



SJ Stephens Associates

ARBORICULTURAL, LANDSCAPE &
MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Savernake Barn
Stokke Common
Great Bedwyn
Marlborough
Wiltshire SN8 3LL
Tel: 01672 871 862
www.sjstephens.co.uk
e: info@sjstephens.co.uk

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Tree Survey
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement

For:-

A New Dwelling

At:-

**Rear of the Clatford Arms
Goodworth Clatford
Andover
SP11 7RN**

On behalf of:-

**Mr G Wells
Newlands
Church Lane
Goodworth Clatford
Andover
SP11 7HL**

Prepared by:

**Simon Stephens MA Oxon, Dip
Arb(RFS), MArborA, C Env. MICFor
Email: simon@sjstephens.co.uk**

**Survey Date: 13th December 2021
Report Date: 12th December 2023
Project no: 1156**

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1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been instructed by Fowler Architecture and Planning, on behalf of Mr G Wells to specify tree protection measures and assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed construction of a new dwelling on land behind the Clatford Arms Public House.
- 1.2 Trees were surveyed, with findings shown in the Tree Schedule in Appendix B and plotted on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A. This also shows tree protection measures, which are specified in the Arboricultural Method Statement in section 5 below. The arboricultural impact is assessed in section 6, which assumes that these measures are followed.
- 1.3 The tree survey was undertaken, and this report has been prepared, by Simon Stephens MA Oxon, Dip Arb (RFS), MArborA, C Env, MICFor a Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association, with over 20 years relevant experience.
- 1.4 This survey and report have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.
- 1.5 Documentation supplied:
 - Topographical Survey
 - SJ Stephens Associates, Tree Constraints Plan, drawing no 1156-01
 - Fowler Architecture and Planning, Proposed Site Plan: drawing no 160106-20revE

2 SURVEY DETAILS AND SCOPE

- 2.1 The site survey included trees and shrubs, within influencing distance of the proposed development, with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height, as shown located on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A.
- 2.2 Tree inspection took place from ground level with the use of binoculars, sounding hammer and metal probe using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies and any structural defects that could increase the risk of structural failure were noted.
- 2.3 Tree diameters were measured using a girthing tape and tree heights were measured using a hypsometer. Where use of a tape was restricted by site factors, diameters were estimated, with the diameter recorded in the tree schedule as eg “est 300”.
- 2.4 At the time of the survey, the weather was fine with no restrictions to visibility. Broadleaf trees were not in leaf. There were no limitations to access around the trees within the site.
- 2.5 The suitability of trees for inclusion in the future development was considered, in particular considering the safe useful life expectancy, and sustainability, of trees on the site after development is completed.
- 2.6 Tree details are shown on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Tree locations have been taken from the topographical survey provided. Where not included on the topographical survey, they have been determined by measuring distances from features shown on the plan, using a laser measuring device. The following information was recorded for each tree, and is shown in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B:
- **Number:** an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a “T”, which cross references locations shown on the plan with the schedule in Appendix B. Where a number of trees are located close together and are similar in character and management requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single number, prefixed with a “G”.
 - **Species:** common name.
 - **Tree height:** approximate height in metres.
 - **Stem diameter:** diameter in millimetres, taken at 1.5m above ground. Where there are a number of stems, stem diameters are recorded in the condition column.
 - **Branch spread:** approximate spread in metres to N,S,E and W of the trunk. The approximate branch spread is drawn on the plan.
 - **Canopy clearance:** approximate height of the canopy above ground. Where a significant, low lateral branch is present, its height and direction of growth is included in the Condition column.
 - **Age class:** Young, Semi-mature, Early mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran.
 - **Condition:** features that affect the safe useful life expectancy and amenity of the tree, including the presence of decay or any physical defect.

- **Management Recommendations:** recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the tree, within the future development.
- **Estimated Remaining Contribution:** <10 years, 5-15 years, 10-20 years, 15-30 years, 20-40 years, >40 years.
- **Category grading:** tree classification taken from BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (see Appendix C for details), as follows:
 - Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy, normally recommended for removal (Red)
 - Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years, normally retained unless there is an over-riding reason for removal and appropriate mitigation. (Green)
 - Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained. (Blue)
 - Category B/C: an intermediate category between categories B and C (not specifically described in BS5837). Trees, which should be retained wherever possible, providing retention does not unreasonably constrain the layout. (Blue)
 - Category C: low quality, in adequate condition to remain for at least 10 years, or young trees <150mm stem diameter. Trees which can be removed to allow the desired layout or new planting. (Grey)

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

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

3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

- 3.1 No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used.
- 3.2 No soil excavation or root inspection was carried out.

- 3.3 This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.
- 3.4 The tree survey has been undertaken for planning purposes. Although any obvious structural defects have been noted, a Tree Hazard Assessment has not been carried out. Mature trees close to highly populated areas or public highways should normally be checked for safety annually, by a suitably qualified person.

4 LEGAL PROTECTION OF TREES

- 4.1 Since the site is covered by a Conservation Area, six weeks notification must be given to the Local Planning Authority of any intended tree surgery works, to allow them the option of placing a Tree Preservation Order.
- 4.2 Once planning permission has been granted, provided the application clearly shows any trees to be removed or pruned, this overrides protection provided by Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas, provided the work is necessary to implement the approved development. If not essential, a separate tree work application will need to be submitted for trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

5 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Site Overview

- 5.1.1 The proposal is for the construction of a new dwelling on land behind the Clatford Arms Public House. The proposed site plan is included as Appendix F and the footprint of proposed new buildings and hard surfacing has been added to the survey drawing, along with tree details, to create the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix A.
- 5.1.2 There is an area of woodland at the east end of the site which is of high amenity and ecological value. Within the site itself there are a few isolated trees including a Norway maple (T15), a Field maple (T12), an apple (T14) and a Cherry (T13). Photos of these trees are included in Appendix E.

5.2 Tree Work

- 5.2.1 Details of proposed tree works are included in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B.
- 5.2.2 One trees is proposed for removal, as detailed in section 6.1 below.

- 5.2.3 All tree work must be undertaken to the standards set out in BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

5.3 Root Protection Areas

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

5.4 Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.4.1 Tree Protection Fencing must be erected where shown on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A. This will provide full protection of the Root Protection Areas of all retained trees within the site, other than for the area hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, indicating a Ground Protection Area, where roots must be protected, as described in section 5.5 below.
- 5.4.2 Tree works can be completed before Tree Protection Fencing is erected, however no contractors plant or vehicles must be allowed to track within the Root Protection Areas unless ground protection panels are laid.
- 5.4.3 Tree Protection Fencing must be from weldmesh panels, at least 2m high, securely fixed, with wire or scaffold clamps, to a rigid framework. This framework must be constructed from scaffold tubes with vertical tubes, at a maximum interval of 3m and driven into the ground at least 0.6m. The structure must be well braced to resist impacts, constructed as per Figure 2 of BS5837:2012, which is reproduced in Appendix D.
- 5.4.4 Where alternative locations for Tree Protection Fencing are shown, it must initially be erected where marked “D” on the drawing until the existing hard surfacing is lifted and the area topsoiled, then moved to where indicated “C”, before construction continues.
- 5.4.5 Tree Protection Fencing must be maintained and retained for the duration of the works, or until such time as agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

5.4.6 Weatherproof notices must be fixed to the Tree Protection Fencing, and maintained, stating:-

TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS
AND CONSERVATION AREA STATUS

CONTRAVENTION MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:

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

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

5.5 Ground Protection Areas

- 5.5.1 The Ground Protection Area, which is hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, contains hard surfacing which is protecting any underlying roots. It can be used for parking during the construction period until the hard surfacing is removed.
- 5.5.2 An excavator must only be used for the removal of the existing hard surfacing within the Root Protection Areas of T15 and T16, if it can work only from areas of hard standing, or from outside the Root Protection Areas. A banksman must be present during this operation and excavation must go no deeper than the existing base course and must cease immediately if roots are found. Once hard surfacing has been removed, the area must immediately be topsoiled using good quality topsoil supplied to BS3882:2015.
- 5.5.3 The Ground Protection Area, which is hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, contains soft ground where ground protection must be laid to protect any underlying roots.
- 5.5.4 Trakmats, as supplied by either the Marwood Group, (www.marwoodgroup.co.uk) or Ground-Guards, (www.ground-guards.co.uk) or a similar approved product, must be used, laid on a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile, with adjacent panels held together with connectors.
- 5.5.5 Ground protection must be laid before any construction starts on site and must be maintained in good condition until all construction operations have been completed. Ground protection must be fit for purpose and be replaced with an alternative product if panels start to move or any sign of ground compaction is seen.

5.6 General measures

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

5.7 Bat roosts

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

5.8 Birds

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

6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1 The following tree, categorized as per BS 5837 (see Appendix C for details), is proposed for removal:
- Category U – unsuitable for retention:
 - T17 – a mature damson showing basal decay and dieback
- 6.2 Photos of trees are included in Appendix E. As can be seen, the tree to be removed, T17, is of no particular significance. New building has been kept back from retained trees to provide adequate separation distances to ensure their future sustainability.
- 6.3 Although preservation of Root Protection Areas is deemed to protect tree roots, in some cases buildings may need to be set further back to ensure the future sustainability of trees. If buildings are too close to trees, future occupiers may be likely to seek the reduction, or removal of trees, if they are cutting out excessive sunlight or providing a claustrophobic or threatening environment.
- 6.4 Section 5.2.2 of BS 5837:2012 states that “an indication of potential direct obstruction of sunlight can be illustrated by plotting a segment with a radius from the centre of the stem equal to the height of the tree, drawn from due North West to due East, indicating the shadow pattern through the main part of the day.” Shading patterns for key trees have been shown on the plan. This shows that the new dwelling is outside potential shading areas.
- 6.5 Provided the recommendations in this report are followed, the arboricultural impact of this development on tree cover in the locality is considered acceptable.

7 REFERENCES

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



Key

- Category U
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Crown spread: retained trees
- Trees For Removal
- Root Protection Area
- BS5837 Tree Shade
- Tree Protection Fence
- location: demolition
- location: construction
- Ground Protection Area -hard surface for removal
- Ground Protection Area -panels to be laid

BS 5837: TREE CATEGORY GUIDE

Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy.

Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years, normally retained unless there is an over-riding reason for removal and appropriate mitigation.

Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained.

Category B/C: an intermediate category between categories B and C (not specifically described in BS5837). Trees, which should be retained wherever possible, providing retention does not significantly constrain the layout.

Category C: low quality, in adequate condition to remain for at least 10 years, or young trees <150mm stem diameter. Trees which can be removed to allow the desired layout or new planting.

BS58837 Shade Area - area in which shading of living accommodation may affect sustainability of trees. Keep living accommodation out of these areas.

SJ Stephens Associates
 Savernake Barn, Stokke Common
 Great Bedwyn
 Marlborough
 Wiltshire SN8 3LL
 01672 871862
 www.sjstephens.co.uk

JOB TITLE CLATFORD ARMS	
DRAWING TITLE TREE PROTECTION PLAN	
DRAWING NUMBER 1156-02	REV B
REVISIONS	
SCALE 1:200 at A1	DATE DEC 23
DRAWN BY sjs	

The Clatford Arms

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect ion Distnce (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T1	Holly	9.5	est 310	3.5	3	3.5	3	1.7	Mature	Growing in adjacent site, base not inspected. Some minor dieback.	15-30	B-C2	3.6	41	
T2	Holly	8	est 300	3	2	2	3	1.8	M	Growing in adjacent site, base not inspected.	15-30	B-C2	3.4	35	
T3	Lawson cypress	3.5	150	1	0.5	1	0.5	0.2	Semi-mature	Variety with upward growing stems. One stem removed at base to northwest.	10-20	C2	1.8	10	
T4	Buddleia	0.6	25	0.3	0	0	0.2	0.0	Mature	Shrub cut off at 0.6m.	10-20	C2	0.3	0	
T5	Buddleia	1.5	25	1	0.5	1	1	1.5	Mature	Shrub.	5-15	C2	0.3	0	
T6	Plum	8	340	2.5	1	1	4	2.0	Mature	Base hollow, and decaying.	Reduce to 3m.	<10	U	4.1	52
G7	Young trees/ shrubs	1.5-1.9	50					0.2	Young	Stem diameter 25-50mm. Young trees and shrubs including buddleia and fruit trees.	20-40	C2	0.6	1	
T8	Norway maple	13.5	460	5.5	5.5	4.5	5.5	2.5	Early mature	Attractive canopy shape. Low branches removed, leaving pruning wounds up to 125mm diameter. Ivy.	Remove section of ivy from base.	20-40	B2	5.5	96
G9	Hedge	2.5-3.5	125					0.2	Mature	Stem diameter 75-125mm. A single row of mostly thorn. Regularly maintained apart from at western end where it has been allowed to grow out. Ivy.	Prune back to allow construction of the garage	15-30	B-C2	1.5	7
G10	Hedge	4-6	125					0.2	Mature	Stem diameter 75-125mm. Previously cut to 2.2m, but allowed to grow out. Majority thorn. Dense ivy.		15-30	B-C2	1.5	7
T11	Damson	7	140	3	1	2.5	1.5	3	Early mature	Low vigour. In undergrowth - base not inspected. Ivy over stems.	5-15	C2	1.7	9	
T12	Field maple	8.5	440	3.5	3.5	3.5	5.5	1.5	Mature	Major stem to west from 0.5m - 230mm. Three stems from 1.2m - 160, 220 & 260mm. Slight lean to south. Attractive tree.	20-40	B2	5.3	88	
T13	Wild cherry	8	330	4.5	3	3	4.5	1.5	Early mature	Slight lean to west. Dead ivy stems to upper crown.	20-40	B2	4.0	49	
T14	Apple	6.5	340	4	5	4	4	1.5	Mature	Five stems from base- average 150mm. Dense ivy to upper canopy. Un-pruned. Could be an attractive feature of garden if ivy removed and pruned.	15-30	B-C2	4.1	52	
T15	Norway maple	12	470	4.5	4	4	4.5	2	Early mature	Good crown shape. Surface roots damaged by vehicles and compaction. Low vigour.	Remove crossing and rubbing branches, together with deadwood.	20-40	B2	5.6	100
T16	Crab apple	6	200	4	3	3	3	1.7	Mature	Attractive tree. Bark damage to base. Basal growth.	Prune back from drive, if necessary	15-30	B-C2	2.4	18
T17	Damson	7	330	3	1.5	2	5	1.2	Mature	Three stems from base- 140,220,200mm - one stem at 45° to west. Basal decay and dieback. Elder growing from base.	Remove	<10	U	4.0	49
G18	Beech hedge	3.5	120					0.1	Mature	Stem diameter 50-120mm. Good quality hedge.	15-30	B-C2	1.4	7	
T23	Birch	18	est 350	3	3	5	5	3.5	Mature	Growing in adjacent property- base not inspected. Attractive tree.	20-40	B2	4.2	55	

The Clatford Arms

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distnce (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T24	Crack willow	19	est 850	7	6	12	4	4	Mature	Growing in adjacent property- base not inspected. Slight lean to east. Good landscape tree.	20-40	B2	10.2	327	
T25	Hazel	3	110	3	2	2.5	1.5	0.7	Early mature	Seven stems from base- average 40mm.	15-30	B-C2	1.3	5	
T26	Elder	3	150	5	0	2	1	0.3	Mature	Leaning to north. Deadwood.	5-15	C2	1.8	10	
T27	Field maple	4.5	90	2	0	3	2	1.7	Semi-mature	Leaning to north. Poor structure.	20-40	C2	1.1	4	
T30	Thom	9	260	1	3	1	4	1.8	Mature	Twin stem from base- 160,200mm- stems growing around each other.	15-30	B-C2	3.1	31	
T31	Damson	4	50	1	0.5	0.5	1	1.3	Semi-mature	Low quality.	10-20	C2	0.6	1	
T32	Field maple	-5	140	2	2	2	3	1.5	Semi-mature	Slight lean to west, could develop.	>40	C2	1.7	9	
T33	Damson	6.5	190	2	2	4.5	0	2	Early mature	Extensive dieback.	<10	U	2.3	16	
T34	Apple	3.5	190	4	1	2	0.5	1.5	Mature	Leaning to north. Low vigour.	10-20	C2	2.3	16	
T35	Thom	4.5	130	3.5	1	1	1	0.6	Early mature	Basal stem growing with an acute lean to north, but straightens.	15-30	B-C2	1.6	8	
T44	Ash	17.5	510	4.5	4.5	6	7	5	Mature	Main stem bifurcates at 4.5m- water filled pocket with adaptive growth. Low branches removed. Good canopy shape. Moderate vigour.	20-40	B2	6.1	118	
T45	Thom	9	230	1.5	3.5	1.5	1	1	Mature	Twin stem from base- 150,170mm.	15-30	B-C2	2.8	24	
T46	Damson	3	150	0	4	0.5	1	0	Early mature	Top broken.	<10	U	1.8	10	
T47	Thom	4	100	1.5	1	3	1	1.6	Early mature	Suppressed.	10-20	C2	1.2	5	
T48	Field maple	13.5	450	3.5	4	4	5.5	3.5	Mature	Twin stem from base- 390,230mm. Attractive tree. Showing good vigour. Could consider removing eastern stem.	>40	A-B2	5.4	92	
T52	Field maple	15	430	3	4	5	4	1.5	Mature	Bifurcates at 1.8m- tight fork.	15-30	B2	5.2	84	
T53	Field maple	15	380	3	3	3	4.5	4	Mature	Showing reasonable form and good vigour.	>40	B2	4.6	65	
T54	Thom	7	110	3	2	1.5	3.5	1.8	Mature	Drawn up.	15-30	B-C2	1.3	5	
G55	Damson, ash, field maple	3-9	170					1	Semi-mature	Stem diameter 50-170mm. Group containing a young ash, a young field maple and dead and dying damson. All low quality.	10-20	C2	2.0	13	
T65	Thom	2.5	90	1	1	1	1	0.5	Young	Could develop.	20-40	C2	1.1	4	
T66	Field maple	13	380	3	5	5	5	3.5	Mature	Three stems- 190,220,240mm. Minor deadwood.	20-40	B2	4.6	65	

The Clatford Arms

Appendix B
BS 5837: 2012 Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distnce (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T67	Field maple	13	400	4	4.5	1	6.5	1.9	Mature	Offsite tree - base not inspected. Slight lean to west. Good vigour.		>40	B2	4.8	72
T68	Field maple	10.5	260	5	0.5	2	4	1.7	Mature	Leaning to north.		20-40	B2	3.1	31
T69	Thorn	7.5	330	3.5	3.5	4.5	3.5	0.5	Mature	Three stems from base- average 190mm.		15-30	B-C2	4.0	49
T91	Elder	4	290	1	1	1	1.5	2.1	Mature	Offsite tree - base not inspected. Topped at 3.5m. Beginning to dieback.		5-15	C2	3.5	38
T92	Lilac	3.5	130	3	1.5	1.5	3	0.3	Mature	Multiple stems from base.		5-15	C2	1.6	8
G93	Damson	3.5	100					0.2	Early mature	Stem diameter 60-100mm. Three low quality trees.		5-15	C2	1.2	5
T94	Holly	6	160	2	2	2	2	0	Early mature	Showing good vigour.		20-40	B2	1.9	12
G95	Beech hedge	1-2	25					0.1	Young	Stem diameter 10-20mm. Gaps in parts.		>40	C2	0.3	0

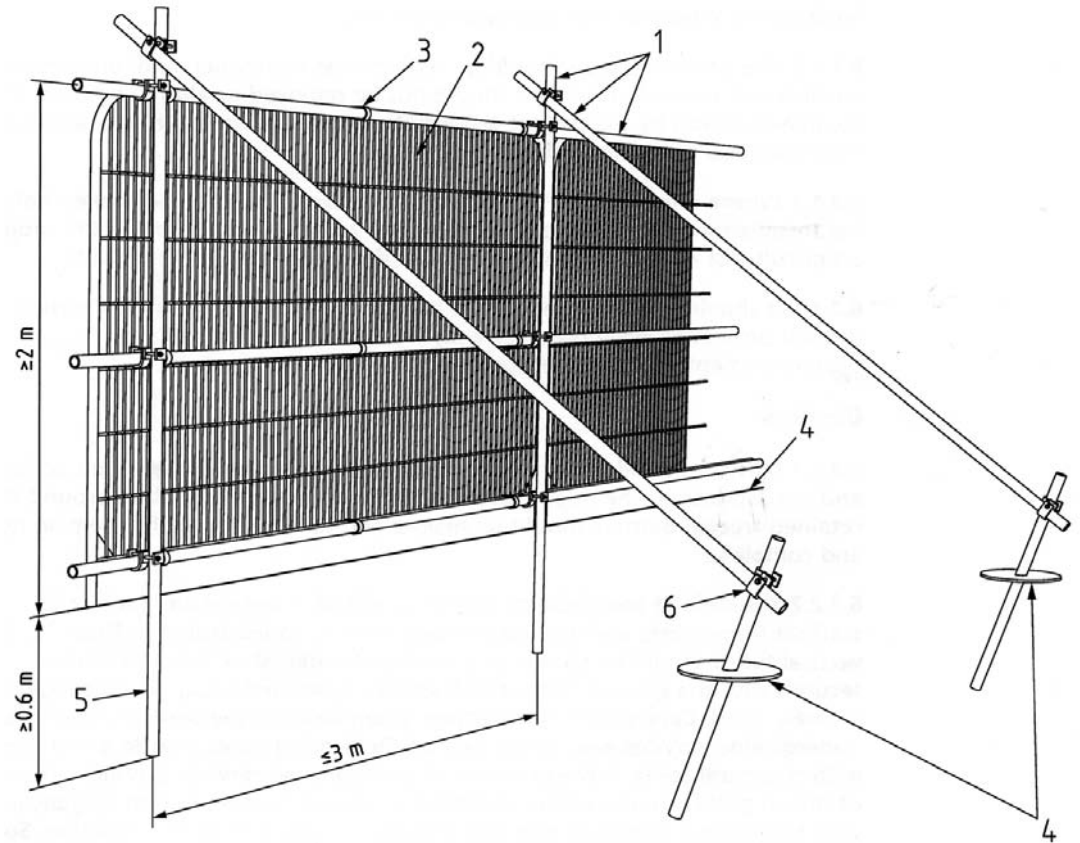
BS 5837:2012, Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

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

Figure 2

Key

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



Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

Figure 3a

Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins

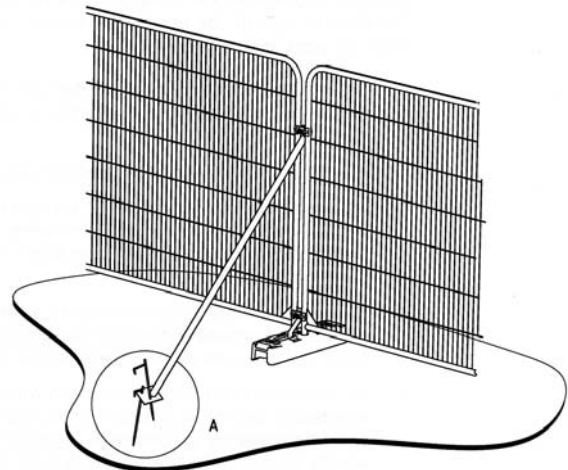
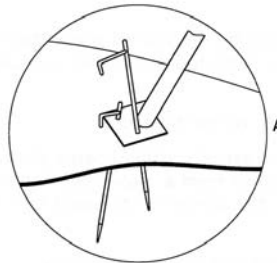
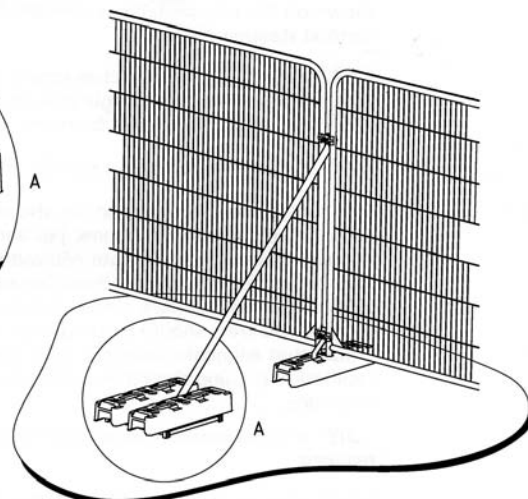
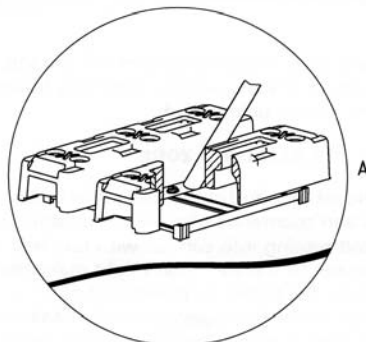


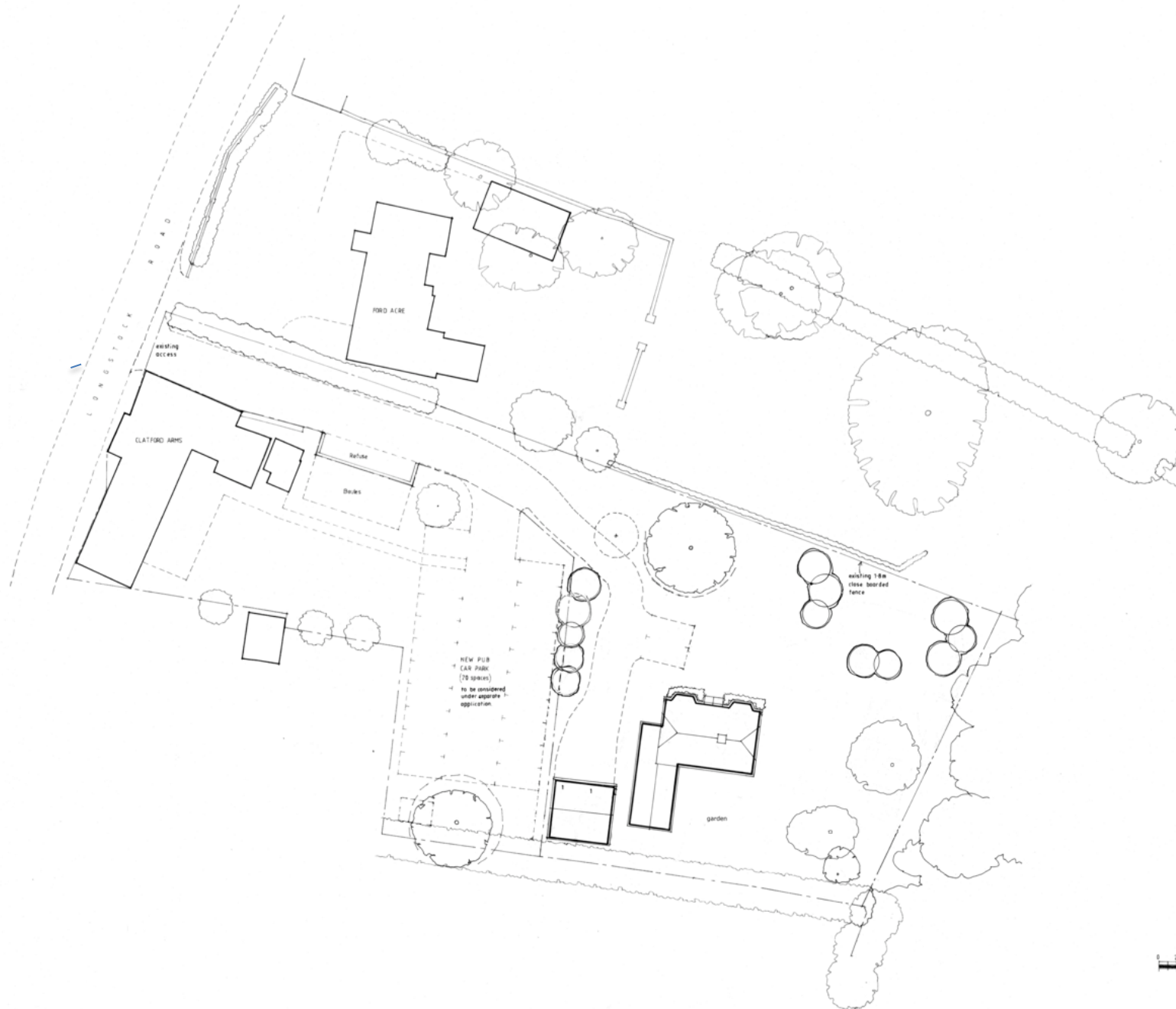
Figure 3b

Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray





Appendix F



E	Revised	Dec '23
D	Revised	Nov '23
C	Revised	July '23
B	Site Plan amended	Sept 22
A	Pub car park boundary line & note added	May '22

revisions date

Contractors, Sub Contractors and Suppliers are to check all relevant dimensions and levels of site and buildings before commencing any site drainage or building work.

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project

CLATFORD ARMS
GOODWORTH
CLATFORD

drawing

site plan

scale 1:200 g A1 Dec '21

drawing no. 160106 - 20 E



19 High Street
Pewsey
Wiltshire
SN9 5AF

Tel: 01672 569444

enquiries@faap.co.uk

