

Pre Development BS5837 Arboricultural Implications Assessment Report Monkton Fields Phase 2 June 2015



**Produced For AWP Taylor Wimpey North East
By Jim Richardson BSc For. HND Arb.**

**Pre Development BS5837
Arboricultural Implications Assessment Report
Monkton Fields Phase 2 June 2015**

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Date of Survey 2011
Report Production June 2015
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1. Introduction

Taylor Wimpey North East have commissioned this pre-development Arboricultural Implications Assessment report to be submitted as part of the planning application for Monkton Fields, adjacent to Luke's Lane and Monkton Lane, South Tyneside.

This assessment covers phase 2 of the project following completion of full site layout plans for the lower section of the site.

The site consists of open fields bordered in places by a mixture of young to mature hedging with occasional semi-mature trees.

The survey and resulting report and Arboricultural Implications Assessment have been produced in accordance with the best practice guidelines set out in BS 5837 (2012) *Trees In Relation To Construction Sites: Recommendations*.

There are thirteen significant individual trees, three tree groups and seven hedges within influence of the site. Of these five trees and three hedges are within influence of the lower part (Phase 2) of the site. Small trees include those below 150mm in diameter at 1.5m in height from ground level have not been surveyed as individuals and are classified as low retention value as per BS5837 guidelines.

Woodsman were provided with a site plan of the area with tree locations marked on. An Arboricultural Constraints Plan (ACP) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) have been produced to accompany this report and tree locations, dimensions, Root Protection Area (RPAs) and protective measures should be referenced to these plans.

2. Summary of Findings

The site consists of open fields bordered in places by a mixture of young to mature hedging with occasional trees.

There are thirteen significant individual trees, three tree groups and seven hedges within influence of the site. Of these five trees and three hedges are within influence of the lower part (Phase 2) of the site. Small trees include those below 150mm in diameter at 1.5m in height from ground level have not been surveyed as individuals and are classified as low retention value as per BS5837 guidelines.

There are no high retention value trees on site. The majority of the sites trees and shrubs are of small dimensions and as such are classified as being of low retention value (Category C). The sites larger bordering hedges offer good amenity screening and wildlife value. The trees have had no significant recent management.

The proposed development (Phase 2) will require the removal of three trees and two hedges.

No ground-works or building works including resurfacing are scheduled in close proximity to retained trees within Root Protection Areas (RPAs). No special construction techniques are therefore required.

Providing that appropriate protective measures and construction techniques are enforced during development the trees on site can be retained and should provide amenity benefits for the site into the near future.

The development should not have any significant impact on the sites tree stock. Extensive planting schemes will more than compensate for tress and hedge losses on site. Retained trees should not conflict with site usage.

2.1. Statutory Tree Protection

A formal search into the statutory protection of the sites trees has been carried out. The local authority planning department have confirmed that the site and immediately adjacent land is not subject to any restrictions in the form of Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area Status. It is therefore advised that permission is not currently required from the local planning authority prior to tree works being carried out on site.

2.2. Hedgerow Protection

The sites hedgerows are protected by the Hedgerow Regulations 1997. All of the hedgerows with a continuous length of at least 20m are protected by the regulations. Scattered sections of non-continuous hedges of less than 20m in length and with a gap of 20m from adjacent hedges are not protected by the regulations. As such permission to remove sections of or entire hedgerows that are protected by the act if required should be sought from the local planning authority.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The site consists of open fields bordered in places by a mixture of young to mature hedging with occasional trees.

There are thirteen significant individual trees, three tree groups and seven hedges within influence of the site. Of these five trees and three hedges are within influence of the lower part (Phase 2) of the site. Small trees include those below 150mm in diameter at 1.5m in height from ground level have not been surveyed as individuals and are classified as low retention value as per BS5837 guidelines.

There are no high retention value trees on site. The majority of the sites trees and shrubs are of small dimensions and as such are classified as being of low retention value (Category C). The sites larger bordering hedges offer good amenity screening and wildlife value. The trees have had no significant recent management.

The proposed development (Phase 2) will require the removal of three trees (T87, T88 and T89) and two hedges (H6 and H7). Of these removals none of the trees or hedges are of high retention value. T87, T88, T89 and H6 are all low retention value (Category C) and H7 is of medium retention value (Category B).

No ground-works or building works including resurfacing are scheduled in close proximity to retained trees within Root Protection Areas (RPAs). No special construction techniques are therefore required.

Providing that appropriate protective measures and construction techniques are enforced during development the trees on site can be retained and should provide amenity benefits for the site into the near future.

The development should not have any significant impact on the sites tree stock.
Extensive planting schemes will more than compensate for tress and hedge losses on site.

The removal of hedgerows will require permission under the Hedgerows Regulations Act 1997.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

The retained trees will need protection for roots trunks and branches during demolition and construction. The trees will be protected by erecting barrier fencing as depicted on the Tree Protection Plan.

4.1. Aerial Protection

Aerial protection should take the form of barrier fencing constructed as per BS5837 Guidelines.

4.1.1. Construction of Protective Fencing

Barriers should consist of a scaffold framework in accordance with BS 5837:2005 Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations; section 9, comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weld-mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Weld-mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact and should not be used unless they are effectively pinned down and braced. The use of any alternative method of fencing should only be allowed following prior approval from the site's Arboricultural Consultant or the Local Planning Authority.

NOTE: The above is preferred because it is readily available, resistant to impact, can be re-used and enables inspection of the protected area.

Protective fencing should enclose tree canopies in all areas where ground-works are not required (other than where canopies extend over parking and access routes).

The fencing will remain in place until completion of the development and then only removed with the consent of the local planning authority to permit completion of the scheme.

Other than works detailed within this method statement or approved in writing by the local planning authority, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) as defined by the protective fencing.

4.1.2. Protective Fencing Minimum Distances

The tree data table gives minimum distances from the trunk to protective fencing for retained trees. Wherever possible fencing beyond these distances is desirable and fencing should enclose tree canopies unless access beneath the canopy is absolutely necessary.

4.2. Construction Exclusion Zones

No works access should be allowed into the CEZs during the development phase. No storage of any building materials or any other materials should be allowed within the CEZs.

Once the exclusion zones have been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices should be erected on the barrier with words such as: "Construction Exclusion Zone — Keep out".

In addition the following should be addressed or avoided.

- A. Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a Banks-man to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times. In some circumstances it may be impossible to maintain adequate clearance thus necessitating access facilitation pruning.

- B. Material which will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10 m of the tree stem.
- C. Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- D. Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the trees.
- E. It is essential that allowance should be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees. (Para BS5837)

4.3. Special Construction Techniques

No ground-works or building works including resurfacing are scheduled in close proximity to retained trees within Root Protection Areas (RPAs). No special construction techniques are therefore required.

4.4. Tree Works

All tree pruning and removal works must conform to BS3998 - *Recommendations for Tree Works*, and must use target pruning in accordance with best practice.

4.5. Schedule of Arboricultural Works

1. Provide site managers with a copy of Arboricultural report.
2. Remove T87, T88, T89, H6 and H7.
3. Tree Protection Plan to be mounted in works cabins.
4. Brief all site staff regarding protective measures (on-going).
5. Construction Phase – including all further construction and landscaping works.

All staff on site should be briefed regarding the protective measures to be enforced. Construction should not proceed prior to the installation of the protective measures and these should remain in place for the entire duration of the construction phase. Only once the construction phase is completed in its entirety should the protective fencing be removed.

4.6. Arboricultural Supervision

Tree protection measures on this site are relatively straightforward and special construction techniques are not required. Arboricultural supervision is therefore not considered necessary unless the method statement is not adhered to and/or damage occurs to the retained trees.

Any deviation from the prescribed method statement or the occurrence of any unforeseen damage to the sites trees must be immediately reported to the site Arboricultural Consultant. All works on site must be halted immediately. The Consultant will make a site visit to assess the extent of the damage or deviation from the prescribed method statement and any resulting works required. The local authority planning department will also be immediately informed and Woodsman will provide them with a written assessment of any such damage or deviation from the prescribed method statement.

5. Other Arboricultural Site Factors

5.1. Hazard Trees

None of the trees on site have been identified as being obviously currently hazardous.

5.2. Recent Management

The sites trees have had little significant recent management. H1 and H7 have been regularly trimmed with a hedge flail. Many of the sites trees and hedges have been planted in within the last twenty years.

5.3. Future Management

Future management should include the trimming of retained hedgerows (Including hedgerow coppiced Ash trees) once they have reached desired dimensions and monitoring of other site trees for potential hazards and general management requirements.

5.4. Protected Wildlife

It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and amendments) and the EU Habitats Directive to disturb and or destroy the nests of bats, birds and other protected wildlife. It is therefore advised that tree contractors check for the presence of bats and bird's nests prior to carrying out tree removals.

None of the sites trees are considered to have a high probability of bat occupation.

Appendices

I. Notes on Tree Assessment

The trees on site have been assessed and categorised as follows according to BS 5837 (2012) Trees In Relation To Construction Sites: Recommendations.

Category U Trees:

Trees unsuitable for retention. 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

Category C Trees:

Those of low quality and value: Currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. These trees although of some value should not be allowed to affect the design of the site layout as they can easily be replaced.

Category B Trees:

Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution for a minimum of twenty years. Site design should where practicable retain these specimens.

Category A Trees:

Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of forty years. Site design should seek to retain these trees wherever it is practicable to do so.

II. Tree Details

Tree Table Details

| Age Category | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Y | Y |
| MA | MA |
| M | M |
| O-M | O-M |
| Stem Diameter | |
| MS | Multi Stemmed |
| SS | Single Stemmed |
| (Number) | Number of stems |
| Preliminary Management Recommendations/ Notes | |
| R | Remove |
| CR | Crown Raise |
| DW | Deadwood |
| CT | Crown Thin |
| CR | Crown Reduce |
| CB/S | Crown Balance/Shape |
| FP | Formative Pruning |
| RE | Remove Epicormic Growths At Base |
| SI | Sever Ivy/Climbers at base |
| CE | Crown spread Estimated |
| DE | Diameter Estimated |
| D | Tree Considered Dangerous |
| U | Works Urgent |
| NF | Not Found on Plan. |
| NP | Located in Neighbouring Property |
| FI | Requires Further Inspection |
| AI | Requires Aerial Inspection |
| BR | Potential Bat roost |
| NT | Tree Not Tagged |
| NK | Tree Name Unknown |
| Physiological Condition | |
| Good | Good |
| Fair | Fair |
| Poor | Poor |
| Very Poor | Very Poor |
| Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy | |
| 0 | None |
| 1 | Low |
| 2 | Medium |
| 3 | High |
| 4 | Very High |

Note: -For Retention category grading see cascade chart

| Tag | Name (Botanical Name) | Retention Category | Age Category | Stem Diameter - mm (No of Stems) | Height -m (Lower Crown Height) | North | South | East | West | Useful Life Expectancy | Condition | Comments Recommendations | Root Protection Area - Radius (m) | Root Protection Area - Area (m2) | Root Protection Area - Square (m) | Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------|-----------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| T77 | Aspen (Populus tremula) | B2 | Y | 170 (SS) | 12 (3) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 1 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 2.04 | 13.1 | 3.6 | 0 |
| T78 | Aspen (Populus tremula) | B2 | Y | 150 (SS) | 12 (2) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 1 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 1.8 | 10.2 | 3.2 | 0 |
| T79 | Aspen (Populus tremula) | B2 | Y | 200 (SS) | 13 (1) | N: 2 | S: 4 | E: 3 | W: 1 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 2.4 | 18.1 | 4.3 | 0 |
| T80 | Aspen (Populus tremula) | B2 | Y | 270 (SS) | 12 (3) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 2 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 3.24 | 33 | 5.7 | 0 |
| T81 | Aspen (Populus tremula) | B2 | Y | 260 (SS) | 12 (1) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 2 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 3.12 | 30.6 | 5.5 | 0 |
| T82 | Aspen (Populus tremula) | B2 | Y | 180 (SS) | 12 (0) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 2 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 2.16 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 0 |
| T83 | Aspen (Populus tremula) | B2 | Y | 180 (SS) | 12 (2) | N: 1 | S: 2 | E: 1 | W: 1 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 2.16 | 14.7 | 3.8 | 0 |
| T84 | Aspen (Populus tremula)) | B2 | Y | 250 (SS) | 12 (1) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 3 | W: 1 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, plotted by eye on plan. Recommendations: None. | 3 | 28.3 | 5.3 | 0 |

| Tag | Name (Botanical Name) | Retention Category | Age Category | Stem Diameter - mm (No of Stems) | Height -m (Lower Crown Height) | North | South | East | West | Useful Life Expectancy | Condition | Comments Recommendations | Root Protection Area – Radius (m) | Root Protection Area – Area) (m2) | Root Protection Area - Square (m) | Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| T85 | Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) | C2 | Y | 300 (MS) | 6 (0) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 2 | >40 | Good | Sycamore - Coppiced Recommendations: None. | 3 | 28.3 | 5.3 | 0 |
| T86 | Elder (Sambucus Nigra) | C2 | M | 300 (MS) | 5 (0) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 1 | 20-40 | Fair | Recommendations: None. | 3 | 28.3 | 5.3 | 0 |
| T87 | Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | C2 | MA | 500 (MS) | 6 (0) | N: 4 | S: 3 | E: 3 | W: 2 | 20-40 | Fair | Diameter estimated. Hedge row ash, trimmed - poor form - should remain trimmed as part of hedgerow and maintain clearance from road. Recommendations: None. | 5 | 78.5 | 8.9 | 0 |
| T88 | Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | C2 | MA | 400 (MS) | 6 (0) | N: 3 | S: 3 | E: 3 | W: 2 | 20-40 | Fair | Diameter estimated. Ash Coppice - should remain trimmed as part of hedgerow. Recommendations: None. | 4 | 50.3 | 7.1 | 0 |
| T89 | Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | C2 | MA | 500 (MS) | 8 (0) | N: 4 | S: 4 | E: 3 | W: 2 | >40 | Good | Diameter estimated. Coppice Ash in hedge row - should remain coppiced/ trimmed with hedge due to proximity to road. Recommendations: None. | 5 | 78.5 | 8.9 | 0 |
| G1 | Mixed trees () | C2 | M | 100 (MS) | 6 (0) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 2 | 20-40 | Fair | Scattered tree group of Hawthorn Elder and Whitebeam - all category C low retention value. RPA/Protective fencing to edge of individual canopy lines. Recommendations: None. | 1 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0 |

| Tag | Name (Botanical Name) | Retention Category | Age Category | Stem Diameter - mm (No of Stems) | Height -m (Lower Crown Height) | North | South | East | West | Useful Life Expectancy | Condition | Comments Recommendations | Root Protection Area – Radius (m) | Root Protection Area – Area) (m2) | Root Protection Area - Square (m) | Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy |
|-----|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------------------------|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| G2 | Mixed Tree Group () | B2 | Y | 100 (MS) | 11 (0) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 2 | >40 | Good | Not found on plan, tree not tagged. Mixed young (Category C) tree group. - Collective group medium (category B) retention value. Cherry, Sycamore, Rowan and Poplar. RPA/Protective Fencing to edge of canopy. Recommendations: None. | 1 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0 |
| G3 | Common Alder (Alnus glutinosa) | B2 | Y | 100 (MS) | 8 (0) | N: 2 | S: 2 | E: 2 | W: 2 | >40 | Fair | In neighbouring property. All Category C (Low retention value) individual trees. Higher Category B (Medium retention value) group. Protective fencing should extend to existing site boundary or edge of canopy. Recommendations: None. | 1 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 0 |
| H1 | Mixed Hedge () | B2 | M | 300 (MS) | 4 (0) | N: | S: | E: | W: | >40 | Fair | Mature Hawthorn hedgerow with occasional Elder. Collective medium retention value. Individuals all low retention value (Category C). Approximately 3-4m in width. RPA/Protective fencing to edge of canopy line. Recommendations: None. | | | | 0 |

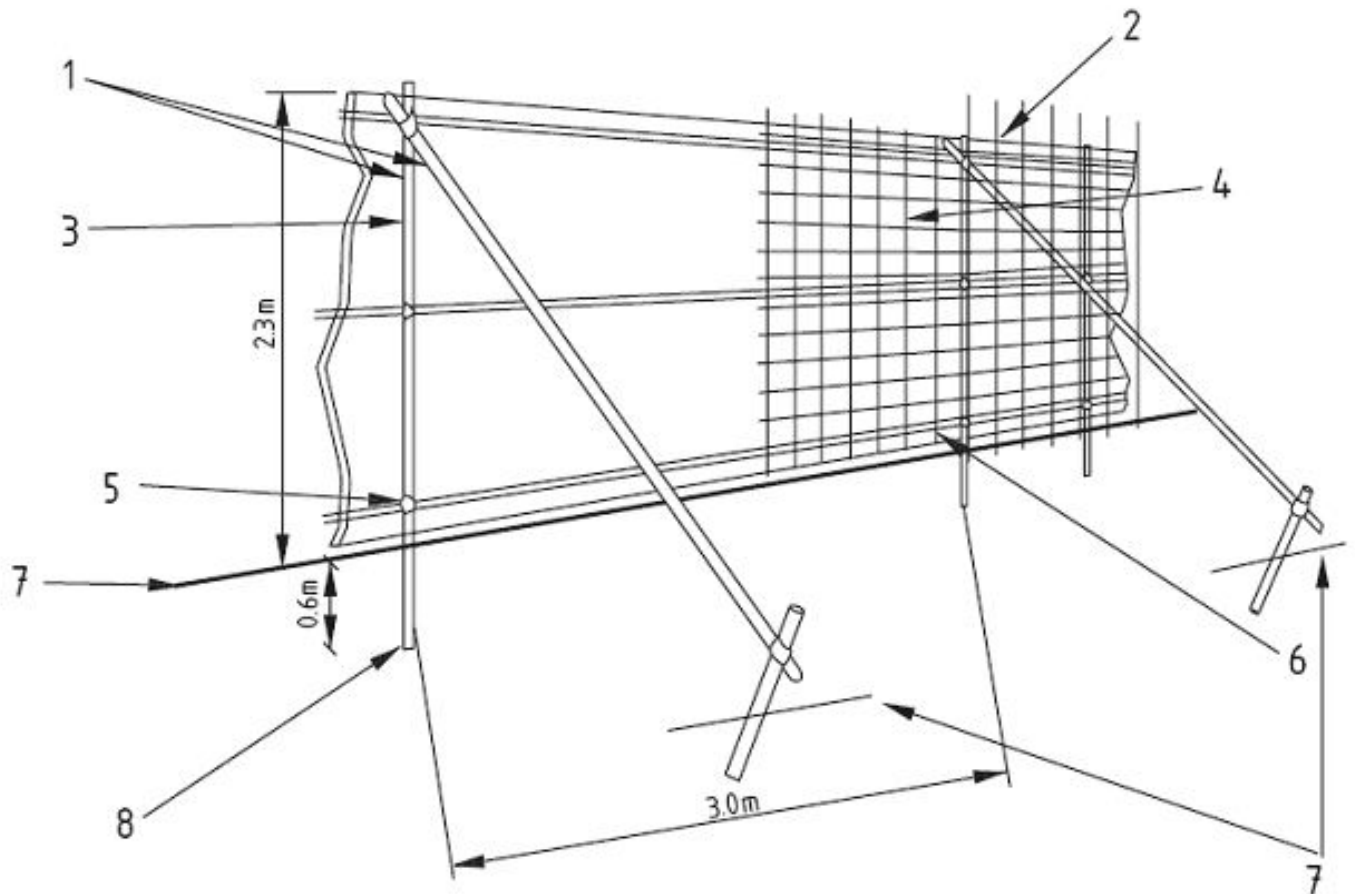
| Tag | Name (Botanical Name) | Retention Category | Age Category | Stem Diameter - mm (No of Stems) | Height -m (Lower Crown Height) | North | South | East | West | Useful Life Expectancy | Condition | Comments Recommendations | Root Protection Area – Radius (m) | Root Protection Area – Area) (m2) | Root Protection Area - Square (m) | Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| H2 | Mixed Hedge () | B2 | M | 100 (MS) | 5 (0) | N: | S: | E: | W: | >40 | Good | Young mixed hedge, Hawthorn and Hazel with Elder and Cherry saplings. Collective Medium retention value. Individuals all low retention value (Category C). Approximately 3-4m in width. RPA/Protective fencing to edge of canopy line. Recommendations: None. | | | | 0 |
| H3 | Mixed Hedge () | B2 | Y | 100 (SS) | 5 (0) | N: | S: | E: | W: | >40 | Good | Mixed Medium retention value (category B) Hedge. Hawthorn, Hazel, Elder, with occasional Ash and Maple saplings. Collective medium retention value. Individuals all low retention value (Category C). Approximately 3-4m in width. RPA/Protective fencing to edge of canopy line. Recommendations: None. | | | | 0 |
| H4 | Mixed Hedge () | C2 | Y | 100 (MS) | 3 (0) | N: | S: | E: | W: | >40 | Fair | In neighbouring property. Mixed hedge Hawthorn, Hazel, Willow and Cherry. All category C (Low retention value) - Existing site boundary gives ample RPA protection distance. Recommendations: None. | | | | 0 |

| Tag | Name (Botanical Name) | Retention Category | Age Category | Stem Diameter - mm (No of Stems) | Height -m (Lower Crown Height) | North | South | East | West | Useful Life Expectancy | Condition | Comments Recommendations | Root Protection Area - Radius (m) | Root Protection Area - Area) (m2) | Root Protection Area - Square (m) | Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy |
|-----|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|---------------------------|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| H5 | Mixed Hedge () | C2 | Y | 100 (MS) | 3 (0) | N: | S: | E: | W: | >40 | Fair | Mixed Hedge, Hawthorn, Field Maple, and Elder. Some breaks along hedge line. Approximately 2m in width. RPA/Protective fencing to edge of canopy line. Recommendations: None. | | | | 0 |
| H6 | Mixed Hedge () | C2 | MA | 100 (MS) | 3 (0) | N: | S: | E: | W: | >40 | Fair | Scattered Mixed Hedge - Hawthorn, Elder and Gorse. With breaks in hedge line. Approximately 2-3m in width. RPA/Protective fencing to edge of canopy line. Recommendations: None. | | | | 0 |
| H7 | Hawthorn Hedge () | B2 | MA | 100 (MS) | 3 (0) | N: | S: | E: | W: | >40 | Good | Hawthorn hedge - trimmed. With occasional 6m high (cat C) Ash coppice. All Category C (Low retention value) individual trees. Higher category B (Medium retention value) group. Approximately 2-3m in width. RPA/Protective fencing to edge of canopy line. Recommendations: None. | | | | 0 |

III. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

| 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 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve;</i> | | | 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 Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested) | Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue) | Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups) | Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture) | LIGHT GREEN |
| Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested) | Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage) | Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semiformal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better category A specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality | Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits. | MID BLUE |
| Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm | Trees not qualifying in higher categories | Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit. | Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits | GREY |
| | NOTE Whilst category C trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation. | | | |

IV. Protective Fencing Details



- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
- 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
- 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals

- 5 Standard clamps
- 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
- 7 Ground level
- 8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground

V. Scope of Report

This report has been produced in order to fulfil planning requirements and to ensure that best practice procedures are enforced prior to construction design in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to construction: - Recommendations.

Tree conditions and amenity values have been assessed with regards to their suitability for retention during and following the proposed construction in accordance with the BS: 5837. (2012) Trees in relation to construction: - Recommendations.

a. Limitations

This report has not been designed as a hazard assessment or safety report and should not be used as such. As such only major visual tree defects are commented upon where appropriate.

This report makes no comment on any trees ability to cause either direct or indirect damage to buildings, walkways and other utilities other than where direct pressure damage is immediately and obviously foreseeable.

Trees are dynamic and changing structures and this report comments on tree condition as assessed on the day of surveying.

Please note that where trees in close proximity are selectively removed other adjacent specimens are initially more prone to failure due to increased wind loads. Given time healthy trees can adapt to this increased wind stress.

Further to this report it is recommended that all trees in areas where failure may result in significant risk of damage to people or property be assessed for hazard on an annual basis in order to fulfil the owner's duty of care.

b. Survey Methodology

All trees were assessed from ground level only using visual assessment techniques. Heights and crown spreads have been measured using a laser hypsometer and tree diameters have been measured using a girth tape at 1.5m or where multi-stemmed immediately above the root flare as prescribed in the BS: 5837: 2005 Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations.

No further inspection beyond this visual assessment has been carried out.