06 NOV 2007

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RJ Tree Services

TREE SURVEY

57 Main Street, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
- 9 NOV 2007
RECEIVED

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Survey Date: 17 October 2007

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MEMBER

DETAILS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DRAWING FC:3205

EXISTING TREESCAPE DETAILS

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Written instructions were received from Mr F Chadburn Design and Planning Consultant (The Client) to assess the trees detailed on the attached topographical survey at 57 Main Street, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire (The Site).

2.0 Brief

2.1 The purpose of the survey is to make a general assessment of the subject trees with a view to their current health and condition in relation to the guidelines in British Standard (2005) Trees in Relation to Construction at 57 Main Street, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire. A residential development is proposed at 57 Main Street, but no intended layout is currently available.

3.0 Inspection Details

3.1 A brief visual assessment of the subject trees was undertaken from ground level on the 17 October 2007 during an unaccompanied site visit using current visual tree inspection information. The trees are recorded on the enclosed survey sheets and no digging, excavating or drilling was undertaken.

3.2 This survey provides information required to produce a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) as described in section 5 of British Standards 5837: (2005) Trees in Relation to Construction-Recommendations. It is recommended that a Tree Constraints Plan detailing the position of protective fencing and specifications for safeguarding the retained trees be produced and submitted with the planning application.

3.3 No comment on the condition of any trees other than those recorded herein is attempted or inferred unless clearly stated.

3.4 In the case of groups of trees, only a general assessment has been made and the recorded condition and retention categories awarded are on the basis of what is typical of the group.

3.5 The weather conditions were generally bright with good visibility.

3.6 The survey is based on a site plan supplied by the client and any additional trees are not plotted to scale.

4.0 Data Collection

4.1 All the trees are identified by their common and Latin names. The identification is based on visual observations and the common English name is listed first, with the Latin 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 spp is shown after the genus. The species shown for groups and hedges represents the main constituent and there may be other minor species not listed. English or common names are sometimes regional and may, therefore, vary in terms of the locality.

4.2 The tree/s age classification is recorded as suggested in BS 5837 2005:

Yng- Young
Mid- Middle aged
Mat- Mature
O/M- Over Mature
Vet- Veteran

4.3 A retention category (Ret Cat) is given as follows to correspond with table 1 of BS5837 2005:

A- Trees of a high quality and value and which are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of the suggested 40 years
(Sub categories 1, 2, 3)

B- Trees of moderate quality and value and which are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of the suggested 20 years
(Sub categories 1, 2, 3)

C- Trees of low quality and value and which are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for the suggested 10 years Trees below 150mm diameter

Note: C category trees should only be retained where they will not pose a significant constraint upon development
(Sub categories 1, 2, 3)

R- Trees in such a condition, which should be removed for the reasons of sound arboricultural management or that any existing value would be lost within 10 years

4.4 In addition to the guidelines in BS5837 (2005); the trees are given a physiological condition category (Con Cat) thus:

A- *Trees that appear to be in a good condition without any obvious defects*

B- *Trees that appear to be in a moderately good condition and or with only minor defects that can be addressed by pruning and or trees with an unbalanced shape or form*

C- *Trees which are of a poor quality that are in decline with one or more obvious structural defects*

D- *Trees which are of a very poor quality with one or more significant defects that are in an irreversible state of decline with a very limited safe life expectancy-Dead trees*

4.5 Trunk diameters are recorded in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level and immediately above the root flare in the case multi-stemmed trees. Stem diameters are measured on the up-slope side of the tree base on sloping-ground. A current maximum stem diameter is given to trees considered as a group.

4.6 Tree heights are estimated in metres and a mature height is given according to the guidelines shown in the NHBC Standards April 2003 Chapter 4.2, Table 12. A current maximum height is given to trees considered as a group.

4.7 Crown radii (Spread) are measured at the four cardinal points as follows and a crown clearance from ground level is given in metres:

N- *North*
E- *East*
S- *South*
W- *West*

4.7.1 The crown radius measurements are as accurate as possible, but in some cases are estimated due to difficult ground conditions or restricted access. A current maximum crown spread is given to trees considered as a group.

4.8 Brief comments are made on the overall health and condition of the trees in question and recommendations are given for any pruning or felling works considered appropriate on the date of inspection and in relation to the brief.

4.9 The trees and groups are shown on the site plan as follows:
T 1 = Tree
G1 = Group

5.0 Documents & Information Provided

5.1 The client provided a topographical survey.

6.0 Site Location & Description

6.1 The proposed development area is roughly rectangular in format. It is located in Newbold Verdon village centre and is generally level. Groups of middle-aged and mature trees are, by and large, positioned on the periphery of the site.

6.2 Any buildings that may have been in existence have been demolished. The site now has an open aspect.

6.3 The site may be easily accessed by foot or by car from Newbold Verdon village centre.

7.0 Statutory Protection

7.1 The majority of the trees on the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Your attention is, therefore, drawn to Appendix 2.

8.0 Appraisal-Trees 1 to 14

8.1 Tree 1, a grey poplar (*Populus canescens*), is a prominent specimen and to state otherwise would be naïve. However, it is a member of the *Salicaceae* family, which includes willows (*Salix spp*) and poplars (*Populus spp)* that typically have an inherently fragile structure with a propensity to break up and collapse at maturity. As such, it is my view that the most sustainable approach in this situation would be to remove tree 1 and replace it with a more suitable specimen of greater longevity.

8.2 The yew (*Taxus baccata*) trees shown as numbers 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are distinctive in that they form a useful screen between the site and the adjacent road. Their retention is, therefore, recommended. The main stem of tree 3, a common beech (*Fagus sylvatica)* is damaged as described in the survey. If it is to be retained, then my advice is that further investigations be undertaken using a decay detection tool to establish the configuration of any internal damage. It should also be reduced in size and the dead wood removed. Tree 7 is of a drawn rather upright form. It is, as a result, identified as a low (C) category

8.3 The large beech trees identified by numbers 9, 10, 13 and 14 make a positive contribution to the general character of the locality. Their retention is, therefore, recommended; however, they are of an age where they will require the attention of a trained Arborist and a further more detailed assessment as highlighted for trees 10 and 14.

8.4 The mature Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris)* trees are rather overgrown by the adjacent beech trees. They have typically high crowns with dead limbs positioned throughout. Extensive decay is evident in the upper stem of tree 12 bringing about the recommendation for removal. It is my view that tree 11 may be retained on completion of the works advocated in the appendix 1.

8.5 Trees 15 to 25 & Groups 1, 2 & 3

8.5.1 Groups 1 and trees 15 and 16 are self-propagated young and middle-aged sycamores (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). They are of only limited worth in relation to the general make up of the site, although group 1 and trees 15 and 16 do benefit the immediate locality some what in that they provide a useful screen against the adjacent residential properties. Tree 17 is in decline and should be removed.

8.5.2 Tree 18, a mature beech, will require a supplementary climbing assessment. A large ripped stub and subsequent decay is apparent in the upper stem at approximately 10m from ground level. Tree 19, also a mature beech, is structurally defective. Its removal is therefore strongly recommended.

8.5.3 The yew trees, Scots pine and hornbeam shown as numbers 22, 24, 23 and 25 respectively are located on or very close to the site frontage; they are, as a result, very prominent in the street scene. The evaluation of trees 23 and 25 was, however, restricted as a described in the survey. It will be very important, therefore, to undertake a further assessment of both trees within the following six to 12 months.

8.6 General

8.6.1 It is noted in the survey schedule that trenching works appear to have taken place in and around the root plates of a number of trees. While no damage was obvious to the naked eye, it is necessary to point out that no responsibility is accepted for any root severance that may have occurred and any resulting damage by or to the subject trees. It will be necessary to re-excavate the trenches closest to the trees involved to assess the extent of any root damage that may have occurred.

8.6.2 In-situations where a build up of debris and or plant growth has restricted an adequate inspection taking place; it is advised that the offending debris and or plant growth be removed and a that further assessment be undertaken at the soonest opportunity.

8.6.3 No fungal fruiting bodies were identified within the site other than where clearly highlighted in the survey and or appraisal.

8.6.4 To avoid confusion and on agreement (in writing) with the local planning authority, the trees selected for felling should be marked on site by the supervising Arborist using spray paint.

8.6.5 The tree works recommended in the associated tree survey should be completed at the soonest opportunity and to the standards described in Appendix 3.

8.6.6 Tree felling, pruning or group thinning works should not be completed during the bird-nesting season where at all possible. Investigations must also be undertaken for signs of bats and other protected species and advice sought from appropriate agencies following any positive sightings. The disturbance of protected species is an offence, is covered by statutory law and could result in prosecution.

9.0 Trees outside the Boundary

9.1 No trees, not already discussed in this survey, appear to affect the site to any great extent

10.0 Bibliography

10.1 British Standards 5837 (2005), Trees in Relation to Construction-Recommendations, BSI

10.2 British Standards 3998 (1989) Recommendations for Tree Work, BSI

10.3 British Standards 3936 (1992) Nursery Stock, Part1, BSI

10.4 Lonsdale D (1999), Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management, HMSO

10.5 Mitchell A (1978) Trees of Britain& Northern Europe, Collins

10.6 Mynors C (2002), The Law of Trees, Forests & Hedgerows, London Sweet & Maxwell

10.7 National Joint Utilities Group (1995), Guidelines for the Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees

10.8 Standards-Chapter 4.2 (2003), NHBC

11.0 Terms, Conditions & Report Limitations

11.1 Trees should be inspected by a competent person on a regular basis. It is my recommendation that the trees discussed in this report be inspected annually or more often where considered necessary.

11.2 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.

11.3 Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change quickly and without warning. Therefore the contents of this report are valid for a period of one year only from the date printed on the title page of this report or survey.

11.4 The period of validity of this report or survey may be reduced if work is undertaken upon or if the conditions directly adjacent, close to or in proximity of the tree/s, groups and woodland discussed herein are changed without prior consultation.

11.5 The recommended works and the retention categories of the trees discussed in this survey were relevant at the time and date of inspection and are based on the conditions seen on site.

11.6 On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist/tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the tree/s in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the relevant project manager, landowner and or the author of this report to enable the appropriate remedial action.

11.7 This report is for the sole use of the client and refers only to the trees identified within. Any attempts to copy or apply its contents for any other purpose without the permission of the author may render it invalid.

11.8 No permission is intended or granted to work on any trees, shrubs or hedgerows discussed in this report without the prior permission of the landowner or their agent.

11.9 This report in no way comments on or discusses tree-related subsidence or heave. Neither does it infer or attempt a subsidence or heave risk assessment.

Appendix 1
Tree & Group Survey

12.0 **Tree Survey**

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
1	Grey poplar (*Populus canescens*)	Mat	10-20	20	28	6	7	6	6	7	770	B-C	C 1	Dead wood in crown, pruning wounds & stubs on stem & in crown, damaged lateral limb extends to east, one-sided rather asymmetrical form Naturally limited life expectancy & inherently fragile structure Inappropriate for retention in terms of development Fell & replace with more appropriate species
2	Yew (*Taxus baccata*)	Mid	>40	12	12	4	4	4	4	GL	480	B	B 1	Dead wood in crown, pruning wounds & stubs on stem, balanced crown Raise crown to 2.5m
3	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	Mid	10-20	16	20	5	3	3	3	3	460	B-C	C 1	Raised buttress roots, dead wood in crown, large wound & subsequent decay in southern aspect of main stem at approximately 1m from ground level, evidence of trenching works & root damage around base If retained-Investigate extent of wound with decay detection tool, reduce crown by 30% & remove dead wood Re-excavate trench to assess extent of root damage

Abbreviations:
Age Class – Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran
Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

12.1

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
4	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	Mat	20-40	12	22	6	5	5	5	3	570	B	B 2	Large wound on southern aspect of main stem, suppressed rather asymmetrical form, basal growth, dead wood in crown Valuable as a group with adjacent trees Remove dead wood
5	Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Mid	>40	12	12	N	E	S	W	GL	410	B	A 2	Pruning wounds & stubs on stem, balanced crown Value as a group with adjacent trees Raise crown to 2.5m
						4	4	4	4					
6	Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Mid	>40	12	12	N	E	S	W	GL	410	B	A 2	Pruning wounds & stubs on stem, balanced crown Value as a group with adjacent trees Raise crown to 2.5m
						4	4	4	4					
7	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Yng	20-40	12	23	N	E	S	W	6	220	C	C 2	Drawn rather upright form with a high crown Fell
						1	1	1	1					
8	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Mat	20-40	14	22	N	E	S	W	5	540	B	B 2	Dead wood in crown, basal growth, hanging branch in crown, pruning wounds on stem, generally balanced crown Value as a group with adjacent trees Remove dead wood & hanging branch
						5	3	6	6					

Abbreviations:
Age Class – Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran
Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

12.2

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
9	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Mat	20-40	18	20	6	8	7	7	4	880	B	B 2	Natural northerly lean, dead wood in crown, pruning wounds on stem, open balanced crown Branches touching roof of adjacent church hall Large tree with considerable value in village centre Remove dead wood & cut branches back from church hall roof by approximately 2m Raise crown to 5m
10	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Mat	20-40	20	20	6	6	6	8	2	920	B	B 2	Large wound & subsequent decay on southern aspect of main stem at approximately 4m from ground level, dead wood in crown, pruning wounds on stem, bud proliferation on stem at approximately 6m from ground level, evidence of trenching works & root damage around base Large tree with considerable value in village centre Remove dead wood & raise crown to 4m Investigate extent of stem wound with decay detection tool further Re-excavate trench to assess extent of root damage
11	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Mat	20-40	18	20	4	3	2	3	12	660	B	B 2	Dead wood in crown, typically high crown Dense holly growth restricted inspection of lower part of stem Value as a group with adjacent trees Remove dead wood

Abbreviations:
Age Class – Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran
Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

12.3

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
12	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Mat	20-40	18	20	4	3	2	3	12	660	B	B 2	Dead wood in crown, typically high crown, substantial pocket of decay in upper part of crown Fell
13	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Mat	20-40	20	20	7	7	8	7	2	1120	B	B 2	Dead wood in crown, pruning wounds on stem, bifurcated at 8m from ground level-attached by potentially included bark union Large tree with considerable value in village centre Raise crown to 4m & reduce crown by 25-30% Re-assess on an annual basis
14	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Mat	20-40	20	20	6	6	6	8	2	920	B	B 2	Asymmetrical crown, dead wood in crown, cavity in southern aspect of main stem at approximately 6m from ground level, further cavities in branch framework, Remove dead wood & reduce crown by 25-30% Undertake climbing inspection & assess further stem & branch framework cavities Re-assess on an annual basis
15	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Mid	20-40	11	22	4	4	6	6	4	480	B	B 2	Asymmetrical form, basal & trunk growth, pruning wounds & stubs on stem Value as a group with adjacent trees

Abbreviations:
Age Class – Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran
Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

12.4

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
16	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Yng	20-40	10	22	3	3	1	3	4	180	B	C 2	Insignificant specimen with little value in terms of development Limited value as a group with adjacent trees
17	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Mat	<10	16	22	4	4	4	4	4	560	C-D	R	Sparse declining crown, extensive decay in base Fell
18	Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Mat	20-40	18	20	7	7	7	7	2	970	B	B 2	Open balanced crown, dead wood in crown, pruning wounds on stem & in branch framework, ripped stub in crown, further large ripped stub on southern aspect of main stem & lower crown Dense holly growth & limited access restricted assessment Remove dead wood & reduce crown by 25-30% Undertake climbing inspection & assess further stem & branch framework ripped stubs & cavities

Abbreviations:
Age Class – Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran
Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

12.5

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
19	Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)	Mat	<10	18	20	6	6	6	6	2	910	D	R	Cavity on southern aspect of main stem at 4m from ground level, bifurcated at 6m from ground level-attached by very fragile included union Fell
20	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	Yng	20-40	8	22	3	3	3	3	3	260	B-C	C 1	Bifurcated at 1m from ground level, stem damage, drawn upright form
21	Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)	Yng	20-40	8	22	3	3	3	3	3	260	B-C	C 1	Bifurcated at 1m from ground level, stem damage, drawn upright form
22	Yew (*Taxus baccata*)	Mid	>40	8	12	3	3	3	3	GL	380	B	B 1	Balanced crown, basal wound Prominent on road frontage
23	Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)	Mat	20-40	17	20	1	2	3	3	7	440	B	B 1	Asymmetrical form, typically high crown, dead wood in crown Prominent on road frontage Dense yew growth restricted assessment of lower stem Remove dead wood
24	Yew (*Taxus baccata*)	Mid	>40	6	12	3	3	3	3	GL	440	B	B 1	Balanced crown, basal wound Prominent on road frontage

Abbreviations:
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Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

12.6

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
25	Hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus)*	Mid	20-40	14	17	6	6	6	6	5	510	B	B 1	Ivy & dense hedgerow restricted assessment of stem & base, crossing limbs, dead wood in crown Prominent on road frontage Clear ivy & re-assess & remove dead wood

Abbreviations:
Age Class – Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran
Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

12.7 **Group Survey**

Gr'p no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est max) m	Mat H't (max) m	Crown Spread (max) m				Cr'n Height (max) m	Stem Diam (max) mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
1	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Yng	>40	11	22	3	3	3	3	4	240	B	C 2	Row of young self-seeded trees with limited value as a screen between the site & the adjacent properties
2	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	Mid	20-40	8	12	N	E	S	W	GL	200	B	C 2	Dense group of trees that have limited value as a screen between the site & the adjacent public park
						3	3	3	3					
3	Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	Mid	20-40	8	12	N	E	S	W	GL	200	B	C 2	Dense group of trees that have limited value as a screen between the site & the adjacent properties
						3	3	3	3					

Abbreviations:
Age Class – Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran
Con Cat= Condition Class- A= Good. B= Moderate. C= Poor, D= Very Poor/Dead
Ret Cat = Retention category – A= High (1,2,3). B= Moderate (1,2,3). C= Low (1,2,3). R= Remove
> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level. exp=Expectancy

Appendix 2
Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

13.0 Tree Preservations Orders

17.1 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a local planning authority (LPA) to protect individual, groups, areas of trees and woodlands. The legislation on TPO's is in *Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.* **Written consent from the Local Planning Authority must be obtained before any work can take place on protected trees.** Failure to acquire written consent from the LPA may result in prosecution. In some cases a dead, dying and dangerous exemption will apply; you should contact your LPA for more details.

Appendix 3
Tree Work Guidelines

14.0 Tree Work Guidelines

14.1 The tree pruning works recommended in the survey sheets shall be undertaken by a qualified and experienced Arborist to the minimum standards described in BS3998: 1989 'Recommendations for Tree Work' and in accordance with the principles of Natural Target Pruning.

14.2 Branches should, where appropriate, be pruned back to the branch collar or left at an angle equal but opposite to the branch bark ridge where no collar is visible. In the case of branch or crown reduction the limb/s should be reduced back to a growth point no smaller than 1/3 of the size of the branch being removed.

14.3 The crown/branch reduction and thinning works should be measured as a percentage of the entire crown/branch. Crown reduction works must not be miss-construed as topping or lopping.

14.4 Final cuts should be left without rip or tear and no wound paint applied.

14.5 On no account should climbing irons or spikes be used during any works other than felling.

Appendix 4
Qualifications, Experience, Professional Development
& Membership of Professional Organisations

15.0 Qualifications & Experience

15.1 I currently hold a BTEC Higher National Diploma and National Certificate in Arboriculture and a City & Guilds in Amenity Horticulture.

15.2 I have over twenty years experience in the arboricultural and landscape management industries, which spans the public and commercial sectors in the United Kingdom and the United States.

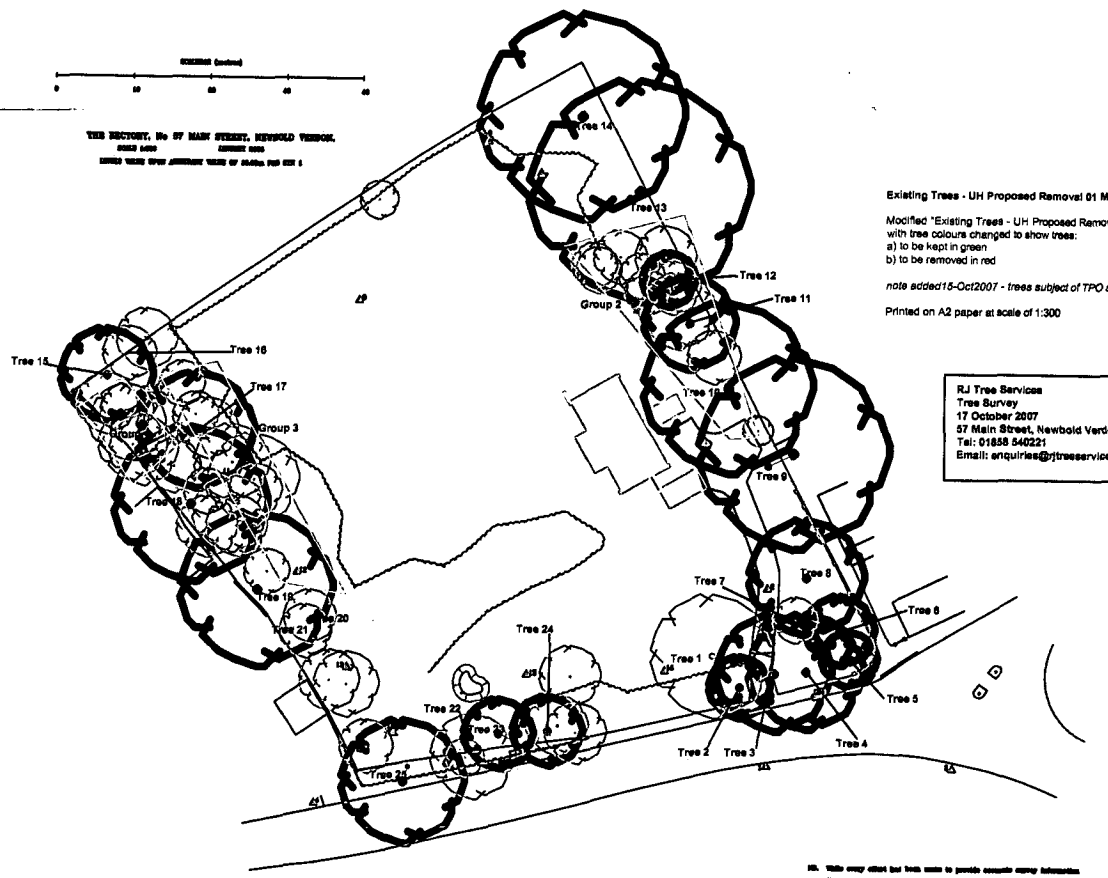
15.3 Being experienced in practical tree care I worked as a climbing Arborist for nearly six years, a tree nursery worker and an Instructor in Arboriculture at Myerscough College (formerly The Lancashire College of Agriculture and Horticulture). I have over five years experience as a local authority Arboricultural Officer.

15.4 Continuous Professional Development

15.4.1 I am committed to regularly attending industry seminars and courses.

15.5 Membership of Professional Organisations

15.5.1 I am a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and International Society of Arboriculture.



THE RECTORY, No 57 MAIN STREET, NEWBOLD VERDON.

Existing Trees - UH Proposed Removal 01 Modified 071015a

Modified "Existing Trees - UH Proposed Removal 01" drawing with tree colours changed to show trees:
a) to be kept in green
b) to be removed in red

note added15-Oct2007 - trees subject of TPO shown in black

Printed on A2 paper at scale of 1:300

RJ Tree Services
Tree Survey
17 October 2007
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Email: enquiries@rjtreeservices.com