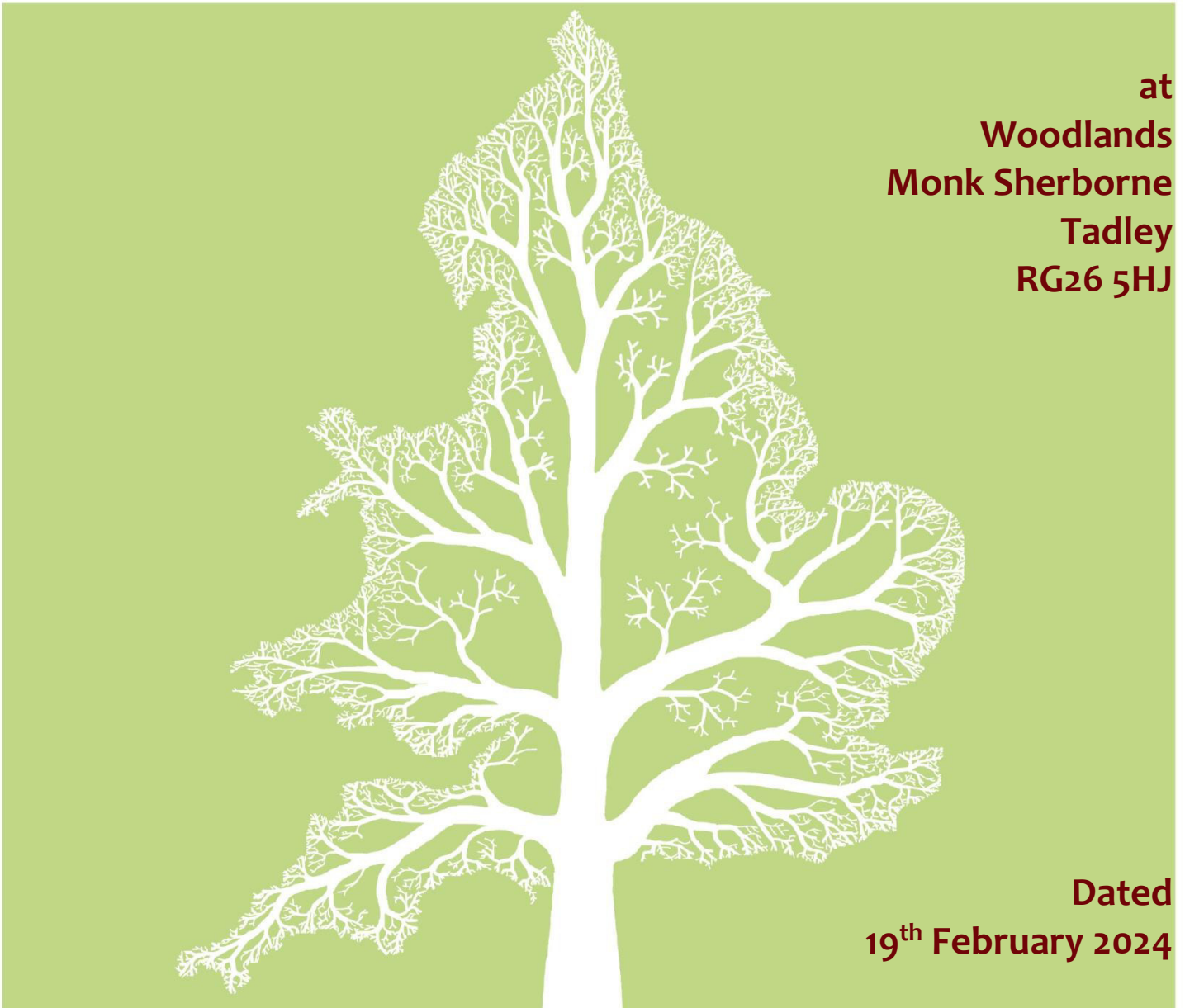


BS 5837 Arboricultural Report

& Impact Assessment



at
Woodlands
Monk Sherborne
Tadley
RG26 5HJ

Dated
19th February 2024



CROWN
Tree Consultancy

Branching out through England and Wales

Contents

1.	Introduction	3
1.1.	Instruction	3
1.2.	Purpose of this Report	3
1.3.	References	3
1.4.	Survey Details	3
1.5.	Author	3
2.	Site Overview	4
2.1.	Brief Site Description	4
2.2.	Coordinates	4
2.3.	Survey Extent	4
3.	Vegetation Overview (independent of proposals)	5
3.1.	Preliminary Management Recommendations	5
3.2.	Work Priority and Future Inspections	5
3.3.	Species Present – Additional Information	6
4.	Local Geology and Soils	7
4.1.	Desktop Research	7
4.2.	Site Investigations	7
4.3.	Conclusion and Relevance	7
5.	Statutory Protection – TPOs and Conservation Area Status	8
5.1.	Desktop Research	8
5.2.	Felling Licences	8
6.	Planning Policy Context	9
6.1.	National Policy	9
7.	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	10
7.1.	Overview	10
7.2.	Tree Removal	10
7.3.	Tree Pruning	10
7.4.	Impact of Foundations	10
7.5.	Impact of Surfacing	11
7.6.	Underground Services:	11
7.7.	Changes in Ground Levels:	11
7.8.	Demolition Activities	11
7.9.	Waste and Materials Storage	11
7.10.	Boundary Treatments	11
7.11.	Impact of Retained Trees on the Development	11
7.12.	Arboricultural Method Statement	12
8.	Photographs	13
	Appendix 1: BS 5837: 2012 – Guidance Notes	15
	Appendix 2: Survey Methodology	16
	Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Data & Glossary	17
	Appendix 4: Author’s Qualifications	20
	Appendix 5: Further Information	22
	Appendix 6: Tree Data Schedule and Drawings	23

1. Introduction

1.1. Instruction

1.1.1. We are instructed by Paul Roberts to:

- Undertake a Tree Survey to BS 5837 at 'Woodlands' and assess all trees potentially within influencing distance of proposed development within the site.
- Plot the trees on a Tree Constraints Plan and record the data in a Tree Data Schedule.
- Provide an overview of the site and any management recommendations.
- Determine if any trees are growing within a conservation area or are protected by a tree preservation order.
- Assess the potential impact of the development proposals and provide guidance as to appropriate mitigation measures.
- Produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for submission to the local authority.
- Produce a Tree Protection Plan to show where tree and ground protection measures will be required.

1.2. Purpose of this Report

1.2.1. This report is produced according to the guidance and recommendations within *BS 5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition, and Construction*. It is tailored to accompany a planning application. It assesses the impact of all proposed construction works on the tree population. Tree removal, canopy pruning, and the impact upon roots from various groundworks are all considered in detail. Best practice mitigation is specified wherever appropriate.

1.2.2. Consideration is also given to the impact of the changed juxtaposition between trees and buildings and how that may influence future tree management.

1.2.3. This document should not be used to inform management decisions relating to liability or risk management. Such decisions should be based on a more detailed inspection of the trees than was carried out for this report.

1.3. References

1.3.1. We have liaised with the project architect and studied projected ground levels to attain an adequate understanding of the project to enable us to carry out an accurate assessment of the proposals.

1.4. Survey Details

1.4.1. A visual ground-level assessment of all trees was undertaken on the 18th January 2024 by Carl Lothian. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken. Details of how the survey was undertaken can be found in Appendix 1.

1.4.2. We measured the tree locations shown on the accompanying plans have been plotted according to measurements taken on site.

1.5. Author

1.5.1. This report was compiled by Sarah Alway- FdSc (Arboriculture), M.Arbor A. Details of the author's experience that qualify her to produce such a report are detailed in Appendix 4.

2. Site Overview



2.1. Brief Site Description

- 2.1.1. Woodlands is a detached residential property with a large garden. The house is served by a gravel driveway from Ramsdell Road and benefits from a substantial lawn to the side and rear.
- 2.1.2. Our survey included 12 individual trees, four groups of trees and a hedge. These include predominantly Retention Category B and C specimens. However, also included within the survey was one Retention Category A specimen, and one Retention Category U specimen. These are mostly located adjacent to the site boundaries.
- 2.1.3. The site is approximately flat with no abrupt level changes.
- 2.1.4. The Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Data Schedule (see Appendix 6) should be referred to for descriptions and locations of all trees.

2.2. Coordinates

- 2.2.1. The site coordinates are 51°18'12.28"N 1°7'37.47"W, and the altitude is approximately 96m above sea level¹.

2.3. Survey Extent

- 2.3.1. The area indicated below² shows the extent of the site / our survey. Our survey included all trees within the curtilage of the property and those adjacent to it.



¹ To access satellite imagery and street views of the site these co-ordinates may be entered into: <http://maps.google.co.uk/>

² Image taken from Google Earth and may not be current

3. Vegetation Overview (independent of proposals)

This section summarises all the recommendations within the Tree Data Schedule regardless of whether trees are to be retained, felled or pruned to facilitate the proposed development. It does not specify works that may be required to facilitate the development proposals..

3.1. Preliminary Management Recommendations

- 3.1.1. The following recommendations are made in order to maintain the trees in an acceptable condition:
- 3.1.2. T12 is a 2.5m tall decaying stump with significant regrowth and is potentially hazardous. We recommend this tree is removed (or the re-growth is removed and the stump retained for habitat value) in order to prevent possible damage due to tree or limb failure. This should be prioritised as indicated on the Tree Data Schedule.
- 3.1.3. T7 is considered to be in an acceptable condition at present but has defects which require monitoring.
- 3.1.4. T3 requires further inspection with specialist decay detection equipment in order to accurately assess the extent of decay.
- 3.1.5. All other trees were deemed to be in satisfactory condition.

3.2. Work Priority and Future Inspections

- 3.2.1. The table below suggests a schedule for completing the works recommended in the Tree Data Schedule based on the perceived risk:

Work Priority	Definition	Tree Number
Urgent	As soon as possible	None
Very High	Within 1 Month	None
High	Within 3 Months	T12
Moderate	Within 1 year	T3, T7
Low	Within 3 years	None

- 3.2.2. The table below suggests a schedule of future inspections based on the condition and location of each tree:

Inspection Frequency (years)	Tree Number
0.5	None
1	G15, T16, T17
1.5	T3, T7, T10, T11
3	T1, T2, G4, T5, T6, T8, T9, T13, G14

- 3.2.3. The trees should be inspected sooner if there is a noticeable decline in their condition or following extreme weather events.

3.3. Species Present – Additional Information

3.3.1. The table below contains general information about the tree *species* (rather than the actual tree *specimens*) included in the survey. Its purpose is to assist readers who are unfamiliar with the characteristics of the various species.

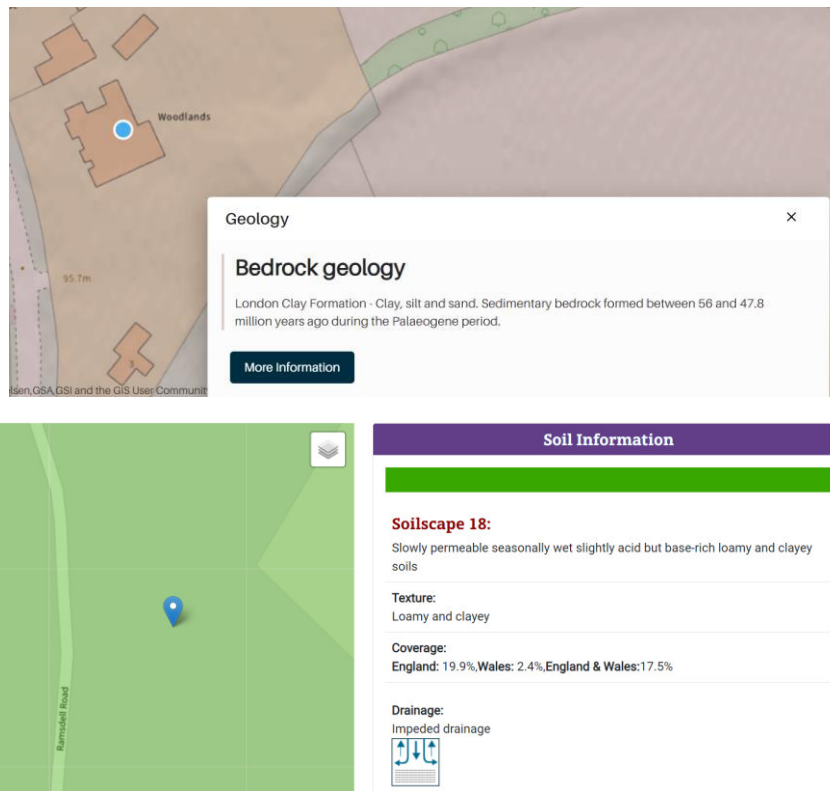
Species	Typical Height at Maturity (m)	Typical Canopy Spread at Maturity (m)	General Notes
Hornbeam	25	14	Deciduous tree native to Southeast England and across Europe. Bark is smooth and grey on a stem which is often twisted and sinewy. Leaves sharply toothed and deeply veined. Tolerant of heavy clay soils. Formerly coppiced and prized for its durable timber which was used in wheel hubs, piano hammers, mill wheels and chopping blocks. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Carpinus+betulus for more info.
Horse Chestnut	25	18	Deciduous tree native to Albania and N Greece. Naturalised throughout the UK. Iconic landscape tree. Susceptible to attack by Bleeding Canker, as well as Leaf Miner and Leaf Blotch. Should be inspected regularly if located close to high public use areas. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Aesculus+hippocastanum for more info.
Lawson Cypress	40	10	Erect, narrowly conical evergreen tree native to Southwest Oregon and N. W. California. Introduced to Britain in the 1850's and now a common tree in gardens and parks. Makes an excellent dense hedge. Many varieties are available including golden and miniature varieties. Easily distinguished from Leyland cypress by the presence of small cones. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Chamaecyparis+lawsoniana for more info.
Leyland Cypress	40	8	Vigorous evergreen tree, cultivated hybrid between Nootka Cypress and Monterey Cypress. Widely planted and widely hated. Excellent hedging species unless it is undermanaged in which case it forms a giant, dense wall of foliage. Very hardy. Tolerates most conditions. Size may be managed by regular trimming. Golden forms available. (The details of the specific cultivar surveyed are not listed here.) Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Cupressocyparis+leylandii for more info.
Lime	25	12	Very common street tree. Several species exist; the one most often found in woods is 'common lime' which produces a mass of suckers at the stem base, making it very cheap to propagate. Limes have non-symmetrical heart shaped leaves which are much loved by aphids (hence the sticky honeydew on cars parked beneath). Limes are tolerant of heavy pruning and are often managed as pollards. Old limes tend to support a lot of small dead branches. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Tilia+x+europaea for more info.
Norway Maple	25	16	Deciduous tree native to S. Norway, S. Sweden and across Europe. Red buds and light brown grooved bark distinguish it from sycamore in winter. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Acer+platanooides for more info.
Oak	22	18	Deciduous, long lived tree native and common throughout Europe with very durable timber. Excellent habitat tree - provides food and shelter for thousands of native species. Can be very attractive as a mature open grown specimen though not particularly ornamental, having no autumn colour or showy flowers. Responds well to pruning. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Quercus+robur for more info.
Sycamore	25	16	Deciduous tree native to S. Europe, widely naturalised in the UK. Often regarded as a weed species due to its invasive nature and ability to tolerate most conditions. Responds well to pruning. Not a good tree to park beneath in summer due to the sticky sap secreted by aphids. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Acer+pseudoplatanus for more info.
Yew	14	12	Evergreen species native throughout Europe. Commonly planted in churchyards. Once revered by ancient Britons and though to be the inspiration for our Christmas tree. Capable of remarkable regeneration and extreme longevity. Poisonous foliage and seeds. Slow growing. Visit http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Taxus+baccata for more info.

The figures quoted regarding typical height and canopy spread should be treated as approximate. Actual heights and spreads vary according to several environmental factors such as soil conditions, climate, and the presence of competing vegetation. The figures quoted are not the maximum dimensions that the species may attain.

4. Local Geology and Soils

4.1. Desktop Research

4.1.1. Desktop research into local geology based on the postcode RG26 5HJ obtained the following results:



4.2. Site Investigations

4.2.1. We are unaware of any specific investigations into soil properties at the site.

4.3. Conclusion and Relevance

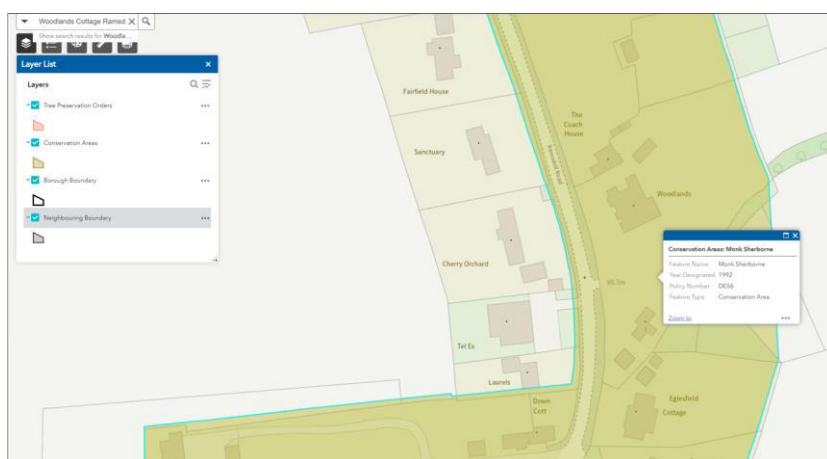
- 4.3.1. Based on the information reproduced in Section 3.1, local soils are assumed to have a loamy and clayey texture.
- 4.3.2. Loamy soils contain a mixture of clay and sand. Soil compaction may occur due to vehicular activity on building sites, so ground protection is recommended wherever vehicles operate. Most tree species will grow well in loamy soils.
- 4.3.3. Clay soils may be especially prone to compaction and slurring caused by general construction activity. Both of which significantly impair root function. This must be guarded against using boards to protect any soils where roots are growing. When planting new trees, species should be selected that can tolerate heavy soils.
- 4.3.4. Trees of most species are less likely to root deeply in clay soils. Any new surfacing over tree roots should avoid deep excavation and have good load-spreading properties.

5. Statutory Protection – TPOs and Conservation Area Status

Before undertaking most works on trees protected by a tree preservation order³, consent needs to be formally obtained from the local authority. Where trees are in a conservation area (but not protected by a TPO), works are generally not permitted without first giving the local authority six weeks' notice of intention⁴. Unauthorised works to protected trees, or trees in a conservation area, may result in criminal prosecution and a fine. Where works are required to implement a fully approved development, no such consent or notice is required.

5.1. Desktop Research

5.1.1. On the 11th of December 2023, we accessed the local authority website. A screenshot is produced below:



5.1.2. This indicates that:

5.1.3. The site is within the Monk Sherborne Conservation area.

5.1.4. There are no tree preservation orders affecting trees within the site.

5.1.5. There are no tree preservation orders immediately adjacent to the site.

5.2. Felling Licences

5.2.1. Felling licences issued by the Forestry Commission are sometimes required before removing trees. However, these licenses are aimed toward woodland and forestry management. Felling licences are NOT required for any of the following:

- Lopping, topping or pollarding.
- Removal of small trees (stem diameter less than 8cm) or fruit trees.
- Works to any trees growing within domestic gardens, orchards, or the Inner London boroughs.
- Operations involving less than five cubic meters of timber in any quarter year.
- Thinning and understorey clearing operations.
- Dangerous trees, nuisance trees, some diseased trees.
- Where removal is required to enable a fully approved development.

5.2.2. More detailed guidance can be found at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tree-felling-getting-permission>

5.2.3. Hence a felling license will **not** be required for any tree removal if the development receives approval.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas>

⁴ During this time, the local authority may elect to create a tree preservation order or to inform the applicant that they have no objection to the proposed works. If the local authority does not respond within six weeks, then the intended work may be undertaken. Note: the local authority cannot refuse consent for works to trees within a conservation area; they may only create a tree preservation order if they wish to have further control over what works are undertaken.

6. Planning Policy Context

6.1. National Policy

6.1.1. The National Planning Policy Framework 2021 Policy 12, Paragraph 131 is specifically aimed at urban trees:

131. Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined⁵⁰, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

6.1.2. Policy 15, Paragraphs 174, 175, and especially 179 and 180 are aimed at conserving and enhancing the natural environment, habitat and biodiversity. All trees provide some habitat and increase the biodiversity of a site. Native trees such as oaks can support an abundance of algae, lichens, mosses, insects, birds, fungi, reptiles and even mammals.

15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

174. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- c) maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate;
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;
- e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; and
- f) remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

175. Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework⁵⁰; take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.

Habitats and biodiversity

179. To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

- a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity⁵¹; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation⁶²; and
- b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

180. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons⁶³ and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

181. The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

- a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;
- b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites⁶⁴; and
- c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

7. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

7.1. Overview

- 7.1.1. It is proposed to construct a timber frame car port as indicated on the drawings in Appendix 6. The existing layout is indicated in black, the footprint of the proposed layout is indicated in red.
- 7.1.2. No Resurfacing works are proposed
- 7.1.3. The table below summarises the potential impact on trees due to various activities.

Activity	Trees Potentially Affected
Tree Removal: Retention Category A	None
Tree Removal: Retention Category B	None
Tree Removal: Retention Category C	None
Tree Removal: Retention Category U	T12 (remove due to poor condition)
Tree Pruning	None
RPA: Foundations	None
RPA: New Hard Surface	None
RPA: Replace Existing Hard Surface	None
RPA: Underground Services	None Anticipated
RPA: Change of Ground Levels	None
RPA: Soil Compaction	Trees adjacent the construction area (preventable by installing tree protection measures)

- 7.1.1. Other potentially damaging activities often associated with construction sites include demolition or the careless use of plant machinery, hazardous materials, or fires. All of the above potential impacts are considered in detail throughout this Section.

7.2. Tree Removal

- 7.2.1. All trees are to be retained, other than T12 which we recommend is removed irrespective of development proposals. T12 is a 2.5m tall decaying stump with significant regrowth (20cm diameter) reaching a height of circa 16m, see Photographs 4, 5, 8 & 9. Extensive decay found within the tree stump inhibits its structural integrity and means the re-growth is liable to break out as the stump decays. Given that the tree is located adjacent to properties and driveways, we recommend that the tree is either removed, or the re-growth is removed back to the stump, which could be retained for habitat value.

7.3. Tree Pruning

- 7.3.1. The retained tree canopies are sufficiently far from proposed building works and high over access routes such that they should not be impacted by construction activity. Consequently, no pruning works are required to enable the build.

7.4. Impact of Foundations

- 7.4.1. No foundations are proposed within the Root Protection Area of any retained tree. Consequently, no restrictions on foundation design or implementation are considered necessary from an arboricultural perspective.

7.5. Impact of Surfacing

- 7.5.1. No new hard surfaces are proposed within the Root Protection Areas of any trees.

7.6. Underground Services:

- 7.6.1. The proposal requires no underground services to be excavated through any Root Protection Areas.

7.7. Changes in Ground Levels:

- 7.7.1. No changes to ground levels are proposed over Root Protection Areas.

Soil Compaction:

- 7.7.2. The majority of tree roots lie within the upper soil horizons. This is because the availability of oxygen decreases with depth, and roots need to breathe to stay alive. In addition, nutrients are more readily available in the form of organic matter close to the soil surface.

- 7.7.3. Healthy soils contain about 25% air space between solid particles. Increased loading of the soil caused by construction activity causes air to be squeezed out as the soil becomes compacted, preventing roots from breathing. Even an increase in pedestrian activity may cause some soil compaction.

- 7.7.4. It is important therefore that ground compaction and soil disturbance over Root Protection Areas should be avoided during the construction phase. Where access is required over Root Protection Areas, suitable ground protection measures must be installed.



7.8. Demolition Activities

- 7.8.1. No demolition is proposed close to trees.

7.9. Waste and Materials Storage

- 7.9.1. All hazardous materials (including cement and petrochemical products) will need to be controlled according to COSHH regulations in order to ensure there is no detrimental impact on tree health. Provision shall need to be made to ensure that cement spillage avoids all Root Protection Areas.
- 7.9.2. Areas designated for the storage of building materials and waste products will need to be approved by the local authority. Root Protection Areas should be avoided. Where this is not possible, suitable ground protection measures will need to be installed.

7.10. Boundary Treatments

- 7.10.1. No changes are proposed to the existing boundary features that might impact on trees.

7.11. Impact of Retained Trees on the Development

- 7.11.1. Adequate space has been allowed between retained trees and the proposal. Consequently, the proposal shall not result in increased pressure to remove or overly prune any of the retained trees.
- 7.11.2. The car port is not considered to be a residential living space so the shade cast by trees is not considered to be relevant from a planning perspective.
- 7.11.3. The foundations and any new surfaces should be designed to accommodate all potential impacts due to future tree rooting activity. These include potential vegetation-related subsidence, vegetation-related heave, and lifting of surfaces / light structures due to direct root pressure.

7.12. Arboricultural Method Statement

- 7.12.1. BS 5837 recommends that a detailed methodology is agreed in the form of an Arboricultural Method Statement, which shall ensure that trees are well protected during the construction phase. This should detail all tree protection measures and limitations on construction activity. All of the issues raised within this Impact Assessment should be covered by the Method Statement.
- 7.12.2. A Tree Protection Plan indicating where tree and ground protection measures will be required can be found within Appendix 6.

8. Photographs

Refer also to the Tree Constraints Plan for photo locations.

Photo 1.



Photo 2.



Photo 3.

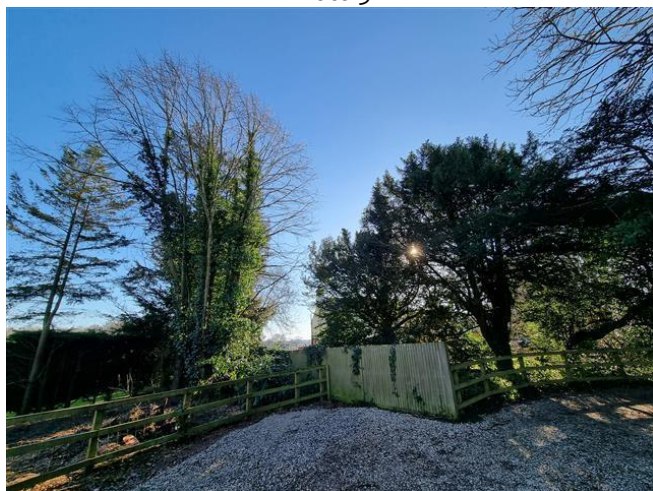


Photo 4.



Photo 5.



Photo 6.



Photo 7.



Photo 8.

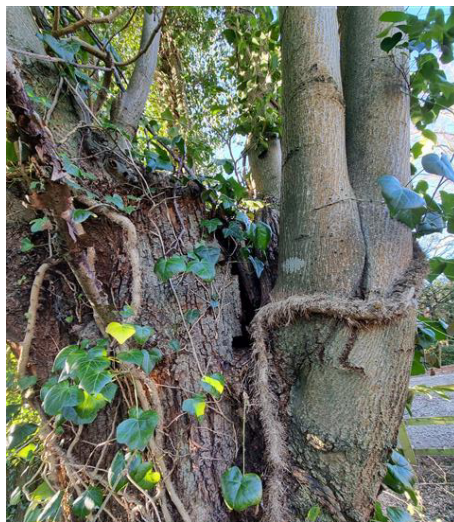


Photo 9.



Appendix 1: BS 5837: 2012 – Guidance Notes

This Standard prescribes the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees and structures. It sets out to assist those concerned with trees in relation to design, demolition and construction to form balanced judgements.

It acknowledges the positive contribution trees may offer to a site, as well as the negative aspects of retaining inappropriate trees. It addresses the negative impacts that construction activity may have upon trees and offers mitigation strategies to minimise these impacts.

The Standard suggests a three stage approach to ensure best practice is followed when developing close to trees:

A1.1 Stage 1: Survey Details and Notes

A ground level visual survey was undertaken. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken. Only trees with a stem diameter over 75mm, which lie within the site boundary or relatively close to it, were included.

Where applicable, trees with significant defects have been highlighted and appropriate remedial works have been recommended. However, this report should not be seen as a substitute for a full *Safety Survey* or *Management Plan* which are specifically designed to minimise risk and liability associated with responsibility for trees.

Wherever practicable dimensions were obtained using diameter tapes, logger's tapes, distometers and clinometers. Where obstacles prevent accurate measurement, dimensions are estimated. Trees on privately owned third party are surveyed from the best available vantage point and observations relating to the condition of these trees should be treated accordingly. All height measurements should be regarded as approximate.

Data is recorded for each tree and is presented in a Tree Data Schedule. Each tree is allocated a **Retention Category** according to its size, amenity value, condition and safe useful life expectancy. The categories are allocated independently of development proposals. Our interpretation of the Retention Categories is explained below:

A1.1.1 Retention Categories

A Category: Trees of high quality and amenity value. Usually, mature trees with a significant life expectancy which would enhance any development. Retention of these trees is strongly encouraged.

B Category: Trees of moderate quality and amenity value. Usually these are maturing trees or younger trees with exceptional form. Retention of these trees is desirable though the removal of occasional specimens may be acceptable.

C Category: Trees of low quality or small specimens with a relatively low amenity value. These trees are not considered to be a material planning constraint and their removal will generally be seen as acceptable in order to facilitate development.

U Category: Trees of such low quality that their removal is recommended regardless of development proposals.

Occasionally trees are borderline and do not fall neatly into one of the categories A, B or C. In such cases we apply a superscript (+/-) such that:

C⁺ Indicates borderline C/B, though Category C is deemed to be most appropriate.

B⁻ Indicates borderline C/B, though Category B is deemed to be most appropriate.

The British Standard suggests that each of the A, B and C categories may be further subdivided (A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, B3 etc) such that subcategory 1 denotes mainly arboricultural values, subcategory 2 denotes mainly landscape values and subcategory 3 denotes mainly cultural values (including conservation). Multiple subcategories may be used.

Our experience suggests that these subdivisions lack clarity and can be confusing. Within this report subcategories are **not** denoted. Where appropriate, the use of phrases such as '*Part of a formal group*', '*Has a high ecological value*', or '*Offers good screening to the site*' are incorporated into the observation section of the Tree Data Schedule. We believe this conveys all relevant landscape and cultural information without any confusion.

Tree Constraints Plan (TCP). This indicates the position, crown spread, Retention Category and Root Protection Area of each tree. It is used to inform where development may proceed without causing damage to trees.

Root Protection Area (RPA). This is the area around each tree likely to contain the majority of roots. It should ideally remain undisturbed to avoid a detrimental impact on tree health. For single stemmed trees it is calculated according to the formula “radius of RPA” = “12 x stem diameter”. Where a tree has more than one stem, the equivalent-single-stem diameter is usually recorded. This is calculated by adding the squares of the stems and then finding the square root of this total. The radius of the Root Protection Area is then calculated by multiplying the equivalent-stem-diameter by 12.

Shade Constraints. The previous Standard (BS 5837 2005) suggested that shade constraints should be indicated on the TCP. These are denoted as a circle-segment drawn northwest to due east with a radius equal to the height of the tree. These do not represent the actual shade pattern which varies through the seasons. Rather, they indicate the area most shaded by the tree throughout the course of the year. Ideally habitable room windows should be located outside of these shade constraints. Where we consider it appropriate, we will include shade constraints information on our Impact Assessment Plan or Proposed Layout Plan.

A1.2 Stage 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

After the initial survey and the production of the Tree Constraints Plan, arborists and designers are encouraged to work together to establish a design proposal with minimal impact on the high quality trees. An assessment should be made of all possible impacts including the impact that the trees may have upon the proposal. The arborist may recommend mitigation strategies to minimise these impacts and help achieve a more harmonious juxtaposition between buildings and trees.

A1.3 Stage 3: Arboricultural Method Statement

This type of report specifies the measures necessary to protect trees against damage from construction activity. The Method Statement should be written in a manner that it may be conditioned and enforced by the local authority upon granting of planning permission. The site manager should be familiar with all aspects of the Method Statement and should ensure that all persons working on the site are aware of those aspects which appertain to their work. This includes service installation engineers and operators of plant machinery.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

Ground level visual surveys are carried out using the *Visual Tree Assessment* technique described by Mattheck and Broeler (1994) and endorsed by the Arboricultural Association (LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, 2007).

Structural condition is assessed by inspecting the stem and scaffold branches from all angles looking for weak branch junctions or symptoms of decay. Particular attention is paid to the stem-base. Cavities are explored using a metal probe in order to assess the extent of any decay. If this is not possible further inspection is recommended in the form of a climbed inspection or using specialist decay detection equipment.

The physiological condition is assessed by inspecting the stem, branches and foliage for symptoms of disease. The overall vigour of the tree is also taken into account.

Where significant defects are observed, recommendations are made according to a scale of priority in order to reduce the likelihood of structural failure. The position of the tree and its potential targets are taken into account.

Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated.

Some trees are surveyed as groups, though this is usually avoided close to areas likely to be developed.

Finally, a *Retention Category* is allocated as described in Appendix 1.1.1.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Data & Glossary

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree Data Schedule** (see Section 3 and Appendix 6).

A2.1 General Observations

Numbering System:	Each item of vegetation has its own unique number prefixed by a letter such that T1=Tree 1, G2=Group 2, H3=Hedge 3 and W4=Woodland 4, S5=Shrub 5.
Age Categories:	
Young	Usually less than 10 years old.
Semi-Mature	Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy).
Early-Mature	Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy).
Mature	Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy).
Veteran	A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required in order to keep the tree in a safe condition.
Over Mature	As for veteran except management is not considered worthwhile.
Species:	Common names and Latin names are given.
Height:	Measured from ground level to the top of the crown.
Stem Diameter:	Taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible. On multi-stemmed trees this measurement may be taken at ground level, though usually an indication of the number of stems and average diameter is given, e.g. 3 x 30cm.
Crown Height:	Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins. Where the crown is unbalanced it is measured on the side deemed to be most relevant. This is usually the side facing the area of anticipated development.
Tree Diagram:	This scaled drawing is computer generated based on measurements taken for stem diameter, crown height and spread, and overall height. It is designed to help the reader rapidly assess the data. It is not an accurate representation of the form of the tree.
Crown Spread:	Measured N, E, S & W, taken from the centre of the stem and usually rounded up to the nearest metre.
Observations:	If a tree's position is considered to be relevant it will be commented upon (e.g. overhanging a children's play area). Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects. Defects and descriptive terms are dealt with in more detail at the end of this section.
Recommendations:	Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.
Priority Scale:	Depending upon the threat posed by the tree, and the likelihood of failure, recommendations should be carried out according to the following priority scale:
Urgent	To be carried out as soon as possible.
Very High	To be carried out within 1 month.
High	To be carried out within 3 months.
Moderate	To be carried out within 1 year.
Low	To be carried out within 3 years.
Inspection Frequency:	An interval of 6 months, 1 year, 1.5 years or 3 years is allocated before the next inspection is due. Wherever practical, consideration should be given to seasonal changes so that deciduous trees are not always surveyed in winter when they have no leaves, or in summer when leaves may obscure branches within the upper crown.
Vigour:	An indication of growth rate and the tree's ability to cope with stresses:
High	Having above average vigour.
Moderate	Having average vigour.
Low	Having below average vigour.
Very Low	Tree is struggling to survive and may be dying.
Physiological Condition:	
Good	Healthy and with no symptoms of significant disease.
Fair	Disease present or vigour is impaired.
Poor	Significant disease present or vigour is extremely low.
Very Poor	Tree is dying.
Structural Condition:	
Good	Having no significant structural defects.
Fair	Some defects observed though no high priority works are required.
Poor	Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works.
Very Poor	Major defects which will usually require significant remedial works or tree removal.
Amenity Value:	
Very High	Exceptional specimen, observable by a large number of people.
High	Attractive specimen, observable by a significant number of people.
Moderate	One of the above factors is not applicable.
Low	Unattractive specimen or largely hidden from view.
Life Expectancy:	The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal. Classified as (<10), (10 – 20), (20 – 40), or (40+).
Retention Category:	These are explained in detail in Appendix 1.

A2.2 Evaluation of Defects

Cavities, wounds, deadwood etc are all evaluated as follows:

Major	Such that structural integrity is, or will become, compromised and the tree is, or will inevitably become, hazardous.
Significant	A defect that may over time become a major defect, though not necessarily so. This will depend on the vigour of the tree and its ability to deal with decay etc.
Minor	A defect that is unlikely to develop into a major defect.

General Glossary

Aerobic	Conditions in which oxygen is freely available, or to biomechanical processes that depend on the presence of oxygen.
Anaerobic	A condition marked by the absence of oxygen; Generally such areas are unsuitable for normal life and growth of plant tissues. These sites tend to be populated by bacteria capable of surviving low oxygen conditions often associated with Slime Flux.
Arboriculture	The culture and management of trees as groups and individuals primarily for amenity and other non-forestry purposes.
Arborist	A person possessing the technical competence through experience and related training to provide management of trees or other woody plants in a landscape setting. Generally involved with the development or management of trees for visual amenity or land management rather than the growth of trees for product or profit.
Barrier zone	A layer within an annual increment of wood which contains abnormal xylem cells, laid down by the cambium in response to wounding or other trauma.
Bracket	A type of fruiting body produced by various fungal species, plate like to hoof like in shape and often a one sided attachment to the wood or bark.
Branch bark ridge	A ridged area located at the union of a branch to a trunk or stem.
Branch Collar	Trunk tissue that forms around the base of a branch between the main stem and the branch, or between a main branch and a lateral branch. As a branch decreases in vigour or begins to die, the collar usually becomes more pronounced and completely encircles the branch.
Brown Rot	Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.
Buttress Root	Roots that emerge from the base of the tree stem, normally large and well developed that rapidly reduce in diameter to create the Root Plate this offers structural support for the tree. Buttress roots divide rapidly forming the connection between the stem and the transport roots.
Cabling Bracing	Installing cables within the crown of a tree to prevent collapse.
Cambium	A thin layer of actively growing and dividing cells, located between the xylem (sapwood) and bark of a plant; the part responsible for radial growth of a tree stem or branch.
Canopy	The topmost layer of twigs and foliage in a woodland, tree or group of trees.
Canker	A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by woundwood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.
Cavity	An open and exposed area of wood, where the bark is missing and internal wood has been decayed and dissolved.
Chlorotic	Also Chlorosis. A condition of the plant marked by yellowing of normally green foliage, often indicating nutrient deficiency or plant dysfunction.
Co-dominant stems/trunk	Are forked branches or trunks of nearly the same size in diameter and lacking a normal branch union.
Compacted soils	Soils in which the air-space (oxygen space) has been reduced or eliminated, reducing water infiltration and percolation, reducing root presence and inhibiting new root development.
Compartmentalisation	The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.
Compression Wood Conservation Area	Abnormal wood formed on the lower side of branches and curved stems, with physical properties different from normal wood. In Great Britain, designated areas of architectural or historical interest, in which there are special procedures for planning applications. Additionally tree works cannot generally be undertaken without prior notification (Currently 6 weeks) to the relevant local planning authority. See also Tree Preservation Orders.
Core Sample	A sample of wood extracted from a trunk or branch, using an increment borer tool. The resulting core can be analysed for characteristics of growth, wood strength, structure, decay, and for species identification.
Crotch	The union of two or more branches; the auxiliary zone between branches.
Crown	The upper canopy of a tree, including upper trunk, scaffold branches, secondary branches, stems and leaves.
Crown lifting / raising	Crown Lift The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduction	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thinning	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood (noun)	Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. It may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).
Deadwood (verb)	The removal of dead branches from a tree's canopy, usually of a specified size (in diameter).
Decay	Progressive deterioration of organic tissues, usually caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, resulting in loss of cell structure, strength, and function. In wood, the loss of structural strength.
Decay Detection	The assessment of decay within a tree has been traditionally difficult, but recent advances have made it possible to achieve accurate representations of the internal section of a tree in both 2D and 3D, removing doubt over the condition of the tree and allowing accurate management decisions.
Defoliation	The losing of plants foliage.
Dieback	Progressive death of buds, twigs and branch tissues, on individual limbs resulting in Deadwood, or throughout the canopy, extreme cases can result in Stag Heading.
Epicormic shoots	Fast growing, weakly attached shoots/branches that often grow as a response to stress factors upon a tree or branch removal.
Failure	In connection with tree hazards, a partial or total fracture within the wood tissue or loss of cohesion between roots and soil. (In total failure affected parts will snap or tear away completely, Partial failure there is a crack or deformation, which results in an altered distribution of mechanical stress.
Feeder Roots	Fine fibrous Water and nutrient absorbing roots located in the outer root system.
Flush-Cut	In trees and shrubs, a pruning cut close to the parent stem, which removes the branch bark ridge.
Foliage	The live leaves or needles of the tree; the plant part primarily responsible for photosynthesis.
Formative pruning	The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.
Girdling Root	In woody plants, a root that grows across the buttress, or across other roots, eventually causing constriction of the radial growth.
Growth Increment	The incremental growth added as new annual ring develops each season over existing wood. This is seen as (growth) rings in cross-sections of wood.
Hazard beam	An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).
Heartwood	Inner non functioning tissues that provide structural support to trunk.

Heave	In relation to shrinkable clay soils, expansion due to rewetting of a volume of soil previously subjected to the removal or water by plant / trees following felling or root severance. Also in relation to root growth, the lifting of pavements and other structures by radial expansion. Also in relation to tree stability, the lifting of one side of a wind rocked root plate.
Included Bark	Bark that becomes embedded in a crotch between branch and trunk or between co-dominant stems, usually found in narrow or tight crotches, and causes a weak structure.
Increment Borer	A tool that cuts and extracts a narrow cylinder of wood from a tree for analysis of the wood tissue and growth increments.
Limb	A large lateral branch growing from the main trunk or from another larger branch.
Lopping	In trees, a general term that related to the removal of branches from a tree.
Mycelium	A mass of growing filaments (hyphae) formed by fungi.
Mycorrhizae	The symbiotic relationship between roots and certain beneficial fungi. Mycorrhizae are the combined root / fungal growth.
Occluding tissue	The general term of wood, cambium and bark that develop around the site of a wound on a woody plant
Pathogen	A microorganism that causes diseases within another organism.
Phloem	The principle conductive tissue that the products of Photosynthesis are transported around the plant
Pollard	A term for a pollarded tree.
Pollard head	The swollen section of branch / stem that forms behind the pollarding cut.
Pollarding	The complete or partial removal of the crown of a young tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches either for amenity or historically as fodder, repeated management is required cyclically to maintain the feature
Reaction Wood	Wood with distinctive anatomical characteristics, formed in parts of leaning or crooked stems and in branches to provide additional strength / support. In hardwoods, tension wood usually forms. In conifers, compression wood is usually found.
Reaction Zone	A zone normally darker than surrounding wood that denoted the boundary often a defensive one between functional sapwood and dysfunctional or decaying wood.
Remedial pruning	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown.
Resistograph	Invasive decay detection technique whereby the resistance offered by the timber to a spinning probe is measured and plotted.
Root Barriers	Both Buildings and services can benefit from the installation of root barriers to protect a soil volume from the ingress of roots.
Root Collar	The basal area of the tree; transition zone from trunk to root. Also sometimes called trunk flare.
Root Plate	The primary support area for the tree; an area of the root system close to the base that structurally anchors the tree to the soil.
Root Zone	The area and volume of soil around the tree in which roots are expected. May extend to three or more times the branch spread of the tree, or several times the height of the tree.
Sail Area	That area or the tree subjected to wind load.
Sapwood	Xylem wood tissue, usually light in colour, representing the outer growth rings of the wood. Usually living, reactive wood tissue, in a healthy tree. See heartwood
Scaffold limbs / scaffold Branches	The branches that form the main network framework of the crown of a tree.
Soft Rot	A kind of wood decay, where a fungi degrades cellulose within the cell wall, without causing overall degradation.
Soil Compaction	The compression of soil, causing a reduction of pore space and an increase in the density of the soil. Air is squeezed out and nutrients become locked. Tree roots cannot grow in compacted soil.
Sonic Decay Detection	Non invasive method whereby sound waves are passed through the tree and the speed is measured. Slow speeds indicate decay and a tomography picture representing the inner stem is produced.
Stag Heading	In a tree, a state of dieback where dead branches protrude beyond the current living crown.
Stump Grinding	The removal of a tree stump using a specialist grinding machine.
Subsidence	In relation to vegetation, the removal of water by plant growth resulting in localised shrinkage in the soil volume.
Suppressed	Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.
Target	Any person or object within reach of a falling tree or part of a tree that may be injured or damaged.
Target Pruning	The pruning of a branch where the wound affects only branch material, often result in a target shaped wound.
Tension Wood	Reaction wood typically formed on the upper side of limbs or curved stems; characterized by lack of cell wall lignifications (higher ratios of cellulose to lignin).
Tight Union / Tight Crotch	Also, narrow crotch. A crotch with a narrow angle between branches, often having included bark.
Tomography	The comparison of sound or stress waves through the tree allows the creation of a 2D or 3D representation of the internal structure of a stem or branch section and highlights areas of damage. Virtually non-injurious.
Topping	Cutting large limbs back severely, without regard to form or habit of the tree. Cuts are usually made between lateral branch nodes. This practice is extremely injurious to trees, and promotes decay and structural weakness within the crown.
Tree Preservation Order	In Great Britain, an order made by the local planning authority, where consent must be gained before undertaking all but exempt works to a tree.
Veteran Tree	Veteran trees are often found in large parks or estates and commonly affected by extensive decay or have been subject to extensive works. These trees are retained for historical importance and often pose greater risk than normal, which is generally justified. They need careful management and often propping or bracing to support them, some require fencing to limit access.
Vigour	Active, healthy growth of plants: ability to respond to stress factors.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)	An assessment of the mechanical condition of trees based upon their 'body language'. Trees are dynamic and respond to faults / decay / environmental factors in various ways, these responses can be indicative of structural integrity.
Wetwood	An infection caused by bacteria living inside the plant tissues. The bacteria ferment the plant fluids, resulting in death of nearby cells, and often causing exudations of fluid from the bark, often referred to as a Slime Flux.
White Rot	A kind of wood decay where a fungi attacks the lignin within the wood matrix
Witches Broom	A deformed or unusual growth of twigs from adventitious buds, caused by insects, disease, or dieback of twigs and buds.
Wood	Secondary Xylem; the main structural support and water conducting tissue of trees and shrubs.
Wound Wood	Wood with atypical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound
Xylem	Plant tissues with special function of translocation of water and dissolved nutrients.

Appendix 4: Author's Qualifications

Qualifications & Experience of Ivan Button N.C.H. (Arb), FDS (Arb), BSc (Hons), P.G.C.E., M. Arbor. A.

Early Career

Before and whilst attending college and university (1983 – 1990) Ivan worked as a gardener and also within the building industry where he received training in a broad range of building skills. In 1989 Ivan obtained a BSc (Hons) in psychology at Leeds University followed by a P.G.C.E at The University of Wales in 1990. After one year of teaching he returned to the construction activity and worked on new builds, refurbishments and groundworks until 1995.

Arboriculture

In 1996 Ivan obtained a NCH (Arboriculture) at the University of Lincoln and became a member of the Arboricultural Association. He then received further arboricultural consultancy training with Peter Wynn Associates for one year before establishing a tree surgery and landscaping business in 1998.

In 2005 Ivan commenced full time employment with JCA Ltd, an Arboricultural Association registered consultancy where he soon adopted a senior role responsible for five consultants. During this time he obtained a FDS (Arboriculture) at the University of Lancashire, which he passed with distinction.

Since 2013, Ivan has been the Director and Principal Consultant of Crown Consultants Ltd which provides Arboricultural Reports for the purposes of Development, Safety, Management, Mortgage, Subsidence, Mitigation and Litigation. In 2015, he acted as tree officer for Barnsley Council and has since provided consultancy services to other local authorities.

He has obtained the LANTRA *Professional Tree Inspector* Qualification promoted by the Arboricultural Association and recognised as appropriate for all levels of tree inspection.

He is a long-standing member of the Consulting Arborist Society and has obtained CAS accreditations for Tree Inspection, Planning, Mortgage Reports (Subsidence Risk Assessment) and for his expert witness work.

At the time of writing, he has written approximately thirty CPR compliant reports (civil and criminal) covering a range of subjects including Subsidence Damage, Personal Injury, Direct Root Damage, Professional Negligence, TPO Breaches.

He has given written and oral evidence.

Ivan is a long-standing professional member of the Arboricultural Association and the International Society of Arboriculture.

He is a licensed Quantified Tree Risk Assessment user.

Mr Button has undertaken extensive legal training provided by Bond Solon, including Excellent in Report Writing, Civil Law and Procedure, Courtroom Skills, and Cross Examination. He successfully passed all elements and was awarded the prestigious University of Cardiff Expert Witness Certificate.

Qualifications & Experience of Emma Hoyle FDS (Arboriculture), ED (Forestry & Arboriculture), M. Arbor. A.

Emma is a qualified Arboricultural Consultant educated to Level 5 in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and is a LANTRA accredited *Professional Tree Inspector*. She has worked for Crown Consultants since 2015 and has since written numerous reports relating to all aspects of arboriculture including; planning and development, vegetation related subsidence, tree preservation orders and tree risk assessment. Emma regularly attends seminars and events in order to keep abreast with current knowledge and best practise in Arboriculture.

Prior to becoming an arboricultural consultant, Emma worked for two reputable tree surgery firms from 2008 and became an NPTC Qualified tree surgeon after completing a Level 3 Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College. Emma also has experience in other areas of arboriculture such as forest clearance, tree planting, tree maintenance and landscaping.

Qualifications & Experience of Joe Taylor - MArborA, FdSc (Arboriculture)

Joe began his career in Arboriculture as a tree surgeon/climber. During his time as a tree surgeon, Joe has achieved City & Guilds NPTC qualifications in Chainsaw Maintenance and Cross Cutting, Tree Climbing and Rescue, Safe Use of Manually Fed Wood-chipper and Supporting Colleagues Undertaking Tree Related Operations.

Joe obtained a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College in 2015 which he passed with merit. Joe is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association, the International Society of Arboriculture and the Royal Forestry Society and regularly attends industry related seminars in order to keep abreast of industry best practice.

Studying at Askham Bryan College reinforced Joe's passion for trees and drove his enthusiasm to learn more. Learning how trees interact with their surrounding environment and their importance within our urban and rural landscapes highlighted an interest in pursuing a career in consultancy.

Since working for Crown Consultants Joe has undertaken numerous surveys and produced numerous reports for the purpose of planning (BS 5837), tree condition surveys, subsidence risk assessments, root surveys and decay detection investigations.

Qualifications & Experience of Sarah Alway - TechArborA, FdSc (Arboriculture).

Sarah recently obtained an FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management at the University of Central Lancashire which she passed with distinction. She is a member of the Arboricultural Association and regularly attends seminars and events to keep abreast of developments in industry knowledge and current best practice in Arboriculture.

Sarah has been working closely alongside the principal consultant and managing director of Crown Consultants since the company was established in 2008. During that time, she has gained experience in all aspects of the business such as reporting, CAD, administration, accounting, and business management. Additionally, she has assisted consultants with numerous reports relating to all aspects of arboriculture including BS:5837 planning and development, vegetation related subsidence, tree preservation orders and tree risk assessment. She has also assisted with tree surveys for several years and since qualifying has been undertaking her own surveys.

In addition to working for Crown Tree Consultants Ltd producing reports, Sarah also likes to expand her knowledge of the wider Arboricultural industry by training in other areas of tree services and management. She has recently completed a training programme in tree-planting and volunteer management, including education in tree planting and natural dam building to help mitigate against the risks of heavy flooding (Natural Flood Management). Sarah also regularly volunteers with two local climate action groups who plant trees and build leaky dams.

As Sarah's career develops, she intends on focusing her attention on sustainable innovation in arboriculture and how green urban spaces could pave the way for the forests of the future.

Qualifications & Experience of Carl Lothian – BSc (Hons) (Arboriculture).

Carl began his career undertaking a Level 3 extended diploma in arboriculture and forestry at Merrist Wood College in 2015. Upon completion of his diploma, Carl worked with several tree surgery firms completing a range of arboricultural works. In 2018 Carl began his BSc (Hons) in arboriculture and urban forestry, graduating with a first-class degree and attaining the Institute of Chartered Foresters student of the year award.

After graduating, Carl worked as a TreeRadar technician where he carried out tree root and decay surveys with specialist ground-penetrating radar equipment. During this time Carl was fortunate enough to work at prestigious sites, such as the Palace of Westminster and the National Maritime Museum.

Whilst working at Crown, Carl has undertaken a range of tree surveys and written reports relating to development, safety, subsidence, and decay detection. Carl is a professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society and an associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

Appendix 5: Further Information

Building Near Trees – General

National Joint Utilities Group publication # 10 (1995), *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees*. Downloadable at www.njug.demon.co.uk/pdf/NJUG%20Publication10.pdf

NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2., *Trees and Buildings*.

Horticulture LINK project 212. (University of Cambridge, 2004), *Controlling Water Use of Trees to Alleviate Subsidence Risk*.

Tree Planting and aftercare

See www.trees.org.uk/leaflets.php# for downloadable leaflets on selecting a garden tree, planting, aftercare and veteran tree management.

British Standards

BS 5837: 2012. *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*.

Bs 3998: 2010. *Recommendations for Tree Work*.

BS 3936: 1992. *Nursery Stock. Part 1: Specification for Trees and Shrubs*.

BS 3936: 1992. *Nursery Stock. Part 10: Specification for Groundcover Plants*.

BS 4043: 1989. *Transplanting Root-balled Trees*.

BS 8004: 1986. *Foundations*.

BS 8103: 1995. *Structural design of Low-Rise Buildings*.

BS 8206: 1992. *Lighting for Buildings*.

BS 8545:2014. *Trees: From nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*

BS 3882: 2015. *Topsoil*.

BS 4428: 1989. *General Landscaping Operations (excluding hard surfaces)*.

Permission to do Works to Protected Trees / Tree Law

Forestry Commission (Edinburgh, 2003), *Tree Felling – Getting Permission*. Country Services Division - Forestry Commission. Downloadable at [www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/wgsfell.pdf/\\$FILE/wgsfell.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/wgsfell.pdf/$FILE/wgsfell.pdf)

Transport and the Regions (Department of the Environment, 2000), *Tree Preservation Orders, A Guide to the Law and Good Practice*. Downloadable at www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/tposguide

C. Mynors, *The Law of Trees, Forests and Hedgerows* (Sweet and Maxwell, London, 2002)

Communities and Local Government website with numerous downloadable documents, from:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/treeshighhedges/>

Lighting Levels

P.J. Littlefair, *B.R.E. 209: Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight A guide to good practice*. B.R.E. Bookshop, London.

British Standards Institution. *Code of practice for day lighting. British Standard BS 8206: Part 2 (1992)*.

Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers. *Applications manual: Window Design* (London, 1987).

NBA Tectonics. *A study of passive solar housing estate layout. ETSU Report S-1126*. Harwell, Energy Technology Support Unit (1988).

I.P. Duncan; D. Hawkes, *Passive solar design in non-domestic buildings. ETSU Report S-1110*. Harwell, Energy Technology.

P. J. Littlefair, *Measuring Daylight, BRE Information Paper 23/93 f3.50*. (Advises on measuring daylight under the real sky or an artificial sky, allowing for the changing nature of sky light).

High Hedges

Communities and Local Government website with numerous downloadable documents, from:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/treeshighhedges/>





Tree Specific Websites

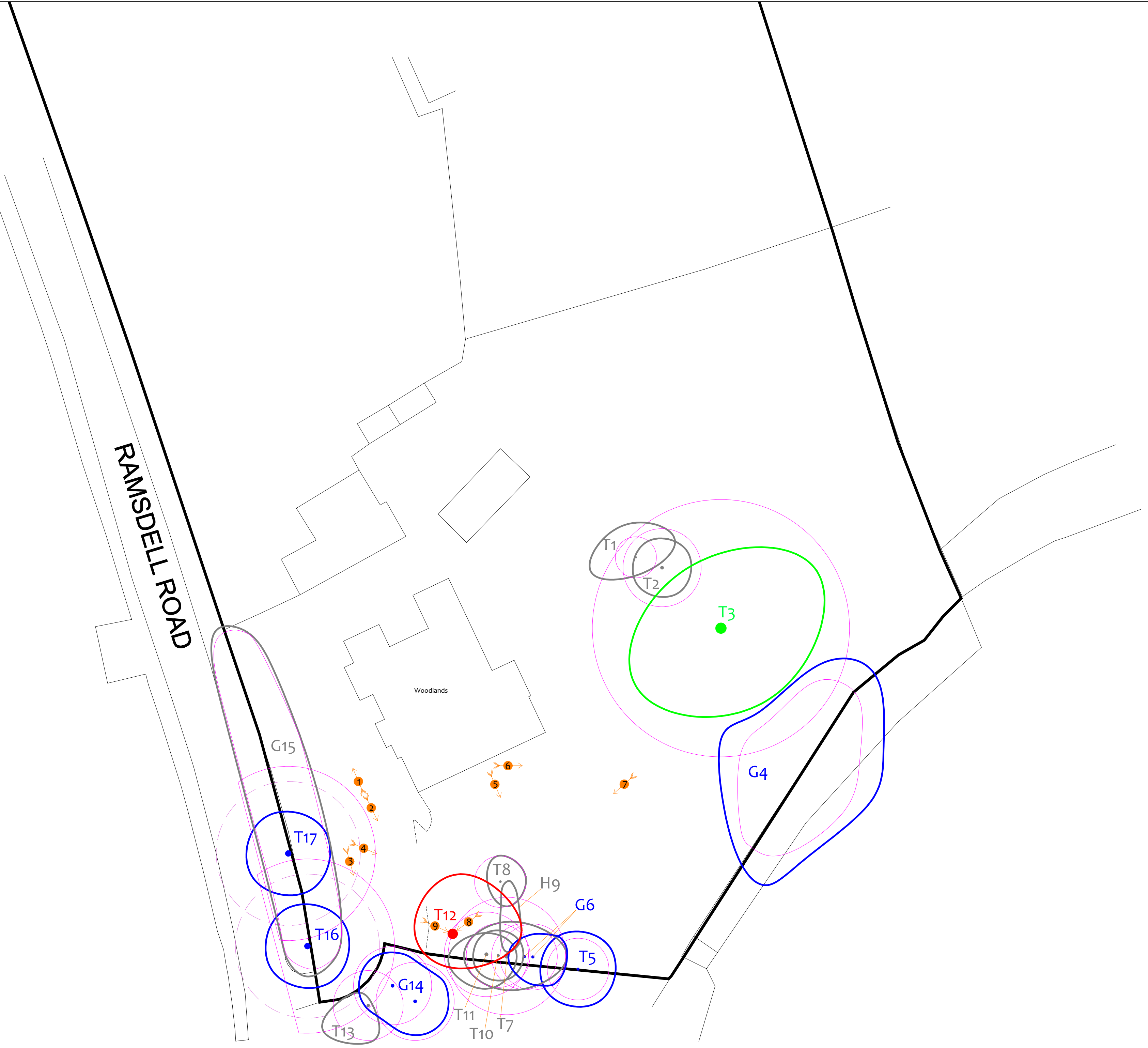
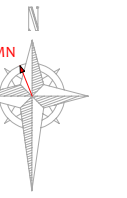
www.crowntrees.co.uk	Crown Consultants site containing useful information
www.trees.org.uk	Arboricultural Association
www.rfs.co.uk	Royal Forestry Society of England, Wales and N. Ireland
www.treehelp.info	The Tree Advice Trust
www.woodland-trust.org.uk	The Woodland Trust
www.treecouncil.org.uk	The Tree Council

Appendix 6: Tree Data Schedule and Drawings

The Tree Data Schedule and any drawings accompanying this report follow this page. They are also provided as separate documents for ease of printing and screen viewing.

Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)		Scaled Tree Diagram (m)	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)		Vigour		Amenity Value	
					W	E			Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Structural Condition	Retention Category
T8	Semi-Mature Leyland Cypress X Cupressocyparis leylandii.	15	4	25	1.5	3	3		Form: Twin-stemmed at 4m with a narrow, upright habit. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects.	No action required.		Moderate	Low	
										n/a	3	Good	40+ C	
T9	Semi-Mature Leyland Cypress X Cupressocyparis leylandii.	3	0	12	0.5	0.5	0.5		Form: Cypress ledge. Defects: No significant defects observed.	No action required.		Moderate	Low	
										n/a	3	Good	40+ C	
T10	Early-Mature Yew Taxus baccata.	7	2	31	3	3	3		Form: Single stemmed with a slight lean and a slightly unbalanced crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: Sparse canopy. Other: Ivy smothered specimen.	No action required.		Moderate	Low	
										n/a	1.5	Fair	10-20 C	
T11	Early-Mature Leyland Cypress X Cupressocyparis leylandii.	18	2.5	41	4.5	2.5	3.5	4		Form: Single stemmed and vertical with a narrow, upright habit. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	No action required.		Moderate	Low
											n/a	1.5	Fair	40+ C
T12	Mature Lime Tilia sp.	16	4	117	4.5	7	8	4		Form: 2.5m tall decaying stump with large diameter (20cm) regrowth. Defects: Extensive decay.	Remove, or remove regrowth.		Moderate	Moderate
											High	N/A	Good	<10 U
T13	Early-Mature Cheesewood Pittosporum sp.	6	3	34	6	2	0.5	4		Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Single stemmed and leaning with a compact crown. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects. Other: Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.		Moderate	Low
											n/a	3	Good	40+ C
G14	Early-Mature Yew Taxus baccata.	av 9	av 3.5	av 38	4	4	4	each		Position: Situated on third party land. Form: Two close growing specimens. History: No evidence of significant pruning. Defects: No significant defects.	No action required.		Moderate	Moderate
											n/a	3	Good	40+ B

Reference G = Group H = Hedge	Age & Species	Height (m)	Crown Ht (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m) N W E S	Scaled Tree Diagram (m) 	Notes	Recommendations (Independent of any development proposals)		Vigour	Amenity Value
								Priority	Inspect Freq (yrs)	Physiological Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)
										Structural Condition	Retention Category
G15	Early-Mature Mixed	av 7	av 2.5	av 25	4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 each		Position: Adjacent front boundary. Form: Row of young to early mature yews, & occasional mixed specimens.	No action required.		Moderate Fair Fair	High 40+ B -
								n/a	1		
T16	Mature Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum.	17	3.5	70	5 5 5		Position: Boundary tree. Form: Single stemmed and vertical with a compact crown. History: Previously heavily reduced. Defects: Occasional pruning wounds with cavities. Other: Acceptable condition at present due to reduction.	No action required.		Moderate Good Fair	High 20-40 B
								n/a	1		
T17	Mature Lime Tilia sp.	18	4	70	5 5 5		Position: Boundary tree. Form: Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. History: Previously topped at 10m (lapped pollard). Defects: No significant defects observed. Other: Vegetation prevented detailed inspection. Limited inspection, dimensions estimated.	No action required.		Moderate Good Fair	Moderate 40+ B
								n/a	1		



Drawing No: CCL 11732 / TCP Rev: 1
 Title: Tree Constraints Plan (Existing Layout)
 Site: Woodlands RC26 5HJ
 Scale: 1:300 Paper Size: A1

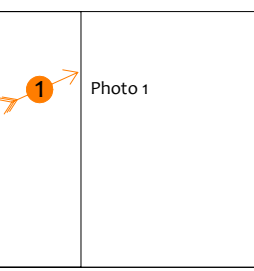


Tree Retention Categories		Stems & canopies shown
	Category A tree	Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of 40+ years. Usually large trees with significant presence or smaller trees with excellent form. Retention of these trees is highly desirable.
	Category B tree	Trees of moderate quality with a life expectancy of 20+ years. Usually maturing trees or younger trees with good form. Retention of these trees is desirable though less than Category A trees.
	Category C tree	Unremarkable trees of low quality and merit. Individual specimens are not considered to be a material planning consideration.
	Category U tree	Trees unsuitable for retention due to their very poor condition.

Tree Constraints Plan

Status: Final

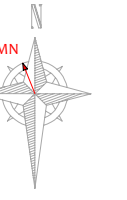
	B5 S537 Root Protection Area (radius = 1x stem diameter)
	Root Protection Area needing amendment due to site conditions, e.g. presence of existing road or building.
	Root Protection Area having been amended to account for site conditions.



MN = Measured North:
 Canopy spreads are sometimes measured to an approximate N defined by site features. Often more accurate, especially where rows of trees are not aligned N-S or E-W.

Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Root Protection Area		
			Radius (m)	Area (sqm)	
T1	Honey-Suckle	6	2.4	18	4.3
T2	Norway Maple	9	4.6	65	8.1
T3	Oak	17	15.1	718	26.8
G4	Mixed	10	4.2	55	7.4
T5	Hornbeam	11	3.8	41	6.4
T6	Lawson Cypress	16	3.8	46	6.8
T7	Sycamore	15	6.8	147	12.1
T8	Leyland Cypress	15	3.0	28	5.3
T9	Leyland Cypress	3	1.4	7	2.6
T10	Yew	7	3.7	43	6.6
T11	Leyland Cypress	18	4.9	76	8.7
T12	Lime	16	14.0	619	24.9
T13	Cheesewood	6	4.1	52	7.2
G14	Yew	9	4.6	65	8.1
G15	Mixed	7	3.0	28	5.3
T16	Horse Chestnut	17	8.4	222	14.9
T17	Lime	18	8.4	222	14.9

T1 = Tree No 1 G2 = Group No 2 H3 = Hedge No 3

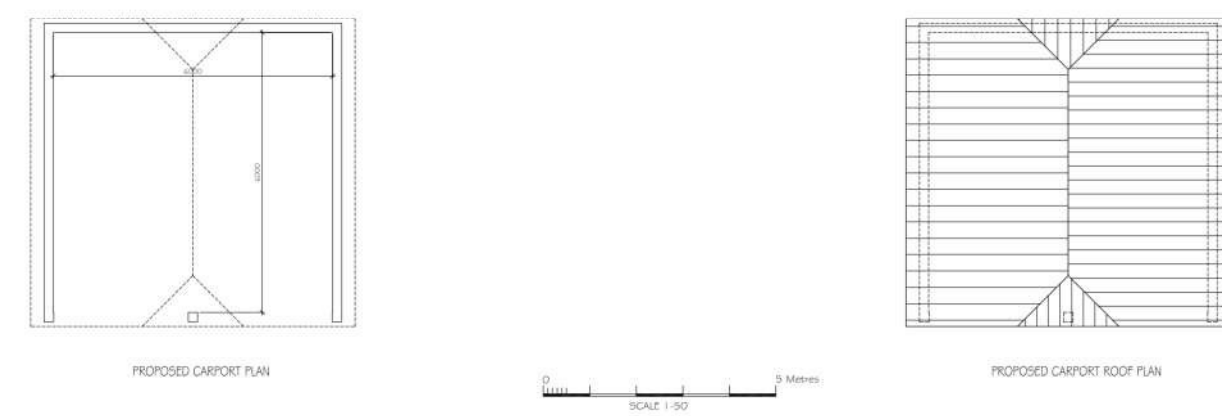
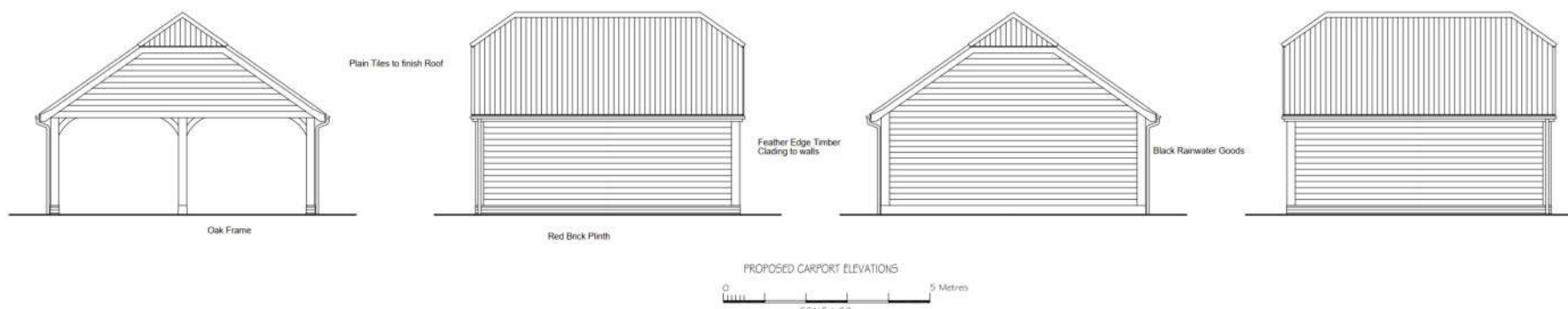


Existing Layout (Black)
Proposed Layout (Red)

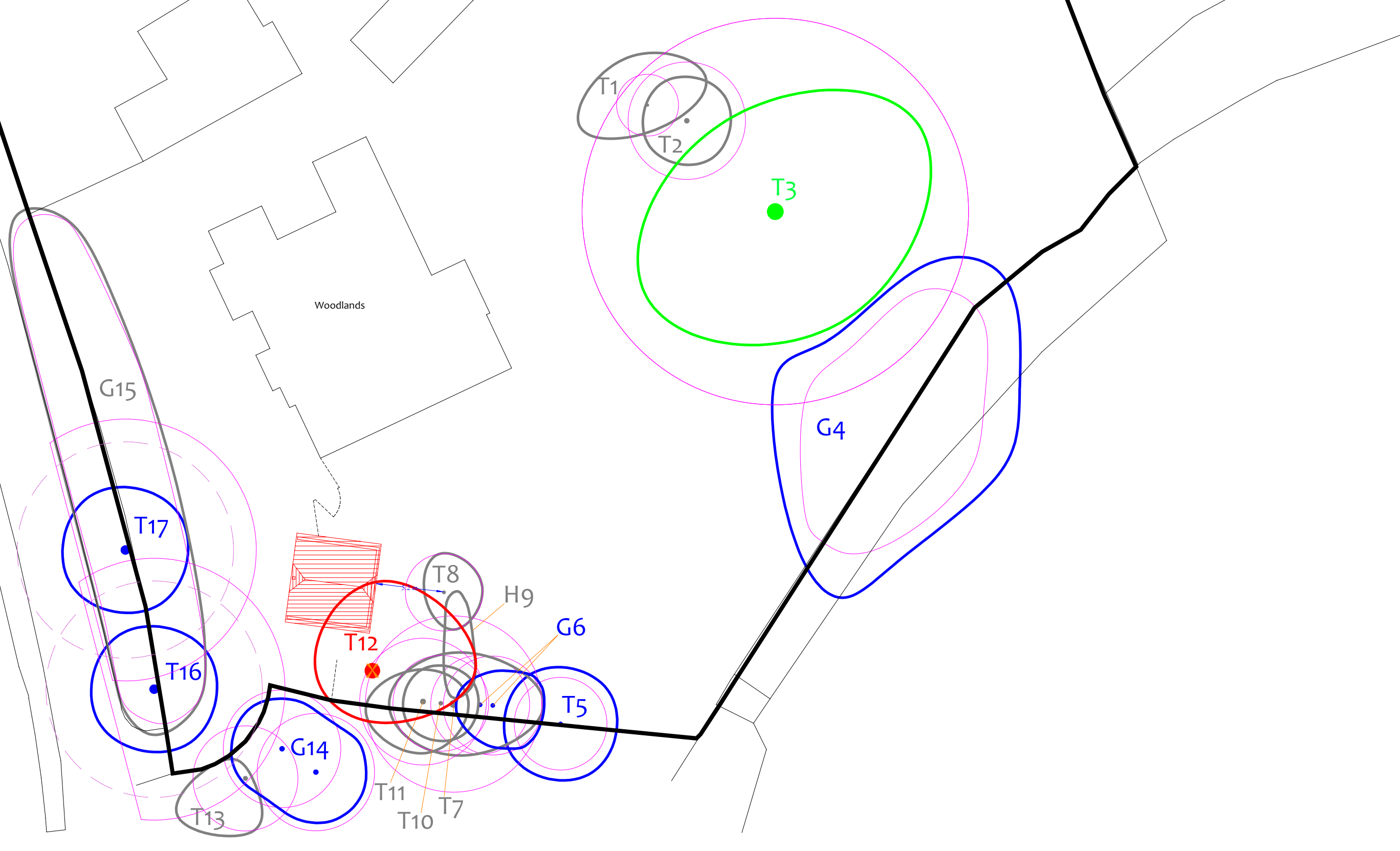
RAMSDELL ROAD

Woodlands

Proposed Elevations



KARL RECHES BS(1666)
Architect - Planning - Building Control
Residential - Planning - Building Control - BS(1666)
01423 316666



The closest retained tree to the proposed Car Port is 5.2m away (T8). This will allow adequate space for future growth and to facilitate construction. Consequently, there shall be no post development pressure to overly prune or remove the trees.

T12 has extensive decay within the 2.5m tall stump and is potentially hazardous, we recommend that this tree is removed irrespective of development proposals.

Drawing No: CCL 11732 / IAP Rev: 1
Title: Impact Assessment Plan
Site: Woodlands RG26 5HU
Scale: 1:300 Paper Size: A1

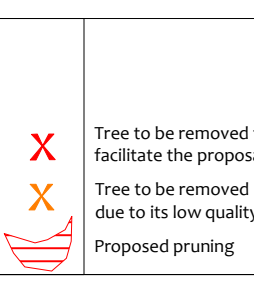


Tree Retention Categories	
	Category A tree Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of 40+ years. Usually large trees with significant presence or smaller trees with excellent form. Retention of these trees is highly desirable.
	Category B tree Trees of moderate quality with a life expectancy of 20+ years. Usually maturing trees, or younger trees with good form. Retention of these trees is desirable though less than Category A trees.
	Category C tree Unremarkable trees of low quality and merit. Individual specimens are not considered to be a material planning consideration.
	Category U tree Trees unsuitable for retention due to their very poor condition.

Impact Assessment Plan

Status: Final - for submission

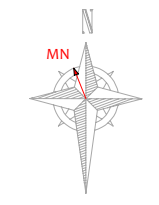
	BS 5837 Root Protection Area (radius = 12xstem diameter)
	Root Protection Area needing amendment due to site conditions, e.g. presence of existing road or building.
	Root Protection Area having been amended to account for site conditions
T1 = Tree No 1	G2 = Group No 2 H3 = Hedge No 3



Tree to be removed to facilitate the proposal
Tree to be removed due to its low quality
Proposed pruning

Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Root Protection Area		
			Radius (m)	Square (m)	
T1	Honey-locust	6	2.4	18	4.3
T2	Norway Maple	9	4.6	65	8.1
T3	Oak	17	15.1	718	26.8
G4	Mixed	10	4.2	55	7.4
T5	Hornbeam	11	3.6	41	6.4
T6	Laxton Cypress	16	3.8	46	6.6
T7	Sycamore	15	6.8	147	12.1
T8	Leyland Cypress	15	3.0	28	5.3
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Canopy spreads are sometimes measured to an approximate N defined by site features. Often more accurate, especially where rows of trees are not aligned N-S or E-W.

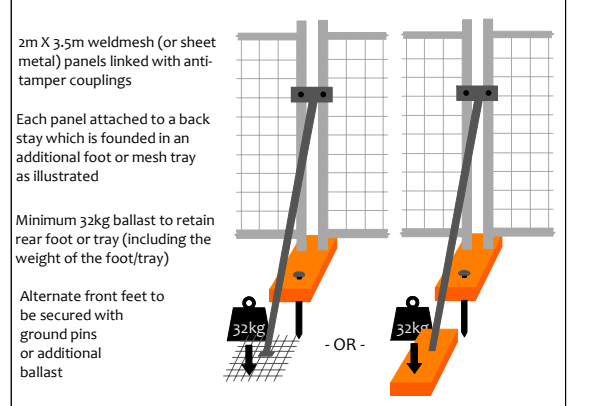


Tree Protection Plan

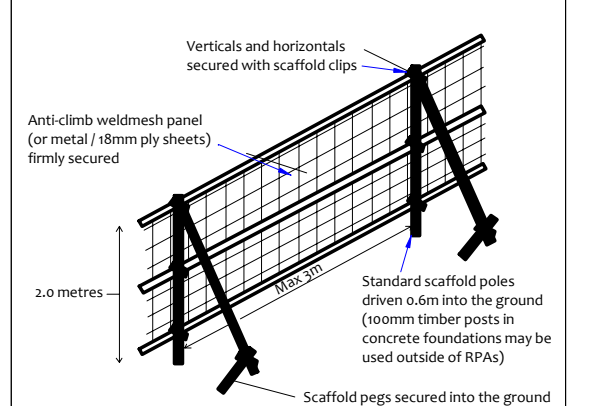
Tree Protection Barriers:

	Fixed protective barrier: The 'In-Ground System' or the 'Backstay System'. To remain in place for all construction activity.		Construction Exclusion Zone Stem protected to a height of 2.5m with thick cloth & wire Tree Protection Boxing 1.2 x 1.2 x 2.4m high 25mm plywood
	Moveable protective barrier: The 'Backstay System'. To remain in place except when approved works are being undertaken in the Restricted Zone.		Orange Barrier Mesh Fencing, 1.8m, on steel fencing posts and wooden posts. To remain in place throughout all construction activity.

The 'Back Stay System'



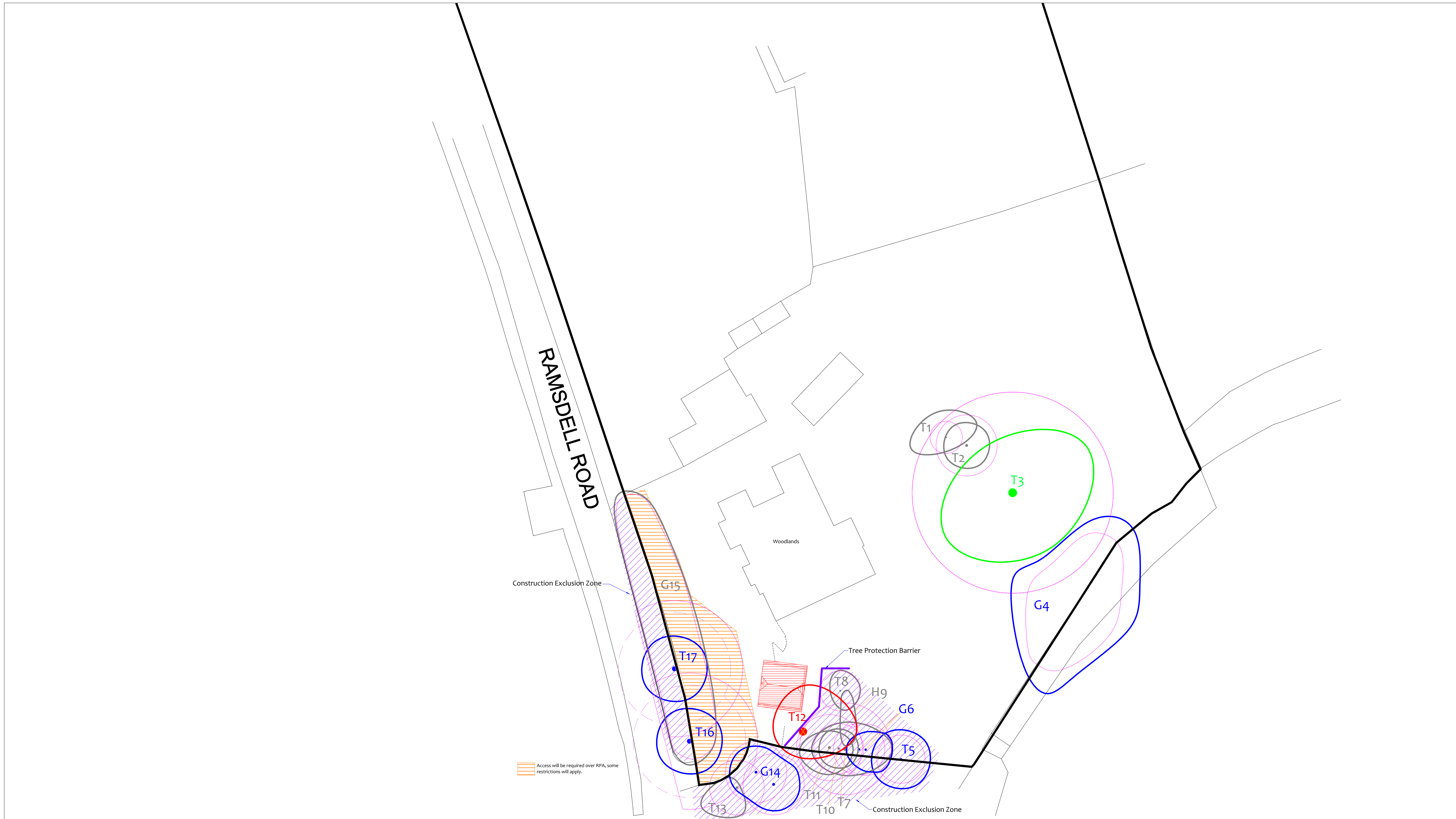
The 'In-Ground' System



Construction Exclusion Zone

Within this area the following restrictions shall apply:

- No excavation or land regrading whatsoever.
- No storage of materials, rubble, soil or spoil.
- No fires within the exclusion zone or within 5m of any tree canopy.
- No site cabins or other temporary structures.
- No discharge of polluted water, cement or chemicals of any kind.
- No use of any machinery, or passage or parking of vehicles.
- No tree works without council consent.



Drawing No: CCL 11732 / TPP Rev: 1
 Title: Tree Protection Plan (Existing Layout with Proposals Overlaid)
 Site: Woodlands RG26 5HU
 Scale: 1:300 Paper Size: A1



Tree Retention Categories	
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Tree Protection Plan

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Tree Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Root Protection Area		
			Radius (m)	Area (m ²)	Area (m ²)
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T2	Norway Maple	9	4.6	65	8.1
T3	Oak	17	15.1	718	26.8
G4	Mixed	10	4.2	55	7.4
T5	Horbeam	11	3.6	41	6.4
T6	Laxson Cypress	16	3.8	46	6.6
T7	Sycamore	15	6.8	147	12.1
T8	Leyland Cypress	15	3.0	28	5.3
T9	Leyland Cypress	3	1.4	7	2.6
T10	Yew	7	3.7	43	6.6
T11	Leyland Cypress	18	4.9	76	8.7
T12	Lime	16	14.0	619	24.9
T13	Chesnutwood	6	4.1	52	7.2
G14	Yew	9	4.6	65	8.1
G15	Mixed	7	3.0	28	5.3
T16	Horse Chestnut	17	8.4	222	14.9
T17	Lime	18	8.4	222	14.9