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Cedarwood
TREE CONSULTANTS

Independent Arboricultural Consultancy

BS5837: 2012 TREE REPORT

for

9 Barber's Lane, Catherine de Baines, Solihull

AUTHOR: MARK CHESTER

The property is a modern detached dwelling dating from the 1990s. It is set back from Barber's Lane, with a mature hedgerow fronting the road. It has lawned gardens to the front, side and rear. The side garden is especially large.

The hedgerow is a mix of holly, hazel, oak and hawthorn. It is a boundary feature which has suffered from a lack of management over the past two decades. It is narrow and has gaps, and the hazel has become over-mature. The ecological value of this feature has declined. There were two mature oak trees within the hedgerow. Consent to fell one due to its poor condition was granted in 2020. The other oak is in a good condition.

The proposal is to extend the property two within one metre of the existing boundary. Part of the work would include undertaking environmentally sensitive and sustainable landscaping, to include enhancing the hedgerow.

The corner of the extension nearest to the oak slightly encroaches the Root Protection Area. A special construction methodology is proposed to minimise excavation of foundations. The area around the oak will be aerated and mulched to provide preferable growing and rooting conditions. No tree removals are needed for this development.



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1. REPORT SUMMARY

1.1 Instruction: This report has been commissioned by the applicants.

1.2 Scope and Purpose of the Report: This report has been written to inform the planning process.

1.3 Drawings

- 1.3.1 The tree location is indicated in the plans supplied by the architects. The Tree Constraints Plan is in **Appendix IV**. This plan shows the existing layout.
- 1.3.2 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan (IAP) indicates the tree constraints with reference to site constraints.
- 1.3.3 The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) indicates the protection measures which are proposed to be applied to the site. This plan accompanies the Method Statement, which is detailed in Section 7.

2.0 SITE OVERVIEW

2.1 Location:

2.1.1 The setting

2.1.2 The property is a modern detached dwelling set within a corner plot behind a mature hedgerow of native species. The property is within a modern development with neighbouring properties set behind hedgerows. There is established, mature, deciduous woodland opposite.

2.2 Aspect and Topography

2.2.1 The site is north facing.

2.2.2 The site is on broadly level ground.

2.3 Overview of Trees and Other Vegetation

(a) There is a mature oak on the western edge of the site. The oak is part of a hedgerow feature which forms the northern boundary to the site. The hedgerow contains several mature plants but is generally in a poor and poorly managed condition. It contains several large gaps, a lack of ground cover and little regeneration. There is potential for considerable improvement to the setting in terms of habitat biodiversity.

3.0 SCOPE OF TREE SURVEY

3.1 Survey Details

- 3.1.1 This report provides the results of a tree survey undertaken on Friday 26th May 2023.
- 3.1.2 The report has been based upon Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology, as devised by Mattheck (1993) and addition to Hazard Evaluation by Matheny & Clark (1993). Guidance is also taken from Lonsdale (1999) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*.
- 3.1.3 The assessment has been to level two of the TRAQ assessment criteria. Level one is a walk-by, usually from one side, used to assess a population of trees or where access is limited. Level two is a more detailed inspection of the individual tree, usually a 360* walk around, using a tapping hammer to assess decay. Level three usually involves a climbing inspection and/or use of decay-detecting equipment. The trees were surveyed to level two.

4.0 FINDINGS OF TREE SURVEY

4.1 Details of the survey: Details are in Appendix III.

4.2 In summary: The oak, T1, is a good specimen. It does not require any pruning for the works. There could be some minor encroachment into the Root Protection Area on the western edge. This can be undertaken with sensitive excavation and the use of a pile construction method. The hedgerow is in a poor condition and would benefit from management to create a more substantial feature.

4.3 Tree Work Priorities

4.3.1 The oak tree is a mature specimen not requiring any work at this time. The hedgerow requires further planting to create a more substantial feature of ecological value..

4.4 Tree Protection: General Notes

4.4.1 Before undertaking works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order, consent needs to be obtained from the local planning authority which will provide application forms and advice to potential applicants. The removal of dead wood is exempt.

4.4.2 Where the works are proposed for reasons of safety or ill health, a report from a suitably qualified arborist will usually be required. Trees that are dead, dangerous or dying are technically exempt from protection, though it would be prudent to give the local authority 5 days' Notice of Intention and take photographs before undertaking works without prior notice being given. Fines of up to £20,000 per tree exist for unauthorised works to protected trees.

4.4.3 Where planning permission is granted and tree works have been approved as part of the planning consent, no further application is required in respect of protected trees.

4.4.4 Where work is proposed to trees within a conservation area with a trunk diameter of 75mm or greater, measured at 1.5m on the trunk, 42 days' Notice of Intent to undertake the work must be given to the local authority. If there is no response to this, the work may proceed. A fine of up to £20,000 per tree exists if work is undertaken without the Notice being served on the local authority and the notice period honoured.

4.5 Tree Protection Status: Site Specific

4.5.1 We understand that the site is NOT within a Conservation Area. We understand that the tree is subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

5.0 LIMITATIONS OF USE AND COPYRIGHT

5.1 Copyright

5.1.1 All rights in this report are reserved. It may only be used by the addressees for the purposes described in point 1.1 above. No part may be reproduced or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, by photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature, without our written permission. Until all fees rendered by the consultant to the client have been paid in full, the copyright of any documents, forms, statements, maps, plans and other such material will remain vested in Cedarwood Tree Consultants. No unauthorised use of such material may be made by the client, or any person purporting to be acting on their behalf. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved with this site without the written consent of Cedarwood Tree Consultants

5.2 Report Limitations

5.2.1 The trees have only been inspected from ground level, and from the applicant side and the public highway; all conclusions and observations are based on this. No decay detection equipment has been used to assess the trees on site. Where further, more detailed inspections are deemed necessary, this will be specified in the survey.

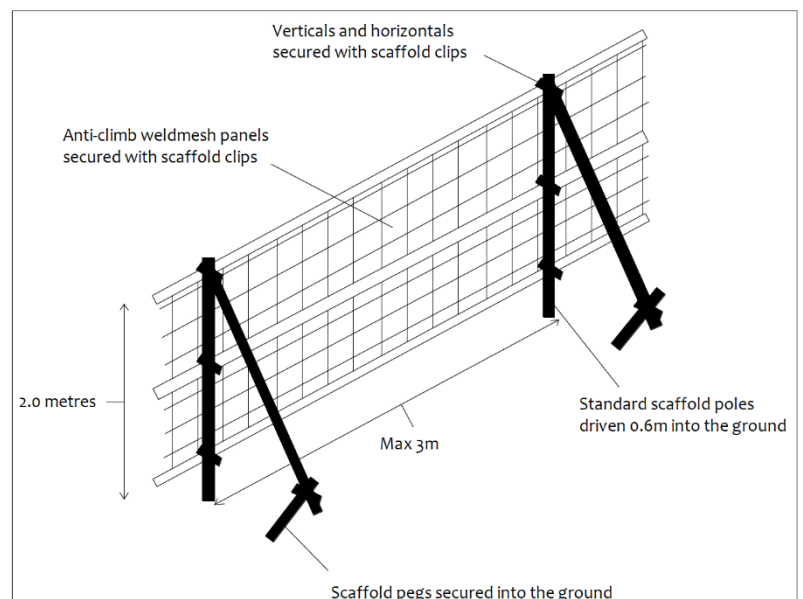
5.2.2 Trees are dynamic organisms, which are in a constant state of development and change. The comments and recommendations of this report will remain valid for a period of twelve months from its completion. Unless otherwise described, all trees affected by the proposed work, on land owned by the client, have been inspected. Trees affected but on neighbouring land will not have been inspected or measured, although observations from within the site will be detailed.

5.2.3 It is perfectly normal for trees to occasionally break without anyone or anything being to blame. The breakage is the natural price the tree must pay for achieving an energy-saving, lightweight structure.

5.2.4 The parameters assessed for each tree, the methods used, and their limitations are described in Appendix 1 to this report.

5.3 The Full British Standard Methodology

- 5.3.1 This consists of several steps:
- 5.3.2 **A tree survey records** the location of each tree along with basic size estimates and quality assessments. In particular the life expectancy of each tree is assessed so that those trees that can realistically be expected to provide long lasting benefits are identified.
- 5.3.3 **A Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)** plots the constraints, in terms of ground area, that the current tree might require if it were to be retained. Both above (i.e. branches) and below ground (roots) constraints are considered. Since the branches are visibly obvious the below ground constraints are assessed by defining a root protection area for each tree.
- 5.3.4 **An Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA)** assesses the particular impact of any particular design based on the footprint of the proposed building and building requirements such as building material storage, machinery access, service runs and scaffolding requirements.
- 5.3.5 **A Tree Protection Plan (TPP)** shows the location of proposed protective fences around retained trees and other measures such as ground protection.



6.0 ARBORICULTURAL AND LANDSCAPE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1.1 Overview of the Development:

The proposal is to extend the existing dwelling with a two-storey extension. This would extend to within one metre of the existing internal fence boundary. It would follow the existing front and rear building lines. No trees or shrubs within the hedgerow would be removed for the works. The hedgerow shall be enhanced by additional planting. There is a minor encroachment of the eastern edge of the Root Protection Area of the oak, T1, within the western wall of the extension. The Construction Exclusion Zone will be extended across the rear garden to minimise compaction damage and construction of the foundations for the western wall shall be undertaken under supervision of the Project Arborist.

6.2 Impact of Tree Removal: No tree removals are proposed.

6.3 Mitigation Works: A pile construction method shall be used for the point where the western edge of the extension encroaches the eastern edge of the Root Protection Area. The excavation work shall be supervised to ensure that no roots exceeding 10mm diameter are damaged.

6.4.1 Mitigation Planting: The boundary hedge shall be enhanced with new planting, aerating of the soil and use of mulch. The proposal is to enhance the planting with new plantings of hawthorn, hazel and field maple to complement the existing holly, hazel and oak. This is aimed at creating a hedgerow of more than five species, a characteristic of a healthier hedge. The hedging shall consist of at least five rows of plants planted as 45-60cm whips at three plants per linear metre. The feature shall be dug over first and mulched to 100mm depth. The mulch shall be maintained to this depth for at least five years post-planting. The mulch shall be extended to the oak, T1.

6.4.2 Two trees shall be planted in the length of the hedge, these being 2 x Field Maple (*Acer campestre*). They shall be 12-14cm girth container-grown specimens. They shall be supplied and planted to BS8545:2014.

6.5 Impact of General Construction Activity

- 6.5.1 Tree protection measures are specified in the Method Statement in Section 7. These shall ensure that the impact of general construction traffic shall be minimal. It is imperative that all site personnel, including temporary contractors, are made aware of the Arboricultural Method Statement and the restrictions which apply.
- 6.5.2 The site should have sufficient space for siting cabins and storing materials and spoil during the construction phased, if these are required. However, the logistics of the development need to be well organised to ensure that there is adequate space outside of the root protection zones for construction activity.

6.6 Impact of Underground Services and Drainage

- 6.6.1 The site contains sufficient space to enable service and drainage infrastructure to be installed without the need to pass through any Root Protection Areas. There is existing water, electricity and sewage supply to the site. The positions of services should be agreed with the local authority and installation engineers should be made aware of the need to keep trenches outside of RPAs.

6.7 Hazardous Materials:

- 6.7.1 We do not expect there to be an issue with the use or storage of hazardous materials.

6.8 Landscape Appraisal

6.8.1 Barber's Lane within Catherine De Barnes is a modern development set within a woodland landscape. The overall setting contained elements of a potential ancient woodland. It is a semi-urban village on the edge of Solihull, surrounded by field and woodland. Barber's Lane is a single lane tarmac road which provides access to the estate within which number nine is located. The development dates from the 1990s. The road frontage is dominated by hedgerows of neighbouring properties. These are mainly ornamental planting such as beech and privet. There is some hawthorn in the vicinity. The setting opposite number nine is mature woodland. There are open fields nearby.

6.8.2 Efforts were evidently made when Barber's Lane was developed to retain many of the arboreal features present. Unfortunately, the individual hedgerows have become fragmented and reliant on the individual property owner to manage them. Without active management, a feature such as a native hedgerow will gradually become over-mature and decline. In addition, neighbouring properties have sought to establish boundaries with the installation for solid timber fences. This has limited the longer-term provision of a wildlife corridor in this setting.

6.8.3 One effect of the hedgerow frontages is that much of the development within has been screened. The proposed extension will be largely screened by the existing hedgerow, with potential for this feature to be enhanced by additional planting and post-planting management.

6.9 Environmental Enhancement

6.9.1 The principal enhancement of the setting will be the hedgerow. It is presently a sparse feature in need of management and attention to species diversity. At present, the hedgerow scores three out of eight on The Tree Council National Hedgerow Survey criteria. This is based on species diversity, height, blossom, the absence of gaps, ground cover and roosting trees.

Characteristic	Score pre-development	Score post development
Blossom present	One	One
Species diversity (5+)	None	One
Height (2m+)	One	One
No gaps in the survey length	None	One
Ground cover	None	One
Birds/insects present	None	One
Growth at the base	None	One
Trees present	One	One

6.9.2 With the proposed measures, the score will rise to seven out of eight. It will have at least five species present, be more than two metres in height, have a species associated with spring blossom, no gaps, ground cover and the presence of roosting trees.

7.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

7.1 Use of the Method Statement

7.1.1 Tree protection measures specified within this report shall be agreed with the local authority so that they may be conditioned upon planning consent. If the agreed protection measures differ from this Method Statement, it should be updated.

7.1.2 The site manager must be familiar with all aspects of the Method Statement and shall liaise with the appointed arborist to clarify any issues within, or regarding any unforeseen issues where trees may be impacted upon.

7.1.3 A copy of this Method Statement shall be available on-site at all times. All personnel working on the site shall be aware of any sections relating to their work. This includes short term contractors and persons responsible for deliveries and installations of services.

7.2 Timing of Operations

7.2.1 Stage one: Herras fencing shall be installed on the inside of the existing fence.

7.2.2 Stage two: The area of construction within the Root Protection Area shall be excavated under supervision of the Project Arborist. Boarding shall be used where access is needed between the construction area and the protective fencing.

7.2.3 Stage three: The hedgerow shall be planted with new plants during the first winter following the date of this report.

7.2.4 Stage four: Construction works shall be undertaken.

7.2.5 Stage five: Remove protective boards..

7.2.6 Stage six: Inspect the oak, T1, to ensure it has not been affected by the works. The new planting shall also be inspected.

7.3 Use of Heavy Plants

7.5.1 All machinery operatives are to be made aware of the Construction Exclusion Zones. The operatives are to respect these zones and ensure that no damage occurs to trees due to the careless use of machinery.

7.4 Siting of Cabins and Storage of Materials

Cabins and building materials should be stored outside of the Construction Exclusion Zones. Any proposal to install cabins or store materials within the Construction Exclusion Zones should be agreed with the appointed arborist and the local authority prior to installation.

7.5 Hazardous Materials

The mixing of cement-based materials should only take place outside of the Construction Exclusion Zones. The mixing area needs to be contained in such a way as to ensure that no water run-off enters the Root Protection Area of any tree. Mixers and barrows are to be cleaned within this mixing area.

7.6 Tree Works

- 7.6.1 We do not anticipate any remedial works being required post-construction if the Arboricultural Method Statement is implemented because the tree will be well protected. However, the tree should be inspected after completion of major works in case any unforeseen damage has occurred and remedial works are required. In addition, the vigour of the trees should be appraised on completion to ensure it has not been affected. Measures to mitigate any damage can be proposed at that stage should they be needed.

7.7 The Project Arborist

- 7.7.1 The author of this report has been appointed as the Project Arborist.

Appendix I: Notes on the Tree Survey and its Limitations

Data collected on each recorded tree reflects the recommendations provided in paragraphs 4.2.6 and 4.3/Table 1 of British Standard 5837:2005 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

Tree Number

T (individual tree), G (group of stems, possibly of coppice origin (i.e. originating from a single tree) or several trees planted together or self seeded) or S (stump of tree, normally cut at or nearby ground level). Shrubs (Sh) may also be recorded where they are considered to provide amenity or privacy that it may be desirable to retain post development.

Species

Commonly known name; Scientific name is recorded separately.

Stem Diameter

Larger stems which are likely to define the edge of root protection areas are normally measured at 1.5m above ground level with a diameter tape to the nearest millimetre. Those trees that are less likely to define the edge of the root protection area, or which were difficult to access may have been assessed visually by use of reference instruments such as tape measures or other objects of known size (e.g. a sheet of A4 paper – 21 x 30 cm). Where ivy and other vegetation such as holly, or slope or other considerations prevent accurate measurement the diameter estimate is marked with a * to show it is approximate. Estimates are stated in centimetres.

Where more than one shoot grows at 1.5m above ground level, the diameter has not been measured at 1.5 m but above the root flare, normally where diameter is smallest between 0.2 and 0.5m above the ground. Such estimates will be recorded as “RF”.

Branch spread

This parameter records the radial distances between the tree trunk and the end of the furthest branches in the direction of the four cardinal compass points. Where light conditions allow these have been measured on the largest trees using a laser device to the nearest 0.1m. In most cases however, unless the crowns look visibly uneven due to branch loss or neighbouring competing vegetation, circular crowns are assumed, and only one figure is reported.

Crown Clearance

This parameter estimates the lowest point of the crown from the ground. Minor and dead branches are ignored.

Structural Condition

Comments on structural condition are restricted to what was seen of each tree; a complete health and safety audit was NOT conducted, but where defects were observed that need further investigation a recommendation for more detailed examination may be provided. Alternatively an annual inspection may be recommended (e.g. of a roadside tree). If the tree is of little further value, removal of the tree may be recommended without further investigation suggested.

Observations on structural stability of a tree and resulting recommendations may change with time. Trees are living organisms and climatic events (e.g. strong wind, drought, floods), human actions (e.g. vehicles, machinery, vandalism, application of chemicals) and other vectors (e.g. pests, diseases, lightning) may alter the health and/or structural stability of trees over relatively short periods of time.

Annual reassessments are recommended for most trees that occur nearby property, areas of frequent use and other areas where a duty of care might be considered to apply. Thus, our assessment of structural condition is valid on the day of inspection and for the vast majority of trees should be adequate for twelve months from the date of the survey. In a small proportion of cases however trees may appear healthy and structurally sound on the day of inspection, provide little or no sign of having stability or structural problems but rapidly deteriorate at a later date or over a period of time. Vigilance is therefore recommended and if signs of significant structural or health change are seen, further professional advice should be sought.

Where we have seen what we consider to be a “dangerous” tree we will attempt to inform a responsible person on site verbally and for both occupied and non-occupied sites the nature of the danger provided by the tree will be recorded in the data sheet.

Additionally, some tree structural defects may be difficult to see through other vegetation such as brambles or tall herbaceous plants, ivy and other climbers growing on stems or factors such as poor access to the base of the tree. Cutting the main stems of climbers around the base of each tree is recommended in many cases. Such cutting should lead to their death and allow a more thorough visual inspection at a later date. Species such as ivy may provide habitats for a variety of wildlife species, some of which, like bats, may be legally protected. In some cases, further advice on wildlife legislation may be advisable.

Preliminary Management Recommendations

Where action is recommended a preliminary suggestion is made. Further discussion is likely to be needed to assess the need and its priority. Removal of ivy may be useful; crown pruning to remove dead wood may be recommended if new buildings are to be erected nearby a tree or if access to the tree is likely to increase; sometimes complete tree removal may be suggested. The action recommended is the minimum required and may not include other factors such as the desire to keep the tree in an attractive shape or stump removal.

Estimated Remaining Life Contribution

No standardised method is recognised for making estimates of remaining life span of a tree. The estimates given are based on a rapid assessment of health and structural condition AND the location of the tree in relation to any targets. Thus, a roadside tree with a particular defect may be given a lesser life expectancy than a similar tree located within in a woodland which attracts few visitors.

Category Grading

British Standard 5837 (BS) suggests the use of four categories for tree quality - three for tree retention (A, B and C) and one for Unclassified (U). It should be noted that trees within the ‘U’ category would normally be recommended for removal. However, there may be trees with ecological or social values whose retention, even temporary, is recommended. For retained trees, three subcategories are suggested by the British Standard: arboricultural (1), landscape (2) and cultural/conservation (3). Grade “A” trees are of high

quality and value making a substantial contribution with a life expectancy over 40 years. Grade "B" trees are of moderate quality and value making a significant contribution with a life expectancy over 20 years; Grade "C" trees are of low quality and value with a life expectancy over 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm.

Category "U" trees include those recommended for removal due to serious, irremediable structural defects or health conditions.

Appendix II contains further details of the BS categories.

Bat Roost Potential

Bats are protected species by law. Trees by their very nature have structures that may allow bats to shelter or roost in them. These include cracks in bark, ivy growth and crevices and cracks that may develop over the lifetime of a mature tree. Reasonable care must be taken whilst undertaking any tree work to identify the presence of bats and/or bat roosts. Work must stop if any are found and advice sought from an appropriately licensed person. This column is marked "Y" where an observed feature of a tree has the potential to harbour bats and thus extra care should be taken before and whilst undertaking tree works to the tree. This might involve a survey of the tree at dawn and/or dusk, possibly including a climbing inspection, by a competent licensed bat worker.

Appendix II: BS 5837 Categorisation for Tree Quality

Explanatory Notes for Tree Schedule

Species: Trees are detailed according to their common name. Where it is not possible to accurately identify by common name, the species name may be given, e.g. *Prunus* sp.

Age: This is recorded according to the age class for the species and refers to the expected life span.

N - Newly-planted: A recently planted tree, which may still be staked. Post-planting maintenance may be required.

S – Sapling: A young tree which is recently established. Considerable further growth in height and spread can be expected. Formative pruning may be needed.

E/M - Early Mature: A tree within the first third of its expected life span. Further growth in height and spread is possible and some formative pruning may be needed.

M – Mature: A tree in the middle third of its' expected life span. Growth will be limited to trunk girth increase. The tree is likely to make its' maximum contribution.

L/M - Late-Mature: A tree in the final third of its' expected life span. There may be evidence of a decline in vigour with the presence of dead wood. A tree at this stage of its' life may be unsuitable for retention on a development site, depending on the species.

V – Veteran: A tree that has lived beyond its expected life span. The tree may have historical, ecological or social importance. Additional care is likely to ensure sustainable retention.

Height: Estimated to the nearest metre.

Crown Spread: Measured from the drip line north to south, and east to west.

Vigour: An observation of the biological activity of the tree, measured by the growth rate in the current season. A tree may be in decline but retain good vigour.

G: Good A tree of high vigour
F: Fair A tree of normal vigour
P: Poor A tree of low vigour
D: Dead A tree that is dead

Future Life: An estimation of the trees' expected remaining life, assuming it is protected from significant changes in the local setting. Measured in years.

Diameter: A measurement of the trunk at 1.5m above ground level. Recorded in mm. The pre-fix M/S indicates the tree has multiple stems.

Tree Retention Categories

Trees are allocated to one of four main categories for suitability to retain. There are three subcategories:

1. Mainly arboricultural values
2. Mainly landscape values
3. Mainly cultural values, e.g. conservation, historical

Category A (Green)

A tree of high quality and value. It is in such a condition that it is likely to make a significant contribution for at least forty years.

1. Trees that are particularly good example of their species, possibly rare or unusual, or essential to their setting within a group, e.g. the prominent specimen within an avenue.
2. Trees, groups or woodlands providing screening or contributing to views or visually important.
3. Trees, groups or woodlands of significance to conservation, or of historical, commemorative or other values, e.g. veteran trees.

Category B (Blue)

A tree of value and quality but less than category A. A tree in such a condition that it is likely to make a significant contribution for at least twenty years.

1. Trees that may have been classified higher but are downgraded because of their condition, such as structural weakness, past storm damage or unsympathetic management.
2. Trees in a group or woodland setting that forms a distinct landscape feature which is important to the setting, but are not individually important. They may be set within a site and thereby providing little visual impact on the wider setting.
3. Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category C (grey)

A tree of less quality and value than category B, or one which, although likely to contribute to the setting for more than ten years is unlikely to remain for more than twenty years. It may be appropriate to retain such a tree until new planting is established (a minimum of ten years is likely), or a young tree with a stem diameter below 150mm.

1. Trees not worth inclusion in the higher categories
2. Trees in groups or woods where this does not convey greater landscape value, or the contribution is low or temporary.
3. Trees with very limited conservation or cultural benefits.

Usually, category C trees will not be retained where this would impose a significant constraint on the development. However, good specimens that are young trees with a stem diameter under 150mm may be considered for relocation.

Category U (red)

This category includes trees that are unlikely to retain any existing value beyond ten years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

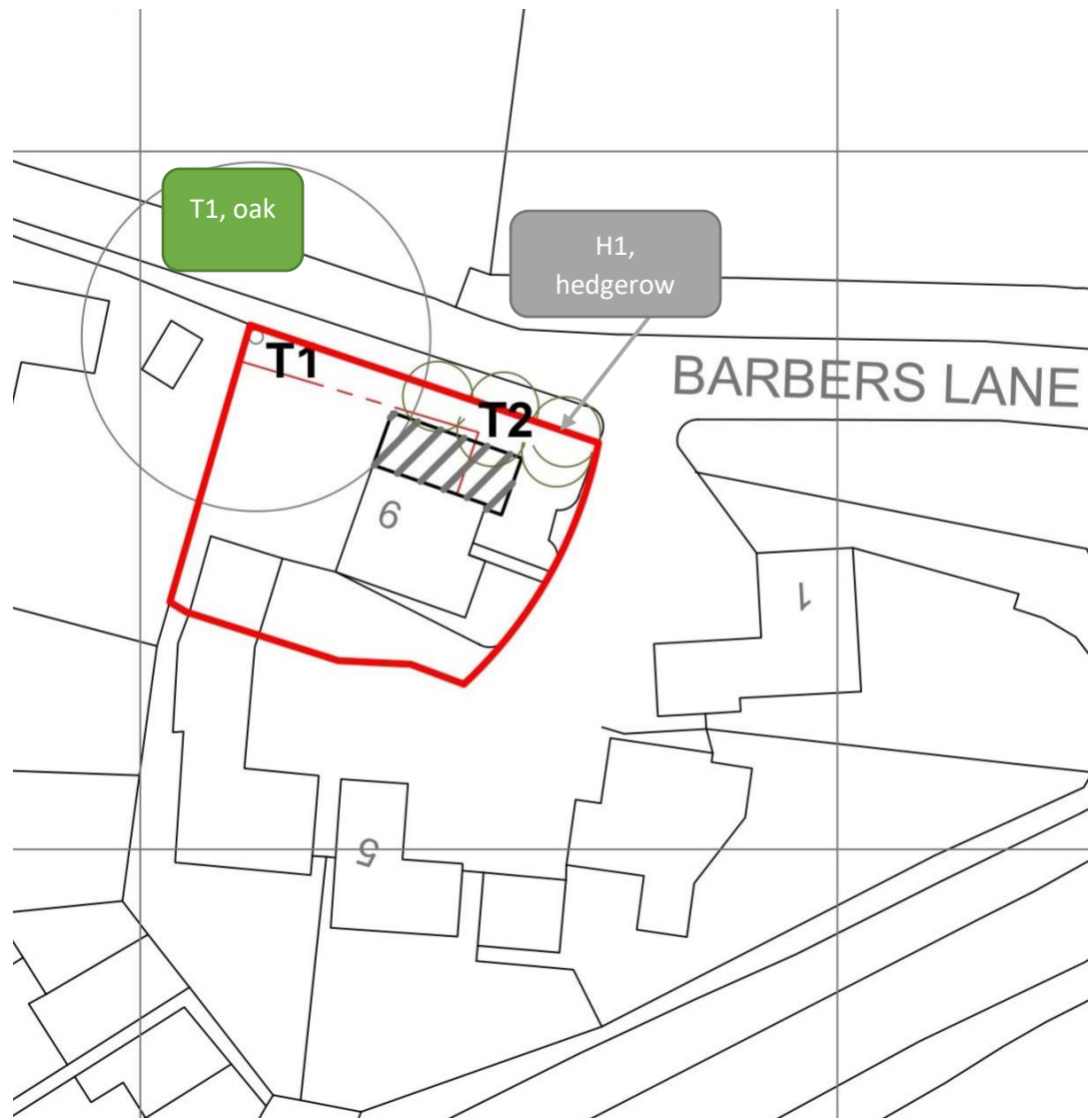
1. Trees that are dead or in irreversible decline.

2. Trees that have serious structural defects sufficient to render them unsafe, or would become unviable follow the removal of other trees in the vicinity.
3. Trees affected by pathogens that could affect the health of other trees, such as Bleeding Canker in Horse Chestnut.
4. Very low quality trees suppressing neighbouring trees of better quality.
5. It can also include trees which are in decline or likely to have a short life but offer ecological value.

Condition:	General comments referring to tree health, structure and condition. Begins with a one word summary.
Recommendations:	Details of remedial work required for safety or to improve the management of the tree. Any additional investigations considered necessary such as a climbing inspection.
Priority:	Guidance for the timescale within which works should be completed, from the date of the report.
Root Protection Area:	This is the minimum distance in metres for the positioning of protective fencing in line with table 2 of BS 5837: 2012. In order to protect the rooting zone of retained trees, an area equivalent to a circle of radius 12 times stem diameter for single stem trees and 10 times basal diameter for multi-stemmed specimens, is required.
RPA (Radius) (M):	Root Protection Area given in metres from the centre of the stem.
RPA (Area) (M2):	Root Protection Area. The ideal total area for the RPA given in metres squared.

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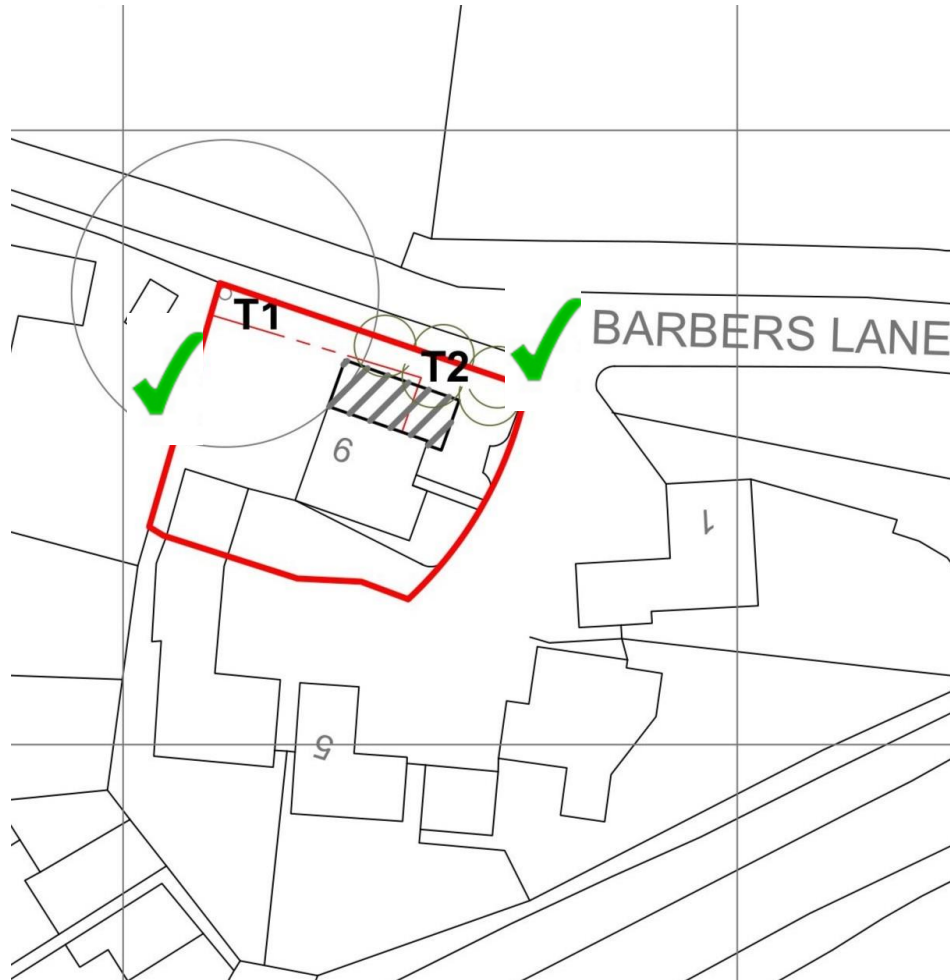
Appendix IV: Tree Constraints Plan



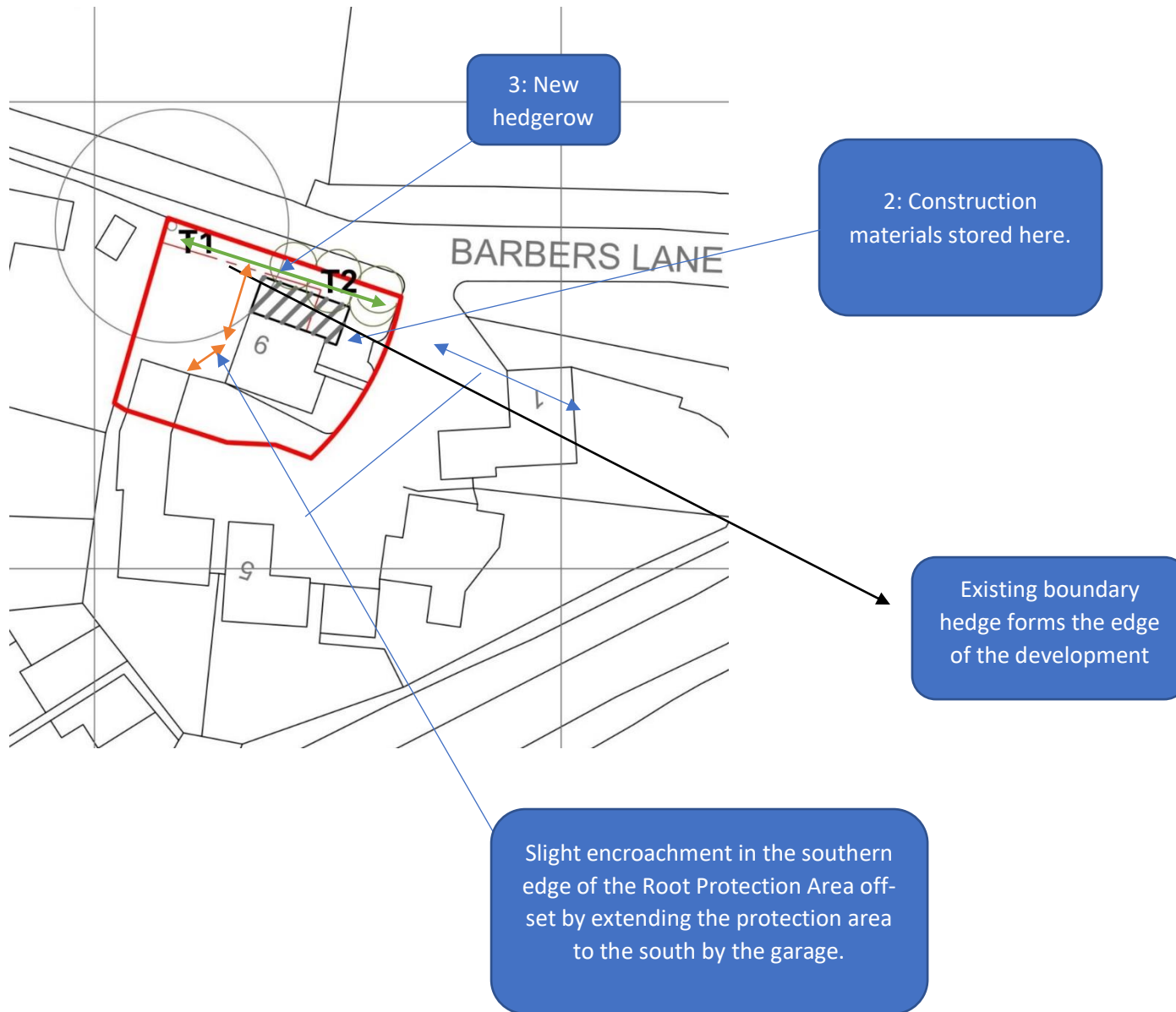
TREE CONSTRAINTS

- Category A (Green)
- Category B (Blue)
- Category C (Grey)
- Category U (Red)
- Root Protection Area

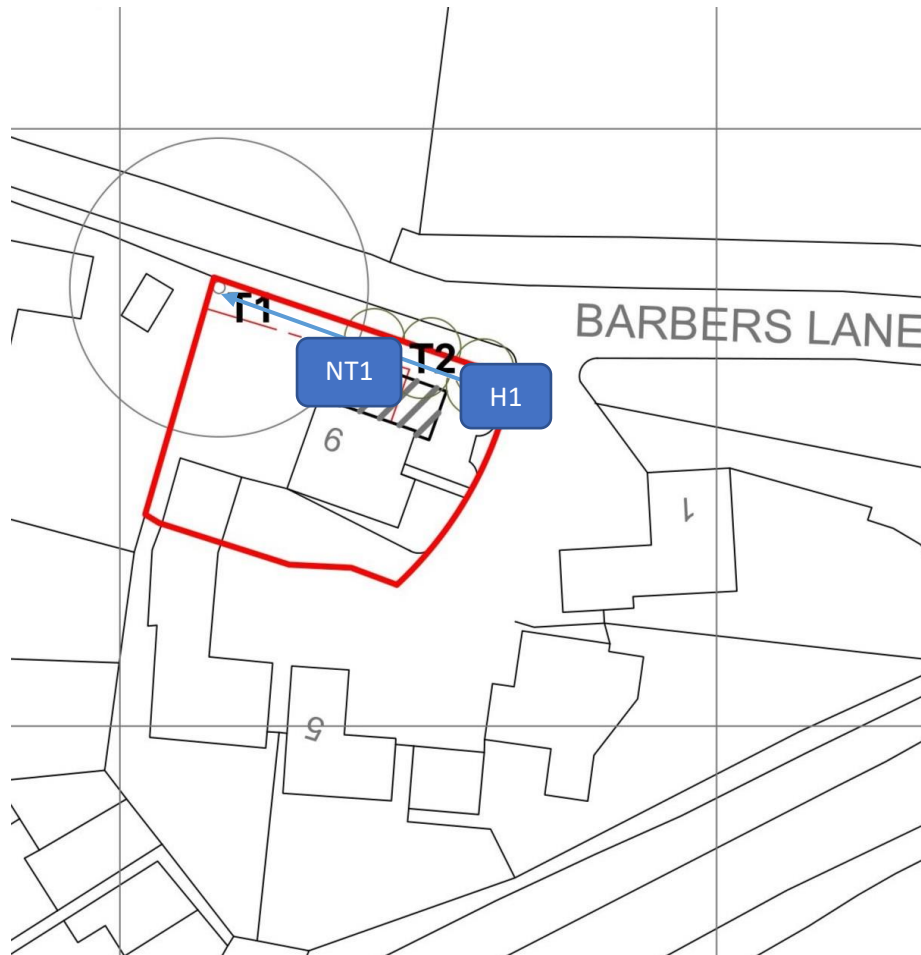
Appendix V: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan



Appendix VI: Tree Protection Plan



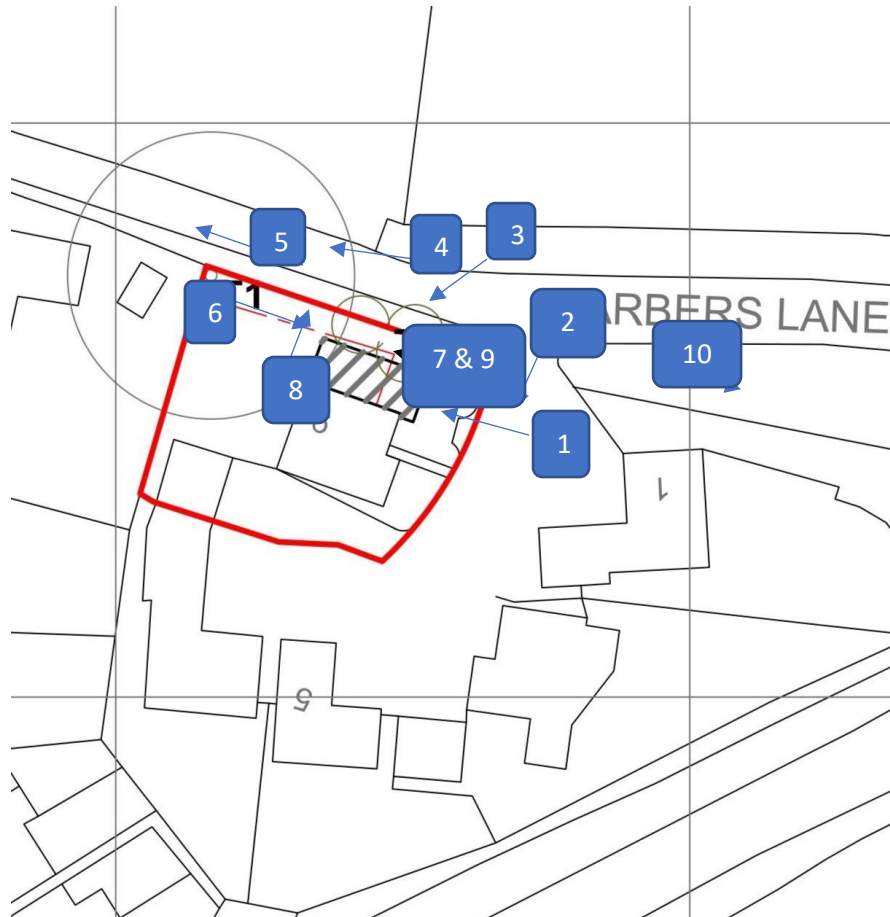
Appendix VII: Landscaping Plan



New hedgerow planting, to consist of a minimum of 5 rows of hedging whips (45-60cm), at a density of 3 plants per linear metre, of Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*). The planting area shall be mulched to 100mm depth.

NT1: Two trees shall be planted within the hedgerow. They shall be *Acer campestre*, container grown, 12-14cm girth. They shall be supplied and planted in accordance with BS8545:2014.

Appendix VIII: Photo Location Plan



Appendix IX: Reference Photographs



Image 1 (above): The front of the property. The extension is proposed for the right hand side.

Image 3 (below): A view of the existing hedgerow showing signs of decline.



Image 2 (above): The entrance to the wider development.

Image 4 (below) The road scene looking west, showing the hedgerow.





Image 5: The road scene looking west, including the neighbour's hedge.



Image 6: The side of the property proposed for the extension, viewed from the rear.



Image 7: The side of the property from the front.



Image 8: The existing hedge viewed from inside the rear garden.

Appendix VII: Reference Photographs

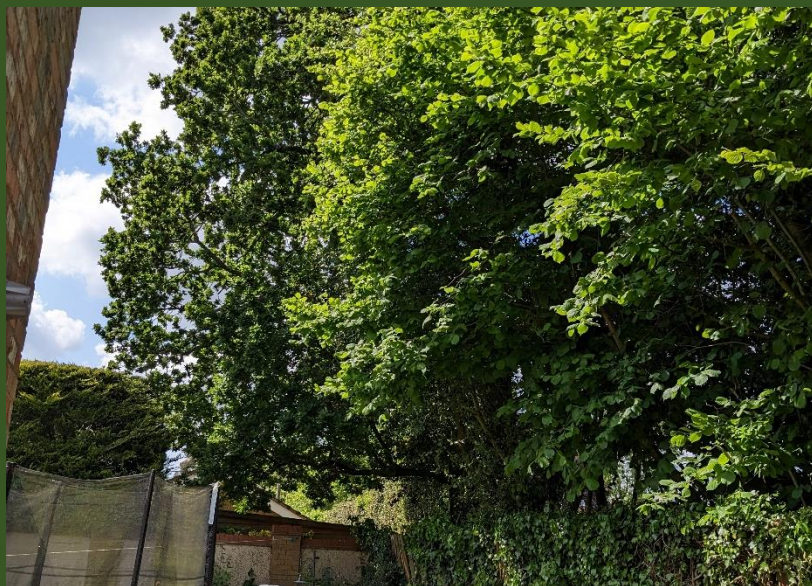


Image 9: The boundary hedge, which is to be retained and enhanced.



Image 10: The road scene looking east.

End of Report