



Braemar Arboriculture Limited

Arboricultural Report BS5837:2012
Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Arboricultural Method Statement

Relating to:

1542-06,
William Thompson House / Sackville House & 28/30 Adelaide Street
Coventry
CV1 5GR

Report Ref: BALDS021-19

Date: 28th August 2019

Tree Management Consultants

Table of Contents

1 Introduction	3
2 General Description of Site	4
3 Tree Survey	5
4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment	6
5 Arboricultural Method Statement	8
6 Bibliography	14
Appendix 1 – Company Details & Qualifications	16
Appendix 2 – Tree Schedules	17
Appendix 3 – Protective Fencing	27
Appendix 4 - Limitations & Disclaimers	29
Appendix 5 – Glossary	30

1 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

I am instructed by: West Mercia Housing Group, to inspect the subject tree at 1542-06, William Thompson House / Sackville House & 28/30 Adelaide Street, Coventry, CV1 5GR, and to provide an arboricultural report on the impact of development at the, afore mentioned site.

1.2 Qualifications & Experience

I have based this report on my site observations, data collected and the provided information, and have come to the conclusions in the light of my experience. I hold qualifications and have experience in the field of arboriculture and include a summary in Appendix 1.

1.3 Documents & information provided

I have been provided with the following documents, plans and information.

- Topographical Survey dwg
- Utility Plan Pdf
- Seven Trent Plan PDF
- Scheme Layout dwg

1.4 Relevant background information

The original survey was undertaken in August of 2018, the previous report was based upon the layout provided in drawing 1542-06-SK-03A. I understand that the local planning authority have refused the previous scheme and this report is based on the new proposed layout as detailed in drawing number 1542-06-212. I understand that the original buildings on the site have now been demolished and cleared.

1.5 Scope of the report

The scope of the work was to undertake a survey of trees on and immediately adjacent to the site in accordance with the methodologies in BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations". This would determine the size, condition and value of trees, shrubs and hedgerows on and immediately adjacent to the site and provide recommendations for remedial work and root protective distances to ensure the future health and stability of retained trees.

Comments made in relation to tree health are reflective of its physical condition at the time of the survey. Changes in condition may occur due to external influences (e.g. construction, activities, pathogens, climatic events, etc.) and the author cannot take responsibility for changes in condition once the site visit has been completed.

2 The Site

2.1 Site Visit

I carried out an unaccompanied site visit on the morning of Thursday 23rd August 2018.

2.2 Weather Conditions

The weather at the time of the inspection was a dry bright and still day with good visibility.

2.3 Brief Site Description

The site is predominately flat with two main buildings which are presently unoccupied apartments and two unoccupied houses. There are a number of bungalows located along the southern boundary, these are in the ownership of West Mercia Housing Group but are not part of this proposal.

2.4 Identification and Location of Trees

Trees are located on the north, east and western boundaries along with a group of five trees located in the centre of the site. All trees have been individually tagged and identified on relevant plans.

2.5 Soils

A desk top study reveals the soils typically associated with this site are slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage and of generally high fertility, (Landis).

A desk top study reveals the geology typically associated with this site is Keresey Member – Sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed circa 302 – 310 million years ago in the Carboniferous period.

2.6 Statutory Controls

The presence of tree preservation orders / conservation area constraints has not been determined.

3 Tree Survey

3.1 For the purposes of this report a total of 18 trees were surveyed.

3.2 A topographic survey was provided showing the position of all the trees

3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the methodology detailed in item 4.3 of BS5837 2012.

3.4 There were no trees identified as category "A" (features of high quality), specimens or landscape features within the confines of the survey.

3.5 There are ten trees identified as category "B" (features of modest quality), specimens or landscape features on or associated with the site. These are predominately located along the northern boundary and scattered through the remainder of the site.

3.6 There are eight trees identified as category "C" (low quality or young/small features), individual specimens and landscape features on site. These are predominately located to the centre of the site and around the eastern and western boundaries.

3.7 There are no trees identified as category "U" (Unsuitable for retention) trees or landscape features on or associated with the site.

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The proposal

In this circumstance it is intended to construct 11 residential dwellings on the site.

4.2 Direct tree loss

The proposed layout results in the loss of 12 trees, these comprise mostly of smaller specimens found central to the site. Several smaller trees are located along Clifton Street and Adelaide Street. The main trees are located along the northern boundary on Harnell Lane East, these are all category B trees. The trees identified for removal will be replaced with mitigative planting within the new proposal. I understand the constraints of the design are restricted slightly due to the position of a sewer easement running across the northern end of the site, there are also restrictions resulting from the existing residential bungalows running along the southern end of the site.

The scheme provides an opportunity to put forward a replanting scheme which enhances species diversity within the locality.

4.3 Protection of retained trees

Retained trees will require protection, protective fencing as described in BS5837 2012 will be installed to protect retained trees throughout the development process, further details can be found in the method statement in the following section.

4.4 Cultural implications for trees

Tree removals

On the grounds of condition – None

To facilitate development – There is a requirement to remove twelve trees to facilitate the development. These trees are T1, T2, T3, T4, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13 and T14.

Tree pruning – Tree T5 if retained will require pruning to lateral branch growth overhanging the development area. There will be a requirement for regular cyclic pruning of tree T15 to T18 inclusive, to ensure branch growth on the eastern side of the trees is clear of Clifton Street highway, in accordance with the 1980 Highways Act. Branch growth to the western side of the tree will also require regular cyclic pruning to clear the roof of the adjacent bungalow.

Future tree removal – Given the extent of tree removal to facilitate the development, it is unlikely that there will be any requirement for future tree removal.

4.5 Post development Implications

Potential for direct damage by trees – The position of built form in relation to retained trees provides sufficient distance as to ensure direct damage from trees either above or below ground is extremely unlikely.

Potential for indirect damage by trees

In accordance with National House Building Council – Standards: 2010, Chapter 4.2 Building near trees, “the zone of influence” has been calculated for retained trees. These are detailed in the table below.

Tree Numbers	Species	Water Demand	Calculated Zone of Influence (Metres)
T6	Sycamore	Moderate	16.5
T15	Norway maple	Moderate	13.5
T16	Norway maple	Moderate	13.5
T17	Norway maple	Moderate	13.5
T18	Norway maple	Moderate	13.5

Shading – Some minor shade will be cast from tree T6 onto the frontages of the new dwellings on Adelaide Street, this is not deemed to be of detriment. Shade from trees T15 to T18 will fall across the southern elevation of plot 13, this is not deemed to be of detriment.

Future growth potential – There are twelve trees being removed to facilitate development, there is a proposal to replant twelve trees throughout the development. The rear gardens of the properties are identified as potential areas for future tree planting by residents.

Seasonal nuisance – There will be some seasonal nuisance from leaf, seed and mast fall from trees T15 to T18, this will affect plot 13. Guards should be fitted to gutters and downpipes to prevent issues developing.

5 Arboricultural Method Statement

5.1 Tree works

Tree works required under this planning application are detailed in table below.

Tree Number	Recommendations
T1	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T2	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T3	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T4	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T5	Reduce lateral branch growth on northern and western sides of crown by 2m to suitable growth points.
T7	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T8	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T9	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T10	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T11	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T12	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T13	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T14	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.
T15	Reduce lateral branch growth on the eastern side of the crown to clear the public foot path and highway of Clifton Street. Crown lift lateral branch growth on the western side of the tree to clear the adjacent bungalow roof.
T16	Reduce lateral branch growth on the eastern side of the crown to clear the public foot path and highway of Clifton Street. Crown lift lateral branch growth on the western side of the tree to clear the adjacent bungalow roof.
T17	Reduce lateral branch growth on the eastern side of the crown to clear the public foot path and highway of Clifton Street. Crown lift lateral branch growth on the western side of the tree to clear the adjacent bungalow roof.
T18	Reduce lateral branch growth on the eastern side of the crown to clear the public foot path and highway of Clifton Street. Crown lift lateral branch growth on the western side of the tree to clear the adjacent bungalow roof.

Implementation of works - Recommendations made within this report are not a mandate to proceed with any works without first seeking the prior written permission of the Local Planning Authority where trees, hedges or shrubs are subject to Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area constraints.

All tree work must be carried out to British Standard 3998 – 2010 “Tree Work-Recommendations”.

All tree work must be strictly carried out in accordance with any permission obtained from the Local Planning Authority. It is essential that copies of any permissions and this report be provided to the tree work contractor.

5.2 Statutory wildlife obligations

Specific ecological resources, including habitats and species receive legal protection in the UK under various pieces of legislation, including:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- The Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

5.3 Protection of retained trees (general)

Prior to any work commencing on site protective fencing should be erected around trees in accordance with dimensions stated within this document.

Tree roots are typically located in the uppermost 600mm of soil and can extend in a radial direction, distances exceeding the height of the tree. Tree roots provide stability and serve to intake air, moisture and nutrients. Any disturbance within the root zone is potentially damaging to tree roots and must be avoided. Where it is necessary to undertake operations within the root protection area the potential for damage can be avoided by adopting the precautionary measures detailed in BS 5837 (2012). The primary method of protecting root zones is fencing around them.

The root protection area must be regarded as a “no go zone”. There should be no alterations in the ground level and no compaction of the soil. No tipping or storage of materials must take place within the protection area and care must also be taken to prevent contamination from any spillages that may occur.

The burning of waste material at site will not be permitted.

The mixing of cement / concrete or other contaminants will take place within the material storage area on the main drive as depicted on the tree protection plan.

Should any roots exceeding 50mm be uncovered during excavation of footings they should be carefully retained by hand digging around them and wrapping with wet Hessian cloth. Where roots are encountered that need to be cut back they should only be cut by qualified arboricultural persons, cuts should be made cleanly and immediately covered by good quality soil.

5.4 Protection of retained trees (Specific)

Before the commencement of any work on site protective fencing will be erected in the positions shown on the tree protection plan (denoted by a pink line).

The fencing will comprise of a 2.4m high scaffold framework supporting exterior grade plywood with a minimum thickness of 20mm. Uprights will be placed at centres not exceeding 1.5m (1500mm).

The following table gives the radius of the RPA for each retained tree. This measurement should be taken from the centre of the trunk.

Once the fence is erected it will be necessary to attach signs detailing that the RPA is a construction exclusion zone and the procedure for entering this area should the need arise. An example of this can be found in appendix 3 of this report.

The table below details the Root Protection Areas (in accordance with BS: 5837 – Annex D).

Tree Number	How fencing should be placed.
T6	The tree is located within a raised planted area. Protective fencing should be placed around the edge of the planter. Roots will likely have developed under the adjacent public footpath, these will be protected by the existing tarmac hard standing. Fencing should be sited from the adjacent bungalow wall located to the east of the tree.
Trees T14 – T18 Inclusive	Trees T15 – T18 inclusive are all located in a raised brick planter on the eastern boundary immediately adjacent to a retained bungalow. Protective fencing should be placed around the edge of the planter to prevent encroachment into the RPAs. Any root development within the public footpath will be protected by the existing hard standing tarmac surface.

Construction Phase

Compound and storage of materials

Once all of the require tree works are completed there will be space within the existing car park on the western boundary off of Castle Street to facilitate a site office for the demolition works. Once the site is cleared the office, welfare and material storage can be re-sited to suit construction without encumbering the RPAs of retained trees.

Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the largest tank, or the combined capacity of the interconnected tanks plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

Levels

I have not been made aware of any changes to levels which effect RPA's of retained trees or that will impact upon future tree root development.

Hard Surfaces & construction within the Root Protection Area

There are no hard surfacing treatments or construction elements within the RPAs of retained tree.

Services

Once trees identified for removal have been cleared and protective fencing is installed around retained trees, ground works for the installation of services can proceed.

Reporting and monitoring procedures

In accordance with item 6.3 of BS5837: 2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are enforced. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may arise during the development process. This system should be auditable. Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of the Client and the Local Planning Authority.

Landscape planting

There is a proposal to replant 12 Heavy Standards in mitigation for the trees removed as part of this development.

These are detailed below.

Species	Type	Size	Quantity
Acer rubrum	Root balled	12-14cm Girth Heavy Standard	2
Gink biloba	Root balled	12-14cm Girth Heavy Standard	2
Pyrus calleryana	Root balled	12-14cm Girth Heavy Standard	6
Sorbus aucuparia 'Joseph Rock'	Root balled	12-14cm Girth Heavy Standard	2

All planting should be carried out in strict accordance with methodologies and procedures as detailed in BS 8545:2014 Tree: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations.

Trees should be planted in the following positions:

Position	Species	Number of trees
Along Harnell Lane East	Pyrus calleryana	6
On the frontage between plots 10 & 11	Acer rubrum	1
In the car park area central to the site	Ginko biloba	2
Between the parking spaces for plot 6, tree planted in sunken planting pit.	Sorbus aucuparia 'Joseph Rock'	1
Between the parking spaces for plot 4, tree planted in sunken planting pit.	Acer rubrum	1
Between the parking spaces for plot 2, tree planted in sunken planting pit.	Sorbus aucuparia 'Joseph Rock'	1

Recommended sequence of operations.

In order that the project is conducted in a timely and professional manner which does not impact upon retained trees, the sequence of operations must be as follows:

- Removal of trees and pruning works conducted to Local Planning Authority approval.
- Protective fencing installed.
- Demolition of existing structures and removal of foundation slabs.
- Retained trees washed to remove dust debris.
- Construction of new proposal.
- Landscaping to include all replacement tree planting.

6 Bibliography

The following technical publications and technical references have been used by the author to produce this report, whilst we acknowledge the use of these titles a direct reference may not have been made.

Reference: Industry Guidelines

BS 5837: 2012, Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, British Standards Institute.

BS 3998: 2010, Tree Work Recommendations, British Standards Institute.

BS 8545: 2014 Trees from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations, British Standards Institute.

Standards, (2017), National House Building Council

Trees in the Townscape – A guide for decision makers, Tree Design Action Group

Trees in Hard Landscape – A guide for delivery, Tree Design Action Group

Principles of Hazard Assessment and Management, 1999, Lonsdale D

Tree Root Systems, (1995) Dobson. M AAIS Publication Arboricultural Research Note (130/95/Arb)

The Body Language of Trees, (1995) Mattheck.C & Breloer H.

Tree Preservation Orders – A guide to the law and Good Practice (2000), DCLG

Tree Preservation Order Regulations

Trees and Development (1989) Matheny.N & Clark.J.R. ISA Publications

Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50,000, (2013), British Geological Society

Soilscape Viewer, Land information system, Cranfield University

STATEMENT OF TRUTH

I confirm that insofar as the facts stated in my report are true and that the opinions I have expressed represent my true and complete professional opinion.

END OF REPORT



Mr Richard J Allen, Director

HNC, M.Arbor.A, CAS, Lantra Professional Tree Inspection Qualified, Consulting Arborist Society – Arboricultural Mortgage Insurance and PTI accredited. LANTRA Instructor – Basic Tree Inspection

For and on behalf of **Braemar Arboriculture Limited**

Date of Report

28th August 2019

APPENDIX 1 - Company Details & Qualifications

As an arboricultural consultancy BAL are committed to delivering its clients with a consistently high level of service, providing tree reports for building development, tree risk management, mortgage / insurance providers, subsidence investigation, tree preservation orders and ultra-sound assessments of trees with the Picus Tomograph.

Richard Allen holds a BTEC Higher National Certificate in woodland management & arboriculture.

Memberships

The author holds membership of the professional organisations listed below:

The Arboricultural Association – Professional Member
Consulting Arborist Society – Professional Member



APPENDIX 2 - Tree Schedule

Tree / Hedge / Group Number:

The position of surveyed trees is marked on the accompanying site plan. To enable easy identification of trees on site I have tagged each tree with an aluminium disk at a suitable point within the lower 2.5m of the main stem.

Species

The most commonly used name is only given.

Trunk Diameter

Measured at 1.5m from the highest point of ground level at the base of the tree.

Tree Height

The top height of the tree measured in meters.

Branch Spread

The spread of the trees canopy measured to the four cardinal points of the compass

Height & direction of first branch

The height from ground level of the first significant branch and cardinal point at which it originates.

Canopy Height

The size of the full live crown.

Life stage

Recorded a one of the following categories.

- Young – Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without the need for specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150mm diameter.
- Semi Mature – an established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of lifespan.
- Early Mature – A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in its second third of lifespan.
- Mature – A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree in its final third of expected lifespan.
- Over Mature – A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of lifespan. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.
- Veteran – Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
- Dead – The tree is dead and cannot be clarified as a veteran tree. Its age up till death is of no significance

General Observation – Condition

Recorded as one of the following four categories additional specific comments will also be made where applicable.

- Good – Generally in good health typical of the species needing little, if any, attention. Few minor defects of little overall significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure/defects.
- Fair – A tree or trees with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of deterioration. This could include a major defect in an early life stage, or multiple minor defects. A tree that may require work to remove or improve a defect.
- Poor – A tree or trees with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be a risk to retain in its current or future known situation. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.
- Dead – A tree or trees no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are becoming or have become dangerous.

Estimated Remaining Contribution

Expected minimum years of life.

Retention Category

Taken from BS 5837-2012

Root Protection Area

Given as a radius from the centre of the tree.

Given as an area in metres squared.

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N-E-S-W				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
T1 - 3048	Rowan - Sorbus aucuparia	5.3	150	1.8	2	2	1.8	2 East	3.3	Y	Good - Young tree located in a raised bed. Sucker growth is evident from the base of the tree. Crack in the retaining wall of bed to the east of the tree.	10+	C	1.8	10.2
T2 - 3049	Sycamore - Acer pseudoplatanus	13.7	350	4.3	2	3	5	4.5 West	9.2	EM	Good - Crown development to the east is suppressed by the crown of tree T4. The retaining wall to the west of the tree is cracked in 3 places. 2 stumps to the south of the tree both have fungal fruiting bodies present.	10+	C	4.2	55.4

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N-E-S-W				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
T3 - 3050	Cherry - Prunus avium	5	160	1	0	5.3	3.4	3 South	2	Y	Fair - The crown is asymmetric in formation due to suppression by trees T2 and T4.	10+	C	1.92	11.6
T4 - 3051	Cherry - Prunus avium	10.5	380	6	5	5	4.2	3.5 West	4.5	M	Good - Bacterial canker is present on the trunk at 2m on the eastern side. The retaining wall is cracked to the east of the tree.	10+	C	4.46	65.3
T5 - 3052	Cherry - Prunus avium	5	230	3.6	5	5.3	5	1.6 North	3.4	SM	Good - The tree is located outside of the site against the fence. Long lower limbs hang down in to the proposed site.	10+	C	2.76	23.9

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N-E-S-W				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
T6 - 3056	Sycamore - Acer pseudoplatanus	13	330	3.8	2	1.4	4	2.5 East	10.5	SM	Fair - Small deadwood is noted throughout the crown. Dead limbs are present over the adjacent public footpath.	10+	B	3.96	49.3
T7 - 3057	Cherry - Prunus avium	7	330	3.8	3	3.5	5.2	1.8 West	5.2	EM	Good - The tree is in good condition. Located in a raised bed adjacent to the existing car park. The northern wall of the raised bed is damaged from root growth. The trees crown on the western side is engulfing the adjacent street lamp.	20+	B	3.96	49.3
T8 - 3058	Rowan - Sorbus Aucuparia	3.5	90	2	2	1.5	1.5	2 South	1.5	Y	Good - A young established tree with no visible issues.	10+	C	1.08	3.7

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T9 - 3059	London Plane - Platanus hispanica	17	520	4.5	5	8	7	3 North	14	M	Good - The tree is part of a group of 3. Branch growth on the western side of the crown is overhanging the adjacent highway within 6m of ground level.	20+	B	6.24	122.3
T10 - 3060	London Plane - Platanus hispanica	18	520	8.4	2	3.8	6	2 North	16	M	Good - Asymmetric crown with development to the north. The crown to the south is suppressed by tree T12 and to the east by tree T14. Low branch growth to the north is starting to encroach upon the adjacent highway.	20+	B	6.24	122.3

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T11 - 3061	Sycamore - Acer pseudoplatanus	18	550	7	7	8	2	2 North	16	M	Good - Branch growth to the east is touching the adjacent building. Old occluding wound on the lower trunk at 250mm from ground level, southern side of trunk.	20+	B	6.6	136.8
T12 - 3062	Norway maple - Acer platanoides	15	550	6.4	5	6	6.8	2 North	13	M	Good - Branch growth to the south is touching the adjacent building. Some minor deadwood noted within the crown.	20+	B	6.6	136.8

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T13 - 3063	Norway maple - Acer platanoides	16	450	5.3	6	5.5	4	2 North	14	M	Good - Some minor deadwood is noted within the crown. Branch growth to the northern side of the crown is hanging down low over the adjacent footpath and highway.	20+	B	5.4	91.6
T14 - 3064	Cherry - Prunus avium	7	340	3.4	5	4.5	4	2 North	7	M	Fair - The tree is located on the eastern side of the site; the eastern side of the tree is restricted rooting due to the change in levels and brick retaining wall. The crown appears to be thin with live growth.	10+	C	4.08	52.3

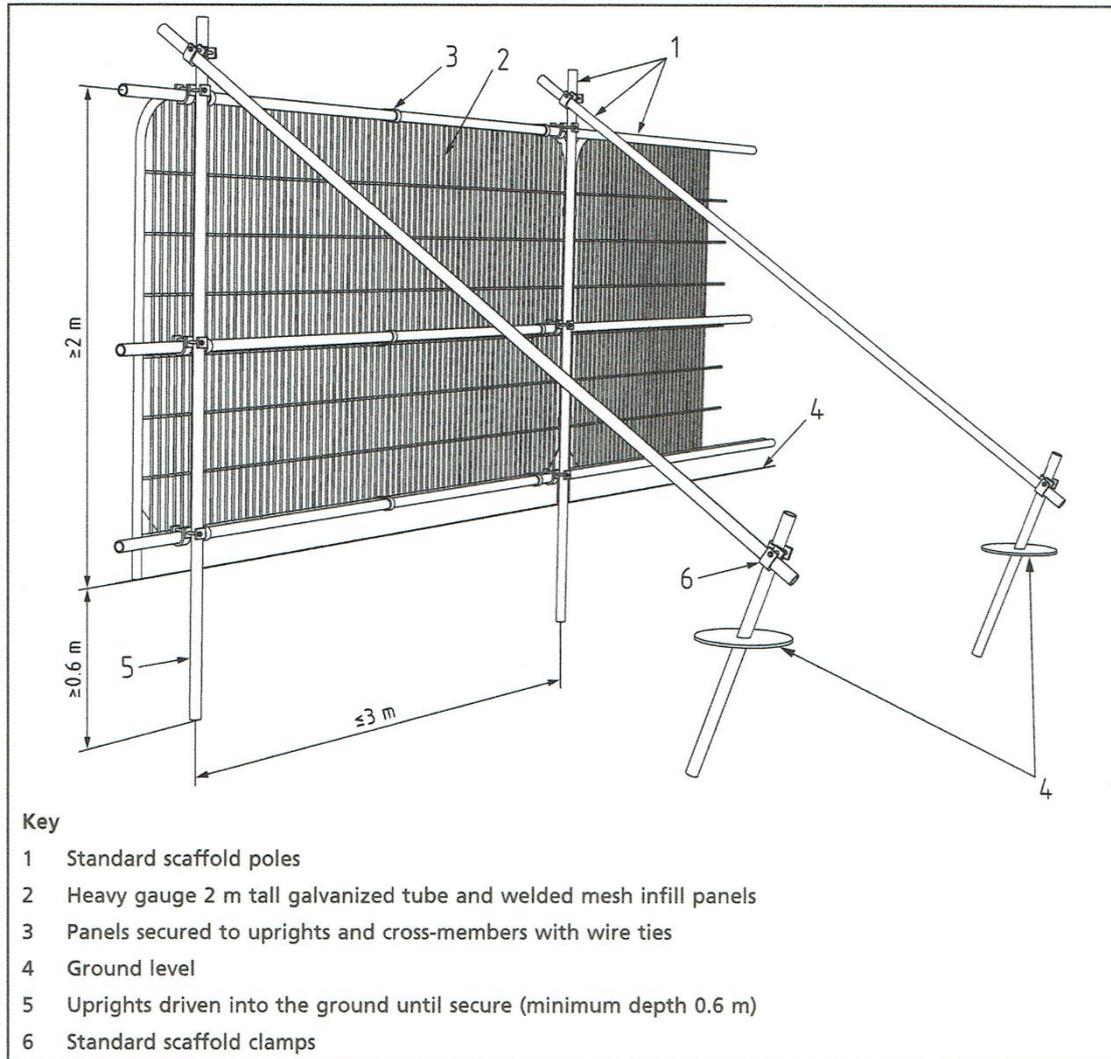
Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N-E-S-W				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
T15 - 3065	Norway maple - Acer platanoides	13	440	5.5	5	3.2	5.6	4 South	9	M	Good - The crown overhangs the adjacent bungalow and highway. Minor deadwood noted throughout the crown. Rooting is restricted to the north east and west.	10+	C	5.28	87.6
T16 - 3066	Norway maple - Acer platanoides	15	340	1.5	4	3	3.5	3.5 East	11.5	EM	Fair - Tall slim tree, deadwood in the crown and low branch growth to the east over the footpath and highway.	10+	C	4.08	52.3

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)			N-E-S-W	Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m2)
T17 - 3067	Norway maple - Acer platanoides	13	280	2.4	7	3	4	3.5 East	9.5	SM	Fair - The tree is suppressed by trees T19 & T21. Branch growth to the east is within 6m of the highway, branches to the west of crown are touching the bungalow roof.	10+	C	3.36	35.5
T18 - 3068	Norway maple - Acer platanoides	15	340	3.3	5	1.7	5	4 East	11	EM	Good - Low branch growth to east and west.	20+	B	4.08	52.3

APPENDIX 3 – Protective Fencing

Example of tree protection barrier fencing taken from BS5837:2012

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Sign Details

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

No Entry to Unauthorised Personnel

Entry to this area can only be undertaken with supervision from the
Arboriculturalist.

APPENDIX 4 – LIMITATIONS & DISCLAIMERS

The area of trees to be surveyed encompasses all of the site.

The assessment is of a preliminary nature and observations of tree condition are made following a visual ground-based inspection only and defects not visible from this level or obscured by climbing plants will not be recorded. Test-boring, ultra sound and climbing investigations do not form part of this report.

If further investigations using rope and harness or ultra-sonic decay detection are considered necessary, these will be stated in the recommendations section of the tree schedule section in Appendix 1.

It is not possible to guarantee the safety of any tree; even trees with no apparent defects can collapse or partially collapse in extreme weather conditions. Trees are dynamic, biological systems that are subject to change with age, as a result of changes to the environment or influences of man, neither the author nor Braemar Arboriculture Limited cannot take responsibility for changes in condition once the site visit has been completed.

The wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. This report does not make any reference to such protected species and it is therefore the responsibility of the client to seek advice from an ecologist before undertaking any of the recommended work.

If this report is altered or reformatted in any way the document will immediately become invalid.

The report is valid for the maximum period of two years from the date of signing, in the event of extreme weather conditions trees should be checked to ensure their structural integrity.

APPENDIX 5 - GLOSSARY

Arboricultural Method Statement

Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to tree to be retained.

Arboriculturalist

A person who has, through relevant education, training and experience gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Construction

Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.

Construction Exclusion Zone

Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of the project.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as priority.

Service

Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision

Note; Examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.

Stem

Principle above-ground structural components of a tree that supports its branches.

Structure

Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.

Tree Protection Plan

Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Veteran Tree

Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristics of, but not exclusive to individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Note: These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.

Professional Tree Consultants



Tree Inspections / Reports
BS5837:2012 – Arboricultural Impact Assessments
Tree Protection Plans
Arboricultural Method Statements
Hazard Tree Assessments
Picus Tomograph Assessments
Climbed Inspections

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