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Planning Ref: 24622/022

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Tree Survey
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement

At:-

Russell House
Bentworth
Alton
GU34 5RB

On behalf of:-

Dr & Mrs R Fawcett
c/o Fowler Architecture & Planning Ltd
39 High Street
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Survey Date: 11th February 2022
Report Date: 11th July 2022
Project no: 1878

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1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been instructed by Fowler Architecture & Planning, on behalf of Dr and Mrs Fawcett to specify tree protection measures and to assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed replacement dwelling with associated alterations to access, erection of garage with parking and turning space and landscaping following demolition of existing dwelling, garage and storage buildings.
- 1.2 Trees were surveyed, with findings shown in the Tree Schedule in Appendix B and plotted on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A. This also shows tree protection measures, which are specified in the Arboricultural Method Statement in section 5 below. The arboricultural impact is assessed in section 6, which assumes that these measures are followed.
- 1.3 The tree survey was undertaken, and this report has been prepared, by Catherine Fforde HND Hort, Dip Arb L4(ABC), MCIHort, MArborA and approved by Simon Stephens MA Oxon, Dip Arb (RFS), MArborA, C Env, MICFor a Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association, with over 20 years relevant experience.
- 1.4 This survey and report have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

1.5 Documentation supplied:

- Topographical Survey
- Fowler Architecture & Planning, Proposed Site Plan: drawing no: 201045-21revA

2 SURVEY DETAILS AND SCOPE

- 2.1 The site survey included trees and shrubs, within and immediately adjacent to the red line boundary, with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height, as shown located on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A.
- 2.2 Tree inspection took place from ground level with the use of binoculars, sounding hammer and metal probe using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies and any structural defects that could increase the risk of structural failure were noted.
- 2.3 Tree diameters were measured using a girthing tape and tree heights were measured using a hypsometer. Where use of a tape was restricted by site factors, diameters were estimated, with the diameter recorded in the tree schedule preceded by the word “est”.
- 2.4 At the time of the survey, the weather was fine with no restrictions to visibility. Broadleaf trees were not in leaf. In places, physical obstructions restricted access and dense ivy restricted visibility of tree stems.
- 2.5 The suitability of trees for inclusion in the future development was considered, in particular considering the safe useful life expectancy, and sustainability, of trees on the site after development is completed.
- 2.6 Tree details are shown on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Tree locations have been taken from the topographical survey provided. Where not included on the topographical survey, they have been determined by measuring distances from features shown on the plan, using a laser measuring device. The following information was recorded for each tree, and is shown in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B:
- **Number:** an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a “T”, which cross references locations shown on the plan with the schedule in Appendix B. Where a number of trees are located close together and are similar in character and management requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single number, prefixed with a “G”.
 - **Species:** common name.
 - **Tree height:** approximate height in metres.
 - **Stem diameter:** diameter in millimetres, taken at 1.5m above ground. Where there are a number of stems, stem diameters are recorded in the condition column.

- **Branch spread:** approximate spread in metres to N,S,E and W of the trunk. The approximate branch spread is drawn on the plan.
- **Canopy clearance:** approximate height of the canopy above ground. Where a significant, low lateral branch is present, its height and direction of growth is included in the Condition column.
- **Age class:** Young, Semi-mature, Early mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran.
- **Condition:** features that affect the safe useful life expectancy and amenity of the tree, including the presence of decay or any physical defect.
- **Management Recommendations:** recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the tree, within the future development.
- **Estimated Remaining Contribution:** <10 years, 5-15 years, 10-20 years, 15-30 years, 20-40 years, >40 years.
- **Category grading:** tree classification taken from BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (see Appendix C for details), as follows:
 - Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy, normally recommended for removal (Red)
 - Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years, normally retained unless there is an over-riding reason for removal and appropriate mitigation. (Green)
 - Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained. (Blue)
 - Category B/C: an intermediate category between categories B and C (not specifically described in BS5837). Trees, which should be retained wherever possible, providing retention does not unreasonably constrain the layout. (Blue)
 - Category C: low quality, in adequate condition to remain for at least 10 years, or young trees <150mm stem diameter. Trees which can be removed to allow the desired layout or new planting. (Grey)

For category A, B and C trees, a subcategory has been allocated, providing information on the reasons for selection of a specific category, as follows:

- Subcategory 1: mainly arboricultural values.
- Subcategory 2: mainly landscape values.
- Subcategory 3: mainly cultural values, including conservation.
- Trees have been classified irrespective of the possible proximity to future construction. The BS 5837 category is colour coded, as indicated above, on the plan included as Appendix A.
- **Protection Distance:** the protection distance in metres required to provide the Root Protection Area recommended in BS 5837, assuming a circular area centred on the tree.
- **Root Protection Area (RPA):** the area in m², as recommended in BS 5837, to provide sufficient rooting area to ensure tree survival and which, in most situations, should be fenced off to prevent root damage from construction activities.

3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

- 3.1 No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used.
- 3.2 No soil excavation or root inspection was carried out.
- 3.3 This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.
- 3.4 The tree survey has been undertaken for planning purposes. Although any obvious structural defects have been noted, a Tree Hazard Assessment has not been carried out. Mature trees close to highly populated areas or public highways should normally be checked for safety annually, by a suitably qualified person.

4 LEGAL PROTECTION OF TREES

- 4.1 The East Hampshire District Council website was viewed on 14.02.2022, which showed the following information: the site does not contain any Tree Preservation Orders, an area in the northwest part of the site is within a Conservation Area, there is a Tree Preservation Order on trees in the neighbouring property to the east, Hill House, ref: EH864(10).
- 4.2 Since part of the site is covered by a Conservation Area, six weeks notification must be given to the local planning authority of any intended tree surgery works to trees within this area, to allow them the option of placing a Tree Preservation Order.
- 4.3 Once planning permission has been granted, provided the application clearly shows any trees to be removed or pruned, this overrides protection provided by Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas, provided the work is necessary to implement the approved development. If not essential, a separate tree work application will need to be submitted for trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order.
- 4.4 The presence of Planning Conditions currently attached to the site, was not checked.

5 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Site Overview

- 5.1.1 The proposal is for a proposed replacement dwelling with associated alterations to access, parking and turning space, and landscaping following demolition of existing dwelling, garage and storage buildings. The proposed site plan is included as Appendix F and has been added to the survey drawing, along with tree details, to create the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix A.

- 5.1.2 The property is located in the village of Bentworth. The existing dwelling is set back from the village road, with an area of driveway and parking to the front of the dwelling and extending along the west side to a set of double gates. There is a large garden of approximately 1.43 acres with views over open countryside to the south. Residential properties are located to the east and west, and to the north side of the road.
- 5.1.3 The garden contains a formal area with clipped hedging and topiarised trees, disused vegetable beds, grassed areas and an overgrown area of gravel surfacing. Hedges of beech, thorn and Leyland cypress are located along the eastern and western boundaries. Trees within the garden area are small to medium growing species, including apple and thorn, with larger species located adjacent to site boundaries. Larger trees include a tulip tree, T1, to the west side of the driveway, which is within the part of the site covered by a Conservation Area.
- 5.1.4 The replacement dwelling is to be set further back into the site. The driveway and parking layout are to be amended to allow creation of a planted area along the frontage with the village road.

5.2 Tree Work

- 5.2.1 Details of proposed tree works are included in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B.
- 5.2.2 Five trees and five groups are proposed for removal, as detailed in section 6.1 below.
- 5.2.3 All tree work must be undertaken to the standards set out in BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

5.3 Root Protection Areas

- 5.3.1 Root Protection Areas are shown for all trees in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B. They are also shown for all retained trees, as circular areas centred on the trunk, on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Where there are physical obstructions to root growth the Root Protection Area should be shown as an equivalent area that is more likely to reflect actual root growth. The Root Protection Area shows the area around a tree in which all construction activity must normally be excluded, unless appropriate protection measures are implemented.

5.4 Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.4.1 Tree Protection Fencing must be erected where shown on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A. This will provide full protection of the Root Protection Areas of all retained trees, other than for the area shaded cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, indicating a Ground Protection Area, where roots must be protected, as described in section 5.5 below.
- 5.4.2 Tree works can be completed before Tree Protection Fencing is erected, however no contractors plant or vehicles must be allowed to track within the Root Protection Areas unless ground protection panels are laid.
- 5.4.3 Tree Protection Fencing must be from weldmesh panels, at least 2m high, securely fixed, with wire or scaffold clamps, to a rigid framework. This framework must be constructed from scaffold tubes with vertical tubes, at a maximum interval of 3m and driven into the ground at least 0.6m. The structure must be well braced to resist impacts, constructed as per Figure 2 of BS5837:2012, which is reproduced in Appendix D. Alternatively, weldmesh panels can be supported on blocks, providing the blocks are pinned to the ground with road pins, or similar, and the panels are braced, as per Figure 3 of BS5837:2012, which is also reproduced in Appendix D.
- 5.4.4 Tree Protection Fencing must initially be erected where indicated "G" on the drawing before any work is undertaken on site, then moved to where indicated "C", following removal of the existing hard surfacing from the Root Protection Area of T1 and replacement with topsoil.
- 5.4.5 Tree Protection Fencing must be maintained and retained for the duration of the works, or until such time as agreed in writing with the local planning authority.
- 5.4.6 Weatherproof notices must be fixed to the Tree Protection Fencing, and maintained, stating:-

TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS
CONTRAVENTION MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:

- The Protection Fence must not be moved
- No person or machine must enter the area
- No materials or spoil must be deposited
 - No excavation must be permitted

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN
PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

5.5 Ground Protection Area

- 5.5.1 The Ground Protection Area, which is shaded cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, contains hard surfacing which is protecting any underlying roots. No excavation must be permitted beneath the base course within this area.
- 5.5.2 An excavator must only be used for the removal of the existing hard surfacing within the Root Protection Area of T1, if it can work only from areas of hard standing, or from outside the Root Protection Area. A banksman must be present during this operation and excavation must go no deeper than the existing base course and must cease immediately if roots are found. Once hard surfacing has been removed, the area must immediately be topsoiled using good quality topsoil supplied to BS3882:2015. Tree protection fencing must then be erected where indicated 'C' on the plan, and be retained until all construction work on site has been completed.

5.6 General measures

- 5.6.1 No construction activity whatsoever, including routing of underground services, storage of materials or on-site parking, must be allowed within Root Protection Areas, other than that specifically described above.
- 5.6.2 No mixing or storage of cement, concrete, oil, fuel, bitumen or other chemicals must be permitted within 10m of the trunk of any retained trees, nor in any position where the slope of the ground could lead to contamination of the Root Protection Area.
- 5.6.3 Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames could extend to within 10m of foliage, branches or trunk.
- 5.6.4 Landscape works carried out within Root Protection Areas must be undertaken with great care so as not to damage shallow roots. Tractor mounted rotovators or other heavy mechanical cultivation must not be used within the Root Protection Areas.
- 5.6.5 If any tree shown for retention is removed, uprooted or destroyed, another tree must be planted in the same location, at a size and species to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.6.6 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan must be kept on site and must be fully understood by the Site Agent.

5.7 Bat roosts

- 5.7.1 The current legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb, damage or destroy any bat roost or hibernation area. Contractors must be reminded of their responsibilities and should contact the relevant authorities if any signs of bats are found.

5.8 Birds

- 5.8.1 The current legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb nesting birds. The nesting season is generally assumed to be from 1st March to 31st July, however this can vary depending on species and location. During these months a careful inspection must be made before work commences and works must be postponed if active nests are found.

5.9 Arboricultural Supervision

- 5.9.1 A qualified Arboricultural Consultant must be retained during the period of construction to carry out the following:
- to liaise with the contractor, prior to construction or demolition starting on site, to ensure this Arboricultural Method Statement is fully understood and can be complied with in full. If any revisions are required, a revised Arboricultural Method Statement must be approved by the Local Planning Authority, prior to construction or demolition starting on site.
 - to inspect Tree Protection Fencing and ground protection, prior to construction or demolition starting on site.
 - as necessary, to advise on any issues at the request of the local planning authority, the developer, architect or contractor.

The details of each site visit must be recorded using a site visit pro forma, with copies circulated to the contractor and developer within three working days of the visit. The copies will thereafter be made available for inspection by the local planning authority if requested.

6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 The following trees / groups, categorized as per BS 5837 (see Appendix C for details), are proposed for removal:
- Category U – unsuitable for retention: One group – G17.
 - Category C – low quality: Three trees – T8, T13 and T14, and four groups – G6, G15, G25 and G40.
 - Category B/C – between categories B and C: Two trees:
 - T16 – a 4.5m apple tree.
 - T18 – a 4.5m thorn tree
- 6.2 No trees of any arboricultural significance are proposed for removal and new building has been kept back from trees to provide adequate separation distances to ensure their future sustainability.
- 6.3 Although preservation of Root Protection Areas is deemed to protect tree roots, in some cases buildings may need to be set further back to ensure the future sustainability of trees. If buildings are too close to trees, future occupiers may be likely to seek the reduction, or removal of trees, if they are cutting out excessive sunlight or providing a claustrophobic or threatening environment. Section 5.2.2 of BS 5837:2012 states that “an indication of potential direct obstruction of sunlight can be illustrated by plotting a segment with a radius from the centre of the stem equal to the height of the tree, drawn from due North West to due East, indicating the shadow pattern through the main part of the day.” Shading patterns for key trees have been shown on the plan. This shows that the new dwelling is outside potential shading areas. There will be no large trees close enough to the new dwelling to produce a claustrophobic or threatening environment for future residents. Instead, retained trees will contribute to the amenity of the site. The proposals will not therefore adversely affect the sustainability of retained trees.
- 6.4 Provided the recommendations in this report are followed, the arboricultural impact of this development on existing trees will be minimal.

7 REFERENCES

- *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*
- *BS3998:2010 Tree Work. Recommendations.*



Key

- Category U
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Crown spread: retained trees
- Trees For Removal
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Protection Fence
- location: ground work
- location: construction
- Ground Protection Area: existing hard surface
- BS 5837 Shade Area

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JOB TITLE
 RUSSELL HOUSE

DRAWING TITLE
 TREE PROTECTION PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER	REV
1878-01	A

REVISIONS		
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN BY
1:250 at A1	JUN 22	cf

Russell House

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distnce (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T1	Tulip tree	16	650	4.5	6	6	4	1	Mature	Section of base extending through fence to west, with fence cut around stem. Crown to west side reduced leaving asymmetric form. Three-way fork at approx 3m, with ivy covering unions. Ivy severed at base. Good vitality. Tree located within Conservation Area.	Adjust fence by cutting away around stem to prevent damage to fence or embedment in tree.	20-40	B2	7.8	191
G2	Laurel	2	25					0	Semi-mature	Line of shrubs.		10-20	C2	0.3	0
G3	Holly/Portugal laurel	2 - 3	25 - 75					0.0	Semi-mature	Mix of green and variegated holly together with Portugal laurel and elaeagnus. Partially suppressed by T1.		10-20	C2	0.9	3
G4	Laurel	2	25					0.0	Semi-mature	Line of shrubs.		10-20	C2	0.3	0
G5	Beech hedge	2	25					0.2	Semi-mature			20-40	C2	0.3	0
G6	Beech hedge	2.2	25 - 75					0.0	Mature		Remove to facilitate development.	15-30	C2	0.9	3
T7	Serviceberry	2	30	0.3	1	1	1.2	1.2	Young	Approx 5 stems, average 15mm. Small multi stem tree.		10-20	C2	0.4	0
T8	Serviceberry	2	40	1	0.6	0.6	1	1	Young	Approx 8 stems, average 15mm. Small multi stem tree.	Remove to allow amendment to access. Potential to relocate elsewhere within garden.	10-20	C2	0.5	1
G9	Beech hedge	1.8	15					0.2	Young	10 hedging plants.		20-40	C2	0.2	0
G10	3no. Thom	2.5 - 3	75	1	1	1	1	1.2	Semi-mature	Ornamental variety. Multi stem trees.		15-30	C2	0.9	3
G11	Beech hedge	2.5	50 - 75					0.2	Mature	With dogwood and ivy at eastern end.		15-30	C2	0.9	3
G12	Leyland cypress	2.5 - 4.8	90 - 250					0	Mature	Hedge, higher at northern end and showing good vitality, lower at southern end with large bare patches will which not regenerate. Contributing screening between properties.		10-20	C2	3.0	28
T13	Bay	3	130	0.3	1	0.7	1.2	1.4	Mature	Clipped form. Stem bifurcates at 1.2m - 90 & 90mm. Asymmetric crown where cut back from garage.	Remove to create new parking area.	5-15	C2	1.6	8
T14	Bay	2	50	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	1	Mature	Re-growth from stump. Good vitality but low quality.	Remove to create new parking area.	5-15	C2	0.6	1
G15	Yew	2.5	75 - 125					0	Mature	Short block of hedge.	Remove to facilitate development.	20-40	C2	1.5	7

Russell House

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distnce (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T16	Apple	4.5	370	2.5	3.5	3	3	1.5	Mature	Six stems from short trunk, average 150mm. Old pruning wounds and occasional small cavities. Good vitality.	Remove to facilitate development.	15-30	B-C2	4.4	62
G17	Box hedge	0.5	10 - 25					0	Mature	Clipped. Box blight in one section and two dead plants in another place.	Remove to facilitate development.	<10	U	0.3	0
T18	Thorn	4.5	210	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	Mature	Crown break at 1.5m. Pruned to south with vigorous regrowth from cut ends.	Remove to facilitate development.	15-30	B-C2	2.5	20
G19	Yew hedge	1.8 - 2	75 - 125					0	Mature	Tightly clipped. Good vitality.		20-40	C2	1.5	7
G20	Yew/Holly/Beech hedge	2	50 - 75					0	Mature	Distinct blocks of species forming single hedge. Tightly clipped.		20-40	C2	0.9	3
T21	Weeping birch	6	310	4	3.5	2	3.5	0.5	Mature	Asymmetric crown but an attractive tree.	Clear bramble from around base.	20-40	B2	3.7	43
T22	Whitebeam	5	270	4.5	4	4	3	2	Early mature	Stem at 45° to east. Five stems from 1.1-1.4m, average 120mm. Good vitality.		15-30	B-C2	3.2	33
G23	Portugal laurel	2.5	75 - 225					0	Mature	Clump of evergreen shrubs. Low amenity value.		10-20	C2	2.7	23
G24	Lonicera nitida	1.2	25					0	Mature	Baggesens Gold'. Straggly clump.		<10	U	0.3	0
G25	Shrubs	1 - 2	25 - 50					0	Mature	Species including buddleja, variegated privet, osmanthus delavayi, hydrangea, hypericum. Neglected. Bramble.	Remove to facilitate development.	5-15	C2	0.6	1
G26	Thorn hedge	3.5 - 4	50 - 75					0.2	Early mature	Previously cut to approx 2.5m but grown out.	Cut to maintain as hedge.	20-40	C2	0.9	3
T27	Apple	3	200	1	2	2.5	2	1.5	Mature	Four stems from short trunk, all 100mm. Old pruning wounds. Canker. Reasonable vigour.		10-20	C2	2.4	18
T28	Apple	3.5	220	2	2.5	3	1	1.5	Mature	Three stems from 1.2m - 110, 130 & 140mm. Old pruning wounds. Good vitality.		15-30	C2	2.6	22
T29	Sugar maple	10.5	320	1	0.5	3	3	2	Mature	Fastigate form with ascending stems from 1.9m.		15-30	B2	3.8	46
T30	Weeping silver pear	5	260	4	3.5	3	4	1	Mature	Congested crown typical for type.		10-20	B-C2	3.1	31
G31	4no. Portugal laurel	2 - 2.5	100	1	1	1	1	0.6	Mature	Four topiarised trees with dome shaped crowns over short trunks.		10-20	C2	1.2	5
G32	Box	0.5 - 1.5	25 - 50					0	Mature	Four balls, two large and two small. Small balls showing nutrient deficiency or drought stress with bronzed foliage.		5-15	C2	0.6	1
T33	Field maple	7	est 380	3	4	4	4	3	Mature	Growing through bramble - limited view of base. Area of basal decay seen to east. In decline. Dense ivy. Habitat value.		<10	U	4.6	65

Russell House

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distnce (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T34	Oak	19	800	5	5	2.5	6.5	1.5	Mature	Growing in adjacent site. No major laterals below 6m but with multiple stem shoots. Occasional dead and broken branches. Good vitality. Ivy. Good landscape tree.	>40	A2	9.6	289	
T35	Lime	20	est 820	6.5	4.5	5.5	5	1.5	Mature	In adjacent site. Two stems from approx 3m - tight fork. Extensive basal growth. Previously reduced. Occasional dead and broken branches. Good landscape tree.	>40	A2	9.8	304	
G36	3no. Himalayan birch	10 - 11	160 - 250					1.2	Early mature	Planted as a group and beginning to grow away from each other. Attractive bark.	20-40	B2	3.0	28	
G37	Sycamore/Lime/Hazel	6 - 18	320 - 600					0	Early mature	Growing along inside of boundary fence. Small number of beech and field maple hedging plants below trees. Ivy over tree stems. Contributing to landscape. Trees not inspected in any detail.	20-40	B2	7.2	163	
T38	Ash	12	est 500	4	4.5	4	4	W 8	Mature	Growing through dense ivy and bramble - base not seen. Occasional dead and broken branches. Only moderate vigour.	15-30	B2	6.0	113	
G39	Thorn hedge	2 - 3.5	50 - 75					0.2	Early mature	Previously cut to approx 2-2.5m but grown out. Ivy.	Cut to maintain as hedge.	20-40	C2	0.9	3
G40	Shrubs	0.3 - 1.2	10 - 75					0	Mature	Species including lavender, rose, and abelia with climbing jasmine and wisteria.	Remove to facilitate development.	5-15	C2	0.9	3
T41	Horse chestnut	13	est 310	5	3.5	4.5	4.5	2.5	Early mature	Growing in adjacent property - base not inspected. Good form and structure. Utility lines through north side of crown.	>40	B2	3.7	43	

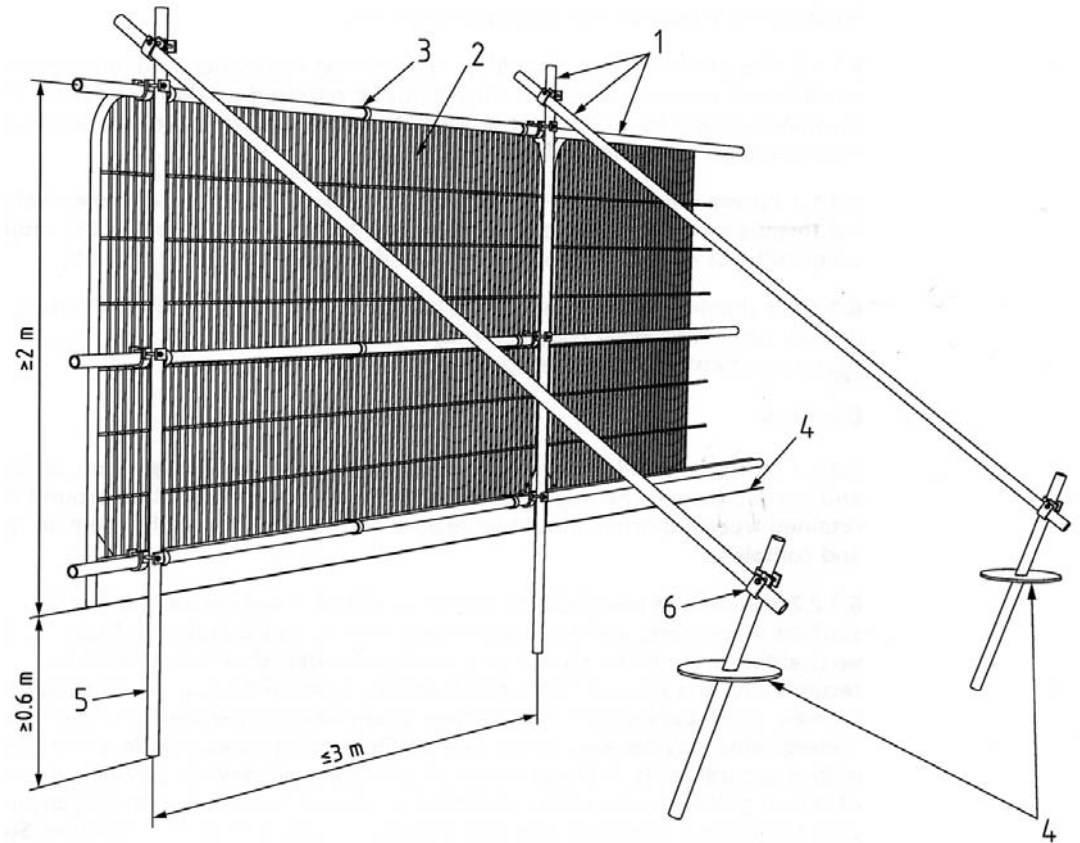
BS 5837:2012, Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Figure 2

Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps



Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

Figure 3a

Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins

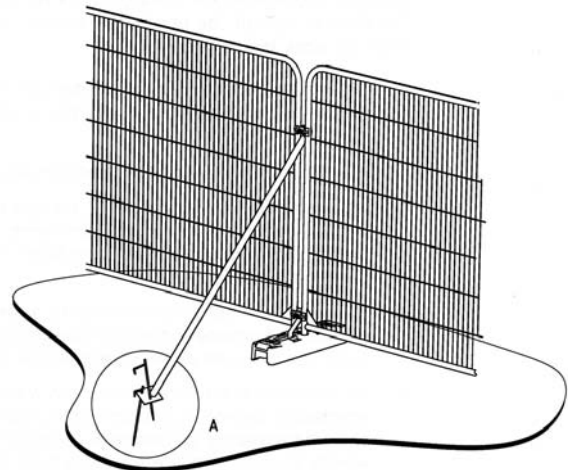
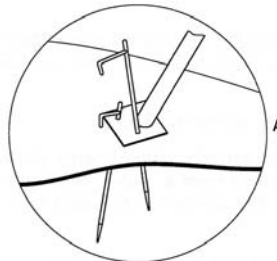
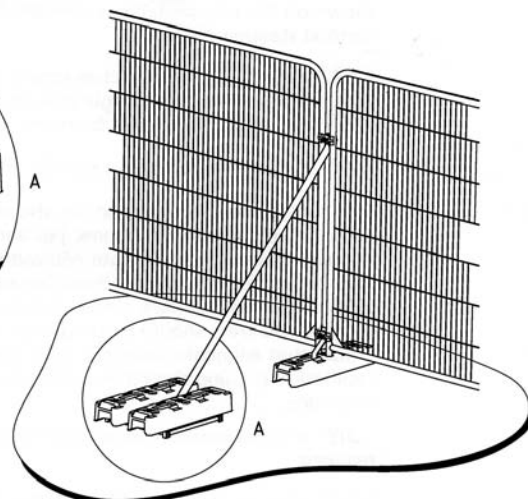
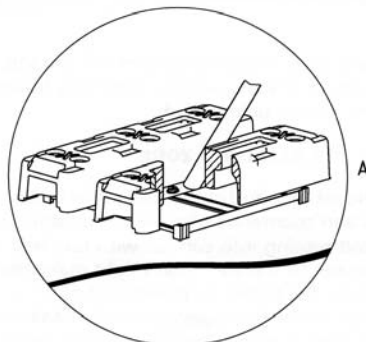


Figure 3b

Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray

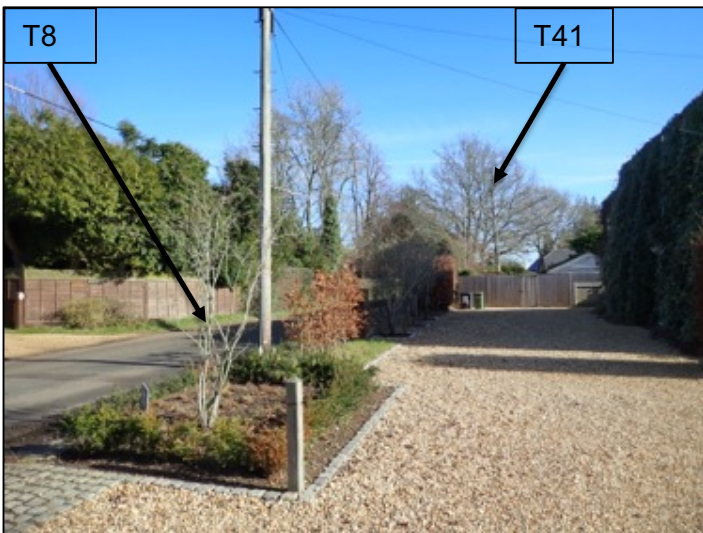


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Appendix E



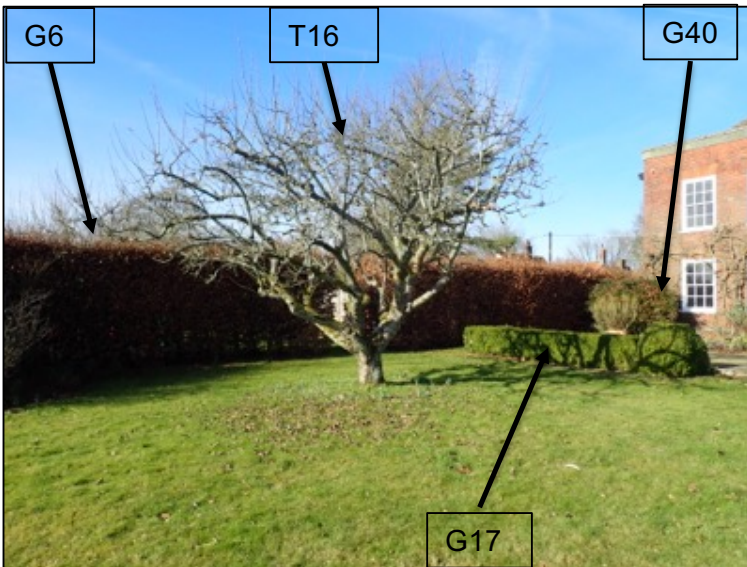
T1, Tulip tree, located within Conservation Area. The stem of the tree is extending through the western site boundary fence but for the most part is within the site.



Above: View to east across existing driveway/parking area. T8 proposed for removal to allow alterations to existing access.
Above and right: T41, Horse chestnut in adjacent property is protected by a Tree Preservation Order. The root protection area of T41 does not extend into the site. The crown of the tree does not overhang the area for the proposed garage.

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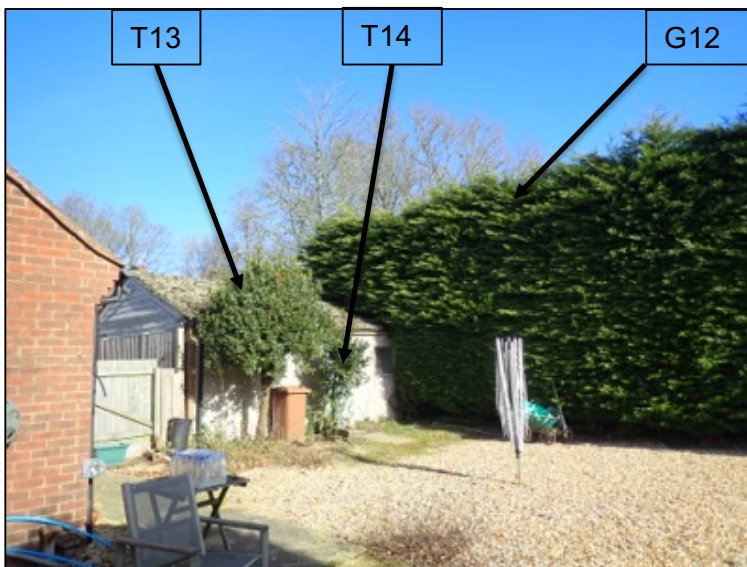
Appendix E



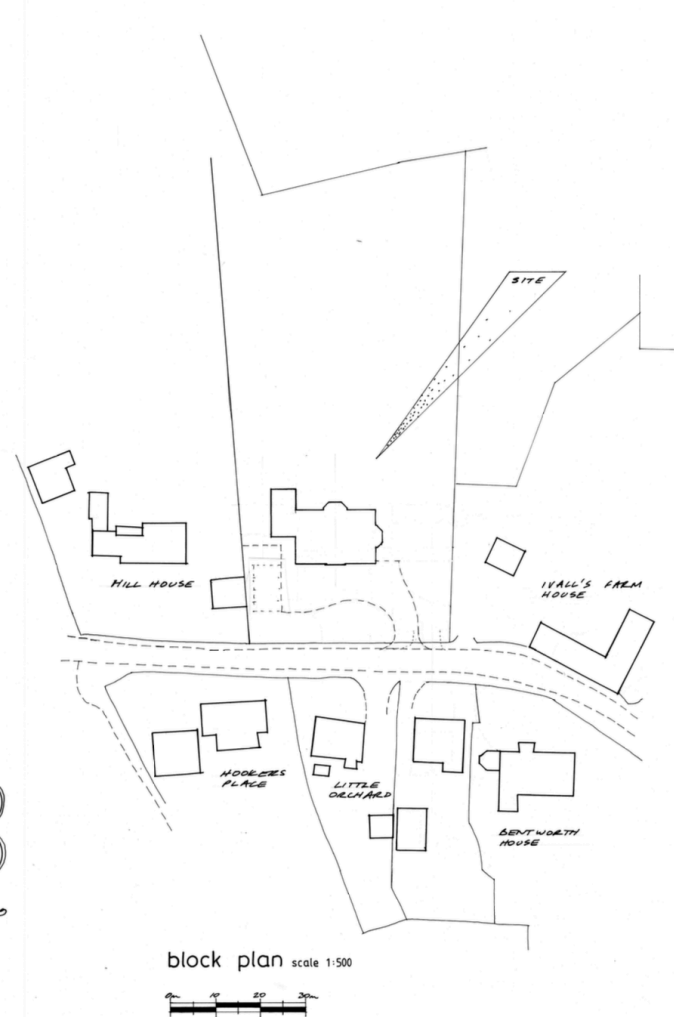
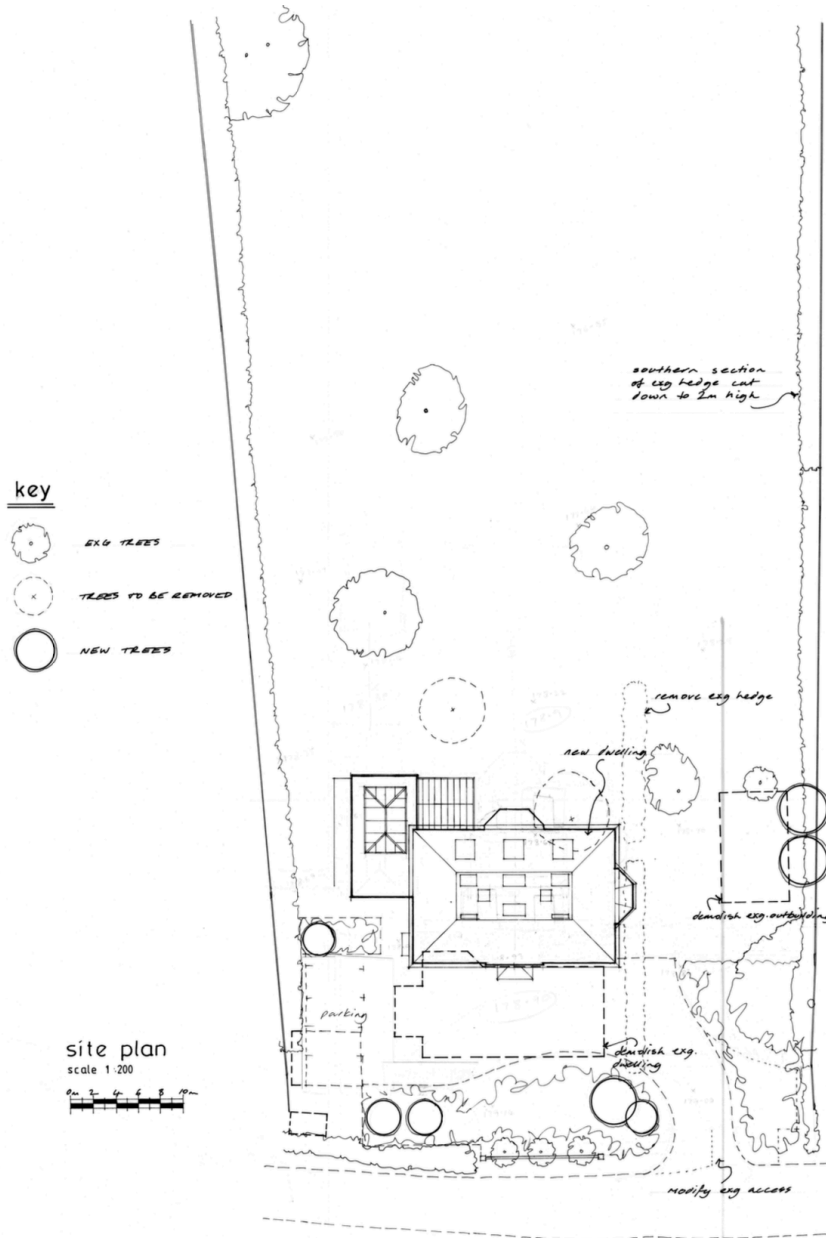
Apple tree, T16, beech hedge, G6, box hedge, G17 and shrubs, G40, all proposed for removal.



Thorn tree, T18, and section of yew hedge, G15, proposed for removal.



Bay trees, T13 and T14 proposed for removal. Leyland cypress, G12..



revisions	int	date
Contractors, Sub Contractors and Suppliers are to check all relevant dimensions and levels of site and buildings before commencing any shop drawings or building work.		
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project		
RUSSELL HOUSE		
BENT WORTH		
drawing		
site plan		
scale	1:200	1:500 @ A1
date	APR '22	
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