

Tree

Maintenance Ltd

PRE-DEVELOPMENT TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS

THE TEMPLE, OLD MONMOUTH ROAD, LONGHOPE, GL17 0NZ



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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	3
2.0	SUMMARY	4
3.0	SITE DESCRIPTION	5
4.0	SOILS AND DRAINAGE	6
5.0	TREE CONSTRAINTS	7
6.0	STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS	8
7.0	WILDLIFE ISSUES	9
8.0	LIMITATIONS	10
9.0	REFERENCES	11
APPENDIX 1. METHOD AND DEFINITIONS		12
APPENDIX 2. TREE SURVEY SCHEDULES		17
APPENDIX 3. TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN		20

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 I am Ken Sheppard *MICFor, FArborA, Dip Arb (RFS), Tech Cert (ArborA), CUEW*. I am a senior Arboricultural Consultant with Tree Maintenance Limited. I have 36 years' experience in arboriculture; I am a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and a Chartered Arboriculturalist through the Institute of Chartered Foresters. I am also a qualified Professional Tree Inspector as assessed by the industry lead body, Lantra.

1.2 In accordance with quotation 15789 / 69727 dated 27th March 2023. I have been instructed by Mr & Mrs Waters to:

- Attend land adjacent to The Temple, Old Monmouth Road, Longhope, to carry out a tree survey in accordance with section 4.4 of British Standard 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations 2012 (BS 5837:2012)
- Provide a schedule of findings.
- Using and relying upon the accuracy of the topographical survey S3128, provided by the client, provide a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan showing the position, crown spread, dimensions and grade of each tree surveyed, and Root Protection Areas calculated, in accordance with section 5.2 British Standard 5837: 2012.
- Provide information in electronic format.

1.3 An explanation of the survey methodology and abbreviations is included at Appendix 1, Survey Schedules for both individual trees and groups are attached at Appendix 2 with the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan included at Appendix 3.

2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 Four trees and five groups on or adjacent to the site were surveyed.
- 2.2 There is one 'U' grade, one 'B' grade tree and two 'C' grade trees (see figure 1 below). Groups consist of five 'C' grade groups.
- 2.3 With regard to individual trees, there are no young trees, two semi-mature trees and two middle aged trees (see Figure 2). This is a fair age spread overall and could be improved as part of the future landscape proposals.
- 2.4 The assessed physiological condition of the individual tree population consists of four good with no trees in the moderate or poor categories (see Figure 3).
- 2.5 The assessed structural condition of the individual tree population consists of one good, two fair and one poor. see Figure 4).

Fig.1 Tree Grade

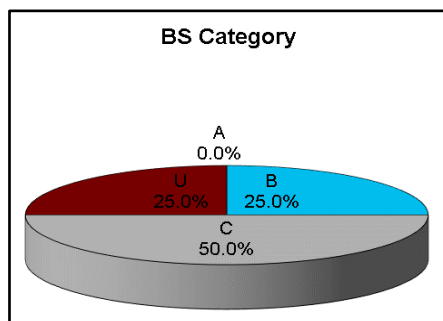


Fig.2 Age Spread

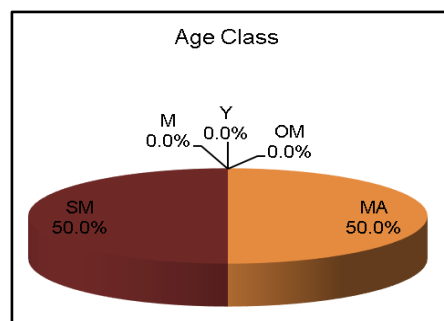


Fig.3 Physiological Condition

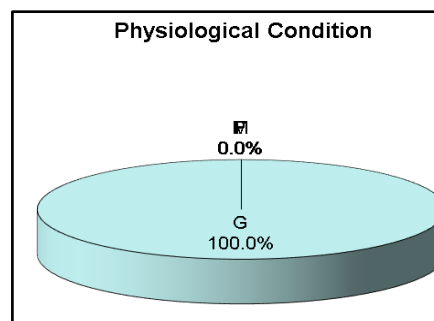
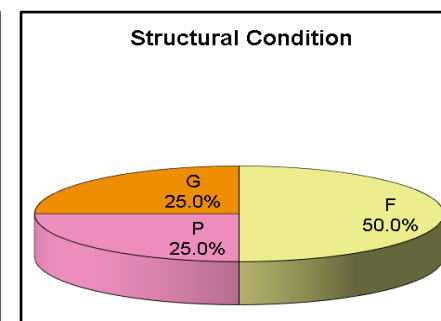


Fig.4 Structural Condition



- 2.6 Overall, the tree population is in a fair but declining condition. The tree stock is likely to decline without future management and consideration should be given to improving this as part of the future landscape proposals.
- 2.7 Trees are internal to the site and provide limited amenity at present as the garden is enclosed by a high stone wall along the road edge with only glimpsed views of the trees when passing the gateway. The site being is set down the slope of the general topography is visually less significant as trees to the north east are sky lined creating a wider visual feature when viewed from the south and southwest. However ,consideration should be given to retaining grade B' trees where possible, and 'C' grade trees where these do not significantly impact on the optimum design layout.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 The site is located adjacent to the southwest of Old Monmouth Road, Longhope within the front garden of The Temple. The garden is accessed through the gates off Old Monmouth Road which leads to a drive and parking areas. (See Figure 5).
- 3.2 There are paddock fields to the southwest, residential properties to the north west and wider gardens of The Temple to the east. The high garden wall along the main road substantially reduces views into the site. The garden is a small formal garden area consisting of low Box hedges, small ornamental trees and shrub borders of very limited visual amenity value. There is a one noticeable Sweet Chestnut to the south. (Figure 6)

Figure 5. Approximate site location (Google Earth 2023)



Figure 6. Approximate site outline (Google Earth 2023)



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4.0 SOILS AND DRAINAGE

- 4.1 Careful consideration should be given to soil care and management within the RPA of retained trees and within areas of structural landscaping. Sudden changes in soil structure, ph. (acidity/ alkalinity), nutrient availability and hydrology can have a catastrophic impact on the health and longevity of existing and newly planted trees. It is crucial to tree survival that soils are not impoverished or significantly altered. It is, however, possible to improve poor quality soils as part of the site works.
- 4.2 Basic soil information has been obtained using the Cranfield University website and provides a broad overview of the soils within the general locality. Soil data © Cranfield University (NSRI) and for the Controller of HMSO 2014 www.landis.org.uk.
- 4.3 The native soils are likely to consist of slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage of moderate fertility.
- 4.4 At the time of the survey the site was free from significant areas of ponding or waterlogging.
- 4.5 As the site has been substantially re-engineered as part of previous developments, soils are likely to be substantially altered from their natural state. I recommend that a site specific soil survey is undertaken, as this will be of assistance when developing the drainage and landscape scheme.
- 4.6 As the soil appears to contain a clay element, it may be prone to volumetric change as a result of past existing and future vegetation. This will need to be considered when designing foundations if future damage is to be avoided. Clay soils are also prone to compaction, especially if trafficked when wet or with heavy, wheeled machinery. Compaction will be detrimental to tree establishment and the future health of existing trees. Ideally, landscape areas should not be compacted so as to avoid additional remediation works prior to final landscaping.
- 4.7 As a minimum, soils should be handled and managed in accordance with BS 3882 Top Soil 2015 and DEFRA guidance Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites 2009 (https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716510/pb13298-code-of-practice-090910.pdf). It is advised that any imported soil has a certificate of compliance from the soil supplier.

5.0 TREE CONSTRAINTS

5.1 Primary Constraints.

- 5.1.1 Below ground constraints (Root Protection Areas (RPAs)) are shown on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan 15750 / 69569 (Appendix 3). This is the minimum area which should remain undisturbed and protected from construction activity. At this stage it is represented as a circle centred on the trunk of each tree. Groups of small trees are shown with root protection areas 1 metre outside the plotted canopy, groups of large trees are based on the largest stem diameter within the group to ensure sufficient space has been provide. As a default position, construction, services and working space should not be required within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 5.1.2 Subject to assessment by the project arboriculturalist, the shape of the RPA may be changed if adequate protection can be provided to the root system to meet the existing and long-term biological requirements of the tree. Any new hard surfacing or structures should not generally exceed 20% of any unsurfaced ground within the RPA. Where hard surfacing or structures must be proposed within the RPA they should be designed to completely avoid or at least require minimal excavation. Any foundation designs should consider the use of surface mounted slabs or ground beams with pile, pad or cantilevered supports. New hard surfaces within retained trees RPAs should be designed with a porous surface and subbase. Levels of these surfaces must be taken into account at the outset as it will require an increase in final floor levels and damp proof courses.
- 5.1.3 The size and shape of the RPAs will be considered during the Arboricultural Implications Assessment. Consideration will be given to the likely shape and extent of the root system which may have been influenced by past or existing site conditions. Consideration will also be given to the likely tolerance of the particular tree to root disturbance, damage and general construction pressures.
- 5.1.4 Where trees are to be retained as part of the new layout, all efforts should be made retain existing levels and avoid the installation of services within their RPAs. This would remove the added cost of specialist installation methods and supervision during installation. Service installation, level changes and landscaping details within the RPA of retained trees require careful consideration as cumulative effects of seemingly minor construction operations can have a significant detrimental effect on the health and longevity of retained trees.
- 5.1.5 Detailed information on soil type, structure, site topography, existing underground structures and drainage will be of assistance when determining and justifying changes to RPAs. The draft and final Tree Protection Plan (TPP) will show the required protected area as a polygon, as opposed to a circle. This might include temporary site huts as part of the protection and could have implications for the layout, implementation and traffic plan.

5.2 Secondary Constraints

- 5.2.1 The future growth of retained trees must be considered at the design stage if future pressure to inappropriately prune or remove the retained tree/s is to be avoided. This is of particular importance where trees are semi-mature and middle-aged as these trees will have

the greatest potential for further growth. Tree 866 has considerable potential for future growth and should be considered in the design process.

- 5.2.2 Obstruction of sun and daylight. Sunlight obstruction has been crudely estimated on the tree constraints plan. It is represented by a grey segment the height of the tree from east through north to southwest, centred on the trunk of the tree. This depicts the approximate area of shade from May to September between 10.00am to 6.00pm daily. Detailed sunlight and daylight obstructions were not requested at the time of the instruction but can be provided subject to agreement of costs. Trees on the south boundary (Tree 866) requires the greatest consideration to the design.
- 5.2.3 Construction requirements. At this stage, no information has been provided regarding the layout, method and phasing of demolition or construction. Ideally site offices, permanent and temporary access, material storage, contractor parking, working space should be provided without encroaching on the RPA of retained trees.
- 5.2.4 Consideration will need to be given to the positioning of any new underground services which should be located outside the RPA of retained trees if specialist installation methods are to be avoided.
- 5.2.5 New hard surface installation may be possible within the RPA of retained trees. This will need to be considered at the outset of the design as the increased levels may impact on required finished levels of floor slabs and connecting surfaces. New surfaces should be constructed using a 'no dig' construction method using a porous subbase and wearing surface. Depending on the load exerted some form of three-dimensional load suspension system may be required to prevent ground compaction during and following construction. Working methods should also be considered as new surfaces should be constructed as a rolling programme working over the engineered surface. Special engineering methods will not be required if the full five metre offset can be achieved as part of the design.
- 5.2.6 Areas for new landscape planting should be identified as part of the design process. Large areas of amenity space should be protected from degradation of the soil quality and compaction with either ground protection or fencing. As part of any design, consideration should be given to the genetic suitability of species, their mature size and biological requirements of the selected species to ensure they are met throughout their lives. Poor species selection, compacted sub-soils, shallow or limited soil volumes or contaminated soils will all have a significant and detrimental effect on the long term health and longevity of installed trees. Tree Maintenance is able to provide assistance in the design and implementation of new planting to ensure it meets its full design potential.

6.0 STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS

- 6.1 Several Acts and regulations are in force to control tree felling and loss of habitat with a comprehensive guide available at https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/876641/Tree_Felling_-_Getting_Permission_-_office_print_version.pdf. The guidance should be carefully considered if works are to be implemented prior to the granting and implementation of full Planning Consent.

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- 6.2 It has been confirmed on the Forest of Dean Council website [Aurora \(fdean.gov.uk\)](http://Aurora(fdean.gov.uk)) that trees within the site are located within the Longhope Conservation Area.
- 6.3 As trees are within a Conservation Area failure to obtain written consent/give notification is a criminal offence and could result in a fine of up to £20,000 on summary conviction, unlimited fine if indicted to crown court and/or 6 months in prison.
- 6.4 If you are intending to carry out works to trees within the garden before obtaining and implementing full planning consent works require a 6-week notification to the Local Planning Authority. The Local Planning Authority may then allow this or impose some tree protection as part of the planning process, either as a 'condition of planning' or by the placement of a TPO.
- 6.5 Consents to carry out works to protected trees are valid for a period of 2-years from date of LPA approval.
- 6.6 If Tree Maintenance Ltd is instructed to carry out the works, we will make the relevant applications / notifications to the local planning authority on your behalf.
- 6.7 Restrictive Covenants may be applied to trees to prevent or felling or other works taking place. These are normally attached to property purchase documents. Tree Maintenance Ltd has not been made aware of any covenants applied to the site or the extent of any such covenants. It is for the site owners to investigate and confirm if such covenants exist and gain approval from all interested parties before instructing works to take place. Any breach of the covenant could result in a civil claim for damages and/or the replacement cost of the trees in question.

7.0 WILDLIFE ISSUES

- 7.1 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat' (Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2001 and further strengthened by other legislation). Where work is being carried out and bats are present, or if the tree is a known roost, consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation, Natural England, www.naturalengland.org.uk. A European Protected Species Habitat Regulations Licence is likely to be required. Work to trees with the potential for roosting bats is best done from late August to early October. March through to April is also suitable although this may conflict with nesting birds (see below).
- 7.2 Birds. It is an offence under Section 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to kill, injure or take any wild bird; intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore, work likely to disturb nesting birds should be avoided from late March to August.
- 7.3 Ivy has significant ecological benefit, as a late nectar source and habitat for insects, and as a nesting or roosting site for birds and bats. It is non-parasitic, only using the tree for support and to reach the light. However, when extensive it can become disadvantageous to the tree through

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displacing foliage, preventing new shoots arising (making a 'hollow' crown), masking defects preventing a proper inspection and, in particular, adding wind load. Therefore it has been recommended for removal (or severing at the base, when it will die off) where the growth is extensive, defects are suspected and the location of the tree critical to safety.

- 7.4 As with ivy, dead trees, cavities and deadwood often provide important habitat and often do not constitute a danger where they are positioned away from targets. Therefore, they normally only warrant action when risk assessed is considered high. Where risks remain acceptable, all efforts should be made to retain deadwood within and adjacent to sites.

8.0 LIMITATIONS

- 8.1 This report has been compiled as a preliminary assessment of the current health and condition of trees within and immediately adjacent to the site. It provides guidance on their suitability for retention when considering future development. This is an initial survey and no detailed tree inspection or invasive investigation to confirm suspected defects has been carried out. Where this is considered necessary, it will be highlighted in recommendations.
- 8.2 It is a data collection exercise from which broad constraints advice is provided. It is not an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of the scheme nor a full or detailed safety survey. The assessment considers the trees only within their existing setting and does not consider any future development requirements.
- 8.3 Due to the changing nature of trees – and possibly other site circumstances – the dimensions given within this report are limited to a two-year period after which time a resurvey of trees will be required. Observations relating to health and condition of the trees are valid on the day of the survey and could possibly change between the survey and submission of a Planning Application. The project Arboriculturalist must be notified by the client if any significant changes are thought to have occurred.
- 8.4 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer occasional damage under only average weather conditions. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree will never suffer damage. This report could be invalidated if any alterations are made to the site that could change the conditions as seen at time of inspection.
- 8.5 Under certain circumstances, roots can affect existing foundations, drains and other underground services. These issues are beyond the scope of instruction and have not been addressed by this report. Whilst comments relating to built structures and soil data appear any opinion expressed is qualified as that of a competent arboriculturalist and should be confirmed by an appropriately qualified professional.
- 8.6 All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature, without written permission from Tree Maintenance Limited. Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee in dealing with this site. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without the written consent of Tree Maintenance Limited.

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Page 10 of 20

Signed:



Ken Sheppard, MICFor, FArborA, Dip Arb (RFS), Tech Cert (ArborA), CUEW.

Senior Arboricultural Consultant

DATE: Thursday, 6th April 2023

9.0 REFERENCES

British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition design and construction - Recommendations*
British Standard 3998:2010 '*Recommendations for Tree Work*'
Diagnosis of ill-health in trees. Strouts & Winter. DOE/HMSO. 1994.
Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. Lonsdale. DETR/HMSO. 1999.
Tree Roots in the Built Environment. Robert, Jackson & Smith. HMSO 2006
The Body Language of trees. Mattheck & Breloer. DOE/HMSO. 1994.
Updated Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment. C. Mattheck. Karlsruhe Research Centre. 2007

APPENDIX 1. METHOD AND DEFINITIONS

- A.1 Trees have been surveyed using the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The body language of trees, DoE Booklet Research into Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994 and Mattheck, Updated Field Guide for Visual tree Assessment 2007). It is a preliminary assessment from ground level using binoculars to inspect crown features where necessary. Suspected defects have been subject to cursory ground level investigation using a light steel probe and/or soft faced mallet. Where considered necessary, further investigations may be recommended within the Survey Schedule.
- A.2 **Tree No.** Trees are identified with sequentially numbered metal tags. Where possible these are installed at 1.5-2 metres on the north side of the trunk. Numbers are recorded within the Survey Schedule and shown on Tree Survey and Constraints Plan 15789/69792 included at Appendix 2. Groups, woodlands and hedges are not numbered on site but are marked on the plan. Trees are marked (Y) yes or (N) no on the tree number column on the survey schedule to indicate if they were tagged or not, as access allowed.
- A.3 **Species.** Both common and botanical names are given. Botanical names are *italicised*. *sp.* after the genus name indicates that genus only has been identified. For groups, hedges and woodlands the first five most common species are listed with common name only together with the estimated number of each of the main species. There may be other less frequent species included in the group which are not listed but will be reflected in the number of trees within a group.
- A.4 (Yes), (No) or (TBC, (to be confirmed)) beneath the name indicates if the tree or group are at the time of survey known to be protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or located within a Conservation Area. Private Covenants and land charges have not been investigated.
- A.5 **Age Class.** This is a best predicted assessment considering the tree species together with its environment.
- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NP | New Planting | Recently planted young trees capable of easy relocation. |
| Y | Young | Newly established trees of less than ¼ life expectancy . |
| SM | Semi mature | Established trees between ¼ but less than ⅓ predicted life expectancy |
| MA | Middle Aged | Trees within ⅓ and ⅔ predicted life expectancy |
| M | Mature | Trees over ⅔ predicted life expectancy with limited potential for future growth |
| OM | Over mature | Towards end of normal life expectancy and showing some signs of decline |
| V | Veteran | Over mature trees which have significant cultural, landscape or biological interest |
- A.6 **Number of Trunks.** Identifies the number of vertical trunks assessed and recorded. Up to 10 individual trunks are recorded followed by ranges 10-20 or more than 20.
- A.7 **Measurements.** (E) Indicates that measurements are estimated, (M) indicates diameters are measured. Where trees are located offsite or in inaccessible locations within the site, all measurements will be estimated and a 'best available' assessment made. Trees shown using estimated data will be marked as para. 3.5

Trunk Diameters. Measured using a metric diameter tape which provides an average stem diameter in millimetres. Trees are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level including those with more than one trunk (up to 5 stems are recorded). Where trees have more than 5 stems all stems are measured but only the mean average stem diameter and numbers of stems are recorded. (BS 5837: 2012 Section 4.6). On sloping ground all measurements are taken on the uphill side of the trunk but below bulges and flares where these would significantly distort the measurements. Measurements are rounded up to the nearest 10mm. Trees within a group are awarded a single trunk measurement of the largest tree measured within the group.

Tree Height. Measured with an optical measuring device to ensure consistency where a clear view can be made otherwise heights are estimated to the nearest metre.

Branch Spread. Measured and rounded up to the nearest metre. For individual trees these are recorded in the four compass point directions from the centre of the trunk. Groups are recorded to the maximum canopy extent in each of the four compass point directions.

Height and Direction of First Branch. Estimated in metres from ground level and expressed in the main four compass point directions.

Height of Crown above Ground Level. This is estimated in metres to the lowest point in the four cardinal compass point directions. Trees with extensive basal growth or drooping crowns may be recorded as a zero height.

A.8 **Physiological Condition.** An assessment of the tree's overall health (ability to resist strain) which affects its ability to tolerate changes such as, climate, local environment and colonisation by pests and diseases. The assessment is based on bud density and distribution, leaf size and colour, crown density, annual extension and wound closure compared with similar species within the locality.

G	Good	A tree with a fully functioning biological system showing evidence of strong sustained growth.
F	Fair	A tree with fully functioning biological system showing evidence of continuing growth which has the potential to improve or decline depending on environmental conditions and future management.
P	Poor	A tree with a biological system of limited functionality and declining health, unlikely to recover but which may remain in a moribund state for a significant period of time.
D	Dead	A tree which lacks any significant live tissue or functioning biological systems.

A.9 **Structural Condition.** This relates to the physical condition of a tree including its roots, trunk, branch unions and limbs. It is an overall assessment of bio mechanical strength based on visible defects or defect indicators identified at the time of the survey.

G	Good	No significant structural defects.
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F	Fair	Structural defects which can be improved or removed through moderate remedial tree surgery or other management practices.
P	Poor	Significant structural defects which cannot be alleviated through moderate tree surgery or other management practices.

A.10 **Observations and Comments.** Provides specific descriptive and analytical comments on the tree and its environment. These are likely to be of assistance at later stages of the design process in determining suitability of trees for retention, tree protection requirements and necessary management works. It will identify major observable defects and signs of ill health.

A.11 **Useful Life Expectancy.** A best assessment given the tree's environment, health and structural condition at the time of the survey. This estimate does not take into account the possible effects of future development on the tree's health and longevity. The trees are assessed as being within the broad bands of <10, 10-20, 20-40 or 40+ years.


A.12 **BS Category.** Based on the above information trees are classified into one of the following categories as defined in section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS 5837:2012. Trees may be given one or more subcategories however this does not increase the value of the tree but indicates identifiable attributes. Where trees cannot be fully assessed due to access they will be awarded they highest possible grade they could reasonably achieve but may be reviewed following access being obtained and trees being re-surveyed at a later date.

Category and identification Colour on plan	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values
U (red)			
Trees of such a condition that they cannot be realistically 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 serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse including those which will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees (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 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 might be desirable to preserve</i></p>		
A (green)			
Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are a particularly good example of their species, especially if rare or unusual, essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal features (e.g. the dominant or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural or landscape features	Trees, groups of trees or woodlands of significant conservation, historical or other value (e.g. veteran or wood pasture)
B (blue)			
Trees of moderate quality with a remaining life expectancy of at least 20 Years	Trees which may be in the A category but are downgraded due to their impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit category A designation	Trees that are 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 identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
C (grey)			
Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them any greater collective landscape value ; and/or trees offering low or only temporary /transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

- A.13 **Recommendations.** Are those required for reasons of health and safety which a prudent owner may wish to carry out. If necessary, further investigation works may be recommended to ascertain the extent and implications of suspected major defects. Works necessary to facilitate development have not been included as part of this exercise but will form part of a comprehensive schedule of works included within the draft arboricultural implications assessment and final arboricultural method statement (if required). Specified works should be completed within the designated time frame to ensure compliance with owner/occupiers general duty of care. All works should be completed in accordance with British Standard 3998 Tree work – recommendations 2010 by a suitably competent, qualified and insured arboricultural contractor.
- A.14 **Priority.** For specified works and are the reasonable recommended time frame in which work should be reasonably completed in order to comply with the general duty of care or obtain further data to guide the design process.

Months	Priority	Definition
1 - 3	Urgent	Indicates works that are and relate to imminently dangerous trees or tree parts and should be completed without delay.
3, 6, 12	Works required	A guide in which non urgent but necessary works should be completed. Most re-inspection works should be completed within 1-3 months in order to guide the design process.
ABA	As Budget Allows	Non urgent works, mainly for cultural future management.
N/A	Not Applicable	No works specified at the time of survey.

APPENDIX 2. TREE SURVEY SCHEDULES

	TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE			
	Client: Mr & Mrs Waters		Site: The Temple, Old Monmouth Road, Longhope	
	Date: 4 April 2023		Consultant: Ken Sheppard	
	Tagged: Yes		Weather: Clear and fine.	

Tree No. (Tagged Yes /No)	Species Common Name <i>(Botanical name)</i> (Legal Protection)	Age Class	No. of Stems (Measured (M) / Estimated (E))	Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Ht. & Direct. 1 st Branch (M)	Crown Height (M)				Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy. (Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority	RPA Radius (M) (RPA (m2))
						N	E	S	W		N	E	S	W								
						863 (Y)	Judas Tree <i>(Cercis siliquastrum)</i> (TBC)	SM	1 (M)		190	7	2	2								
864 (Y)	Robinia <i>(Robinia pseudoacacia)</i> (TBC)	SM	1 (M)	290	6	3	3	2	3	1 W	2	2	2	2	G	F	Tree growing in side garden. Low visual amenity value. Tight forks with included bark. Trunk forks into two at ground level. Contorted form.	10 to 20 yr s	C1	No works required at time of survey.	N/ A	3.48 (38.05)

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Tree No. (Tagged Yes /No)	Species Common Name <i>(Botanical name)</i> (Legal Protection)	Age Class	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Ht. & Direct. 1 st Branch (M)	Crown Height (M)				Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy. (Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority	RPA Radius (M) (RPA (m2))
						(Measured (M) / Estimated (E))	N	E	S		W	N	E	S								
865 (Y)	Saucer Magnolia <i>(Magnolia soulangiana)</i> (TBC)	MA	1 (M)	280	7	4	3	6	3	1 N	1	2	6	2	G	F	Part of group. Suppressed and stunted. Hard surface within RPA. Tree growing in side garden. Trunk leans to North. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Honeysuckle in lower crown.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No works required at time of survey.	N/A	3.36 (35.47)
866 (Y)	Sweet Chestnut <i>(Castanea sativa)</i> (TBC)	MA	1 (M)	540	14	4	4	5	4	5 E	5	4	5	4	G	G	Growing on slope. Hard surface within RPA. Part of group. Principle avenue tree. Road east side. Tree growing in side garden. Large buttress roots. Crown weighted to East. Fine developing specimen.	>40 yrs	B1 +2	No works required at time of survey.	N/A	6.48 (131.92)

Group No.	Species (Common name)	Age Class	No. of Trees	Average Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Average Crown Height (M)	Condition		Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy. (Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority (Months)	Root Protection Area (M) (Beyond group outline)
							Physiological	Structural						
Grp. 1 NSP	Box (50+)	M	41+	30	1	0	G	G	Hedge. Well maintained formal Box hedging. Capable of relocation. Low amenity value.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No works required at time of survey.	N/A	1
Grp. 2 NSP	Holly (2) Lilac (1)	M. M A	3	360	9	2	F	F	Closely planted. Growing on slope. Road east side. Ivy on trunks and throughout crowns. One tree dead other with reduced crown density.	10 to 20 yrs	C1+2	Fell dead, dangerous and diseased trees.	12	2
Grp. 3 NSP	Dogwood (50+)	M. M A	41+	20	1	0	G	G	Boundary edge feature. Hedge. Well maintained. Continuous. Growing on bank. Bramble colonising thinner areas.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	Consider management plan as part of landscape proposals.	ABA	1
Grp. 4 TBC	Hawthorn (1) Hazel (1)	S M	2	130	5	2	G	F	Existing wall west side. Closely planted. Multi stemmed at ground level with included bark. Ivy on trunks and throughout crowns.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No works required at time of survey.	N/A	1
Grp. 5 NSP	Viburnum (2) Bay (1)	S M. M A	11 to 15	200	3	0	G	G	Boundary edge feature. Shrub mass (well maintained). Multiple trees with tight forks and included bark. Crown shape distorted.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	No works required at time of survey.	N/A	1

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APPENDIX 3. TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN
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