

Tree Survey & Report

7 Main Street, Peckleton, Leicestershire

Produced for:
S and S contracting Ltd
C/O Utopia Design

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Written instructions were received from Utopia Design (the agent) on behalf of S and S Contracting (the client) to appraise the trees at 7 Main Street, Peckleton (the site) in the context of a development.

1.2 Qualifications of the Surveyor & Indemnity

- 1.2.1 Richard Jones carried out the survey. He is the sole Director at RJ Tree Services Ltd. Richard is a Chartered Arboriculturist (MICFor) and Environmentalist (CEnv), and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F Arbor A). Richard is an Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) Registered Consultant. Richard holds the International Society of Arboriculture Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ), a Higher National Diploma (HND) in Arboriculture, a National Certificate (NC) in Horticulture and a City and Guilds Certificate in Amenity Horticulture.
- 1.2.2 RJ Tree Services Ltd holds professional indemnity and public liability insurance which is limited to £1m and £5m respectively. Please contact us should you require any more information relating to this matter.

2. Brief & Background

- 2.1 Planning permission (21/00364/FUL) was granted in 2022 by Hinckley and Bosworth Council for the partial demolition and conversion of existing building at the site and the construction of 3 new dwellings. A new scheme is proposed to acquire planning permission to demolish the existing building and build four new houses. The purpose of this survey is therefore:
- To provide a new objective assessment of the trees in direct proximity to the development area to the BS5837 (2012) 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations'. The survey is based on current site conditions and is intended to inform and guide the future layout.
 - To provide enough data to calculate tree Root Protection Areas.
 - To Produce a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan.
 - Comment on the layout in the context of the trees and vice versa & produce a tree protection method statement and plan.

3. Survey Data Collection Information

- 3.1 Richard Jones carried out a brief visual check of the trees on the 04 July 2023 in accordance with the guidelines in the BS5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations. He was unaccompanied while carrying out the survey work. The trees are given a Retention Classification in line with the guidelines in the BS5837 (2012) Table 1 (see appendix 1). Shrubs and hedgerows are not classified but are recorded as landscape features as recommended in the BS5837.
- 3.2 The trees, groups, hedgerows, and woodlands are described on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan as T1, H2 and so on. The survey is based on a Topographical Survey Plan provided by the architects. Additional trees are not plotted to scale.
- 3.3 The survey was carried out from ground level. The survey is for planning purposes only and is not a detailed individual tree condition or risk assessment. Obvious defects or diseases are, however, highlighted, and mitigating recommendations submitted where appropriate. In the case of groups of trees, only a very general assessment has been made and the recorded retention categories awarded are based on what is typical of the group. No digging or drilling was carried out. The weather conditions were sufficiently clear for carrying out tree surveys for planning purposes.

- 3.4 The survey was carried out from within the site. Sub-section C of Section 4.4.2.5 of BS5837 suggests that stem diameters may be estimated e.g. for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recorded. The estimated diameters are clearly identified in the survey schedule. The trees growing outside the site or on the boundary are identified where they may be a constraint to development. They have been viewed from inside the site only. No access was available to the neighbouring gardens.

4. Conditions & Limitations

- 4.1 Trees are dynamic organisms whose health and condition can be subject to changes. Thus, it is recommended that they should be assessed by a competent and qualified person on a regular basis. It is proposed that the trees discussed in this survey be assessed every two years or more often where stated and/or immediately following stormy/extreme weather conditions. This survey is valid for a maximum of two years.
- 4.2 While every effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no absolute guarantee can be given or is intended to the safety or otherwise of any tree or trees discussed in this survey or report. Extreme climatic conditions can on occasions cause damage to what appear to be healthy trees.

5. Legal Considerations

- 5.1 **Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas:** We checked the Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council (HBBC) online map on the 13 July 2023. It did not identify any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) at the site which doesn't appear to be in a conservation area. A TPO is a legal order served by the local planning authority to protect trees when it is in the interests of amenity. You must obtain written permission from the local authority before working on protected trees. Unauthorised pruning, felling or damage to TPO trees or those in a conservation area is an offence and could result in prosecution, a criminal record and a substantial fine. There are exemptions which are in the 2012 Regulations. Local authority online maps are not always accurate or up to date. In that respect, we would recommend that you check again directly with HBBC the status of the trees before working on them.
- 5.2 **Felling Licenses:** A felling licence is required for certain tree felling operations. They are administered by the Forestry Commission. If you are felling more than five cubic metres of timber in one calendar quarter, then a license may be required. There are exceptions, which are in the Forestry Act that include trees in cemeteries, gardens, and public open spaces, felling trees to prevent an immediate danger and to facilitate full planning permission issued by a local planning authority.
- 5.3 **Trees and Wildlife:** Trees are hosts to nesting birds, many of which are protected by law. Investigations should be carried out by professionally trained operatives for signs of bats (all of which are protected by law) and nesting birds and advice sought from appropriate agencies such as Natural England, the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) or the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds (RSPB) following any positive sightings. Tree works should be planned carefully to avoid disturbing nesting birds and roosting bats. The disturbance of protected species is an offence and could result in prosecution, a criminal record and a substantial fine.

6. Site Description & Impact Assessment

- 6.1 ***The Site -Description:*** The site is situated to the west of Peckleton village centre off Main Street. It consists of a former public house building (photograph 1) with existing hard surface parking area (photograph 2 and 3) and trees primarily on the edges. Access is currently available via Main Street. The site is overgrown and access to trees was restricted.



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3

- 6.2 Nine trees and groups are given a Moderate B Category in terms of the guidelines in BS5837 Table 1. Three trees and groups are given a Low C and four are considered Unsuitable for Retention. Six hedgerows are recorded as a landscape feature.
- 6.3 **Root Protection Areas:** An RPA is an area described on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan 01 as a yellow circle. RPAs for groups of trees are described on the constraints plan by a yellow line as a 1m buffer from the canopy edge. An RPA describes the minimum root area around a tree required to maintain its vitality. An RPA is calculated according to the guidelines in the BS5837 and is capped at 15m radius.
- 6.4 BS5837 allows for limited development to take place inside the RPA of a tree with special measures such as pile and beam foundations or no-dig hard surfacing. Where at all possible, the installation of utilities should take place outside the RPAs of retained trees. Significant changes in levels inside RPAs should be avoided.
- 6.5 There is no formal calculation for RPAs in respect of hedgerows. Notwithstanding that, we would suggest that you maintain a minimum safe distance from the canopy edge of roughly 1m.

- 6.6 ***The Proposed Layout & the Trees:*** The layout facilitates the retention of the Moderate Grade trees T004, T005, T007, T008, T010, T011 and T012, the Low-Grade group T003.
- 6.7 ***Tree Removal as a Result of Development:*** It will require the loss of the Moderate Grade overgrown mixed species hedgerow T009, and the spruce T009A, and the hedges T001, T002, T018, T019, T020 and T021. Their loss is unlikely to harm the character of the surrounding landscape or its enjoyment by members of the public. The trees T013 and T014 are small enough to be transplanted within the site.
- 6.8 ***Tree Removal Irrespective of the Development:*** The trees T006, T015, T016 and T017 are recommended to be removed because they are diseased or in a poor structural condition. They are given a U Unsuitable for Retention Classification.
- 6.9 ***The New Houses & the Retained Trees:*** The houses will be positioned outside the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 6.10 ***Future Amenity & Livability:*** The new dwellings will be sited away from the retained trees. There is substantial outdoor and indoor shaded and unshaded living and amenity space. The trees will not be overbearing to the new houses. There is adequate room for future growth and access for maintenance works to take place.
- 6.11 ***Parking:*** Parking will be sited on existing hard surfaces (photograph 4). The top-surface may be removed, but the sub-base retained so as not to disturb the roots of the nearby trees T003, T004, T005, T007 and T003. The new top-surface should be permeable.



Photograph 4

- 6.12 ***The Retained Trees & Protection during Demolition & Development, & Storage:***
The retained trees will be protected by temporary barriers and existing hard surfaces as described in the following method statement and on the Tree Protection Plan 01 for the duration of the site preparation, clearance, demolition and building works.
- 6.13 There is room for storage and parking within the site away from the retained trees.
- 6.14 ***Utilities:*** Utilities are already installed at the site.
- 6.15 ***The Demolition of the Existing Building:*** The demolition of the existing building will be done carefully as described in the following methodology.
- 6.16 ***Tree Pruning:*** Minor pruning is required to directly facilitate the development area and to allow access for cars or vans as described in the accompanying survey schedule.
- 6.17 ***Tree Assessment & Biosecurity Advice Note:*** Ash dieback disease and other pathogens are present at/and around the site. This will impact on the suitability of some of the trees for retention. It is recommended that all retained trees are reassessed immediately post construction prior to occupation. We would suggest that biosecurity measures be put in place when felling or pruning trees and disposing of brash and timber. Contractors can help to restrict the spread of diseases like Chalara ash dieback. They can do this by clearing soil, mud, twigs, leaves and other plant debris off their footwear, clothing, tools, and vehicles. They should then wash/disinfect these items before visiting other similar sites. Ideally, work to ash and oak trees should be done outside the summer months as the disease can spread via microscopic fungal spores. Further information is available at www.forestresearch.gov.uk.
- 6.18 ***Conclusion:*** Based on the above, it is our advice that there is little or no risk to the retained trees from the proposed development. The retained trees will help maintain a high degree of visual amenity at the site and screening. On this basis, there does not appear to us to be any reasonable cause in arboricultural terms why this proposal should not go ahead.

General Advice

- 6.19 **Dead Wood:** Dead wood is important to the biodiversity of the area and can be a habitat. However, dead wood is sometimes fragile which can fall from canopies and cause damage or injury. Hence, it is recommended in the survey that loose dead branches be removed from the crowns of trees particularly over the road, structures, footpaths, and parking areas even when the size and amount is relatively small. Dead wood may be retained in piles within woodlands or groups to provide habitats for small mammals, insects etc.
- 6.20 **Ivy Growth:** Ivy has conservation and wildlife habitat benefits. If left unchecked, however, it can overgrow a tree's canopy and ground flora. Ivy also hampers inspections as it can prevent an adequate view of the stem and crown. While we would not suggest that ivy be eradicated from the site, we would recommend that it be controlled and prevented from growing very densely in the canopies of the trees and on the ground.
- 6.21 **Future Appraisals:** It is recommended that any retained trees are reassessed immediately post construction prior to occupation.
- 6.22 **Power Cables:** There are/may be power cables at/or near the site. Working on trees near power cables is dangerous. You should take specialist advice.
- 6.23 **Trees Growing on/or Just Outside Site Boundary:** Trees outside the site boundary are the responsibility of the adjacent landowners. They must not be pruned or worked on without the consent of the owners. Trees growing on the boundary may be joint ownership. You should establish ownership before working on them.

7. Method Statement

- 7.1 **Tree Protection-Installation of Temporary Tree Protection Barriers:** Barriers should be placed around the retained trees RPAs for the duration of the site clearance, demolition, and construction work. They should be constructed in the manner described in the default BS5837 specification in figure 1 and photograph 5 below. The position of the protection barriers inside the site in relation to the new structure/s and the retained trees is shown on the Tree Protection Plan 01. The barriers will be placed on the edge of the existing hard surface/temporary ground protection where access is required and agreed as described in the following photograph 6. Temporary site cabins may be placed on the existing hard surfaces inside RPAs on legs to distribute weight.

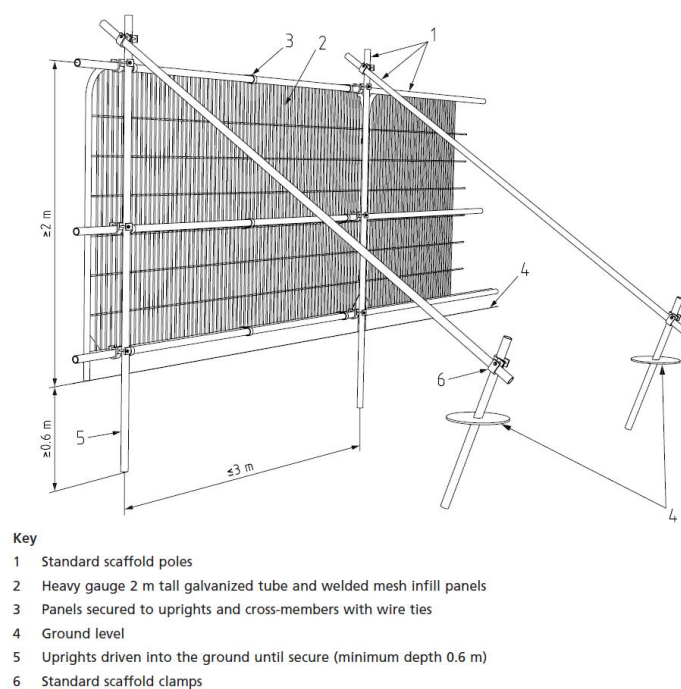


Figure 1
(BS5837 2012 section 6)



Photograph 5
(Onsite example of tree protection barrier installation)



Photograph 6
(Example of tree protection barriers placed adjacent to hard surface &/or temporary ground cover)

- 7.2 The area inside the protection barriers must remain undisturbed during the development process. It is a construction exclusion zone (CEZ). No change in levels (up or down), fires, roads, or pathways shall be installed in the CEZ. No storage of materials or use of fuels, chemicals, equipment, digging, or passage vehicles are permitted in the CEZ. Adequate provision for storage, office accommodation, access for construction traffic and parking is available outside the CEZ. The CEZ is shown clearly on the tree protection plan.
- 7.3 The barriers must be in place before building work commences and must always be fit for purpose. It is recommended that an appropriately qualified arboriculturist should approve the fencing and supervise any amendments or repairs. Damaged barriers must be repaired immediately. The barriers should not be removed until work is completed on site.
- 7.4 The position of the barriers may be amended only under the direct supervision of the site manager and/or a retained arboriculturist and/or the local authority.
- 7.5 Contaminating materials such as concrete washings should be disposed of at a minimum of 10m from the retained trees and hedgerows in a position where, if spilt, could not run towards the trees and hedgerows. Notice boards, service/utility cables etc. must not be attached to any part of the protected tree/s or hedgerows. Fires must not be lit where the flames could extend to within 5m of the trees and hedgerows canopy edge.
- 7.6 Robust weatherproof signs like that in figure 2 should be attached to the protective barriers at 4 to 6m spacing's.



Figure 2

- 7.7 **Demolition/Removal of the Existing Structure/s & Hard Surfaces:** The existing buildings will be demolished/removed with the greatest of care under the supervision of the site manager. The buildings will be demolished in a controlled manner inwards away from the canopies of the retained trees. Machines required to carry out the demolition work will be sited on the existing building, hard surface footprint and/or temporary ground protection when inside the RPAs of retained trees.
- 7.8 Excavation below the existing floor slab or to remove the existing hard surfaces inside the RPAs of the retained trees will be carried out with great care to minimise the impact on the roots systems. If roots or clumps of roots are encountered during these works, then they must be worked around or pruned back carefully and sensitively to beyond the work area using hand tools such as a pruning saw or secateurs. The pruning/cutting of roots greater than 20mm diameter must be carried out under the supervision of an arboriculturist.
- 7.9 A final detailed method statement for demolition of the existing buildings inside/or on the cusp of the existing RPAs and crown radii should be developed by a demolition expert in conjunction with an arboriculturist. A pre-commencement site meeting with the contractors, an arboriculturist and the site manager/supervisor must be arranged to highlight any areas of concern in respect of the proposed demolition and construction works. Operatives must be kept aware of the importance of the retained trees and what is expected of them during development.
- 7.10 The use of chemicals or other potentially toxic substances or the fueling of tools such as power saws must be avoided near to the retained trees.
- 7.11 **New Landscaping:** New landscaping in the RPAs of retained trees should be carried out under the supervision of the site manager. Machines required to carry out the landscape work may be used on the existing hard surface footprint and/or temporary ground protection when inside the RPAs of retained trees. Otherwise, they must remain outside the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 7.12 There should be no digging or changes in levels inside the RPAs of retained trees. There must not be a buildup of topsoil inside the RPAs of the retained trees. The existing levels must be maintained. Where there is any doubt, you should consult an arboriculturist. Any excavation to plant shrubs, new trees, lay turf or sow seed etc inside or near the RPAs of the retained trees must be carried out by hand with great care to minimise the impact on the roots systems. If roots or clumps of roots are encountered during these works, then they must be worked around or pruned back carefully and sensitively to beyond the work area using hand tools such as a pruning saw or secateurs. The pruning/cutting of roots greater than 20mm diameter must be carried out under the supervision of an arboriculturist.

7.13 **Phasing of Work:** The work shall be phased as follows:

1. Carry out proposed pruning and felling work.
2. Install barriers and start site preparation, demolition and then construction work while retaining existing hard surfaces inside the RPAs of the retained trees to protect roots.
3. Remove temporary barriers only on completion of all demolition and building works.

7.14 **Site Supervision:** It will be necessary to supervise the operation of tall or wide machinery such as booms or jibs during the demolition and construction work in proximity to the canopies of retained trees. It is recommended that a pre-commencement meeting be arranged with the contractors who will be working at the site and who may be operating machinery to address/overcome any concerns about access and nearby trees.

7.15 Operatives must be made aware of the importance of the retained trees and the need to keep them safe and undamaged during site preparation, demolition, and construction work. Where there is any doubt, you should consult an arboriculturist.

8. Tree Work Standards

- 8.1 Where appropriate and possible, any bough agreed to be removed or shortened should be cut back to a suitable point such as the branch collar or suitably positioned secondary branch. The branch collar shall be left intact. Climbing irons or 'spikes' shall not be used.
- 8.2 The safety of operatives and the public should be paramount. The integrity of the remaining trees is also important. Machinery should be used in a proper and safe manner and must always be fit for purpose. Power saws, wood chipping machines etc should be maintained and fuelled outside the site to prevent damage by spillages.
- 8.3 The appropriate signage should be used and footpaths, roads etc closed and or managed in line with current guidelines for best practice and the law. It is our advice that contracting companies employed to carry out the recommended works be appropriately trained, insured, and qualified. All tree pruning works should be carried out to the BS3998 (2010) Tree Works-Recommendations guidelines for best practice. Works should be carried out as soon as possible subject to statutory constraints.

- 8.4 On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist/tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the trees in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the project manager, landowner and/or the author of this report to enable the appropriate remedial action.
- 8.5 **Power Cables:** There may be power cables at the site. Working on trees near power cables is dangerous. We would recommend that you obtain expert advice in respect to this matter.

References:

BS5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction - Recommendations

BS3998 (2010) Tree Works-Recommendations

Plans:

Tree Survey & Constraints Plan 01

Tree Protection Plan 01

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule
(Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T001	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 3 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Unmaintained hedge on site frontage	NotRecorded	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 30 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	Maintain by regular trimming
T002	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Unmaintained hedge on site frontage	NotRecorded	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 49 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	Maintain by regular trimming
T003	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Group	Height (m): 5 1 stems Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Row of trees growing close to site boundary in & amongst larger trees T004-T007 Access & assessment restricted by dense undergrowth & ivy	C2	Area: 118 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair Amenity value: Low	Clear undergrowth & ivy & reassess
T004	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 460 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 6S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Not plotted on topographical survey plan - position estimated Low branches obstruct pedestrian &/or vehicular access Dead wood in crown Evidence of infection by blossom wilt	B2	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair Amenity value: Moderate	Lift crown to 3m from ground level over site to provide clearance for vehicles & pedestrians Remove dead wood Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T005	Deodar Cedar (<i>Cedrus deodara</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 360 Spread (m): 3N, 6E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Not plotted on topographical survey plan - position estimated Low branches obstruct pedestrian &/or vehicular access Dead wood in crown Suppressed asymmetric crown	B2	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair Amenity value: Moderate	Lift crown to 3m from ground level over site to provide clearance for vehicles & pedestrians Remove dead wood Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess
T006	Willow "Tortusa" (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 330 Spread (m): 1N, 6E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Not plotted on topographical survey plan - position estimated Low branches obstruct pedestrian &/or vehicular access Dead wood in crown Suppressed asymmetric crown Sparse crown as a result of infection by anthracnose	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Other Reference: Vigour: Poor Amenity value: Moderate	Remove tree & replace or cut down to 1m from ground level & maintain by regular coppicing
T007	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 310 Spread (m): 3N, 6E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Not plotted on topographical survey plan - position estimated Dead wood in crown Drawn upright form as result of close proximity to adjacent trees	B2	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair Amenity value: Moderate	Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T008	Fir (<i>Abies sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 360 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 3S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Not plotted on topographical survey plan - position estimated Dead wood in crown Suppressed asymmetric crown	B2	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair Amenity value: Moderate	Lift crown to 3m from ground level over site to provide clearance for vehicles & pedestrians Remove dead wood Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess
T009	Laurel (<i>Laurus sp.</i>) Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>) Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocypariss leylandii X</i>)	Group	Height (m): 12 1 stems Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense row of trees & woody shrubs probably originally planted as hedge Dense undergrowth restricted assessment	B2	Area: 247 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	Reduce height of beech & Leyland cypress by roughly 4m & width by upto 2m & maintain as hedge by regular trimming
T009A	Norway Spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 410 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Not plotted on topographical survey plan - position estimated	B1,2	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: High	Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess
T010	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 320 Spread (m): 4N, 2E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Collective value in landscape with neighbouring trees Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Dead wood in crown	B2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Moderate	Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess Remove dead wood

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T011	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 340 Spread (m): 4N, 2E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Collective value in landscape with neighbouring trees Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Dead wood in crown	B2	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Moderate	Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess Remove dead wood
T012	Norway Maple 'Crimson King' (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 360 Spread (m): 4N, 2E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Collective value in landscape with neighbouring trees Dense ivy restricted assessment Dense undergrowth restricted assessment Dead wood in crown	B2	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Moderate	Clear ivy & undergrowth & re-assess Remove dead wood
T013	Monkey Puzzle (<i>Araucaria araucana</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 3 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Small tree with little merit in the landscape Dense undergrowth restricted assessment	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	None
T014	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense undergrowth restricted assessment	C2	No RPA.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair Amenity value: Low	Clear undergrowth & reassess

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule

(Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T015	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 630 Spread (m): 5N, 2E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	One of a pair trees growing close to one another with a canopy that appears as one Exhibiting widespread symptoms of ash die back disease, limited life expectancy as a result Old decayed pruning wounds on stem Dead branches through crown	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair-poor Amenity value: High	Remove tree & replace
T016	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 630 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 6S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	One of a pair trees growing close to one another with a canopy that appears as one Exhibiting widespread symptoms of ash die back disease, limited life expectancy as a result Old decayed pruning wounds on stem Dead branches through crown	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Other Reference: Vigour: Fair-poor Amenity value: High	Remove tree & replace
T017	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Dead wood in crown Evidence of infection by blossom wilt Sparse declining crown Twin stems attached to one another by included bark union Sap exuding from stem union	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Other Reference: Vigour: Poor Amenity value: Low	Remove tree & replace

Appendix 1

Tree Survey Schedule (Based on current site conditions)

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
T018	Laurel (<i>Laurus sp.</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 4 1 stems Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Unmaintained hedge located internally within site	NotRecorded	Area: 170 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	Maintain by regular trimming
T019	Copper Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>) Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 3 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Unmaintained hedge on site frontage	NotRecorded	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 48 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	Maintain by regular trimming
T020	Copper Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica purpurea</i>) Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Hedge	Height (m): 3 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Unmaintained hedge on site frontage	NotRecorded	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 40 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	Maintain by regular trimming
T021	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocypariss leylandii</i> X)	Hedge	Height (m): 4 1 stems Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Unmaintained boundary hedge	NotRecorded	Area: 133 sq m.	Other Reference: Vigour: Good Amenity value: Low	Maintain by regular trimming

The trees are identified by their common and botanical names. The identification is based on visual observations and the common name is listed first, with the botanical name in brackets. In some instances, it may be difficult to identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, a sp is shown after the genus. The species shown for groups represents the main constituent and there may be other minor species not listed. Common names are sometimes regional and may therefore vary in terms of the locality.

BS5837 (2012) suggests the following **age classifications** which have been supplemented to assist the reader:

Yng- *Young tree/s of less than 1/3 life expectancy*

SM- *Semi-mature tree/s between young & middle aged*

EM- *Early-mature tree/s of 1/3-2/3 life expectancy*

Mat- *Mature tree/s of more or less full height, but with potential to increase in girth*

O/M- *Over Mature tree/s declining in health & stature*

Vet- *Veteran tree/s of significant & identifiable historical, ecological & conservation value*

A **retention category** (Ret Cat) is given as follows to correspond with table 1 of BS5837 (2012):

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
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; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Hedgerows are not given a retention classification.

The trees are given a supplementary **Vigour Category** is given thus: Good, Fair, Poor, Very-poor/Dead.

Trunk diameters are recorded in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level and at the narrowest point below any out of the ordinary swelling as recommended in BS5837 (2012). They are measured on the up-slope side of the tree base on sloping-ground as recommended in BS5837 (2012). Trees with irregular bulging stems are measured at the narrowest point below the bulge. Trees with low branching are measured at the narrowest point below the fork. A current maximum stem diameter is given to trees considered as a group. Stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees with up to 5 trunks are taken individually. The stem diameters for trees with more than 5 stems is recorded with a single average measurement.

Tree heights are estimated in metres. As recommended in BS5837 (2012) **Crown radii** (Spread) are measured at the four cardinal points in meters: *N-North, E-East, S-South, W-West* and a lowest crown clearance from ground level is given at the lowest of the four cardinal points or all four when the crown clearance is roughly level. The crown radius and level measurements are as accurate as possible, but in some instances, are estimated (est) due to difficult ground conditions or restricted access. In the case of tree groups, the maximum peripheral spread is given.

Brief observations are made on the overall health and condition of the trees, obvious defects identified, and recommendations are given for any management works considered appropriate on the date of inspection in relation to the current site conditions.



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