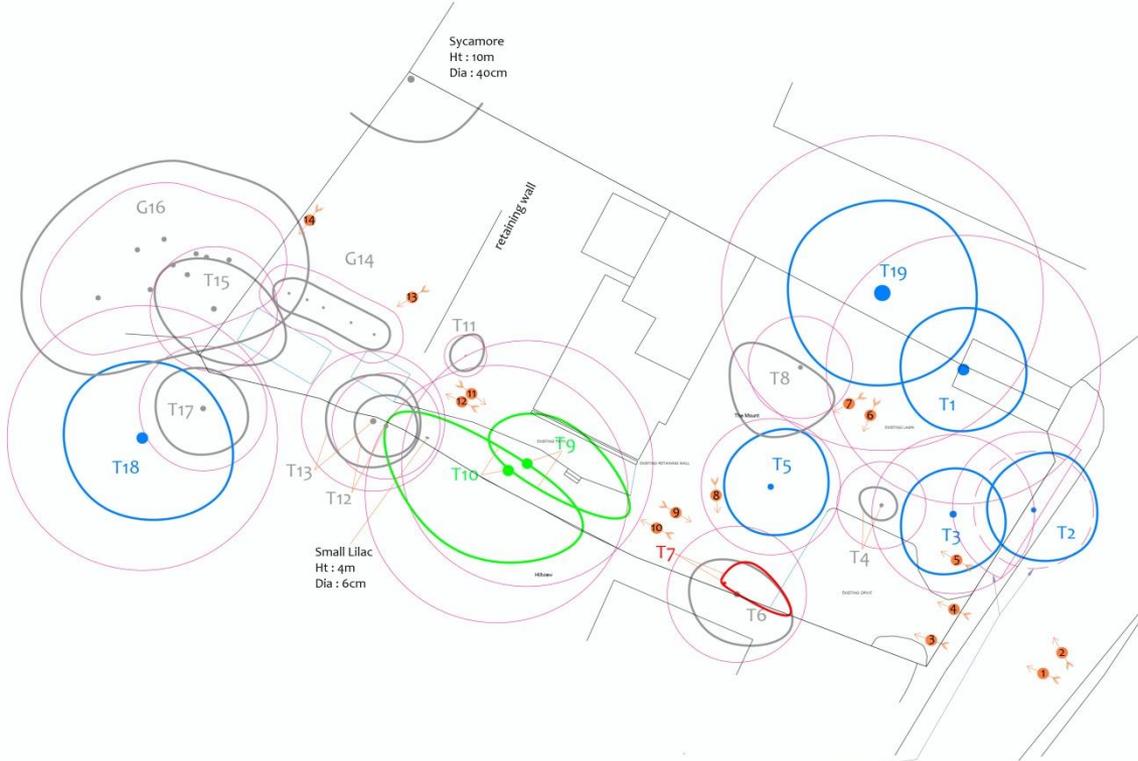
Drawing No: **CCL 08908** / TCP Rev 1
 Title: **Tree Constraints Plan**
 Site: **The Mount, Keabey, RG25 3JL**
 Scale: 1:200
 Paper Size: A2



Tree Retention Categories	
Stems & canopies shown	
	Category A tree
	Category B tree
	Category C tree
	Category U tree

	Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of 60+ years. Usually large trees with significant presence or smaller trees with succulent form. Retention of these trees is highly desirable.
	Trees of moderate quality with a life expectancy of 20+ years. Usually maturing trees, or younger trees with good form. Retention of these trees is desirable though less than Category A trees.
	Unimprovable trees of low quality and mark. Individual specimens are not considered to be a material planning consideration.
	Trees unsuitable for retention due to their very poor condition.

Tree Constraints Plan (Existing Layout)



Shape of RPA amended (from dashed line to solid line) to reflect influence of nearby road on likely rooting activity

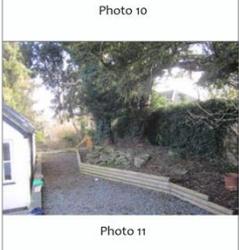
	B5 5/37 Root Protection Area (radius = 1/2 stem diameter)
	Root Protection Area needing amendment due to site conditions, e.g. presence of existing road or building.
	Root Protection Area being amended to account for site conditions
T1 = Tree No 1	G2 = Group No 2
H3 = Hedge No 3	

	B5 5/37 Shade Pattern
	Photo 1
	Tree to be removed to facilitate the proposal
	Tree to be removed due to its low quality
	Proposed pruning

Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Radius (m)	Area (m ²)	Volume (m ³)
T1	Yew	9	8.5	226	15.1
T2	Cherry	10	3.7	43	6.6
T3	Lawson Cypress	10	5.0	80	8.9
T4	Lawson Cypress	6	2.8	24	4.9
T5	Norway Spruce	10	4.3	59	7.7
T6	Sycamore	12	4.3	59	7.7
T7	Apple	5	2.0	13	3.6
T8	Apple	6	3.2	33	6.7
T9	Yew	9	7.8	191	13.8
T10	Yew	9	8.2	209	14.5
T11	Poplar	6	1.3	5	2.3
T12	Lawson Cypress	9	3.4	35	6.0
T13	Lawson Cypress	12	4.4	62	7.9
G14	Leyland Cypress	3	1.8	10	3.2
G15	Cherry	13	4.0	49	7.0
G16	Cherry	13	3.6	41	6.4
T17	Leyland Cypress	12	4.0	49	7.0
T18	Cherry	10	8.4	222	14.9
T19	Sycamore	17	10.0	314	17.7



Tree Constraints Plan (Existing Layout)



See the accompanying report Section 11 for more photographs

Stage 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

This is a professional assessment of a development's impact on trees. Your local authority tree officer will rely heavily on this when assessing your proposal. If the design is considered damaging to high quality trees, then it shall be recommended for refusal.

A good tree consultant will reduce the likelihood of a planning refusal by advising on all potential impacts and suggesting how these may be mitigated.

This service shall include:

- A arboricultural consultant dedicated to your project.
- Expert design guidance.
- Advice on potentially damaging impacts.
- Recommendations on how such impacts may be mitigated.
- A formal Impact Assessment Report to support your planning application.

As with all of our drawings, our ***Arboricultural Impact Assessment*** is presented in a clear and accessible format - an example of which is on the next page.

Sample Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Impact Assessment Plan

Overview of the Development

It is proposed to install a garage towards the rear-left of the garden and to access it via a new driveway leading from the off-road parking area, alongside the left of the house, to the new garage. The new driveway will pass over the rooting zones of trees within the front garden (T5 and T6) and shall pass close to two trees located left of the house (T9 and T10). The garage foundations shall be located over the rooting zones of trees on adjacent land (T10, T13 & T15).

In order to minimise the impact on trees the driveway shall be porous and installed without any excavation over rooting zones within the front garden; the driveway shall be relatively narrow where it passes the two trees to the left of the house, and the garage shall be installed on a shallow foundation.

Impact of Tree Removal

All trees to be removed are marked with a red cross on the Tree Removal Plan in Appendix 6 and summarised below:

Retention Category A: It is not proposed to remove any Retention Category A trees.

Retention Category B: It is not proposed to remove any Retention Category B trees.

Retention Category C: It is proposed to remove the following Retention Category C trees: C16. This is a row of young Leyland cypresses (height 3m, diameter 15cm) which are located in the rear garden. They have a low amenity value and are hidden from public vantage points. (See Photograph 13). Their removal shall not have a significant impact on the visual amenity of the locality and they are not considered to be a material planning constraint.

Retention Category U: It is proposed to remove the following Retention Category U trees: T7. Trees within this category are of such poor condition that they should be removed regardless of development proposals. Consequently the removal of Category U trees is not considered to be a direct impact of the development.

Details specific to each tree can be found in the Tree Data Schedule.

Impact on Tree Canopies

Only the very lowest hanging foliage of the yew tree, T6, shall require trimming in order to enable vehicular access along the new driveway. Crown lifting to a height of 4m is proposed (see Section 8 and Photo 15). This will be achieved using secateurs or a small pruning saw. Such minimal pruning shall not harm or disfigure this tree.

Impact on Tree Roots

Foundations: The garage foundations shall require excavation within the Root Protection Areas of T12, T13 and T15. The portion of RPAs affected shall be as follows:

Tree No	Total RPA (m ²)	Area of RPA affected (m ²)	% of RPA affected
T12	35	2.5	7
T13	62	19	16
T15	49	7.4	14

In order to minimise root severance it is proposed to install a shallow raft foundation with excavation limited to a maximum depth of 150mm. Such a shallow excavation shall ensure that the proportion of rooting volume disturbed shall be very low (no more than 5% for T13 and T15).

Excavation shall be undertaken using hand tools only and roots shall be retained wherever possible. Tree rooting systems are dynamic and continually respond to changing site conditions by promoting root growth in areas where root conditions are favourable and restricting root growth in areas where conditions are unfavourable or supplies of nutrients and water have been exhausted. Research has shown that healthy trees of most species are able to withstand the loss of some roots (to a maximum of about 20% of the rooting area) with no long term detrimental impact (Hillwell, D.K. and Ardron, S.J. (1992) Tree Roots and Tree Growth. Reading Agricultural Consultants, Didcot, UK). An impact on approximately 25% of the root system is therefore likely to be tolerated by these healthy and vigorous trees without a significant impact on their health. These trees are not currently exhibiting signs of stress and their starch reserves will be high. It is anticipated that they shall re-establish their root:shoot ratio in the first growing season. The impact on T15 shall be even less.

New Surface: It is proposed to install a new driveway over the RPAs of T5 and T6. The proportions of the RPAs that shall be affected are as follows:

Tree No	Total RPA (m ²)	Area of RPA affected (m ²)	% of RPA affected
T5	59	7.1	12
T6	59	11.2	19

These figures do not exceed the 20% maximum suggested in BS 5837 Section 7.4.2. Also, all hard surfacing shall be located in excess of 0.5m from any buttress roots (as recommended in BS 5837 Section 7.4.2.2).

The roots of the spruce, T5, are very close to the surface (see photograph 8). The roots of the sycamore, T6 also extend across the front lawn where it is proposed to install the new driveway. Any excavation in this area could potentially have a significant detrimental impact on the health of these trees. In order to ensure no damage to roots, it is proposed to install the drive using the No-Dig technique as specified in Section 11.

A porous surface is proposed which will enable passage of oxygen and water to the soils beneath. A driveway already exists alongside the house (adjacent to T9). This has a porous surface and shall remain so.

To summarise: The proposed new surface shall be fully compliant with industry best practice when installing new surfaces over tree roots (BS 5837 (2012) Section 7.4, and arboricultural Practice Note 12 'Through the Trees to Development') so long as the surface is installed as specified in Section 11, there shall be no long term detrimental impact on retained trees.

Other Soil Compaction: The majority of tree roots lie within the upper soil horizons. This is because the availability of oxygen decreases with depth and roots need to breathe to stay alive. In addition, nutrients are more readily available in the form of organic matter closer to the soil surface.

Healthy soils contain about 35% air space between solid particles. Increased loading of the soils caused by construction activity causes air to be squeezed out as the soil becomes compacted preventing roots from breathing. Even an increase in pedestrian activity will cause some soil compaction.

In order to minimise any negative impact due to soil compaction, or contamination, on the roots of T5, T7 and T8, it is proposed to install ground protection measures throughout the construction phase as specified in Section 10. This shall be fully in accordance with industry best practice as specified in BS 5837 (Section 6.2.3).

Drawing No: CCL 08908 / IAP Rev 1

Title: Impact Assessment Plan (Existing Layout with Proposals Overlay)

Site: The Mount, Cliddesdon, RG23 2JL

Scale: 1:200

Paper Size: A2



CROWN
Arboricultural Consultants
01423 36460

Tree Retention Categories

Stems & canopies shown

Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

Category U tree

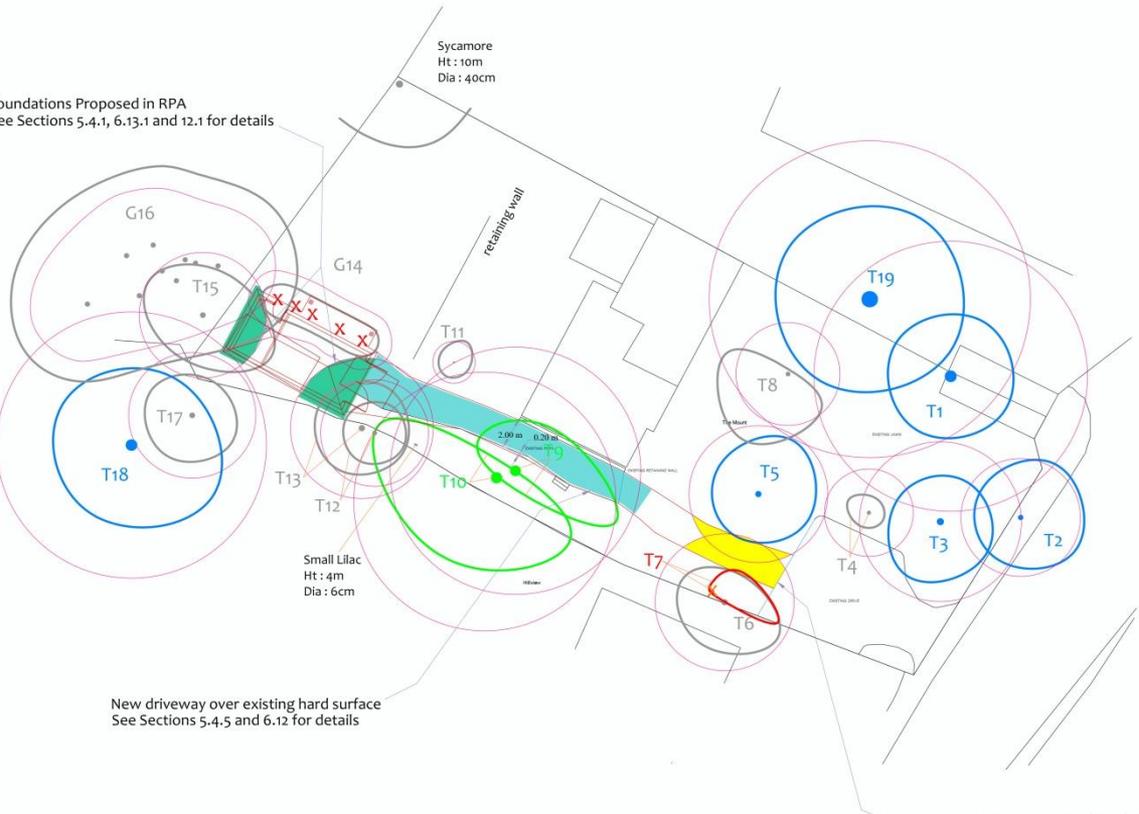
Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of 60+ years. Usually large trees with significant presence or smaller trees with excellent form. Retention of these trees is highly desirable.

Trees of moderate quality with a life expectancy of 30+ years. Usually maturing trees, or younger trees with good form. Retention of these trees is desirable through the Retention Category A trees.

Unremarkable trees of low quality and merit. Individual specimens are not considered to be a material planning consideration.

Trees unsuitable for retention due to their very poor condition.

Foundations Proposed in RPA
See Sections 5.4.1, 6.13.1 and 12.1 for details



New driveway over existing hard surface
See Sections 5.4.5 and 6.12 for details

New driveway over existing soft surface
See Sections 5.4.5, 6.11 and 10 for details

Impact Assessment Plan (Proposals Overlay)

BS 5837 Root Protection Area (radius = 1/3stem diameter)

Root Protection Area requiring amendment due to site conditions, e.g. presence of existing road or building.

Root Protection Area having been amended to account for site conditions

T1 = Tree No 1 G2 = Group No 2 H3 = Hedge No 3

BS 5837 Shade Pattern

Photo 1

Tree to be removed to facilitate the proposal

Tree to be removed due to its low quality

Proposed pruning

MN = Measured North:

Canopy spreads are sometimes measured to an approximate N defined by site features.

Often more accurate, especially where rows of trees are not aligned N-S or E-W.

Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Area (m ²)	% of RPA affected
T1	Yew	9	8.5	228	15.1
T2	Cherry	10	3.7	43	6.6
T3	Lawson Cypress	10	5.0	80	6.9
T4	Lawson Cypress	6	2.2	24	4.9
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T6	Sycamore	12	4.3	59	7.7
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T10	Yew	9	8.2	209	14.5
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G16	Cherry	13	3.6	41	6.4
T17	Leyland Cypress	12	4.0	49	7.0
T18	Cherry	10	8.4	222	14.9
T19	Sycamore	17	10.0	314	17.7



Impact Assessment Plan (Existing Layout with Proposals Overlay)

RPAs of T5 and T6 affected by the new drive



Tree No	Total RPA (m ²)	Area of RPA affected (m ²)	% of RPA affected
T5	59	7.1	12
T6	59	11.2	19

RPAs of T13 and T15 affected by foundations



Tree No	Total RPA (m ²)	Area of RPA affected (m ²)	% of RPA affected
T13	62	10	16
T15	49	7.4	14

Stage 3: Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

This may also be referred to as a *Tree Protection Scheme (TPS)*. It specifies how the retained trees shall be protected from damaging construction activities.

This bespoke document must contain sufficient detail to convince your local authority that high quality trees will not be damaged. Planning consent may be granted on the condition that the *AMS* is adhered to. The *AMS* will prescribe sympathetic methods for the installation of foundations and new surfaces etc. The protection measures are illustrated on the *Tree Protection Plan* (illustrated overleaf).

Your AMS shall:

- Include a Tree Protection Plan showing areas where activities must be excluded and areas where they shall be restricted.
- Specify protection measures appropriate to the level of activity and budget constraints.
- Cover all activities from demolition through to landscaping.
- Need to be approved the local authority and must be enforceable by planning conditions.

The ***AMS and Tree Protection Plan*** are two of the most referenced documents on the building site. Our plans are designed to be printed on A1 paper and pinned up site offices. They have been designed to be highly accessible without compromising on detail.

Stage 4: Planting Scheme

This is increasingly required by Local Authorities to mitigate loss of amenity.

A professional ***Planting Scheme*** should be included with any planning application, where trees are to be removed,

Our schemes specify planting locations, species, sapling size and quality of nursery stock.

Aftercare is specified to ensure successful establishment.



SELECTING A TREE INSPECTOR



Qualifications and Experience. You should look for a **Level 5 qualification (HND) or higher**, as well as extensive experience undertaking tree inspections, tree surgery operations and standard construction practices.

Reputation. Don't be afraid to ask for the details of clients that have previously used the services of the inspector.

Bespoke Service. Look for an inspector that understands your objectives and knows what level of detail you require and what output format would best suit you. They should be able to provide clear answers to your questions and ensure your staff can understand the data they provide.

Value for Money. Look for a service which does not just stop at the presentation of raw data. Sifting through mountains of information relating to hundreds or thousands of trees is a daunting task. The cheapest inspection may not turn out to be the best value for money in the long run.

Insurance Cover. Public liability insurance does *not* provide sufficient cover for tree inspections. It is essential that the inspector carries sufficient **Professional Indemnity Insurance**. This ensures that advice given will be covered in the case of future claims.

Professional Membership. Relevant organisations are The Arboricultural Association, The Consulting Arborist Society, The International Society of Arboriculture and the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Professional membership of these organisations requires a minimum standard of qualification or competence.

Experience within a Local Authority. Working with a consultant that understands the planning process from the Local Authorities perspective as well as your desired outcomes greatly increases the likelihood of schemes gaining planning permission.

COMPARING REPORTS

Before selecting an arboricultural consultant we strongly recommends looking at these factors as they could significantly impact the timescale at which your development proceeds.

Report Content

You want a report that addresses all of the local authority concerns, rather than just providing the minimum requirement. It should be detailed and site specific. If you can convince the Tree Officer that your design has taken into account the tree constraints, has a low impact, is sustainable and provides adequate tree protection measures, then you will gain his or her support.

Report Presentation

Content is the most important factor, but do not under-estimate the power of presentation. The report should be comprehensive but concise. Information should be easily accessible. The Tree Officer will not be impressed with a dull, lengthy document that requires trawling through pages of irrelevant or generic information.

Site Specific Content

Beware of reports that are principally made up of glossaries or generic information about BS 5837. All reports should contain these things, but they should be within the Appendix, not forming the body of the report. The Tree Officer already knows about these things and will only be interested in the information that relates to your specific site.

Most importantly, ask for an example report.
If consultants are proud of their work, they will happily oblige.

FURTHER ASSISTANCE

We hope that you have found this document helpful and informative. If you have any further queries regarding tree-related matters please give us a call; the staff at Crown Consultants will be happy to assist. Our contact details can be found below.

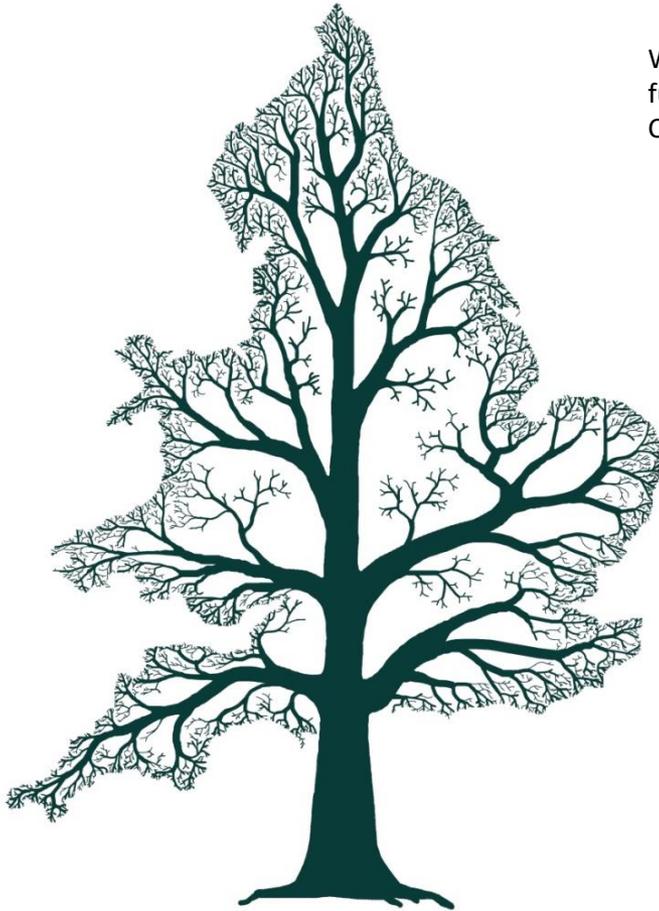
Crown Consultants strive to keep our prices competitive despite offering a first-class service. Our reports are highly regarded by our clients and other professionals. They are accurate, thorough and excel in quality and presentation.

We operate throughout the UK and would like to help you to manage your trees within a realistic budget. We hope that you will invite Crown Consultants to assist you to keep your tree population healthy and safe.

Kind Regards,

Ivan Button

Ivan Button N.C.H (Arb), FDSc (Arb), BSc (Hons), P.G.C.E., M. Arbor. A.
Principal Consultant and Director



CROWN TREE CONSULTANTS TESTIMONIALS

The team at Crown Consultants are very friendly and knowledgeable. Their reports and supporting drawings are very clear and concise. Above all, Crown really take the stress away when trying to manage strategic planning applications.

Jordan Last, Bury St. Edmunds 

I instructed Crown Consultants to carry out a full tree report for a building application which I'm undertaking which they completed within the time scale and to a standard which I can only say was superb. I would recommend Crown to anybody that requires a tree report of any kind and a big thank you to Ivan Button who

Paul Lucas, FSA LTD 

I instructed Crown Consultants to undertake a tree survey as a requirement of the Local Planning Department for a planning application to construct a 5 bedroom detached house in Worsley. In addition they provided safety advice on the existing trees and a mitigation planting scheme. I was very impressed with the quality of the report, and their commercial approach toward the development of the site. Ivan Button was flexible, and clearly knew his subject, coming up with good sensitive ideas. I would have no hesitation in recommending Crown Consultants.

Tim Clegg, Chartered Surveyour, MRICS 

Crown Consultants have carried out a number of BS 5837:2005 tree surveys for residential projects on behalf of my clients. The organisation has always fully understood the brief, worked professionally and where required discreetly. Crown Consultants have always delivered work to promised deadlines, often at short notice. The work carried out has been integral to ensuring maximum development on sites with tree constraints, and the team has been proactive in recommending suitable construction techniques to minimise impact. The reports produced are user friendly and informative, and always well received by planners, clients and tree officers alike. If you have trees on your site, speak to Crown Consultants!

David Craig, Architect, Dodd Frankland Stocks Partnership 

Tree survey for purposes of planning application. Detailed, accessible and beautifully presented information. Good and prompt communications. Attentive, personal and highly professional service.

Lucy Morris, Architect, York 

I recently asked Crown Consultants to do a tree survey as my mortgage company had requested one. I was really very impressed with the report that they did, being much more detailed and also easy to follow than I had expected, and my mortgage company were happy too. They were also considerably cheaper than the other company that quoted, and carried out the survey and provided me with my report in just over a week. I would definitely recommend this company.

Scott Rowley, Nottingham 

Required Tree Survey regards planning application. After searching around and a few telephone conversations found Crown Consultants to be the most helpful from the start. Responses and enquires were almost immediate so recommended their service on my project and was not disappointed. A very professional quality report with all the information and more supplied. Their range of service from initial report to complete package all the way to completion of the project set out in separate priced packages ensures financial viability. Would thoroughly recommend and will be using their services again as required.

Steven Pawluk, Simply Planning, Northants. 



11 reviews: 8 Five star and 3 Four star - These reviews are taken directly from the business directory [http://www.freeindex.co.uk/profile\(crown-consultants\)_128613.htm](http://www.freeindex.co.uk/profile(crown-consultants)_128613.htm)