WOODSMAN
Arboricultural Consultancy

Pre-Development BS5837 Arboricultural Implications Assessment

2 Glenhurst Grove



Produced for Viki Oman

By Roy Bearpark BSc. CertArb. TechArborA.

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Document Details

Document Title	2 Glenhurst Grove BS5837:2012 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report
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Revision	

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1. Introduction

1.1. DK Architectural Services has commissioned this pre-development Arboricultural Impact Assessment report, on behalf of their client Viki Oman, for the proposed development of a two-storey extension to the existing property at 2 Glenhurst Grove, South Shields. NE34 6AJ.

1.2. The survey and resulting report have been produced, to be submitted as part of the planning application for the site, to the local planning authority; and in accordance with the best practice guidelines set out in BS 5837 (2012) *Trees in Relation to Construction Sites: Recommendations.*

1.3. Documentation used in preparation of this report.

- DK109 AL 10 Existing Plans
- DK109 AL 20 Proposed Plans
- DK109 AL 50 Site Plans

1.4. All observations have been made from ground level, without detailed inspection. Some measurements may have been estimated.

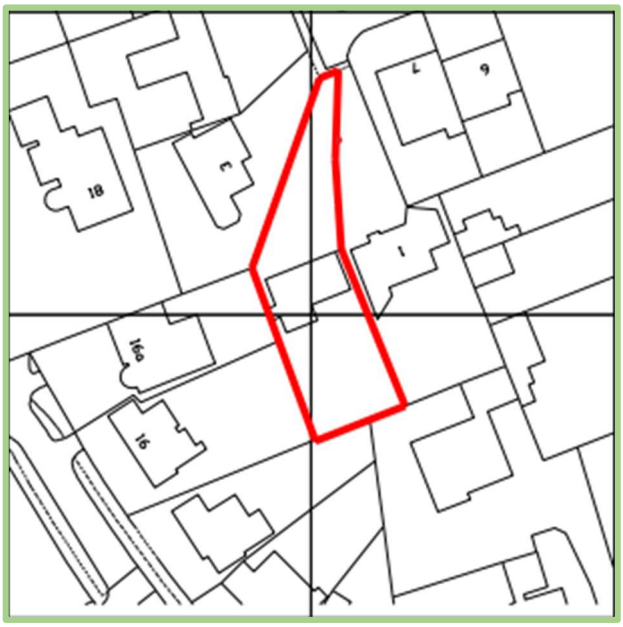
1.5. Woodsman was provided with a site plan of the area, with some tree locations marked on. An Arboricultural Constraints Plan (ACP) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) have been produced to accompany this report. Tree locations and protective measures should be referenced to these plans.

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2. Site Details

2.1. Location

2 Glenhurst Grove, South Shields. NE34 6AJ.



2.2. Site Description

This site features a detached residential property with gardens to the front and rear. A driveway provides access from the north. The site is largely level and features light tree cover made up of semi mature and mature broadleaved trees, comprised of a range of native and non-native species.

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2.3. Site Visit Details

The site was surveyed on Tuesday 16th January during light snowfall.

2.4. Tree Cover

There are eight significant individual trees within influence of the site. Small trees below 150mm in diameter, at 1.5m in height from ground level, have not been surveyed in detail and are classified as low retention value, as per BS5837 guidelines.

2.5. Recent Management

The trees have had no significant recent management.

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3. Statutory Tree Protection

3.1. Statutory Protection

Trees may be legally protected. Tree protection can include Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Area status. The felling of large quantities of timber may also require a felling licence. Large penalties may be enforced for illegally carrying out works on protected trees. It is therefore advised that clarification of protection status be sought from the local planning authority prior to any tree works being carried out on site. Where appropriate permission for works must be applied for. Some exemptions to the above may apply, such as the removal of trees where full planning permission has been granted for new buildings, occupying the space where the protected trees lie.

3.2. Protection Search

A formal search into the statutory protection of the site's trees has been carried out as part of this survey and report. Documentation provided by South Tyneside Council indicates that T7 Ash is protected as part of Tree Preservation Order 16/1979/T5.

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4. Summary of Findings

4.1. Tree Cover

There are eight significant individual trees within influence of the site. Small trees below 150mm in diameter, at 1.5m in height from ground level, have not been surveyed in detail and are classified as low retention value, as per BS5837 guidelines.

4.2. Recent Management

The trees have had no significant recent management.

4.3. Amenity and Screening

Collectively the trees provide the site with moderate amenity and screening. Some of the trees (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T8) surveyed are beyond the boundaries of the site.

4.4. Tree Removals

The proposed development will not require the removal of any trees.

4.5. Special Protection Requirements

No groundworks or building works are scheduled near retained trees within Root Protection Areas (RPAs). No special construction techniques are therefore required. Ground protection will be required for access within the RPA of one third-party tree (T8).

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4.6. Tree Retention

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.

4.7. Impact on Tree Stock

The development should not have any significant impact on the site's tree stock.

4.8. Retained Tree Conflicts

Retained trees should not conflict with site usage. T7 will require ongoing monitoring due to the progression of Ash Dieback and may require removal in future if its physiological condition continues to decline.

4.9. Additional Measures and Concerns

The site has some significant root barriers in the form of existing foundations and built structures, in addition to existing non-porous surfacing over the RPAs of a number of trees. These barriers result in asymmetrical root growth discounting the indicative Root Protection Areas (RPAs). Normal construction and access techniques are appropriate where these features have discouraged root growth.

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5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1. Tree Removals

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5.2. Special Protection Requirements

No groundworks or building works are scheduled near retained trees within Root Protection Areas (RPAs). No special construction techniques are therefore required. Ground protection will be required for access within the RPA of one third-party tree (T8).

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6. Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1. Protective Measures

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.

6.2. Aerial Protection

Arial protection should take the form of barrier fencing constructed as per BS5837 Guidelines. Alternative adequate construction methods may be allowed with prior approval.

6.3. Construction of Protective Fencing

6.3.1. Barriers should consist of a scaffold framework in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations*; 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 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.

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

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6.3.3. 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.

6.3.4. 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.

6.3.5. 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 necessary.

6.4. Construction Exclusion Zones

6.4.1. 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.

6.4.2. 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”.

6.4.3. 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 contacting 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 near trees should be conducted under the supervision of a Banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained always. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to maintain adequate clearance, thus necessitating access facilitation pruning.

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B. Material which will contaminate the soil, e.g., concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, should not be discharged within 10 m of a tree stem.

C. Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m 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)

6.5. Special Protection Requirements

No groundworks or building works are scheduled near retained trees within Root Protection Areas (RPAs). No special construction techniques are therefore required. Ground protection will be required for access within the RPA of one third-party tree (T8).

6.6. Installation of Underground Utilities

Woodsman are not aware of the need to install any underground utility service runs within root protection areas.

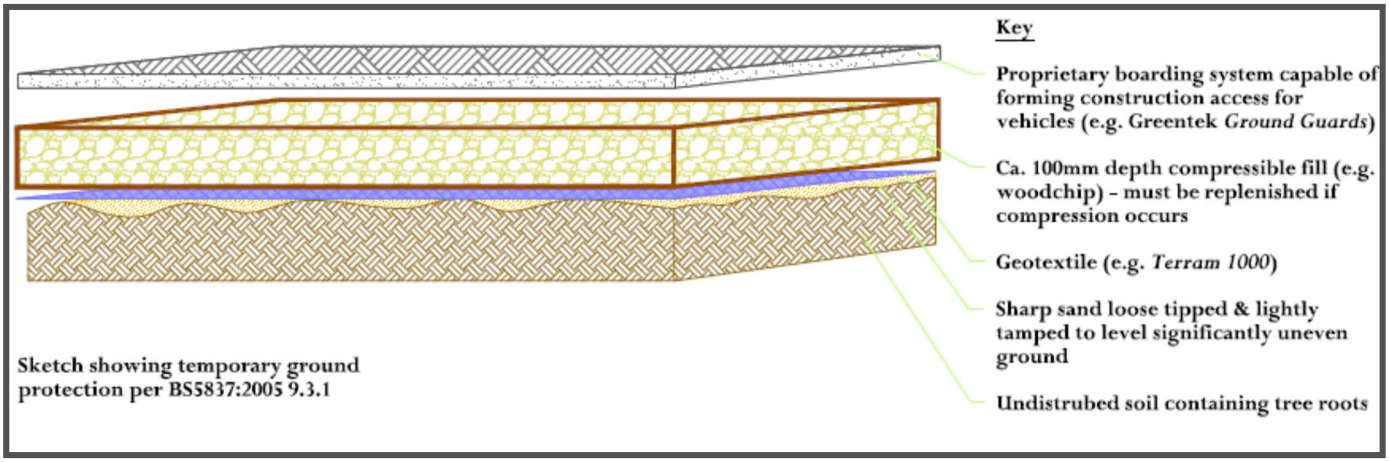
6.7. Ground Protection During Works Within CEZs

Where required, a practical solution to ground protection within areas requiring special construction techniques, is the installation of a temporary surface to reduce ground compaction. This should take the form of a multi-layered protective barrier as detailed below:

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Temporary Ground Protection Layers

- Base Layer – Undisturbed soil containing tree roots.
- Layer 1 – Sharp sand, loosely tipped and lightly tamped, to level uneven ground.
- Layer 2 – Geo-textile (e.g. *Terram 1000*).
- Layer 3 – Minimum 10cm depth of compressible fill (e.g. woodchip) – **must be replenished if on-going compression occurs.**
  - 10cm depth of compressible fill, allowable for pedestrian access only.
  - 15cm depth of compressible fill, allowable for up to 2t Gross Weight.
  - Traffic exceeding 2t Gross Weight requires base layer of ground guards, in addition to other layers detailed here.
- Layer 4 - Top layer – temporary boarding system capable of forming construction access for vehicles (e.g. *Greentek Ground guards*). (Or possibly lighter surfacing for foot access only)



Sketch showing temporary ground protection per BS5837:2005 9.3.1

6.8. Excavations Within Root Protection Areas

6.8.1. All excavations for landscaping or re-surfacing works within RPAs, must be carried out following the guidelines set out in NJUG Volume4 (National Joint Utilities Guidance Volume 4 Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees issue 2).

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6.8.2. Test Holes for Post Installation – Where post holes for fencing or similar are required, test holes must be dug first. Where significant roots are encountered, the holes must be abandoned, and an adjacent hole dug for the post. This may result in uneven spacing of fence posts or slight variants from planed positioning of signposts etc.

6.8.3. Root Protection - Fine roots are vulnerable to desiccation once they are exposed to the air. Larger roots have a bark layer which provides some protection against desiccation and temperature change. The greatest risk to these roots occurs when there are rapid fluctuations in air temperature around them e.g., frost and extremes of heat. It is therefore important to protect exposed roots where they are to be left open overnight, where there is a risk of frost. In winter, before leaving the site at the end of the day, the exposed roots should be wrapped with dry sacking. This sacking must be removed before the trench is backfilled.

6.8.4. All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be preserved and worked around. These roots must not be severed unless necessary, following approval from the sites Arboricultural Consultant. If, after consultation, severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound possible. No root above 50mm in diameter will be severed without prior approval from the local authority's arboricultural officer. It is not anticipated that severance of any large roots will be required. Careful hand digging will be employed within the RPAs with extreme care being taken not to damage tree roots and root bark. Exposed roots, if left overnight will be covered to offer protection from the elements.

6.8.5. Hand Digging/Air spade - The objective of hand digging is to retain as many undamaged roots as possible. Hand digging within RPA must be undertaken with great care, preferably using an air-spade and under supervision from the sites Arboricultural Consultant. After careful removal of any hard surface materials, digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works, great care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots.

6.8.6. Backfilling - Backfilling should, where required, be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them. The

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backfill should, where possible, include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with topsoil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) around the roots. This should allow the soil to be gently compacted prior to construction, without damage to the roots, securing a local aerated zone which enables the root to survive in the longer term. If required, backfilling outside the direct influence of tree roots should be carried out using the excavated soil. This should not be compacted, but lightly "tamped" and usually left slightly proud of the surrounding surface to allow natural settlement. Other materials should not be incorporated into the backfill.

6.9. Tree Works

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

6.9.2. Some specific tree work recommendations do not relate directly to the proposed development and although these operations are recommended, they need not necessarily be carried out to allow development to proceed. These operations are therefore listed as optional in the schedule below, although it is still advised that recommendations are followed.

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6.10. Schedule of Arboricultural Works

Stage	Works	Arboricultural Supervision
1	Provide site managers with a copy of Arboricultural report.	
2	Check conservation status of trees and apply for works if required.	
3	*Optional* tree work recommendations (third-party trees): • Sever ivy: T2. • Remove major deadwood: T2. • Repollard: T2, T3 • Remove tree and retain root: T5. • Prune clear of building: T8.	
4	Install protective fencing and information signs as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.	Advised
5	Install Ground protection as depicted on the Tree Protection Plan.	Advised
6	Tree Protection Plan to be mounted in works cabins/vans.	
7	Brief all site staff regarding protective measures (on-going).	Advised
8	Construction Phase – including all further construction and landscaping works.	
9	De-install protective fencing – only once all other development activity is completed.	Advised
10	Re-assess site trees for general condition, possible damage, and remedial works requirements.	Advised
11	Completion.	

6.11. Arboricultural Supervision

6.11.1. Tree protection measures on this site are relatively straightforward and special construction techniques are not required. Ongoing arboricultural supervision is therefore not considered necessary unless the method statement is not adhered

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to, and/or damage occurs to the retained trees. Arboricultural supervision is advised during the installation of protective fencing and ground protection.

6.11.2. Any deviation from the prescribed method statement, or the occurrence of any unforeseen damage to the site's trees, must be immediately reported to the 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 the Consultant will provide them with a written assessment of any such damage, or deviation from the prescribed method statement.

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7. Other Arboricultural Site Factors

7.1. Un-plotted Trees

Some of the trees surveyed were not plotted, or their positions are inaccurate on the location maps provided to Woodsman. These trees have been plotted by eye on the plans. It is advised, that where tree positioning is important to site layout design, they be accurately plotted, and the plans adjusted accordingly. This includes T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, and T8.

7.2. Hazard Trees

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

7.3. Recent Management

The trees have had no significant recent management.

7.4. Future Management

Some regular maintenance may be required to maintain the site's trees in a good condition.

7.5. Ivy Cover

Heavy Ivy or vegetation cover on trees can obscure views and effective assessment of structural conditions. Severance of Ivy, or removal of other vegetation, can allow for proper assessment of structural conditions following dieback of the vegetation. This must be balanced with the ecological value of the habitat that Ivy and other vegetation can offer.

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7.6. Ash Dieback

Ash dieback is a highly destructive disease of Ash trees (*Fraxinus* species), especially the United Kingdom's native ash species; Common Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). It is caused by a fungus named *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (*H. fraxineus*), which is of eastern Asian origin. The current spread of the disease is estimated to kill 95% of our native Ash trees. Trees showing signs of the disease should be removed at the soonest opportunity before severe dieback occurs, making tree removal operations more hazardous. The presence of the disease in the region de-values the retention value of Ash trees, as their expected useful life expectancy is greatly reduced. Infected trees are best removed at an early stage as removal can become more hazardous as the trees die back further.

7.7. Protected Wildlife

7.7.1. It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (WCA and amendments) and the EU Habitats Directive, to disturb and or destroy the nests of bats, birds, and other protected wildlife. Birds are protected by; The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981and The Countryside (or CROW) Act 2000. Bats are protected by; The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

7.7.2. No visual signs were found to indicate the presence of bats in the surveyed trees, although several trees within the study area display characteristics found favourable to bats, and as such caution must be exercised.

7.7.3. For birds, as with bats, there is an obligation to carry out visual checks prior to works commencing. Where possible, tree works should be carried out to avoid the bird nesting season.

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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**:** Those 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

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Tree Table Details

- **Tree number:** An individual identifying number – usually relating to tree tag.
- **TPO:** Detail of Tree Preservation Order tree or group number
- **Common Name (Botanical Name)** Species identification is based on visual field observations. (Botanical name in brackets)
- **Retention Category:** For Retention category grading see cascade chart.
- **Age Category:** Either an estimate (or statement if accurately known) of the age of the tree, classified as:
  - **Y** = Young tree; established tree, usually up to one third of its expected ultimate height and spread
  - **MA** = Middle Aged tree; very well-established, usually between one third and two thirds of its ultimate height and spread.
  - **M** = Mature tree; almost at full height, but still increasing in girth & spread.
  - **OM** = Over Mature tree; grown to full size and becoming senescent.
  - **V** = Veteran tree; individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species
- **Stem Diameter:** Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres from ground level and recorded in millimetres. (Number of stems – MS = Multi stemmed)
- **Height:** Height estimated in metres. (Lower crown height - Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level)
- **Crown Spread:** Measurement of canopy from the trunk in metres - North, South, East, and West
- **Useful Life Expectancy:** Estimated Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE). Short: 0 – 10years. Medium: 10– 20 Years. Intermediate: 20-40. Long: 40 + years.
- **Condition:** Physiological Condition
  - Good = Healthy tree with good vitality.
  - Fair = Moderate health and vitality. Normal or slightly less for species and age.
  - Poor = Poor shape or form. Signs of decline in the crown, may have structural weakness.
  - Dead = dead or dying tree
- **Comments:** Notes on tree condition and other points of interest.
- **Recommendations:** Management recommendations – actions required.
- **Works Priority:**
  - A - Works to achieve safety or to facilitate the development.
  - B - Works to achieve higher levels of arboricultural management.

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  - C - To improve the aesthetic appearance.
- **Root Protection Area (Radius) m:** The distance at which the protective barrier should be erected measured in a radius.
- **Root Protection Area m2:** The area of RPA required.
- **Root Protection Area Square (m):** The RPA area as a square.
- **Bat Roost Potential:**
  - 0 - None – No significant bat roost features.
  - 1 - Low – Only minor significant bat roost features.
  - 2 - Moderate – Some notable bat roost features.
  - 3 - High – Significant or multiple bat roost features.
  - 4 - Confirmed – Confirmed bat roost.
- **Potential for Future Growth:**
  - H – High potential for future growth; A substantial increase in tree dimensions can be expected.
  - M – Medium potential for future growth; A significant increase in tree dimensions can be expected.
  - L – Low potential for future growth; A small increase in tree diminutions can be expected.
  - N – No potential for future growth; Tree considered to be at full size, or only very slow growth anticipated.
- **Pruning:** Removal of living or dead parts of a tree.
- **Crown Cleaning:** The removal of; dead, dying, or diseased branch-wood. Broken or crossing branches. Stubs left from previous tree surgery operations. Unwanted objects. Ivy, other climbing plants, and general debris/rubbish.
- **Deadwood Removal:** Removal of significant dead or dying branches and limbs from the tree.
- **Crown Lifting:** Removal of all growth and branches below the height specified.
- **Crown Reduction:** Reduction of the complete outline of the canopy, pruning to appropriate growth points and leaving a natural silhouette.

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WOODSMAN
Arboricultural Consultancy

Tag	TPO	Name (Botanical name)	Retention Category	Age Category	Mean Diameter - mm (No of Stems)	Height -m (Lower Crown Height)	Condition	Useful Life Expectancy	North	South	East	West	Comments	Recommendations	Works Priority	Root Protection Area – Radius (m)	Root Protection Area – Area) (m2)	Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy	Growth Potential
T1	No	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	B2	M	650 (1)	14 (5) (4)	Fair	20+	5	7	6	7	Unknown ownership. Stem divides above 1.5m. Existing hard surfacing over rooting area. Minor decay pocket at the site of branch removal at 4m. Roots lifting driveway surfacing.		None	7.8	191.16	1 Low	L
T2	No	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	C2	M	650 (1)	13 (5)	Poor	10+	5	7	5	6	Third-party ownership. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Exudation on stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Major deadwood in crown. Existing hard surfacing over rooting area. Previously topped, with approx. 4m regrowth above pruning points. Minor decay pockets at the site of branch removals at 5-7m.	Sever Ivy. Remove major deadwood. Repollard.	**A Safety Development**	7.8	191.16	1 Low	L

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Tag	TPO	Name (Botanical name)	Retention Category	Age Category	Mean Diameter - mm (No of Stems)	Height -m (Lower Crown Height)	Condition	Useful Life Expectancy	North	South	East	West	Comments	Recommendations	Works Priority	Root Protection Area – Radius (m)	Root Protection Area – Area) (m2)	Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy	Growth Potential
T3	No	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	B2	M	500 (1)	12 (2)	Fair	20+	5	7	5	6	Third-party ownership. Lapsed pollard. Weak attachment points. Stem divides above 1.5m. Existing hard surfacing over rooting area. Previously topped, with approx. 5-6m regrowth above pruning points. Potentially significant decay pocket on large lower limb pruning wound.	Repollard.	**A Safety Development**	6	113.11	1 Low	M
T4	No	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	C2	M	200 (1)	8 (2)	Poor	10+	2.5	3	2	2	Third-party ownership. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Significant Root Barrier present. Existing hard surfacing over rooting area. Previously topped, with approx. 3m regrowth.		None	2.4	18.1	0 None	M
T5	No	Malus (Apple)	**U**	M	300 (1)	7 (3)	Poor	<10	4	1	2	3	Third-party ownership. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Major deadwood in crown. History of significant branch/stem failure.	Remove tree and retain root.	**A Safety Development**	3.6	40.72	1 Low	L
T6	No	Prunus sp (Cherry Species/ Variety)	B2	SM	200 (1)	9 (2)	Good	20+	3	4	2	4	Third-party ownership.		None	2.4	18.1	0 None	H

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Tag	TPO	Name (Botanical name)	Retention Category	Age Category	Mean Diameter - mm (No of Stems)	Height -m (Lower Crown Height)	Condition	Useful Life Expectancy	North	South	East	West	Comments	Recommendations	Works Priority	Root Protection Area – Radius (m)	Root Protection Area – Area) (m2)	Likelihood of Protected Species Occupancy	Growth Potential
T7	16/1979/T5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	C2	M	800 (1)	15 (2) (4)	Fair	<10	5	5	5	4	Ash dieback evident. Causing direct pressure damage to built structures. Pollard. Ivy on tree. 25% Ash Dieback. Decay pocket at 5.5m	Monitor Ash Dieback progression. In summer 2024 - Possible removal.	None	9.6	289.57	2 Medium	L
T8	No	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	B2	SM	200 (1)	8 (3) (3)	Good	40+	4	4	4	3	Third-party ownership. Branches encroaching upon building. Species check needed in leaf	Prune clear of building.	B Arb Man	2.4	18.1	0 None	H

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 *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 **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 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.			

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IV. Photographic Record

- Fig 1. T2 Sycamore. Third-party ownership. Major deadwood in crown. Previously topped, with approx. 4m regrowth above pruning points. Minor decay pockets at the site of branch removals at 5-7m – sever ivy, remove major deadwood, Re-pollard.



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- Fig 2. T7 Ash. Pollard. Causing direct pressure damage to wall. Decay pocket at 5.5m. 25% Ash Dieback – monitor Ash Dieback progression. Possible removal in summer 2024.

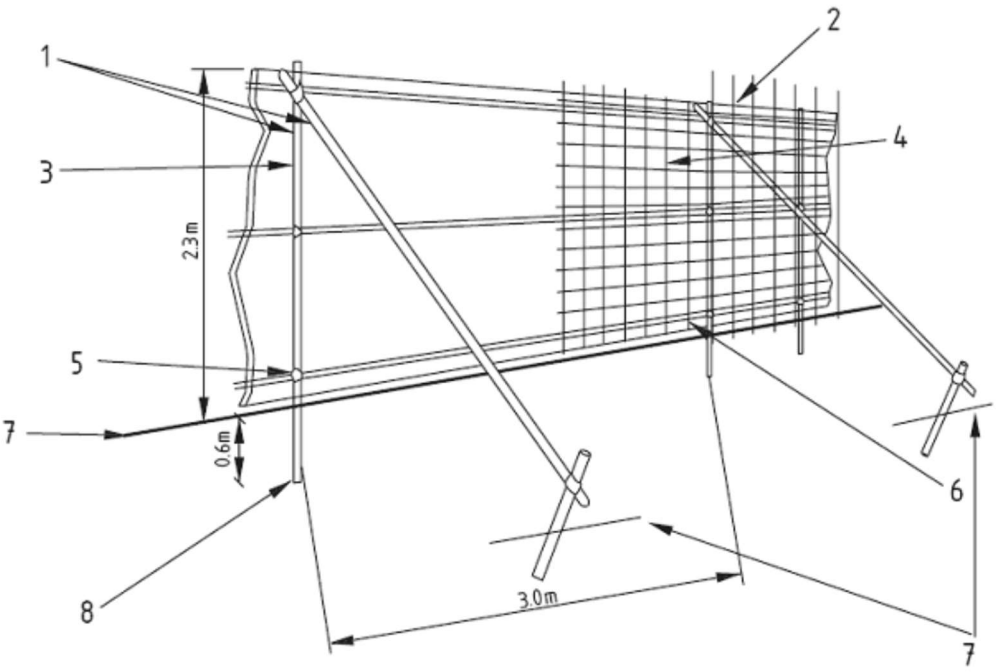


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- Fig 2. T8 Elm. Third-party ownership. Branches encroaching upon building – prune clear of building. Ground protection required in RPA.



V. Protective Fencing Details

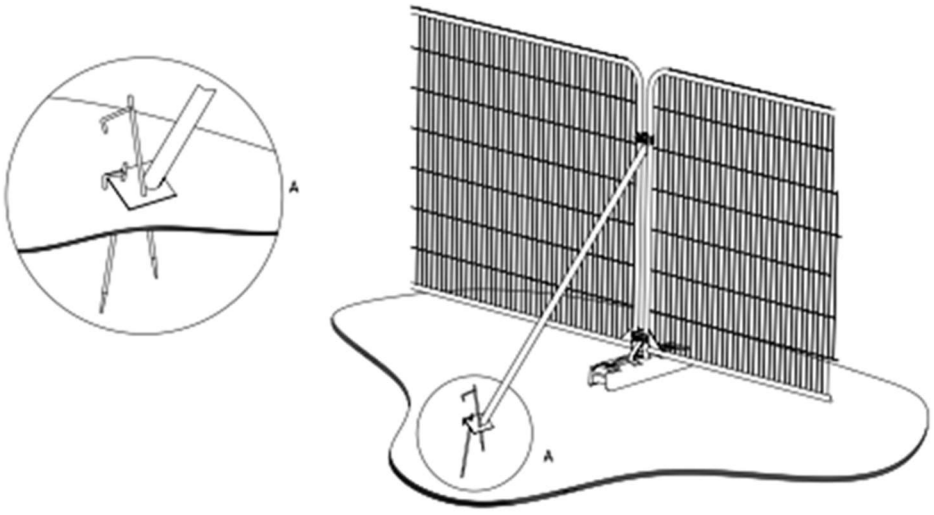


1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground

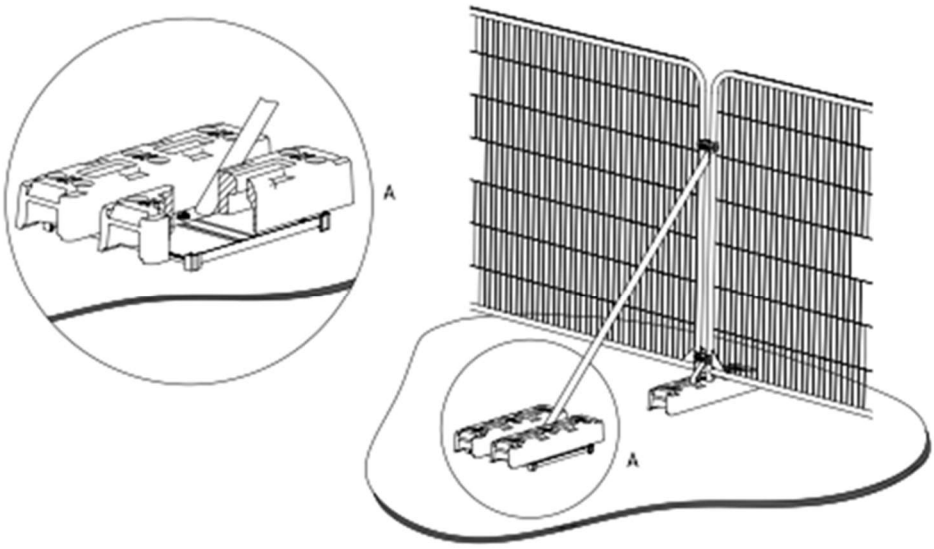
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VI. Protective Fencing with Above Ground Stabilization

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**

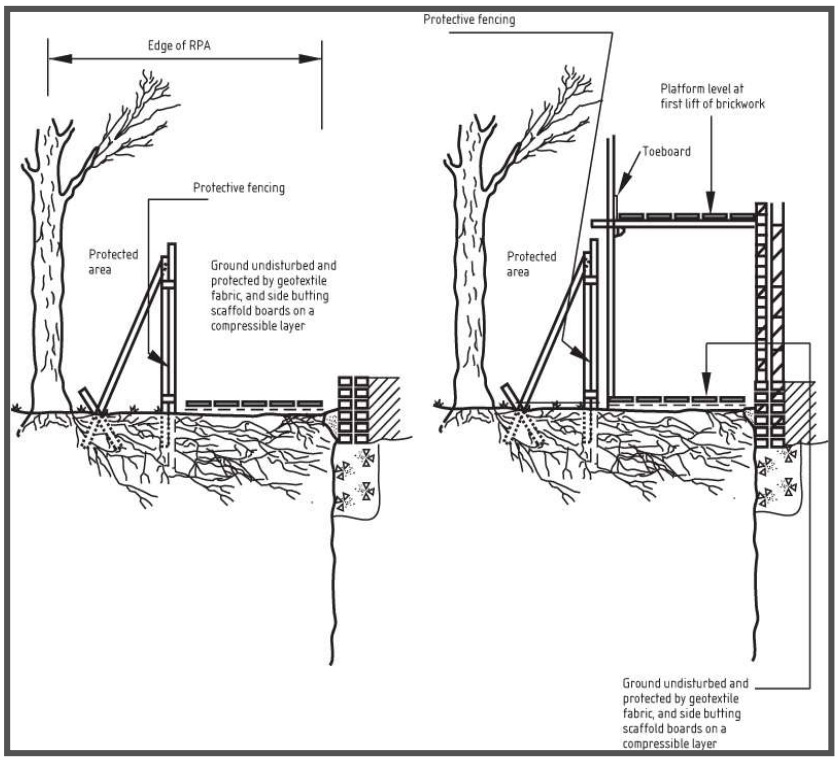


a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

VII. Erection of Scaffolding Within Root Protection Areas

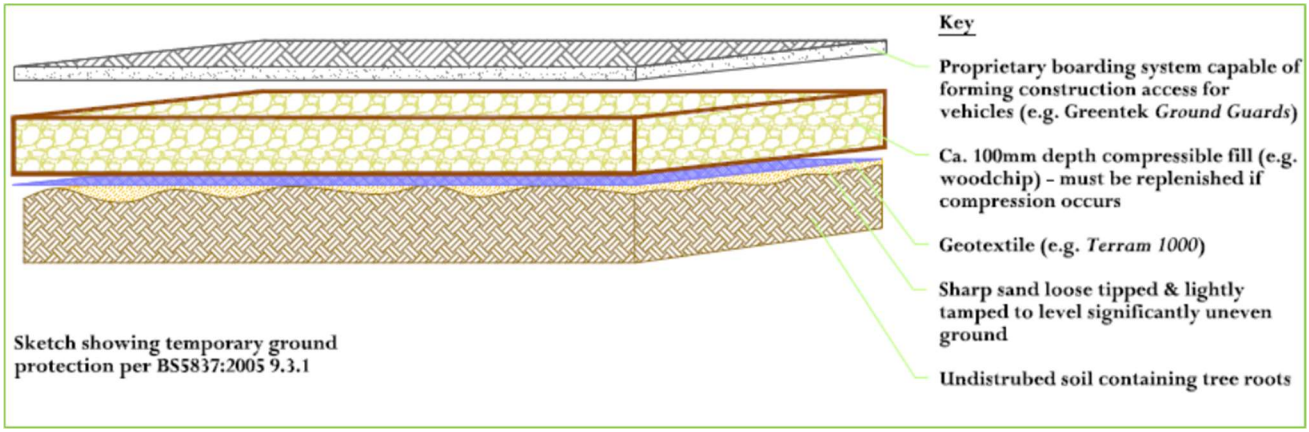


VIII. Signs for Placement on Protective Fencing



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IX. Temporary Ground Protection Layers



X. Scope of Report

This report has been produced 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)

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 near 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, 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. Tree diameters have been measured using a girth tape at 1.5m, or where multi-stemmed, immediately above the root flair, as prescribed in the BS: 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations.* No further inspection beyond this visual assessment has been carried out. Some measurements may have been estimated.

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