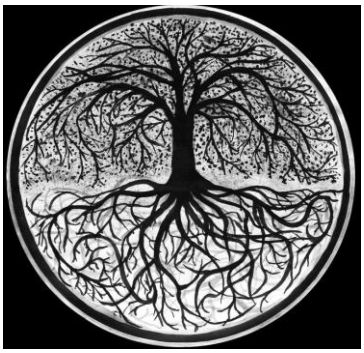
BS5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT & METHOD STATEMENT



Tree Generation
Lincolnshire
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Btec ND
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Arboricultural report and method statement,
for 51 High Street, Leadenham, Lincolnshire

Arboricultural Report

Proposed development at 51 High Street Leadenham, Lincolnshire.

1.0 Instructions

1.1 I have been instructed by John Roberts Architects with regards to a planning application to be made in respect of the above development of a new building and report on the following in accordance with BS 5837 Trees in Relation to design, demolition, and construction - recommendations 2012:

1. Tree survey
2. Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
3. To produce an Arboricultural Method Statement to include a Tree Protection Plan.

Following an initial telephone conversation and email correspondence with Kylie Skipworth – Cooke of John Roberts Architects (acting on behalf of the client) to discuss the redevelopment of the site, the following arboricultural information is provided in support of the application.

2.0 Introduction

2.1 The proposed development site is within the boundary of 51 High Street within the village of Leadenham and is adjacent to several Common walnut, cherry species, sycamore, ash, yew, and holly may of which are significant trees and a constraint within this development. It is not proposed to site the new dwelling within the Root Protection Area of these trees.

2.2 Trees

2.2.1 The retained trees are located on the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of the property and provides a valuable cultural contribution to the area. A schedule of the significant trees, their condition and category of retention is attached as appendix 1.

2.2.2 The property of 51 High Street contains a single Pear tree (T.020), this is situated at a distance of 3.0 metres from the nearest existing dwelling, this tree will need to be removed to facilitate the development. The remaining significant trees are all outside of ownership to the northwest and northeast (T.01 to T.019)

2.2.3 Trees which would require removal outside of the development area include a stem of Common box (T.08) which is in the line of the wall reconstruction. A mature sycamore (T.09) which is in severe decline with deadwood and cavities visible – This is a potential bat roost and as such a survey will be required. A Laburnum (T.012) which is in severe decline. A sycamore (T.015) this grows close to the boundary wall and would cause issues into the future due to proximity to the proposed development. A group of cherry (T.016 & T.019) these include dead stems and other stems of extremely poor form. An ash

(T.017) which has symptoms of dieback and as a result a reduced expected lifespan. A holly (T.018) a multi-stemmed tree in which the main stem has died back. Smaller stems to be retained with the dead stem removed.

2.3 New development

2.3.1 The proposed development will place the nearest point 3.6 metres away from the nearest retained tree - holly (T.14). Root spread from this tree extends by 1.5m into the development area. There will be no issues with sunlight reaching all the windows during the summer, bearing in mind that most species of tree mentioned are evergreen and an estimated final height of 12m. (NHBC. Chapter 4.2 – Buildings near trees) It is important to retain the yew and holly along the boundaries as these trees act as a screen to the neighbouring property and as such are providing privacy.

2.3.2 No demolition is proposed.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 Presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Area Designation

3.1.1 There are no Tree Preservation Orders in place within the proposed development. The proposed development site is within a Conservation Area.

3.2 Effects on amenity value of the trees of development and facilitation pruning

3.2.1 On the north-western and north-eastern boundaries most trees are to be retained, though there will need to be some minor pruning carried out back to the boundary lines, this will not have a detrimental effect to amenity value.

3.3 Potential incompatibilities between the layout and the tree proposed for retention

3.3.1 No construction of foundations is to take place within the Root Protection Area.

3.3.2 All pruning wounds will be of a small size up to 70mm diameter maximum. All tree surgery works will be undertaken prior to construction activity and in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement section 11 (Remedial Tree Works).

3.3.3 Access will be from the south-eastern end of the site.

3.4 Infrastructure requirements – highway visibility, lighting, CCTV, services etc

3.4.1 Services are outside of the RPA of the retained trees.

3.5 Mitigating tree loss/new planting

3.5.1 No new planting is proposed within the development.

3.6 Proximity of trees to structures

3.6.1 The impact of trees on buildings and vice versa and allowance for future growth have all been considered in the design of the dwellings. Tree size, future growth, light/shading, leaf, and fruit nuisance etc have received due attention and are considered not to be an issue within this development.

3.6.2 At a distance of 3.6 metres from the nearest retained tree stem it is envisaged that root damage will be avoided.

3.6.3 The structures are outside of the RPA of trees.

3.6.4 Overall, with care the processes of construction are highly unlikely to have a detrimental effect upon the health of the retained tree assuming recommendations made in this report are always adhered to by the contractors

3.7 Issues to be addressed by the arboricultural method statement

3.7.1 Protection to be established along the north-western and north-eastern boundaries

Signed Steve Vessey Date 11th January 2021

Arboricultural Method Statement for Tree Protection Throughout the Duration of Demolition and Construction Works

Arboricultural Method Statement includes a Tree Protection Plan to identify:

- Tree to be retained – identified with a continuous blue or green line
- Protective fence position and therefore the Construction Exclusion Zone – identified with a continuous black line

1.0 Construction Exclusion Zone

1.1 **No works** will be undertaken within the Construction Exclusion Zone. The Construction Exclusion Zone is always to be afforded protection and will be protected due to the brick built raised bed.

2.0 Access Details

2.1 All access will be to the southeast off the High Street.

3.0 Contractors car parking

3.1 Off site, along the roadside

4.0 Site Huts and Toilets

4.1 TBC, though outside of the CEZ.

5.0 Storage Space

5.1 TBC, though outside of the CEZ.

6.0 Additional Precautions

6.1 No storage of materials, lighting of fires will take place within any construction Exclusion Zone. No mixing or storage of materials will take place up a slope where they may leak into a Construction Exclusion Zone.

6.2 No fires will be lit within 20 metres of any tree stem and will take into account fire size and wind direction so that, no flames come within 5m of any foliage.

6.3 No notice boards, cables or other services will be attached to the tree.

6.4 Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of the tree stem. When undertaking the mixing of materials, it is essential that, any slope of the ground does not allow contaminates to run towards a tree root area.

7.0 Demolition

7.1 No demolition is required on this site.

8.0 Hard Surfaces

8.1 Not applicable

9.0 Use of Herbicides

9.1 Not applicable

10.0 Contingency Plan

10.1 Water will be readily available on site and will be used to flush spilt materials through the soil and avoid contamination to tree roots. At the time of any spillage the main contractor will contact an arboriculturist for advice.

11.0 Remedial Tree Works

11.1 Tree works (see schedule at appendix 1) will be undertaken in a single phase.

Reducing the lateral spread to the south on Common walnut (T.04) by 2m to the boundary line. Reducing the lateral spread on a yew (T.010) by 3m to the boundary line. Reducing the lateral spread of a Common holly (T.014) by 1.5m to the boundary line.
All tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 (British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work 2010).

12.0 Responsibilities

12.1 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent are always adhered to and that a monitoring regime regarding tree protection is adopted on site.

12.2 The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the Local Planning Authority at any time issues are raised related to the trees on site.

12.3 If at any time pruning works are required permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority first and then carried out in accordance with BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Works 2010.

12.4 The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the retained tree during the construction processes.

12.5 The signs must be always maintained in position and checked on a regular basis by an on-site person designated that responsibility.

12.6 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on site.

Appendix 1 Tree schedule (attached separately)

BS 5837 2012 Key to the Tree survey Schedule

Tree No.

Tree numbers applied as T. 1 etc to each tree are as per the Tree Survey Plan and subsequent drawings, where trees occur as a cohesive group these are suffixed with a G, they are assessed as such, with all size data being given as mean figures unless otherwise stated. Any trees on-site and off-site that are appropriate to be included but are omitted from the topographical survey supplied are included in the schedule, though their positions are shown only indicatively.

The measurement conventions are as follows.

a) height, crown spread and crown clearance are recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread is rounded up) for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m
b) stem diameter is recorded in millimetres, rounded to the nearest 10 mm (0.01 m)
c) estimated dimensions (e.g. for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered) should be clearly identified as such (e.g. suffixed with a "#").

Height (m)

Tree height measured in metres

Stem Diameter (mm)

Stem diameter in millimetres measured at 1.5m above ground level. Where the stem is divided below 1.5m, measurement is taken as directed by BS 5837 Annex C.

Branch Spread (m)

Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk.

Height of Lowest Branch (m) and direction of growth

Height above ground in metres of the lowest branch and use of the 4 cardinal points of the compass.

Life Stage

Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting
Young Mature – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy
Middle-aged – a tree within its second third of life expectancy
Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy
Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age
Veteran – a tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition

Physiological Condition

An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) of the tree categorised into:

GOOD	a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems
FAIR	a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated
POOR	a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated
DEAD	a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

Structural Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

GOOD	a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects
FAIR	a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated
POOR	a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

Notes related to both physiological and structural condition follow the categorization in order support the statement and give greater detail on the true quality and value of the tree.

Preliminary Management Recommendations

These may include further investigations for the presence or extent of decay or climbed inspections, ivy removal or pruning works when access is a non-moveable aspect etc (NB this is **not** intended to be a specification for tree work and further advice maybe required prior to implementation). Trees assessed as being in apparently immediately hazardous condition will be notified to the client separately as soon as practicable.

Estimated Remaining Life Contribution

An estimate of the remaining life contribution in years that the tree or group of trees is expected to have based on species, condition on the site in its current context. The following bands are used:

<10	Tree is dead or dying and unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years
10+	Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 10+ years
20+	Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 20+ years
40+	Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 40+ years

Quality and Value Category Grade

Quality & Value grade classification according to BS5837:2012 (see attached extract from BS5837:2012 'Table 1 - Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment') –

U Trees that cannot be realistically retained
A Those trees of HIGH value quality to retain
B Those trees of MODERATE quality to retain
C Those trees of LOW quality to retain

Appendix 2 Tree Protection Plan (attached separately)

Appendix 3

Schedule for Tree Works 51 High Street, Leadenham, Lincolnshire.

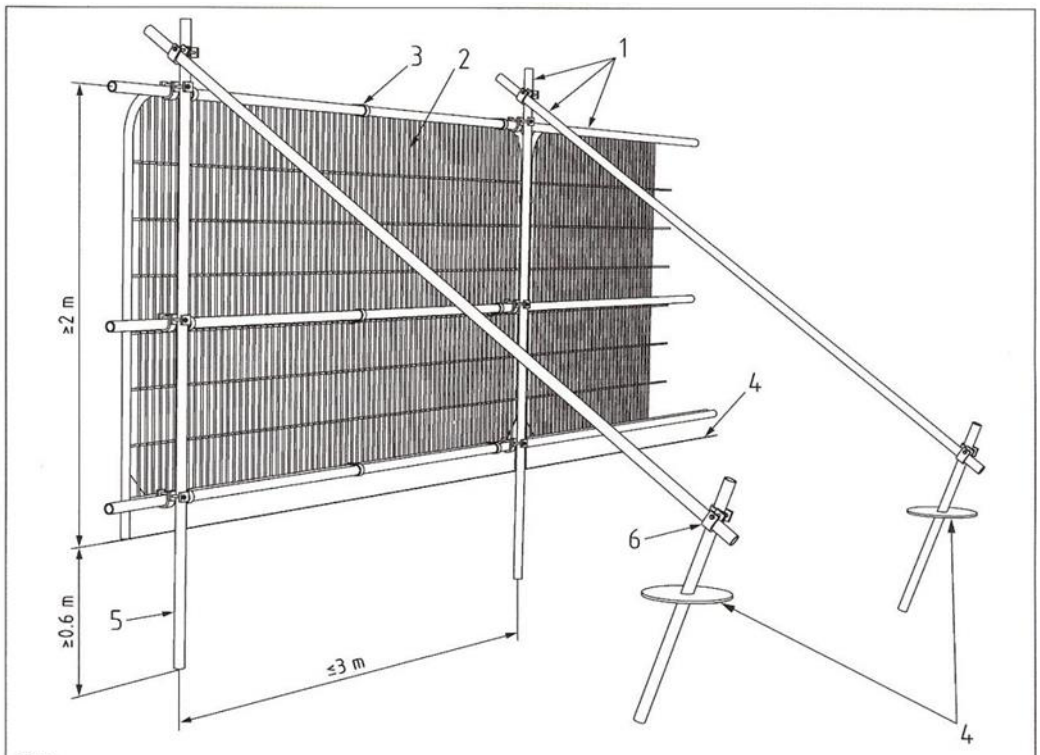
Phase 1

For the area inside of the Construction Exclusion Zone:

- Fell T.08, T.09, T.012, T.015 to T.020 to ground level and grind out the stumps.
- Reduce the lateral spread by 2m on T.04 - by 3m on T.010 - by 1.5m on T.014 all pruning is back to the boundary lines.
- Remove all arisings from site.

Phase 2

- Erect the fencing as per the tree protection plan



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized 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