

Ref: 0044/PA2/Notes



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Rose Villa, East Street,
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MK18 2HZ

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Removal of 2No. trees within a conservation area

Following a recent application made at Adstock House we were contacted by Mrs Glenda Fisher the owner of the neighbouring property to the south west (Rose Villa) to make an application for the removal of 2No. trees on her property.

We have taken the relevant information from (AA AMS 02) – an arboricultural method statement carried out by Phil Bridger in March 2021 to support this application.

Contained you will find details on the assessment, a report undertaken on the trees and condition, a tree location plan & tree removal plan.

We trust the information is sufficient to support the application to remove 2No. Category-C trees of no particular arboricultural quality from within the conservation area.

Regards,

Brink Architects



3.3.1 For each surveyed tree/group the following information has been recorded:

- i. TREE NO.: Used to identify trees in the schedule and associated plans.
- ii. SPECIES: Common names are used in this document and the Tree Schedule.
- iii. HEIGHT: Height of tree in metres to the centre of the crown top or highest point.
- iv. DBH: Diameter of the tree at 1.5m from ground level or at the closest appropriate point if this is not possible. Where multiple stems are present these are measured individually where practicable. This measurement is used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree.
- v. CROWN SPREAD: Measured at appropriate compass points e.g. N, E, S, W. Dimensions are taken from the centre of the main trunk. An 'Up to' figure may be provided in some circumstances e.g. for smaller specimens or where access is restricted.
- vi. CROWN CLEARANCE: Height to the lowest branch from ground level. Small twigs and epicormic growth may be present below this level but could be removed with no detriment to the tree.
- vii. PHYSIOLOGY and STRUCTURE: Description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details based on health, vitality and overall structural integrity.
- viii. AGE CLASS: Young / Middle-aged / Mature / Over Mature / Veteran. Veteran trees are those deemed to be of significant biological, cultural or aesthetic value, usually beyond typical age range and often exhibiting significant structural defects.

3.3.2 Trees are categorised as per Table 1 of BS 5837:2012; these are divided between retention categories 'A' – 'U'.

3.4 Explanation of Categories:

- i. **Category U:** Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years or which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. If within ownership, category U trees should not be considered as constraints within the planning process. However, it may be desirable to seek retention of a category U specimen if it is considered to have significant ecological or conservation value. Category U trees are identified by dark red canopy edges on the tree plans. A dark grey RPA may be included if the trees are offsite or desirable for retention.
 - ii. **Category A:** Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested). These are identified by light green RPAs on the tree plans.
 - iii. **Category B:** Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested). These are identified by dark blue RPAs on the tree plans.
 - iv. **Category C:** Those of low quality and/or value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. These are identified by dark grey RPAs on the tree plans.
- 3.4.1 The following subcategories may be applied if appropriate. Trees may be allocated more than one subcategory, but this will not increase their overall value.
- i. Mainly **arboricultural** values (suffix 1)

A1: 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).

B1: 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 major storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention in the long term; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.

C1: Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

ii. Mainly **landscape** values (suffix 2)

A2: Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

B2: 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.

C2: 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 benefit.

iii. Mainly **cultural** values, including **conservation** (suffix 3)

A3: Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).

B3: Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

C3: Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

3.4.2 **Note:** as a general rule and irrespective of subcategories: category A trees are considered to be of the highest priority for retention; category B of moderate priority and those of category C standing of lower priority. Onsite category U trees are given the lowest priority for retention.

3.5 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum soil surface area (in m²) that should be left undisturbed around each tree to maintain the tree's long-term viability. In First Environment drawings RPAs are illustrated in colour to indicate the extent of the constraint posed and show the category of the relevant tree or group:

- Category A trees/groups: **Green** RPA
- Category B trees/groups: **Blue** RPA
- Category C trees/groups: **Grey** RPA
- Offsite/Retained category U trees/groups: **Grey** RPA*
- Onsite category U or Removed trees/groups: No RPA*

*Category U trees are identified by a **Dark Red** canopy edge

4 Tree Removals

4.1 Two category 'C' trees are proposed to be removed

4.2 The trees to be removed are; T28 & T29

12 Further Reading and Supporting Material:

British Standards Institution Publication (2010) *BS 3998: Recommendations for Tree Work*, BSI, London.

British Standards Institution Publication (2012) *BS 5837: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction*, BSI, London.

Roberts, J., Jackson, N. & Smith, M. (2006) *Tree Roots in the Built Environment, Research for Amenity Trees No.8*, TSO, and London.

Appendices

Appendix A Tree Schedule

Appendix B Tree Location Plan

Appendix C Tree Removal Plan

Appendix A

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

BS 5837:2012 Tree Schedule

Note: This schedule does not constitute a health and safety survey. Appropriate additional inspections should be conducted for matters pertaining to health and safety or duty of care requirements.

Each entry will contain the following information (dependent upon access):

1. Tree No: Allocated tree number (a Tree Preservation Order may be signified by an * suffix);
2. Species: Common names are shown;
3. Height: Height of each tree/group in metres to centre of upper crown or highest point;
4. Stem Diameter: Measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level; multiple stems are measured separately and the values combined; used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA); measurements for the same tree are separated by '-' (e.g. 120-140-100);
5. Crown Spread: Measured in metres at compass points (e.g. N, E, S, W); dimensions are taken from centre of trunk to edge of canopy; 'up to' crown spreads will be shown with a repeated number;
6. Crown Clearance: Height in metres to lowest branch foliage from ground level;
7. Age Class:
 - Young (Y) (less than 1/3 through typical life expectancy for species);
 - Middle Aged (MA) (from 1/3 to 2/3 through typical life expectancy for species);
 - Mature (M) (over 2/3 through typical life expectancy for species);
 - Over Mature (OM) (beyond typical life expectancy for species);
 - Veteran (V) (of biological, cultural or aesthetic value, usually appears beyond typical age range for species);
 - Various (VAR) (contains more than one of the above classes);
8. Physiology: Considered to be one of the following: Average / Below average / Low / or Dead;
9. Structure: Considered to be one of the following: Good / Moderate / Indifferent / Poor / or Hazardous;
10. Comments: A description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details based on vitality, context, potential and overall structural integrity;
11. BS 5837:2012 Category: Each individual tree, group or collection is assigned a category as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012;

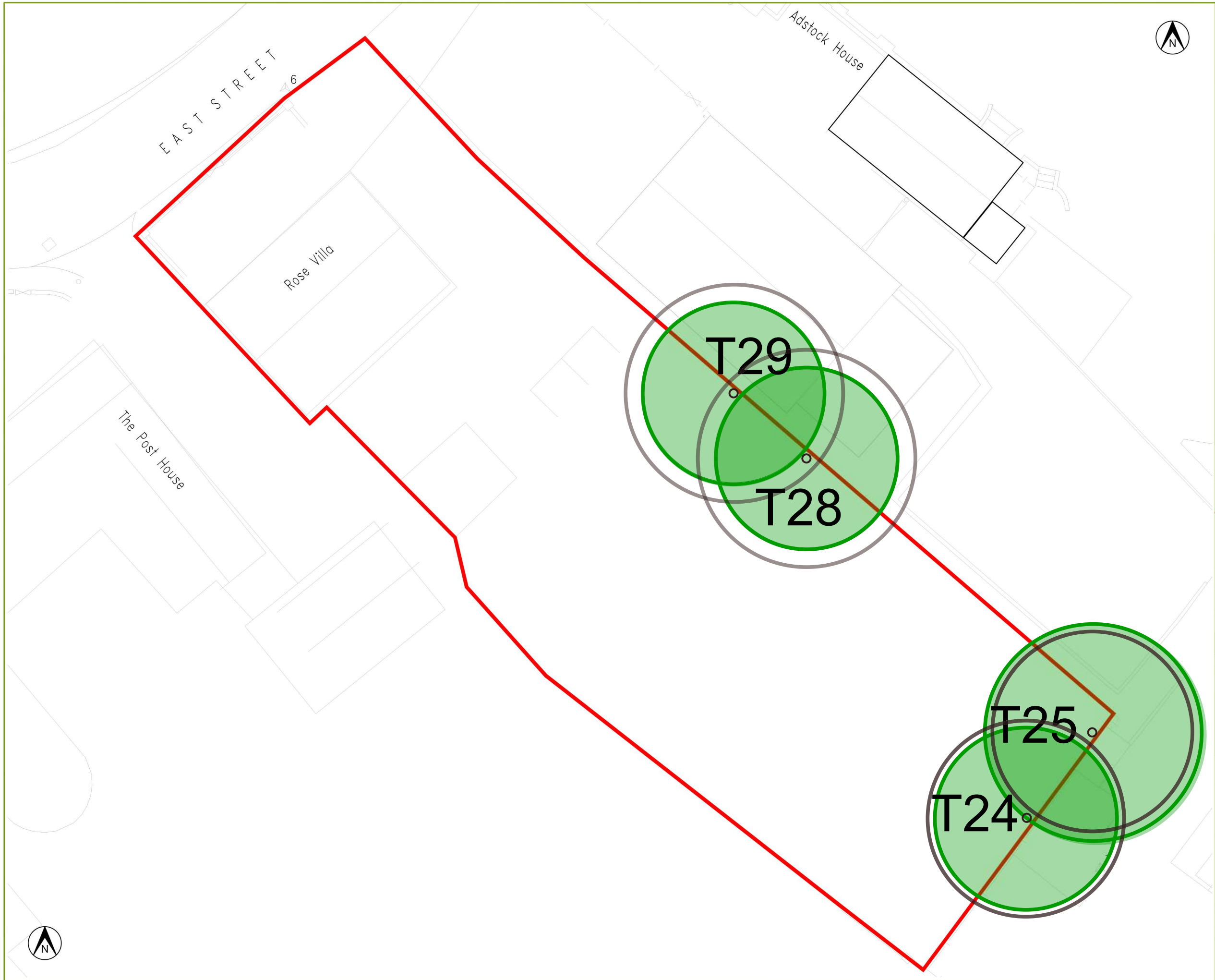
(Note: a combined rating may be applied where individuals gain a higher category as part of a group or collection);

- U: Trees recommended for removal; in such a condition that any existing contribution would be lost within 10 years; shown with a red canopy edge on Apical Arbor plans;
 - A: Trees of high quality and value; likely to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years; shown with a green RPA on Apical Arbor plans;
 - B: Trees of moderate quality and value; likely to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years; shown with a blue RPA on Apical Arbor plans;
 - C: Trees of low quality and value; could remain for at least 10 years until new planting has established; young trees with a stem diameter < 150mm; shown with a grey RPA on First Apical Arbor plans.
- Subcategories are shown by a number and indicate significant value arising from Arboricultural (suffix 1), Landscape (suffix 2) or Ecological (suffix 3) considerations.

Appendix A

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Age Class	Comments	Category
T24	Monterey Cypress	15.0	450	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.50	Poor	Good	M	measurements estimated. Single trunk, sparse canopy, structure typical for species, provides some screen on the boundary.	C12
T25	Ash	15.0	500	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.00	Average	Indifferent	M	measurements estimated. Single trunk, structure typical for species, provides some screen on the boundary. Ivy cover for the majority of the height, obscuring much of the scaffold. Hard surface to the east.	C12
T28	Monterey Cypress	17.0	500	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	Average	Average	M	measurements estimated, growing against the boundary fence and oil tank. Of no particular arboricultural quality, provides some screen on the boundary.	C12
T29	Monterey Cypress	17.0	500	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	Average	Average	M	measurements estimated, growing against the boundary fence and oil tank. Of no particular arboricultural quality, provides some screen on the boundary.	C12



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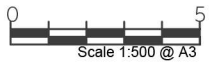
Tree Nos.:	● T1	Tree Canopies:	○	Category 'C' RPA:	○
Category 'A' RPA:	○	Category 'B' RPA:	○	Category 'U' Tree:	○

Tree Categories and Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Surveyed trees have been assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. The category is indicated on First Environment plans by the colour of the Root Protection Area (RPA). The RPA delineates the minimum rooting area required to enable tree retention.

The categories are as follows:

- Category 'A' - Tree of high quality and/or value - Green RPA
- Category 'B' - Tree of moderate quality and/or value - Blue RPA
- Category 'C' - Tree of low quality and/or value - Grey RPA
- Category 'U' - Tree of significantly reduced potential - no RPA unless in third party ownership, then Grey RPA.



Project/Client:
**Rose Villa,
 Adstock**

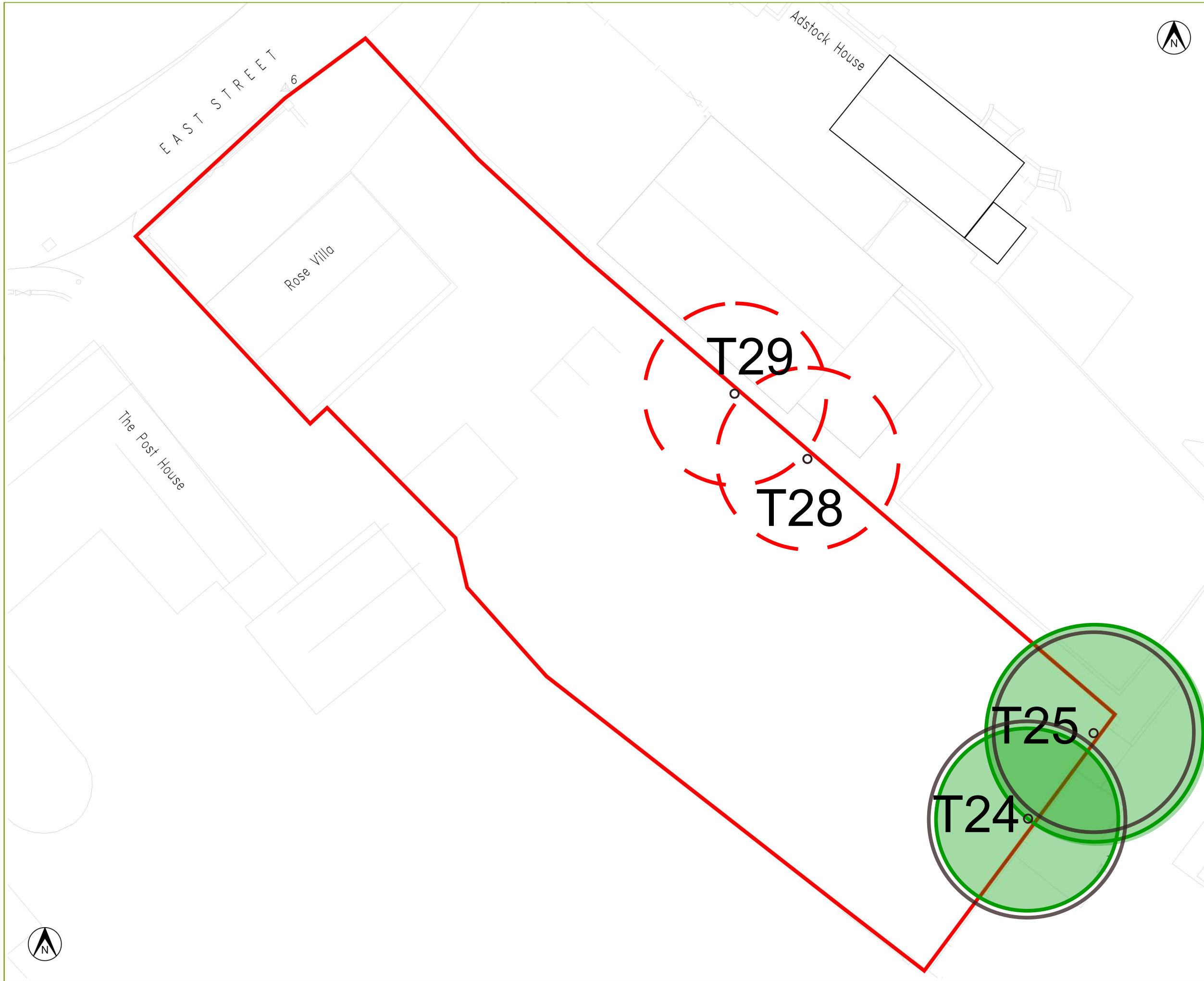
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Title: Tree Locations Plan

Drawing No:

Date: | Drawn: | Checked:

Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Do not scale from this drawing.



KEY:

Tree Nos.:	● T2	Tree Canopies:	○	Category 'C' RPA:	○	
Category 'A' RPA:	○	Category 'B' RPA:	○	Category 'U' Tree:	○	
					Trees to be Removed:	○

Tree Categories and Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Surveyed trees have been assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. The category is indicated on First Environment plans by the colour of the Root Protection Area (RPA). The RPA delineates the minimum rooting area required to enable tree retention.

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- Category 'C' - Tree of low quality and/or value - Grey RPA
- Category 'U' - Tree of significantly reduced potential - no RPA unless in third party ownership, then Grey RPA.

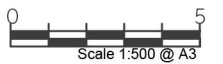
Stump Removal

Unless otherwise stated, all stumps of removed trees are to be removed by grinding. Stumps will be ground to a depth of c.350mm below ground level, or at the discretion of a suitably qualified contractor. No vehicle or machine over 0.5 tons is permitted within the RPAs of retained trees unless suitable measures to prevent ground compaction have been agreed with the appointed arboricultural consultant.

Tree Removals Summary

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
0	0	2	0

Category C trees T28 & T29 will be removed



Rose Villa, Adstock

Based On: m-sur- topo

Title: Tree Removal Plan

Drawing No:

Date: | Drawn: | Checked:

Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Do not scale from this drawing.

