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BS:5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

THE HERMITAGE
TOWER HILL
HORSHAM
WEST SUSSEX
RH13 0JS

CLIENT: MR. J. SMITH

DECEMBER 2024
Ref: AIA/AMS 06542 / 2024 0.2

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Project:	Proposed construction of a new detached residential dwelling
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides detailed and site-specific information on the steps which will be undertaken to ensure retained trees are not harmed during the proposed construction of a new detached residential property on land at The Hermitage, Tower Hill, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 0JS.

I have been appointed as the site Arboricultural Consultant since the initial design phases of this project and have provided professional arboricultural advice to ensure the final design is sympathetic to the preservation of trees growing on and adjacent to the site.

The footprint and positioning of the new dwelling and associated access drive is reflective of the arboricultural advice, taking into account the identified Arboricultural Constraints posed by the trees. Access has been located to ensure higher quality trees adjacent to Parthings Lane can be retained and preserved.

The Arboricultural Method Statement which accompanies this report details the measures which will be undertaken to prevent damage to the retained trees where they may be at risk during the course of the proposed building / landscaping works.

Provided the methodology specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed during the building works I am satisfied that this application can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to the trees and in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in BS:5837 2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. The application is therefore acceptable as it relates to trees.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant and provides an Arboricultural Survey, Impact Assessment and Method Statement relating to trees growing on and adjacent to land at The Hermitage, Tower Hill, Horsham, West Sussex, RH13 0JS.

I have been instructed to survey relevant trees in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) to ascertain the constraints posed by the trees to the construction of a new dwelling.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment in this report uses the tree data to identify any short or longer-term impact the proposed building works might have on the surrounding trees and makes recommendations for amendments or mitigation where appropriate.

This report also includes a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan which details the steps which will be taken to ensure significant trees can be successfully protected and retained during and on completion of the proposed building works.

1.2 SCOPE

The British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' is designed to assist those concerned with trees and planning to form balanced judgments. This report does not therefore seek to put arguments for or against development but provides a means of protecting the trees which may be affected during development.

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

1.3 DOCUMENTS

The position of trees within the tree plan have been taken from a topographical survey provided by the client. Offsite trees not covered by the survey have been plotted by eye, their positions measured against boundaries and triangulated against fixed objects on site. The position of these trees should not therefore, be taken as exact but the plan is a fair representation of their locations in relation to the proposed build area.

The Tree Protection Plan which accompanies this report is illustrative and should be used for dealing with tree issues only. The precise location of all tree protection measurements should be confirmed with a pre-commencement site meeting before any demolition or construction activity takes place.

1.4 CAVEATS

The report is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue being 20th December 2024 and will expire on 20th December 2026.

The report is not a Tree Risk Management Report or a Hazard Analysis Report and its use as such is invalid.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the day the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and not climbed. My assessment of third-party trees was limited where direct access was not available to the adjoining properties.

DISCLAIMER: This is an independently produced Arboricultural Report. I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this site or application that could influence or bias the opinions expressed in this report.

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed building works on trees and where necessary recommend solutions or mitigation as appropriate.

The assessment will take account of the effects of any tree works which may be required to implement the design and identify any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of the retained trees.

2.2 PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

I have confirmed on the Horsham District Council website that there are no Tree Preservation Orders affecting the site.

The protected status of trees is subject to change. You are advised to reconfirm the protected status of trees prior to carrying out any works to trees on site.

CONSERVATION AREA

The Hermitage is not within a Conservation Area.

ANCIENT WOODLAND

The Hermitage is not designated Ancient Woodland or within an Ancient Woodland Buffer Zone.

FELLING LICENCES

Outside of domestic gardens, you must first apply to the Forestry Commission for a felling licence if you want to cut down trees containing more than five cubic metres of wood in any calendar quarter. However, there are exceptions to this rule. For example, you do not need a license to fell trees to fulfil an extant planning consent.

For more information, please refer to the Forestry Commission publication 'Tree Felling – Getting Permission' (updated 2023) which is available to download at:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/64b54e2d0ea2cb000d15e3e5/FC_Tree_Felling_4_July_23_WEB.pdf

2.3 PLOTTING THE RPAS

The British Standard 5837 advises that a Root Protection Area (RPA) should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. However, where pre-existing site conditions or other factors exist which indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced.

Access for the new dwelling is via Parthings Lane, a no through road / Public Bridleway. Parthings Lane is a lightweight, narrow tarmac road which is not expected to inhibit the growth of tree roots to any great extent. The RPAs of trees growing adjacent to the road have therefore been plotted as circles as this is considered to be a fair representation of the likely distribution of tree roots.

Photo 1 – Parthings Lane

2.4 TREES APPRAISAL

Number of individual trees surveyed:	43
Number of tree groups surveyed:	4
Number of category 'A' trees / groups:	0
Number of category 'B' trees / groups:	7
Number of category 'C' trees / groups:	37
Number of category 'U' trees / groups:	3

Figure 1 - Tree quality summary

2.5 SOIL

The soil on site was assessed by an appraisal on the British Geological Drift Survey Map only. According to the 1:50,000 scale map records, the bedrock geology for The Hermitage is Horsham Stone Member - Sandstone. This soil type is under the 'Weald Clay' Parent Unit and can contain clay. Weald Clay can include 'shrinkable' clay soil[1].

The soil is therefore expected to have some capacity to shrink and swell with changing moisture levels. It will also be more susceptible to damage through compaction and rutting caused by regular, repeated footfall.

Foundation depths should be calculated in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 following a detailed on-site soil analysis, taking into account the presence of any clay and future growth of the adjacent trees.

2.6 TREE WORKS AND REMOVAL

The following trees are to be removed to facilitate the build:

Ref:	Species	Description	Cat.
G001	Mixed broadleaves	Dense group of young trees and bramble.	C1,2
G002	Mixed broadleaves	Oak, field maple and hazel, overly dense young tree group.	C2
T006	Fig	Multi-stem small tree. Decay pockets on old pruning cuts.	C1,2
T023	Goat willow	Large coppice stool.	C2
T024	Field maple	Young feathered tree. Squirrel damage on trunk	C1
T025	Common ash	Regeneration of felled tree. Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	C2
T026	Goat willow	Previously topped at 1m. Asymmetrical canopy. Poor form.	C2
T027	Cultivar apple	Historic wounding and stem decay.	C2
T028	Silver birch	Twin stem from ground level.	C2
T029	Prunus	Small ivy clad tree. Canopy lacks vitality.	C1,2
T038	Common ash	Ivy clad twin stem tree. Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	C2
T040	Hazel	Mature coppice stool. Dead broken older stems.	C

Figure 2. Facilitative tree works

Also, the following essential tree works are recommended regardless of any planning outcome for the site:

[1] Figure 4.3 *'Principal Geological Strata, indicating strata which often comprise 'highly shinkable' and 'shinkable' clays.' P.G. Biddle, Tree Root Damage to Buildings. Volume 1 – Causes, Diagnosis and Remedy. Pub.1998 Willowmead Publishing Limited.*

Ref:	Species	Comments	Cat.
T020	Common ash	Ivy clad small tree. Deadwood in small canopy. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 3 - 50%-25% remaining canopy	U
T037	Common ash	Ivy clad tree. Significant dieback and deadwood in crown. Ash Health Class 3 - 50%-25% remaining canopy	U
T043	Common ash	Swept stem over road. Tree mostly dead or in decline.	U

Figure 3 – Essential health and safety tree works

Trees to be removed are lower-grade category 'C' and 'U' trees. None of the trees to be removed have any notable Arboricultural quality or prominent wider amenity value, now or in the near future such that they would pose a reasonable constraint to the planning proposals.

2.7 APPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The suitability of planning development in relation to trees is assessed in accordance with the British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

This document requires that the conception and design of the final development layout must take into account the constraints posed by the trees on site. These constraints include not only the existing canopy and likely root spread but also:

- The ultimate height and spread of the trees.
- Potential impact of species characteristics for future residents – evergreen / deciduous, density of foliage, seasonal leaf drop / berries etc.
- Current and future shade patterns.

The default position in planning is that every effort should be made to retain and protect the category A and B trees on site and that new structures, areas of hard standing and services should be located outside of the identified RPAs of trees to be retained.

Higher category 'B' trees adjacent to Parthings Lane will be retained to provide screening of the new dwelling and seclusion and privacy for residents.

Trees within the footprint of the proposed new dwelling are lower-grade category 'C' and 'U' grade trees. The loss of these trees can be mitigated with new planting elsewhere on site.

2.8 NEW ACCESS DRIVEWAY

The location of the new access driveway has been carefully positioned to run between the root protection areas of two mature Oak trees (T004 & T035).

Trees to be removed for the new access are one category 'U' Ash tree and two category 'C' trees (1x Hazel & 1x Ash).

Photo 1 – Low-grade Ash trees to be removed for site access

The shallow ditch will be bridged with a small culvert and a low incline will reach to the slightly higher ground levels within the site.

British standard 5837 ('Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction') advises (par.7.4.2.3) that any new permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

The proposed new access will include 2.8m^2 of the rooting area of T004 (Oak) and 0.9m^2 for T035 (Oak). This equates to less than 1% of the overall undeveloped rooting area for each tree, well below the maximum of 20% deemed acceptable within BS:5837 (2012).

This incursion is located on the outer periphery of the rooting area where no large woody roots are anticipated and the impact of groundworks over such a small area will be negligible in terms of tree health. In view of this, no special engineering foundations are necessary.

Ref	Species	BS:5837 Category	Total BS:5837 RPA (Undeveloped)	New Driveway Area within RPA (%)	% New hard landscaping within RPA (previously undeveloped)
T004	Oak (*Quercus robur*)	B1	564m^2 (462.5m^2)	2.8m^2	0.5% (0.6%)
T035	Oak (*Quercus robur*)	B1/2	260m^2 (221m^2)	0.9m^2	0.34% (0.4%)

Figure 4 - Data showing incursions into rooting areas of category 'B' trees

2.9 LONGER-TERM SUSTAINABILITY

The proposed new dwelling will sit outside of the Root Protection Areas of all retained trees.

There will remain a good gap between the trees' canopies and the proposed new residential dwelling on completion of the building work with no further foreseeable need for pruning works in the future.

Hedgehog gutter guards can be installed if blocked gutters become an unacceptable nuisance.

2.10 SERVICES

I have not received any drainage or service plans for the site. It is recommended that final drainage plans are reviewed by the appointed Arboriculturist to ensure they are acceptable in relation to trees.

As a matter of course, the Local Authority may request confirmation on services and routes, including the locations of any new soakaways to be submitted for approval in support of any future application to ensure it does not conflict with the retained trees on site.

2.11 TREE PROTECTION DURING BUILDING WORKS

Retained trees will be protected with fit for purpose Tree Protection Barriers erected in accordance with BS:5837 (2012).

The fencing must remain rigid and complete during development. The area behind the tree protection fencing is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and should be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

2.12 CONCLUSIONS

This report demonstrates that proposals to erect a new residential dwelling on land at The Hermitage have been properly considered in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice (BS:5837 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction').

The footprint and positioning of the proposed new dwelling and access drive is reflective of the arboricultural advice, taking into account the identified Arboricultural Constraints posed by the mature trees in order to keep any impact on trees to an absolute minimum.

A number of lower grade small trees within the site will be removed to facilitate the build and it is recommended that a scheme of 2:1 replacement planting is included with the enhanced landscaping for the new residential dwelling.

All retained trees on and adjacent to the site will be fully protected in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in BS:5837 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The correct and timely installation of tree protection measures such as tree protection fencing is critical to ensure the long-term retention of a healthy tree stock on or adjacent to the development.

This method statement will be read, approved and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site.

WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT ONCE APPROVED CAN CAUSE IRREPARABLE HARM TO TREES AND MAY INVALIDATE YOUR PLANNING CONSENT.

3.2 SITE SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

In accordance with BS:5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' 2012, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring in place during the build.

A site visit will be held once the Tree Protection Fencing and temporary ground protection is installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The Local Authority Tree Officer will be given a minimum of five days' notice of the time and date of the meeting so that they may attend should they wish to do so.

The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting will be for the appointed Arboricultural Consultant to confirm the location and construction of the Tree Protection Measures and ensure a common understanding of the requirements for Tree Protection within the site. If the Local Planning Authority is unable to attend, photographic evidence of the tree protection fencing will be emailed to the appointed planning officer once it has been erected.

The project arboriculturist will monitor site activity during the following phases of development:

- During the installation of the new driveway / culvert access.

In addition, all tree protection measures shall also be routinely monitored by an appointed and suitably qualified Arboricultural Advisor at roughly 8-10-week intervals for the duration of all works. A signed copy of the inspection report will be sent to Horsham District Council's Planning Department following each visit.

A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

3.3 ON SITE TREE SUPERVISOR

In addition to the appointed Arboriculturist, there will be a designated on-site 'tree supervisor', a member of the build team who is responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement when the Arboricultural Consultant is not present.

The on-site tree supervisor will:

- Be present on site most of the time.
- Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities relating to the protected / retained trees on site.
- Have the authority to stop any work that will, or have the potential to, cause harm to any tree.
- Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
- Make immediate contact with the Council and/or the retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.
- To ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees. These details will be passed to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.

The appointed on-site Tree Supervisor will also notify the Local Authority Tree Officer 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.

3.4 TREE WORKS

Tree works will be undertaken as follows:

Ref:	Species	Description
G001	Mixed broadleaves	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
G002	Mixed broadleaves	Partially clear young trees within group for access drive
T006	Fig	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T020	Common ash	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T023	Goat willow	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T024	Field maple	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T025	Common ash	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T026	Goat willow	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T027	Cultivar apple	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T028	Silver birch	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T029	Prunus	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T037	Common ash	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T038	Common ash	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T040	Hazel	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps
T043	Common ash	Fell to ground level and grub out stumps

Figure 5 – Preparatory Tree Works

3.5 TREE WORKS BEST PRACTICE

All tree works shall be undertaken in accordance with BS:3998 2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.

No vehicles will be driven beyond the existing driveway onto unprotected ground during the course of the tree work operations.

Chippings arising from the work will not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood and any other arisings from the tree work will not be burnt on site.

3.6 PROTECTED SPECIES

In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, Conservation - Natural Habitats -Regulations 1994 and Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, the site owner will consider the timing and type of tree work operations to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees.

It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places.

Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is considered to be from 1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.

All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

3.7 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Following the initial tree works, no further works in relation to the build will be undertaken, including deliveries, excavation or construction, prior to the Tree Protection Fencing being installed as identified in the Tree Protection Plan.

The Tree Protection Fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework braced well to resist impact. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum distance of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework welded mesh – 'Heras' style fencing panels or similar will be securely fixed. (See Appendix H).

The fencing will be located to protect the retained trees and their rooting areas and will remain vertical, rigid and complete during development.

At no time will Tree Protection Fencing be removed or relocated contrary to the recommendations in this report, without professional arboricultural advice and without the prior consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.

The appointed on-site Tree Supervisor will notify the Tree Officer once Tree Protection Measures are installed on site and 5 days prior to the Protection Fencing being removed on completion of development so that a representative from the Local Authority may visit the site if considered necessary.

3.8 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

The area behind the tree protection fencing is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and is to be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

Construction Exclusion Zones are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description including (but not limited to) the following will occur within these areas at any time:

- No excavation of any description.
- No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
- No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
- No vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
- No tree works, without the written consent of the Council's Tree Service.
- No erection of temporary structures of any description.
- No fires.
- No storage disposal handling or use of any Chemicals including cement washings.
- No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
- No fires shall be light within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or spread of any hedge.
- No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protection areas.
- No storage, parking, vehicle movement or pedestrian activity, temporary or otherwise, within the construction exclusion zone at any time.

3.9 SERVICES

Services will be routed outside of the root protection areas of all retained trees. There must be no open trenching within the root protection area of trees where it may cause unacceptable damage to tree roots.

It is recommended that a drainage and service plan be drawn up in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant to minimise the impact on the trees and to avoid unnecessary root severance.

3.10 CULVERT

A new access culvert will be required to bridge the access into the site. The structure will be bespoke and designed with Arboricultural Input to minimise the impact on the surrounding trees and ensure tree roots can continue to thrive under the structure on completion of the building work.

The culvert will be installed under an arboricultural watching brief.

3.11 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Roots can be killed by pollution of the rooting area by chemicals and leaching. Therefore any loose, granular or liquid materials, including cement mix and fuel will be stored on an impermeable membrane within the identified storage areas and well away from the identified Tree Root Protection Areas.

There are low tree branches over Parthings Lane which will restrict vehicle access. Care will be taken in the planning of deliveries where they require wide or tall loads and plants with booms, rigs or counterweights to ensure delivery vehicles are small and can clear lower branches. Vehicle strike damage can cause serious and permanent damage to trees making their safe retention impossible.

Any transit or traverse of plant and larger vehicles along Parthings Lane in proximity to the trees will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is always maintained.

Materials will be delivered to site regularly in small quantities in order to keep vehicle delivery sizes small and on-site storage to an absolute minimum.

There will be no open fires on site during the building works.

3.12 LANDSCAPING

The following rules will be followed during all future landscaping:

- Tree roots can be damaged by severance, compaction, pollution and desiccation. In view of this, there should be no excavation or changes in ground levels within the identified rooting areas of retained trees following completion of the development.

- On completion of the build, new fence panels should include holes or gaps at ground level a minimum of 100x100mm to allow small mammals such as hedgehogs to forage within the property.

- Where new fencing is proposed, post holes within the rooting areas of trees will be dug using a post hole digger to keep hole size to a minimum. Where substantial roots over 30mm are encountered, the location of the hole will be moved in order to avoid them. Post holes will be fully lined to prevent concrete coming into direct contact with tree roots.

3.13 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

In the event of unforeseen circumstances whereby it is not possible to work in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement then advice should be sought immediately from a qualified Arboriculturist.

THERE SHALL BE NO DEVIATION FROM THIS METHOD STATEMENT WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH A QUALIFIED ARBORICULTURIST AND / OR THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

APPENDICES

A. Survey Data
B. Key
C. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment
D. Tree Data
E. Tree Plans
F. Phasing of works
G. Contacts
H. Tree Protection Fencing
I. Qualifications

APPENDIX A - SURVEY DATA

- The trees were surveyed on Friday 25th October 2024 from ground level only.
- The weather conditions were clear. Visibility was good.
- Heights were estimated as part of a group. Soil samples were not taken.
- The tree survey identified 43 trees and 4 tree groups growing on or adjacent to the site which were relevant to this planning application.
- The trees on site were assessed for their quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development and categorised in accordance with the recommendations in the BS: 5837:2012 – 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

APPENDIX B - KEY

Ref: T001 = Tree 1 G0001 = Group 1

A001 = Area 1 W01 = Woodland 1

Species: Common name (Botanical name)

Height: Measured with a clinometer (m) where possible or estimated when part of a group

Stem: Stem diameter taken at 1.5m with girth tape or rule and recorded in millimeters

Branch spread: Paced measurements at compass points or with a laser measure.

Crown clearance: Existing height above ground level of canopy and / or first significant branch direction of growth in metres e.g., 2.4 (N) where relevant.

Epics: Lower canopy created by epicormic growth.

Age Class: Newly planted - 3 years following planting.

Young - Tree well established but with juvenile crown form

Young Mature - Tree in first third of usual life expectancy for species

Mature - Tree in second third of usual life expectancy for species

Over Mature - Tree in final third of usual life expectancy for species / exhibiting signs of crown retrenchment & senescence.

Veteran - Older than usual for species or with historical/ cultural / ecological value

General Observations: Made with reference to physiological condition (health, vigour) and structural condition, noting evidence of decay, structural weakness and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations.

Estimated Remaining Contribution: Estimated in years - less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+

BS: 5837:2012 category rating: In accordance with the guidelines of the British Standard.

Category 'A' tree (Green) Category 'C' tree (Grey)

Category 'B' tree (Blue) Category 'U' tree – Fell (Red)

RPA Area BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation in square metres

RPA Radius BS:5837 (2012) Root Protection Area calculation circle radius in metres. [2]

(e) Estimated where access is not available to measure.

(FEA) Feathered form

(Ave) Average – usually in the case of multi-stem trees.

[2] The root protection area radius is for information only and may not be appropriate in every case. BS:5837 advises that *'the RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting may have occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distributions.'*

APPENDIX C - BS:5837 (2012) TABLE 1: CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

CATEGORY & DEFINITION	CRITERIA (including sub-categories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
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 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		
	Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	Mainly Landscape Qualities	Mainly cultural values including conservation
Trees considered suitable 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)
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 remedial 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 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 contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
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 150mm.	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.

APPENDIX D - TREE DATA

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Condition
G001	Mixed broadleaves	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 50 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	Dense group of young trees and bramble.	C1,2	Area: 102 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
G002	Mixed broadleaves	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 50 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Oak, field maple and hazel, overly dense young tree group.	C2	Area: 198 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
H001	Field maple x3 (Acer campestre)	Height (m): 11 3 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Three trunks in linear group along boundary. Prolific ivy growth.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 47 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Prolific ivy
H002	Mixed broadleaves	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Linear lapsed hedgerow group. Beech, field maple, dogwood, hazel etc.	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 105 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T001	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 690 Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:8 E:7 S:8 W:3.5	End tree in linear group. Asymmetrical canopy.	B1,2	Radius: 8.3m. Area: 216 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T002	Common holly (Ilex aquifolium)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 280 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	Small tree, feathered form.	C2	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
T003	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 490 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:2 S:5 W:2	Basal decay. Wire occluded into trunk. Epicormic growth in trunk. Suppressed crown.	C1,2	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Condition
T004	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 1120 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:11 E:4 S:11 W:8	End tree in linear group. Asymmetrical canopy. 4.5m canopy clearance over road. Fungus: G.resinaceum	B1	Radius: 13.4m. Area: 564 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Physical Defect Public Amenity Value: High Inspection Limitations: Ivy & dense vegetation
T005	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 680 Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3 E:1 S:7 W:8	End tree in linear group. Epicormic shoots on trunk. Suppressed, asymmetrical canopy.	B1,2	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Good
T006	Fig (Ficus carica)	Height (m): 4 3 stems, avg.(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1.5 E:4 S:2 W:2.5	Multi-stem small tree. Decay pockets on old pruning cuts.	C1,2	Radius: 2.1m. Area: 14 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation.
T007	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:0.5 S:2 W:1.5	Small coppice stool.	C2	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
T008	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:3 S:3 W:2	Coppice stool.	C2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
T009	English yew (Taxus baccata)	Height (m): 8 3 stems (mm): 160,330,300 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Multi-stem tree, low broad canopy.	B2	Radius: 5.7m. Area: 102 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T010	Magnolia (Magnolia sp.)	Height (m): 3.5 2 stems, avg.(mm): 60 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:2 E:1 S:2 W:2	Small tree, lacking vitality.	C1	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low
T011	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:3 S:3 W:3.5	Coppice stool.	C2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Condition
T012	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 4.5 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1.5 E:2 S:2 W:1	Coppice stool.	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
T013	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam(mm): 70 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:0.5	Small tree, suppressed crown.	C2	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 2 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T014	Purple norway maple (Acer platanoides 'Crimson King')	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 70 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1.5 E:2 S:2 W:1.5	Fair form and vitality	C1	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 2 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low
T015	Norway maple 'Variegated.' (Acer platanoides)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 40 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1 E:1.5 S:2 W:0.5	Canker on trunk, branches reverting.	C1	Radius: 0.5m. Area: 1 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T016	Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam(mm): 730 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:4 W:5	Tree House on lower branches.	B2	Radius: 8.8m. Area: 243 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate
T017	Common holly (Ilex aquifolium)	Height (m): 9 7 stems, avg.(mm): 120 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:1 E:3 S:3.5 W:3	Old coppice stool.	C1,3	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T018	Laurel cherry (Prunus laurocerasus)	Height (m): 6 5 stems, avg.(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:2.5 E:6.5 S:4 W:3.5	Suppressed large shrub / small tree.	C2	Radius: 2.7m. Area: 23 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Vegetation
T019	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Height (m): 34 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	Small multi-stem tree.	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Condition
T020	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 260 Crown Clearance (m): 3.5 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	Ivy clad small tree. Deadwood in small canopy. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 3 - 50%-25% remaining canopy	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Prolific ivy
T021	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Height (m): 13 2 stems, avg.(mm): 280 Crown Clearance (m): 3.5 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:4.5 W:3	Ivy clad small tree. Epicormic growth throughout canopy. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Diseased Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Prolific ivy
T022	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Height (m): 5.5 2 stems, avg.(mm): 140 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:2 W:3	Ivy clad small tree.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Prolific ivy
T023	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:5 E:4 S:3 W:4	Large coppice stool.	C2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T024	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 90 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:3.5 E:3 S:2.5 W:0.5	Young feathered tree. Squirrel damage on trunk	C1	Radius: 1.1m. Area: 4 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Low
T025	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Height (m): 6 4 stems, avg.(mm): 30 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	Regeneration of felled tree. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	C2	Radius: 0.7m. Area: 2 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low
T026	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:2 W:1	Previously topped at 1m. Asymmetrical canopy. Poor form.	C2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low
T027	Cultivar apple (Malus domestica)	Height (m): 4.5 Stem Diam(mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2 E:2.5 S:3 W:1.5	Historic wounding and stem decay.	C2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Physical Defect Public Amenity Value: Low

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Condition
T028	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	Height (m): 9 2 stems, avg.(mm): 80 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:1 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	Twin stem from ground level.	C2	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation
T029	Prunus (Prunus sp.)	Height (m): 4.5 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	N:0.5 E:2.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	Small ivy clad tree. Canopy lacks vitality.	C1,2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Ivy
T030	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	Height (m): 7 4 stems, avg.(mm): 80 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:2.5 E:2 S:2 W:2	Multi-stem small tree. Poor form.	C2	Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Physical Defect Public Amenity Value: Low
T031	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:6 E:7.5 S:5 W:5	Bankside tree. Previously reduced crown. Foliage dense and even. Good vitality.	B1,2	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access & dense vegetation
T032	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:5 S:4 W:3	Dense epicormic growth on lower trunk.	C1,2	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & restricted access.
T033	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 5.5 Stem Diam(mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:3 S:3.5 W:1	Bankside coppice stool.	C1,2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & restricted access.
T034	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:4.5 W:1	Bankside coppice stool.	C1,2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & restricted access.
T035	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 760 Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:7 E:3 S:6 W:6	Bankside tree. Base and trunk obscured by dense ivy growth. High canopy. Deadwood.	B1,2	Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Access & dense vegetation

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Condition
T036	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 250 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:3.5 S:3 W:1	Small tree, ivy clad.	C2	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & dense vegetation
T037	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Height (m): 15 2 stems, avg.(mm): 220 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:5.5 E:3 S:6 W:6	Ivy clad tree. Significant dieback and deadwood in crown. Diseases: Ash Health Class 3 - 50%-25% remaining canopy	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Diseased Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & dense vegetation
T038	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Height (m): 16 2 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:4 S:6 W:2	Ivy clad twin stem tree. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	C2	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & dense vegetation
T039	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 4.5 Stem Diam(mm): 350 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:4.5 W:2.5	Mature coppice stool	C	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T040	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 5.5 Stem Diam(mm): 330 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3.5 E:3 S:1 W:2	Mature coppice stool. Dead broken older stems.	C	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access
T041	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Crown Clearance (m): 4.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4.5 E:1 S:2 W:1	Small tree, ivy clad.	C2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & dense vegetation
T042	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 5.5 Stem Diam(mm): 550 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4 E:3 S:3.5 W:1	Bankside coppice stool.	C1,2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Ivy & restricted access.
T043	Field maple (Acer campestre)	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:6.5 E:1 S:2 W:1	Swept stem over road. Tree mostly dead or in decline.	U	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Poor Public Amenity Value: Low

APPENDIX E – TREE PLANS

Attached as separate pdf documents

- Tree Protection Plan ref: THE HERMITAGE TPP 06542 2024

APPENDIX F – PHASING OF WORKS

STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

TREE WORKS

↓

INSTALLATION TREE PROTECTION FENCING

↓

SITE MEETING TO SIGN OFF TREE PROTECTION FENCING
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)

↓

STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION)

SITE MONITORING EVERY 8-10 WEEKS
TREE PROTECTION MEASURES TO REMAIN RIGID AND INTACT
THROUGHOUT BUILD WORKS.

↓

STAGE 3 (POST DEVELOPMENT)

REMOVE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES
NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)

↓

TREE PLANTING / LANDSCAPING WORKS

APPENDIX G – CONTACTS

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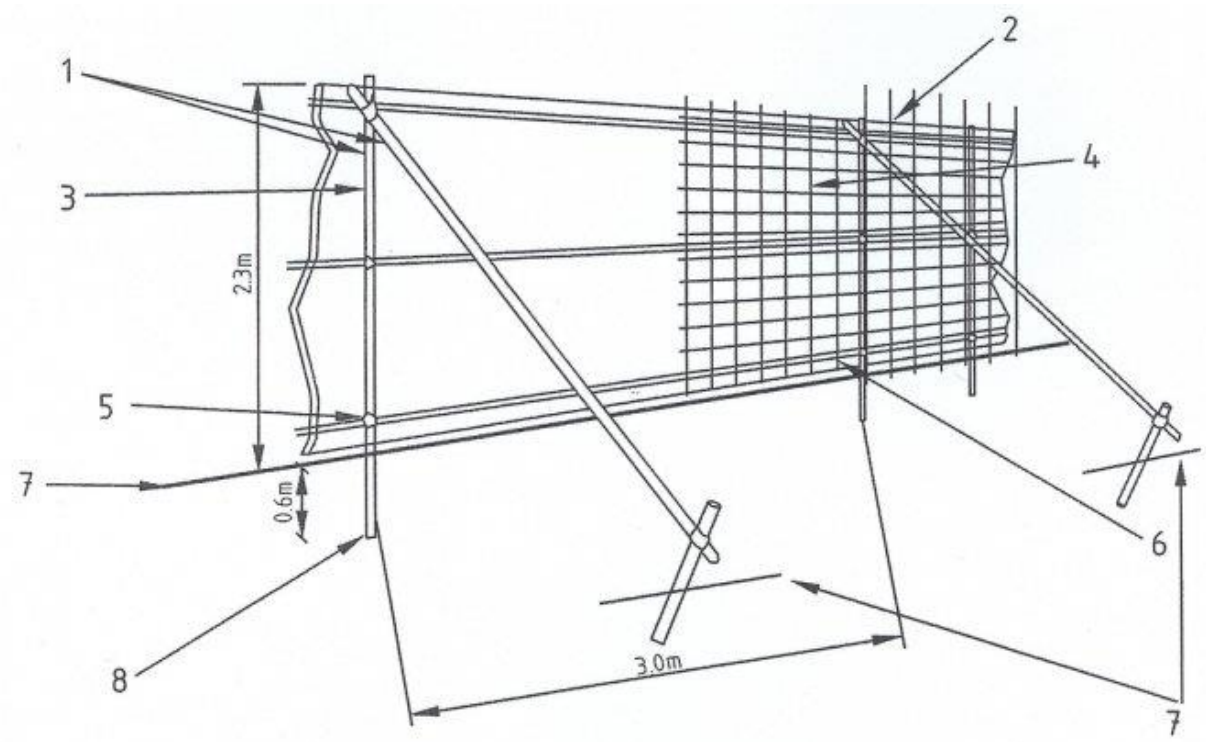
APPENDIX H - TREE PROTECTION FENCING



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. 0.6m driven into the ground

Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

APPENDIX I - QUALIFICATIONS

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Independent Arboricultural Consultant, trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited.

I have over 19 years' experience working in the field of Arboriculture and for the past 16 years I have worked as a Local Authority Tree Officer both directly and independently providing contracted support. Since 2010 I have worked as a private consultant carrying out a range of Arboricultural Reports and Assessments for private clients.

I hold the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma (Level 6) for which I received the Lockhart Garrett Award. I also hold the Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction).

I am a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.