OMC Associates

BSi 5837 Arboricultural Method Statement

CLIENT:	James Garner
SITE:	48 Middlewatch, Swavesey, CB24 4RN, Cambs
OUR REF:	01630AIA/CJO/2503
DATE OF REPORT:	25 March 2020

Prepared by Christopher Overbeke MSc Arb, BA (Hons), ANC (Dist.), M, Arb A
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY

Successful avoidance of any damage can be achieved through appropriate tree protection details, correct implementation of these details and close liaison with the Council's tree officer and the appointed arboriculturist.

These details and procedures are provided in the arboricultural method statements outlined below and illustrated in the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. All key site personnel must fully familiarise themselves and understand this method statement and tree protection plan. A copy of the method statement must be kept on site at all times. To ensure the correct installation of the tree protection and its continued efficacy throughout the construction process, the following principals must apply:

All relevant aspects of this method statement must be incorporated into the construction method statement to avoid any conflicts.

No building work or other activity associated with development can take place until the approved protection measures are in place and secure, and a site meeting between involving the contractor, architect, arboricultural officer and consultant has taken place.

Details of key site personnel will be submitted to the Council's arboricultural officer prior to the commencement of site works.

All key site personnel must fully familiarise themselves and understand this method statement and tree protection plans.

A copy of this method statement must be kept on site at all times. A large (not less than A3 size) copy of the TPP must be placed on the site office notice-board.

Due to the existence of RPAs of retained trees, including the off-site trees T5-T7 encroaching upon the site, there is a clear potential of damage to these trees arising as a result of construction activity indirectly degrading the root zones. This can be avoided, and trees safeguarded, through the effective use of exclusion zones (CEZ), ground protection and appropriate methodology for excavation and ground preparation within RPAs. The CEZ will need to be reconfigured to allow for construction of hardstanding on the western boundary as shown in the TPP. The appropriate methodology includes groundworks for the new drive, part of which, adjacent T1, will be laid using a "no-dig" methodology, and the hardstanding adjacent T5-T7. Appropriate methodology is detailed for the foundations for the garage due to proximity to T2 & T3. The drive is to be constructed at commencement (and protected from damage) to serve as ground protection. Part of the RPA adjacent T1 is to be de-compacted prior to the construction of the drive. All tree protection will be monitored and recorded.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

BRIEF

1.1 OMC Associates are instructed to provide an arboricultural protection to assist with validation of a planning application. Recommendations are consistent with the most recently revised version of the British Standard on this subject, "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837 (2012).

SCOPE AND BACKGROUND

1.2 This report incorporates an arboricultural method statement providing the details necessary to ensure trees shown for retention are not damaged during construction.

The arboricultural method statement provides the details necessary to ensure retained trees are not damaged during construction and is supplemented by Tree Protection plan (TPP) that illustrates the protection measures required.

The report has been commissioned on the behest of South Cambridgeshire District Council who whilst assessing the planning application referenced S/0014/20/FL.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

1.3 The plot fronts onto Bucking Way Road to the east and is located at the southern end of Swavesey.

It comprises a cleared site where a bungalow with an extensive garden extending northwards to the rear was located. A new dwelling has been constructed at the northern end of the site with its own access.

Residential properties are located to the south and rear and a number of trees are identified.

It is proposed that a new dwelling and detached garage is constructed on a similar envelope to the demolished house.

2.0 PHASING OF INSPECTION/MONITORING

INTRODUCTION

2.1 Section 3 provides all the details relating to tree protection specific to this development. Critical to its implementation is a clear understanding of when and how the protection is implemented, what action must be taken when there is a breach of the approved protection and how to implement any changes in the approved protection necessitated by unanticipated events/changes in design.

SITE ARBORICULTURALIST

2.2 An appropriately experienced and professional arboriculturist must be appointed at the outset whose role will be to ensure full compliance of the approved tree protection measures through regular monitoring and maintenance of a progress sheet that shall be signed off by the arboriculturist and site manager (or equivalent) on completion of the development and submitted to the LPA.

STAGE 1 - PRE-COMMENCEMENT MEETING

2.3 This will involve the arboriculturist, the site manager and other relevant site personnel and optionally the local authority arboricultural officer. He/she must be given sufficient advance warning of the meeting. This meeting could be viewed as a form of induction and will ensure:

1. a full understanding exists of what and where the tree protection comprises - if necessary, the site can be marked out to indicate the positioning of protection.
2. if and when arboricultural supervision is required.
3. exchange of all relevant contact details and distribution of an arboricultural site monitoring record.
4. that all parties are happy with what is agreed and that it is deemed practical. Any tweaks/changes made at this stage that vary to the approved details must be agreed by the LPA Tree Officer and a means of ensuring this is appropriately recorded with the LPA determined.

There is no reason why the tree protection can't be installed prior to this meeting so long as the opportunity remains for adjusting or improving it according to advice from the site arboriculturist.

STAGE 2 - MONITORING

2.4 The arboriculturist will monitor the development through regular, informal site visits or in accordance with an agreed schedule. The inspection record will be completed and signed off after each visit.

Any discrepancies to the approved, implemented protection shall be highlighted and the site arboriculturist recommended course of action implemented immediately, if necessary, stopping all development until resolved. A re-inspection will be organised to ensure satisfactory resolution.

The site manager will contact the arboriculturist immediately if damage to trees or root zones occurs.

STAGE 3 - SUPERVISION

2.5 The arboricultural method statement (AMS) may specify sensitive works within Root Protection Areas that require arboricultural supervision. These will be clearly shown in the AMS. The site manager will contact the site arboriculturist when this is ready to be carried out.

STAGE 4 - COMPLETION

2.6 On completion of all works on site, the site arboriculturist will be called to site to carry out a final inspection of the trees and the integrity of the RPAs. A Record of Completion will be signed by the site arboriculturist and the site manager and submitted to the LPA for discharge or complete discharge of outstanding conditions.

This will not be completed where damage to trees or RPAs is noted at this final inspection until remedial measures as agreed between the site arboriculturist and the LPA Arboricultural Officer are fully implemented.

3.0 TREE PROTECTION SPECIFICS

INSTALLATION OF PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

3.1 An RPA is defined in BSI 5837 (2012) as "the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree". The approximate RPAs have been shown as pink, circular outlines on the TPP.

All damage types to the RPA can be avoided through the establishment of Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) with the use of protective fencing. The use of a CEZ prevents or limits RPA incursion by segregating all trees vulnerable to construction activity.

The positioning of all tree protection fencing is clearly illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. It is utilised to cordon off much of the identified RPAs of T1-T4. An emboldened bright green line shows how this needs to be moved slightly on completion of construction of the house to allow for construction of the "kitchen area".

The barriers used to secure the CEZ must be installed prior to commencement of any construction activity. Once erected and secured the Exclusion Zone must not under any circumstances be altered or removed without advice from the arboriculturist and/or approval of the local planning authority.

BS 5837:2012 recommends weld mesh (Heras)-type panels secured firmly to a scaffold framework (scaffold clamps are recommended) and braced with diagonal stabilizer struts all secured to the ground with metal pins, see Appendix B. There will be a need to place part of it on the flagged terrace and the majority of it on the lawn and this section will need to be inserted firmly into the ground.

NOTE: In the event the fencing becomes damaged it must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable to preserve its efficacy.

Tree protection posters as shown at Appendix C should be secured to the fencing to serve as explanation for its presence.

Only once the protective fencing is in place and secured, (as well as any other protection measures detailed below) may construction commence. The fencing will remain in place and secured until such time that all construction is complete, and materials/equipment have been removed from the site.

ROOT PRUNING - EXCAVATION/GROUNDWORKS WITHIN RPAS

3.2 Encountering tree roots is likely when excavating for the garage foundations, preparing the ground for the drive and for the hardstanding on the western boundary. During this process, the following guidelines must then be adhered to:

No roots of greater than 25mm must be cut without consultation.

Where roots can be carefully moved to one side, this should be carried out rather than being severed.

If cutting of root(s) of less than 25mm diameter is deemed necessary they must be cleanly pruned, preferably back to a side branch, using sharp bi-pass secateurs or loppers. Once pruned, the cut root(s) must immediately covered with damp, clean, hessian sacking (in summer months) which must be kept damp so long as the roots remain exposed, or dry hessian sacking in winter to prevent desiccation and protect from rapid temperature changes.

Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content which is toxic to roots) or other granular fill, before soil is replaced.

If new concrete is to be used, an impermeable membrane must be placed along the exposed face to prevent contact with and scorching of roots, and to ensure leachates do not contaminate the immediate rooting area in the future.

CONCRETE MIXING/BUNDED AREA

3.3 Concrete or cementitious (mortar, cement, slurry) washout wastewater is caustic with a PH over 12 and is, therefore, highly toxic to trees and other vegetation.

Where concrete footings and other structures cast from concrete below ground level near to root systems of retained vegetation is required, the incorporation of protection (e.g. sheathing with an impermeable membrane such as heavy-grade polythene sheeting) is extremely important to prevent it coming into contact with roots.

It is also important not to mix concrete in the vicinity of trees in order to avoid the risk of it leaching into the soil.

Additionally, regardless of the presence of trees, the integrity of the ground must be protected for future planting.

No mixing or dispensing of concrete should, therefore, be undertaken within 5 metres of the RPA of any tree.

The use of a bunded area for the purpose of cement/concrete mixing to contain spillages and runoff is recommended. A proprietary mixing tray would suffice where only small quantities are required.

UNDERGROUND SERVICES

3.4 We understand that no new underground services will be laid and that all existing underground services will be utilised.

Where new underground services are proposed, these must be informed by the RPAs and reviewed by the arboriculturist with respect to any impact on trees and modifications to the AMS and TPP made where applicable to take account of this. These changes must be agreed by the LPA.

GROUND PROTECTION

3.5 Protection of the ground within RPAs is essential to ensure the potentially harmful effects of construction activity on ground conditions (compaction and the absorption of potentially toxic materials) are avoided. Creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) using protective fencing is the optimum means of protecting Root Protection Areas but where access within RPAs is required, protection of the ground is essential. (See Appendix F for an illustrated example).

In this instance ground guards will be required to allow for access to the side of the proposed garage (which is located within the RPAs of T2 & T3) to enable construction. This will effectively form a narrow (0.7m wide corridor) between the CEZ and the garage. It is illustrated on the TPP as hatched orange.

Temporary ground protection must comply with British Standard Recommendations, as below:

a) For pedestrian movements only: a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane; or 18mm 2400x1200mm plyboard.

b) For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t: proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 150mm of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

c) For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight: an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems of pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

In this instance it is anticipated that the ground protection around the extension will need to comply with (a) above.

REMOVAL OF EXISTING CONCRETE STRUCTURE/SLAB WITHIN ROOT ZONES

3.6 A sizeable, old garage (shown as a yellow line on the TPP) is yet to be removed and it is likely that roots from T3 & T4 will be encountered since roots will have partially encroached upon its footprint.

During this process, the following guidelines must then be adhered to:

No roots of greater than 25mm must be cut without consultation.
Where roots can be carefully moved to one side, this should be carried out rather than being severed.
If cutting of root(s) of less than 25mm diameter is deemed necessary they must be cleanly pruned, preferably back to a side branch, using sharp bi-pass secateurs or loppers. Once pruned, the cut root(s) must immediately covered with damp, clean, hessian sacking (in summer months) which must be kept damp so long as the roots remain exposed, or dry hessian sacking in winter to prevent desiccation and protect from rapid temperature changes.
Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content which is toxic to roots) or other granular fill, before soil is replaced.
If new concrete is to be used, an impermeable membrane must be placed along the exposed face to prevent contact with and scorching of roots, and to ensure leachates do not contaminate the immediate rooting area in the future.

SURFACE MOUNTED DRIVEWAY (NO-DIG)

3.7 A large area of hardstanding is proposed to the front of the new dwelling, much of which falls within the RPAs of T1-T3. That adjacent T2-T3 and coloured grey on the TPP effectively replicates the footprint of the old drive (outlined in yellow) can be laid in accordance with the details provided in Section 3.9 below.

The area adjacent T1 and shaded in magenta, however, largely falls within the RPA of this important tree. This section of drive must be constructed using a surface-mounted method (cellular confinement system) to avoid excavation and protect the integrity of the texture and structure of the ground and topped with a porous surface.

The drive must be laid as the first stage of the development. This will provide a means of access for vehicles, an area to park construction vehicles without compacting and degrading RPAs and ground to be utilised for soft landscaping and an area for storage of materials.

The methodology for this is detailed below.

The ground must be level in terms of an absence of bumps and dips before laying a three-dimensional cellular confinement system. This may involve infilling any slight dips with sharp sand and skimming off any slight humps. It will not involve a reduction in ground level.

Once the preparatory ground works are complete, installation of the cellular confinement system can commence. The confinement system shall be undertaken in accordance with the method described below:

Any roots encountered in the course of the excavations will, where possible, be preserved and protected from desiccation as per the method described at section 5.4.

A geotextile membrane will be laid directly onto the soil over the whole area where the driveway is to be installed.

Lay the three-dimensional cellular confinement system (e.g. Cellweb by Geosynthetics Ltd. or similar). The cellular confinement will be pulled out over the entire area to be protected and pinned with proprietary 'J' pins.

The cells of confinement system will then be filled with 20-40mm no-fines aggregate, this will be poured progressively inwards from the site entrance to ensure any machinery only moves on the laid sub-base. The aggregate will not be tipped straight onto the confinement system.

Once all cells are filled, the sub-base will be compacted using a wacker-plate (or similar) to ensure binding with the confinement system and to minimise any rutting of the surface.

A geotextile membrane will then be laid directly onto the sub-base and the finish surface laid.

All work must at all times take place on protected ground.

Installation of the cellular confinement system should not take place when the ground is wet or saturated to avoid the possibility of compaction; the period between May and October is advisable.

Once complete, it is advised that the surface be protected from damage associated with construction activity.

It must be stressed that a degree of compaction has already occurred within the RPA of T1 as a result of demolition activities and possibly too if it served as part access for the construction of the recently completed dwelling to the north of the site. Where this falls within the RPA of T1, it is advised that this ground is de-compacted prior to the laying of the drive to pre-empt possible decline. Additionally, that part that will become garden should be heavily mulched.

Figure 1 – Lawn/garden adjacent T1 (Google maps)

3.8 HARDSTANDING/NEW SURFACES WITHIN RPAS NOT REQUIRED TO BE "NO-DIG"

The area of drive shaded as grey replicates where a drive has historically existed, and compaction has occurred. This need not be laid as detailed above but must be laid with caution in view of the proximity of T2 & T3. Additionally, an area of hardstanding for an "outdoor kitchen" is proposed adjacent off-site trees T5-T7.

These areas of hardstanding must be completed with a porous surface and constructed as follows:

Manually remove the topsoil by up to 100mm*
Gently tamp down*
Lay 500 micron gauge/78grams per sqm woven geotextile membrane
Support edges with lean mix concrete haunching or 6" tanalised timber supported by pegs at 1000mm spacing
Lay a porous wearing/surface course (e.g. infill spaces/point with silver sand)

* With respect to the drive, an area of compacted substrate/hardcore may already exist and should be left in place and simply resurfaced with a porous surface.

3.9 FOUNDATION METHODOLOGY FOR THE GARAGE

The new double garage is to be built entirely within the RPA of T3 and part of the RPA of T2 and within 4m of both trees.

If it is to be constructed using a conventional footing – which may be costly due to the requisite depth to account for the mudstone bedrock geology and proximity of large trees - the first 600mm of the trench would have to be manually dug or the ground displaced with air spading in order to expose the root architecture.

This will be carried out in full compliance with the specification given in Section 3.2 of the methodology. This makes it clear that no roots of diameter exceeding 25mm can be cut without arboricultural advice.

Where roots cannot be severed these will have to be sleeved with pipework - allowing generous expansion capacity for the roots to grow. 110mm pipes cut in half lengthways and gaffer taped around the roots should suffice in most circumstances though smaller, branching root may need to be carefully trimmed off to accommodate the pipework.

Once the pipe or means of root enclosure is fully sealed, the trench can be infilled with concrete in accordance with the details given in Section 3.3 above.

Alternatively, and preferably, the garage may be founded using a pile and pile cap foundation or a micro pile and beam foundation, subject to the structural engineer's details.

For the former exploratory 450mmx450mm are manually dug in compliance with the methodology in Section 3.2 to ascertain root presence. These are dug to 500mm; deep enough to accommodate 450mmx450mmx300mm(dp) pile caps (in addition to 100mm claymaster).

Where substantial roots are encountered and cannot be severed or moved. The hole position must be tweaked to avoid them.

Up to 150mm of soil will be carefully scraped away to accommodate the ground beam so that, in addition to a 150mm raising of the floor, a 300mm void can be created below the finished floor level.

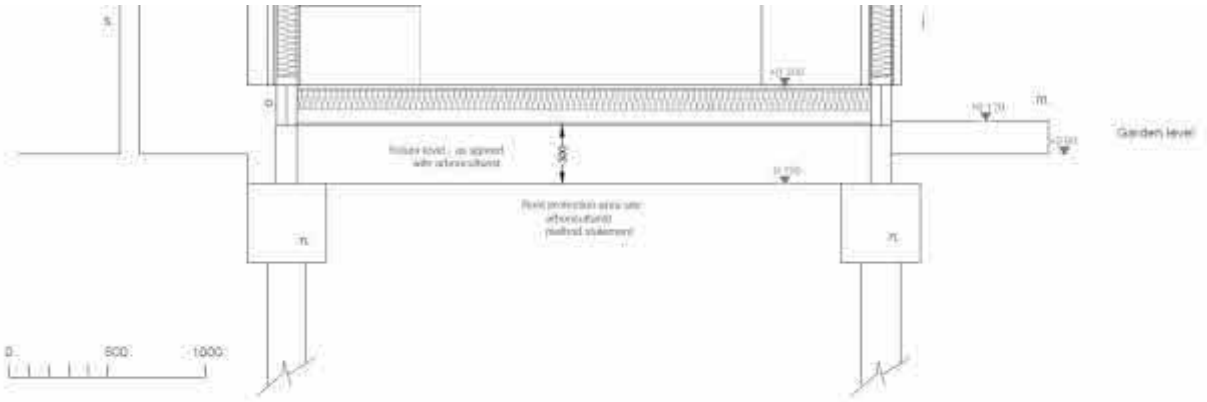


Figure 2 - Cross section of floor

ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS OUTSIDE THE TREE EXCLUSION ZONE

3.10 Materials that will contaminate the ground such as diesel oil and concrete mixings will not be discharged within the RPA or within 10m of any of the tree stems.

Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the tree.

No fires that have the potential for flames to extend to within 5m of any point of the tree are to be lit.

4.0 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS AND SITE INSPECTION/MONITORING

All key site personnel must fully familiarise themselves and understand this method statement and tree protection plan. A copy of the method statement must be kept at all times on site. A large (not less than A3 size) copy of the TPP must be placed on the site office notice-board. The general sequence of events should be as follows:

Stage 1: Pre-commencement site meeting involving the site manager/foreman and arboriculturist. The local authority arboricultural officer must also be notified of this meeting in good time to allow the opportunity for he/she to attend. Mark out positions for protection and discuss all tree protection issues.

Stage 2: Install protective fencing (the erection of fencing can optionally be carried out prior to pre-commencement meeting and inspected at that time).

Stage 3: Pre-commencement inspection of implementation of tree protection measures.

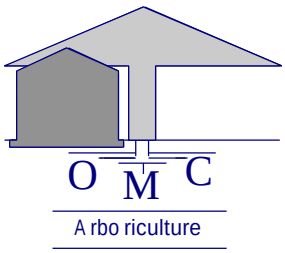
Stage 4: Monitoring

The arboriculturist will monitor the development through periodic site visits or in accordance with an agreed schedule. Regularity will be determined by the impact of the scheme on trees, the complexity of protection and the significance of trees. The inspection record will be completed and signed off after each visit.

Any discrepancies to the approved, implemented protection shall be highlighted and the site arboriculturist recommended course of action implemented immediately, if necessary, stopping all development until resolved. A re-inspection will be organised to ensure satisfactory resolution.

The site manager will contact the arboriculturist immediately if damage to trees or root zones occurs.

Stage 5: Once all works are complete, arrange post construction meeting to ensure no damage to trees and RPAs. (Organise remedial works as recommended by the arboriculturist where damage noted). Remove temporary protection.



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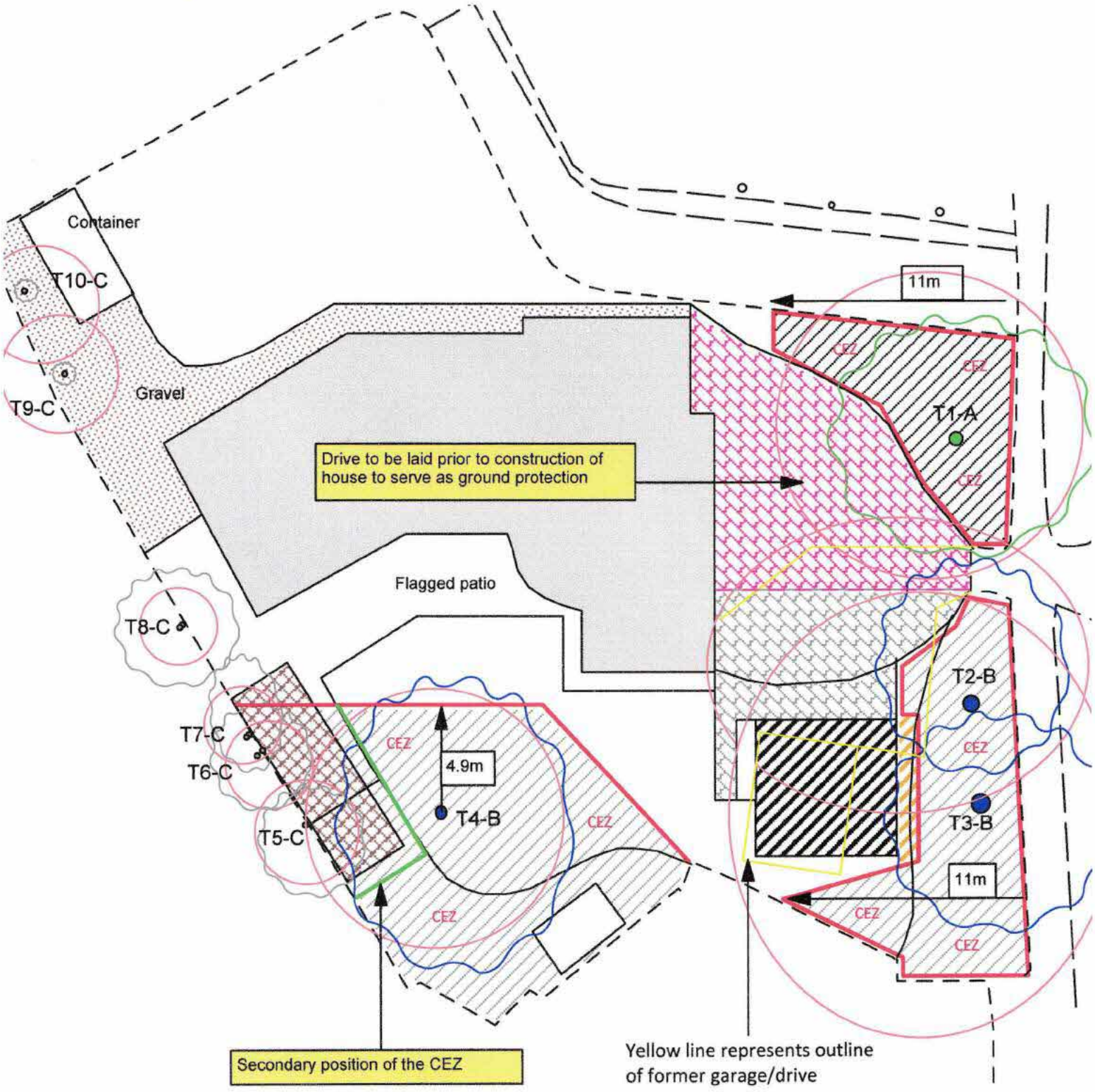
Appendix A Tree Protection Plan



Root Protection Area (RPA)

To be read in colour

0 5 10

Ground protection - laid in compliance with Section 3.5 of the AMS

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) See Section 3.1 of the AMS - Bold green line represents the secondary postion to accommodate construction of floor for kitchen area following construction of house

Floor slab constructed in compliance with Section 3.8 of the AMS

Garage foundation to be constructed in compliance with Section 3.9 of the AMS

Surface mounted section of drive with a porous surface as per details in Section 3.7

CLIENT: Garner
DATE: March 2020
SCALE: 1:125 on A3
REV:

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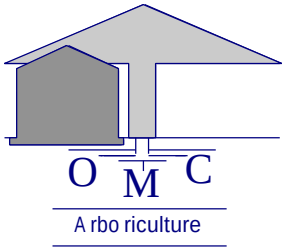
SITE: 48 Middlewatch, Swavesey, Cambs
JOB: 1630-tpp
TITLE: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

TREE PROTECTION PLAN



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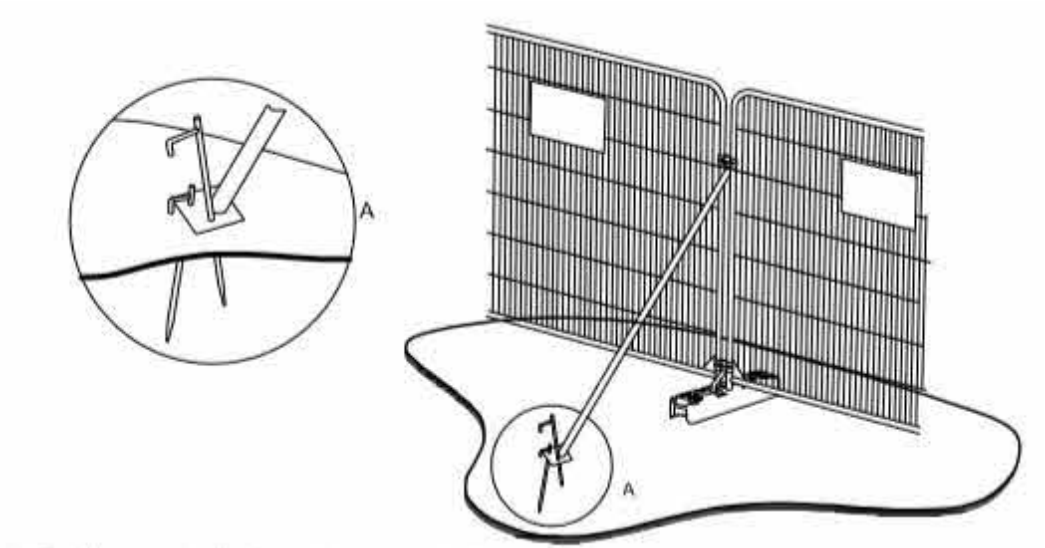
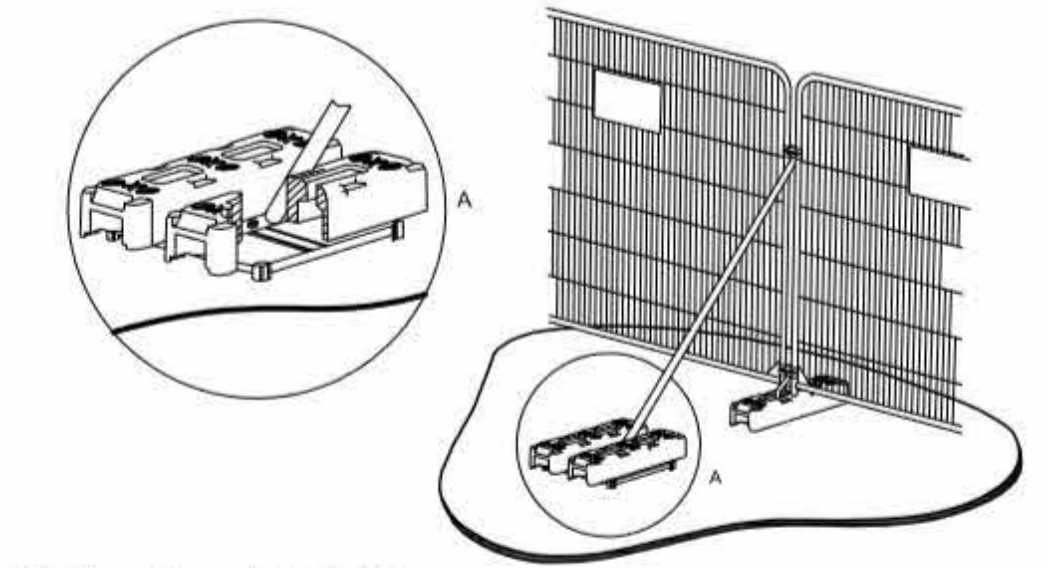
Appendix B Specification for Heras fencing



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

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Appendix C Tree notices to attach to Heras fencing

TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

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

O M C
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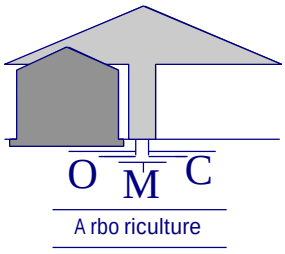
PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.

O M C
Arboriculture

28 Shelford Road, Cambridge CB2 9NA Tel: 01223 842253 / 020 8252 7919 Fax: 01223 846870 Mob: 07771 708474 Email: info@omc-associates.co.uk



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Appendix D Record of inspection

MONITORING RECORD

PURPOSE OF VISIT	TIMING	PERSONNEL PRESENT	REMOTE - PHOTO BASED	OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	COMPLETE Y/N
1. Appoint arboriculturist to oversee all arboricultural issues on site.	Pre-commencement				
2. On-site tree protection induction with construction team, arboriculturist, tree officer (if attending); Optionally mark out tree protection*	Pre-commencement				
3. Erect tree protection fencing, ground protection as detailed in AMS and shown in the TPP*	Pre-commencement				
4. Monitoring site visits by arboriculturist to ensure continued compliance. Maintain monitoring record	During construction: Visit 1 Visit 2				
5. Final, completion inspection and identification of any remedial actions.	Completion of scheme				

* Can be coincided

Project Contacts

Council Tree Officer:	Miriam Hill	-	trees.andlandscapes@scambs.gov.uk
Site Manager:	Not known	-	-
Arboriculturist:	Christopher Overbeke (CO) (OMC Associates)	01223 842253	chris@omc-associates.co.uk
Project Agent:	Not known	-	-

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A rbo riculture

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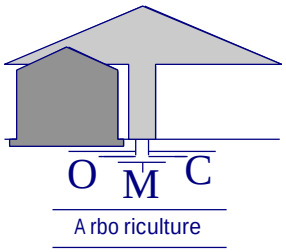
Appendix E Photos

	Photo 1 T1-T3 from the highway (T1 in the foreground)
	Photo 2 T1

	Photo 5 T9 & T10 just about visible adjacent the fence
	Photo 6 T4 looking west

	Photo 7 T8 T9 & T10 to the right
	Photo 8 T1-T3 looking eastwards



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Appendix F Specification for ground protection

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Appendix G Illustration of Construction of a “No-Dig” surface

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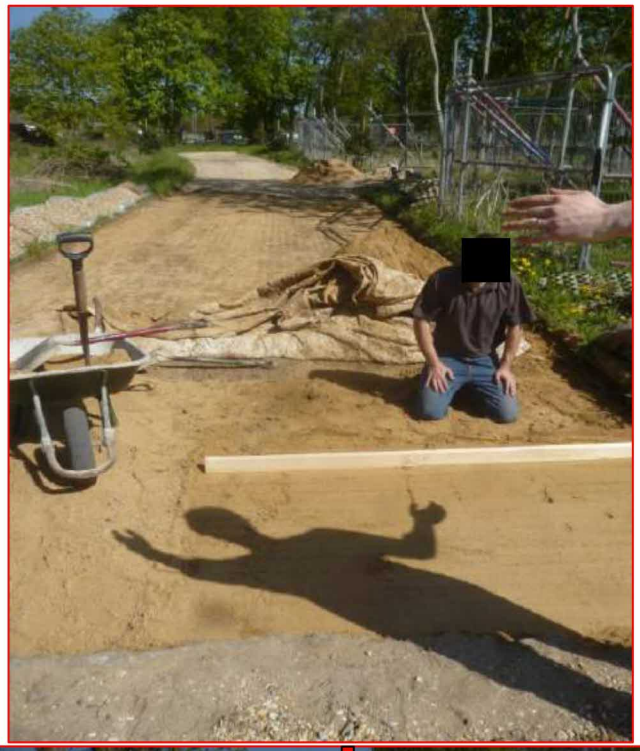

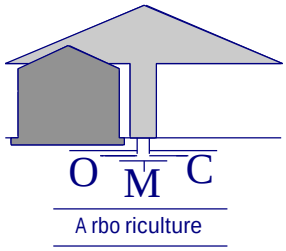

OMC Associates

Appendix H Tree Schedule

ID	Species	Height (m)	Dia. at 1.5m (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	SULE	Condition Structural	Condition Physiological	RPA radius (m)	Quality category (BS:5837)	Space Crown	Below wn	Tree-work	Comments
				N	S	E	W							Y/N/NA Lowest point	position 1st branch		48 Middlewatch, Swavesey, Cambs, CB24 4RN
T1	Scots pine	14.5	610	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.1	M	>40*	G	G	7.2	A2	2.9	3.4-W	N	* Subject to decompaction Fine specimen; highly prominent
T2	Ash	9	700	5.7	3.0	4.5	5.7	M	>40	F	F	8.4	B2	-	3.4-E	N	Prominent; historically pollarded to 5.8m
T3	Ash	9	950	4	6.4	5.6	4.9	M	>40	F	F	11.4	B2	-	3-W	N	Prominent; historically pollarded to 5.8m
T4	Walnut	10	510	6.8	7.4	6.1	5	M	>40	G	G	6.0	B2	2.6	1.4-W	N	Centrally located within garden; shapely specimen; good amenity
T5	Greengage/plum	8.5	300*	2.3	3.2	2.1	2.9	M	>40	G	G	3.3	C2	-	-	N	Off-site; on boundary
T6	Greengage/plum	8	140 & 100	3.5	1	1.7	3	YM	>40	G	G	2.4	C2	-	-		Off-site; on boundary
T7	Greengage/plum	8	140	4.2	1.8	1.2	2.2	YM	>40	G	F	2.1	C2	-	-		Off-site; on boundary
T8	Greengage/plum	8.5	270	4	3.5	4	4	YM	>40	G	G	2.4	C2	-	-		Off-site; on boundary
T9	Fruit	2	210 & 170	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	YM	>40	G	P	2.1	C2	-	-		Reduced to 2m
T10	Fruit	2	140, 150 & 90	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	YM	>40	G	P	2.1	C2	-	-		Reduced to 2m