

Arboricultural Assessment & Method Statement

for proposed development at

Land North of Lee's Yard
Lidsey Road, Woodgate

On Behalf of: **Southern Home Ownership & Thakeham Partnerships Ltd**

Reference: **MW.21.0910.AIA**

Date Issued: **8 December 2021**



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Executive Summary

Trees are a consideration in this reserved matters application. Therefore, this report has been drafted to provide the information required to enable the local planning authority to meet the duty placed upon them by section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended, 2021).

Included are a BS5837:2012 compliant tree survey, arboricultural impact assessment, and a tree protection strategy including a method statement and protection plan.

Of the thirty-eight trees and groups surveyed, twenty-three are proposed for removal. Those to be removed are all of low and poor quality. Any loss that may be felt as a result of their removal can be mitigated through new planting within the site.

All areas of proposed construction occur outside the RPAs of retained trees.

Tree protection commitments include: erecting barriers and a pre-start audit/meeting.

Provided the protection strategy is implemented as outlined, it is my opinion that this application is of low arboricultural impact, and thus acceptable.

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1. Instructions and Terms of Reference

- 1.1. In September 2021, I was instructed by Thakeham Partnerships Ltd, on behalf of the applicant Southern Home Ownership, to undertake a tree survey and subsequently, in November 2021 to produce this report to accompany a reserved matters application for thirty-eight dwellings on the land to the north of Lee's Yard, Lidsey Road, Woodgate.
- 1.2. Following the recommendations of the British Standard¹, this report includes the necessary information to enable the local planning authority to meet the duty placed upon them by section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended, 2021).
- 1.3. It demonstrates that the impact, both direct and indirect, of the proposal, has been assessed and where appropriate, mitigation, compensation and tree protection proposed.
- 1.4. Correct implementation of the tree protection specified within this report is critical for ensuring the retained trees are successfully protected throughout the construction process.
- 1.5. Documents supplied to assist this assessment:
- Proposed: 211207_21452_5000A_Planning Layout.pdf
 - Site survey: 12105086 - Lee's Yard, Woodgate Final.dwg
- 1.6. The assessment considers the impact of the proposal on the constraint presented by trees retained within the site, and those on adjacent land. Such impact can be caused directly through construction damage and indirectly from post-development resentment and pressure to detrimentally prune or remove the trees. The latter is often due to a poor juxtaposition between the proposal and the trees.
- 1.7. The root protection area (RPA) for each tree represents a minimum area in m² that should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. This is initially represented by a circle but is fundamentally an area of rooting volume. This is often adjusted to account for constraints to root growth within the site (primarily highways and buildings). Recommendations are provided in the British Standard as to the protection of existing trees during the construction process. This is achieved by ensuring a tree protection strategy is implemented before any demolition or construction on site.

¹BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

2. Site Description

- 2.1. The site is currently a grass field with an area to the east separated by a conifer hedge. The site is accessed via a shared access with Willows Caravan Park off Lidsey Road..
- 2.2. It is predominantly flat in nature.
- 2.3. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference: SU 93884 04009.

3. Statutory Legislation

- 3.1. According to Arun District Council's online service², there are no tree preservation orders on the site (checked at the time of writing) nor is the site within a conservation area.
- 3.2. A felling licence would be required for tree removals under the 1967 Forestry Act (exemptions may apply). Tree removals required to implement a *full* planning permission are exempt from the need for a licence.

4. Tree Survey-Scope and Methodology

- 4.1. Tree survey data can be found on the appended plan.
- 4.2. The tree survey has been carried out following the recommendations of The British Standard and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged.
- 4.3. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the tree reference plan, which is appended to this report and based on the supplied survey drawing. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 4.4. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars as necessary, following the Visual Tree Assessment³ (VTA) method.
- 4.5. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.

² https://arun.cloud.cadcorp.com/Webmap/Map.aspx?mapName=Public_TPO

³ Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H., 1998. The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis. London:H.M.S.O.

- 4.6. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 4.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured.
- 4.8. Trunk diameters are measured at 1.5m above ground level, where this is not possible, then Figure C.1 of the British Standard is followed.
- 4.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 4.10. All estimated dimensions are noted in the data.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1. It is proposed to build thirty-eight dwellings on the site, accessed via a shared access with Willows Caravan Park, off Lidsey Road. The location and layout of the proposal can be seen on the appended plan.

Tree Removals

- 5.2. Of the thirty-eight trees and groups surveyed, twenty-three are proposed for removal. Those to be removed are all low and poor quality (category C and U). The category U trees will be removed as good practice, despite this development proposal.
- 5.3. Removals include the conifer groups around the access point (#02, 03 & 04) and the poplar (#30) from within the southern conifer group. The poplar are proposed for removal as their long term establishment is not ideal immediately adjacent to a residential area. This will also allow the conifer screen (#25) to be topped and 'faced-up' to tidy it and ensure it can be sustainably retained within the development, providing a dense screen from the yard to the south.
- 5.4. Any loss that may be felt as a result of tree removals can be mitigated through new planting within the site

Tree Surgery

- 5.5. Prescribed work is listed on the appended plan and covers works to tidy and maintain the retained trees.

Construction Impact

5.6. All proposed construction of units and infrastructure will be outside the RPAs of retained trees.

Service & Utility Provisions

5.7. There is adequate space to service the site whilst avoiding all RPAs.

Future Pressure

5.8. I have worked with the design team to achieve the subject layout and am confident that the proposed dwelling locations maximise the available space whilst not resulting in situations where excessive shade might bring forth requests to heavily prune or remove the retained trees.

Summary

5.9. Provided the tree protection strategy is implemented as outlined in the following method statement, it is my opinion that this application is of **low** arboricultural impact, and thus acceptable.

6. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

- 6.1. The tree protection on this site is subject to implementation as detailed in the following sections.
- 6.2. The recommendations of the British Standard have been applied where viable. Where deviations from the preferred approach are required, impact on any retained trees is minimised through a combination of supervision from an arboriculturist and adherence to the associated method statement.
- 6.3. It is imperative that the strategy is followed to avoid not only impact upon the trees, but to adhere to any planning conditions, once permission is granted.
- 6.4. The information within this section must be passed to the site foreman and cascaded to all relevant personnel involved in the project.
- 6.5. Any questions about the content or its implementation should be directed to **Mark Welby on 01730 239492**, before action is taken.
- 6.6. A tree protection plan showing the types of tree protection and their locations is appended. It includes the tree survey data, existing site features and the approved construction. The plan must be read in conjunction with this method statement.

Phasing

- 6.7. It is essential that the following phasing is followed if trees are to be effectively protected throughout construction.

1	Tree removals/surgery
2	Installation of protection barriers (& ground protection; if required)
3	Pre-start tree protection audit/meeting
4	Demolition phase
5	Excavation for any groundworks & service trenches
6	Construction phase
7	Removal of barriers after all external construction work has been completed

Table 1: Timing of Operations

- 6.9. The above has been drafted at planning stage. Should any of the protection measures prove incompatible with elements of the build program, please contact the project arboriculturist to discuss options.

Pre-Start Audit/Meeting

6.10. Probably the most important step in the tree protection process. A meeting with the project arboriculturist and the site manager should be undertaken to review the measures before any main construction work starts on site. Usually included as a specific item in any planning conditions.

6.11. It is an opportunity to discuss any conflicts with the approved AMS and to seek changes if necessary.

6.12. An auditable record is to be kept on file and forwarded to the LPA if required.

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

6.13. The CEZ is a root sensitive area where construction activities are to be excluded. The default method of doing so is through the installation of tree protection barriers. If construction access is required in the CEZ then ground protection can be used to facilitate this.

6.14. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

6.15. Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
- No vehicular access (unless ground protection is installed);
- No fire lighting.

6.15. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

6.16. Variation from the above may be specified in the following sections of this method statement. This is only acceptable where detailed and will typically be subject to supervision by the arboriculturist.

Protection Barriers

- 6.17. Barriers must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.
- 6.18. See *Appendix I* for default barrier specification.
- 6.19. The default specification comprises a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots. If the presence of underground services precludes the use of driven poles, an alternative specification should be prepared in conjunction with the project arboriculturist that provides an equal level of protection. Such alternatives could include the attachment of the panels to a free-standing scaffold support framework.
- 6.20. On smaller projects or those where the level of construction is less intensive, alternative specifications may be acceptable (see *Appendix 1*), **subject to agreement with the project arboriculturist and written approval LPA** (local planning authority).

Ground Protection

- 6.21. If required to facilitate access within the CEZ (or as shown on the appended tree protection plan), ground protection is to be installed. If not already included on the tree protection plan, **it must be approved in writing by the local planning authority before implementation**. The ground protection must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction and damage to the soil: as advised in section 6.2.3 of the British Standard.
- 6.22. Stages of ground protection installation:
1. If required, dismantle barriers and re-erect them to protect any newly exposed CEZ not to be covered by ground protection;
 2. Any shrubs, saplings or trees to be removed, are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees;
 3. Lay woven geotextile over existing ground surface by hand;



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Tree protection barriers & trackmat ground protection

4. Cover the area with compressible layer (200mm of woodchip, for example), using hand tools only;
5. Cover compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards, plywood boards of proprietary trackway/trackmats;

6. Confirm surface is acceptable for use with project arboriculturist;
7. Area ready for construction access;
8. Any scaffolding required within the area will be erected with the uprights placed on spreader boards;
9. The boarding will be left in place until the construction works are finished.

6.22. A single thickness of boarding laid on the soil surface will provide sufficient protection for pedestrian loads. However, for wheeled or tracked construction traffic movements within the RPA, ground protection will involve the use of temporary geocell/cellular confinement systems, reinforced concrete slabs or track-board systems details of which are to be specified by the project engineer and approved for use by the project arboriculturist and local authority before construction commences.

6.23. Track-boards can be sourced from Trakmats Europe Ltd, 0845 6435388, www.trakmatseurope.com, or groundguards.com

6.24. There is to be no excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities, without prior approval.

Tree Surgery

6.25. Tree surgery work is listed in the schedule on the appended plan, along with all trees to be removed.

6.26. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS3998⁴ industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the council.

6.27. The statutory protection^{5 6} will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.

6.28. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.

6.29. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

⁴ BS3998:2010- *Recommendations for Tree Work*. London: British Standards Institute

⁵ *Wildlife and Countryside Act*. (1981) London: HMSO.

⁶ *Countryside and Rights of Way Act*. (2000) London: HMSO.

Installation of Underground Services

6.30. Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage severs any roots present and can change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care must be taken in the routeing and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus must be routed outside RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts. Inspection chambers should be sited outside the RPA.

6.31. Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routeing must be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases, trenchless insertion methods should be used: Microtunnelling, Surface-launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming or Impact moling (see BS5837:2012 Table 3), with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the RPA. Provided that roots can be retained and protected, excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs. If this is the case, the following methodology must be followed:

6.32. Stages for installing services:

1. Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2. Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to area and facilitate trenching.
3. Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools.
4. Using an air-pick excavate the trench, keeping to minimum dimensions required.
5. Roots occurring in clumps of 25 mm diameter and over are encountered they will be retained and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required). If required, these should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist; as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.
6. Feed in services.
7. Backfill trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported topsoil to BS3882: 2015, firming down with heels.
8. Repeat step 7 until trench is filled.
9. Re-erect tree protection fencing as per approved plan.

6.50. The method of excavation above, for trenching within RPAs, is using air excavation. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. I can provide details of contractors supplying air excavation services if required.

6.51. Alternatively, trenchless technology, such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.

6.52. Reference can be made to NJUG Vol 4⁷ for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

Fencepost/Hoarding Installation in RPA

6.53. Stages for installing wooden posts:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

1. Remove TPF to allow access to area. If working inside the tree's RPA, ground protection boarding must be used to avoid compaction and contamination of the root zone.
2. Dig postholes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
3. Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
4. Line hole with non-porous lining, for example, durable polyethene bag.
5. Insert post and fill post-hole with concrete to just below ground level.
6. Trim polyethene to ground level and fill with clean topsoil.
7. Reinstall TPF as approved.

⁷ National Joint Utilities Group. (2010). Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines For The Planning, Installation And Maintenance Of Utility Apparatus In Proximity To Trees (Issue 2) - Operatives Handbook. NJUG.

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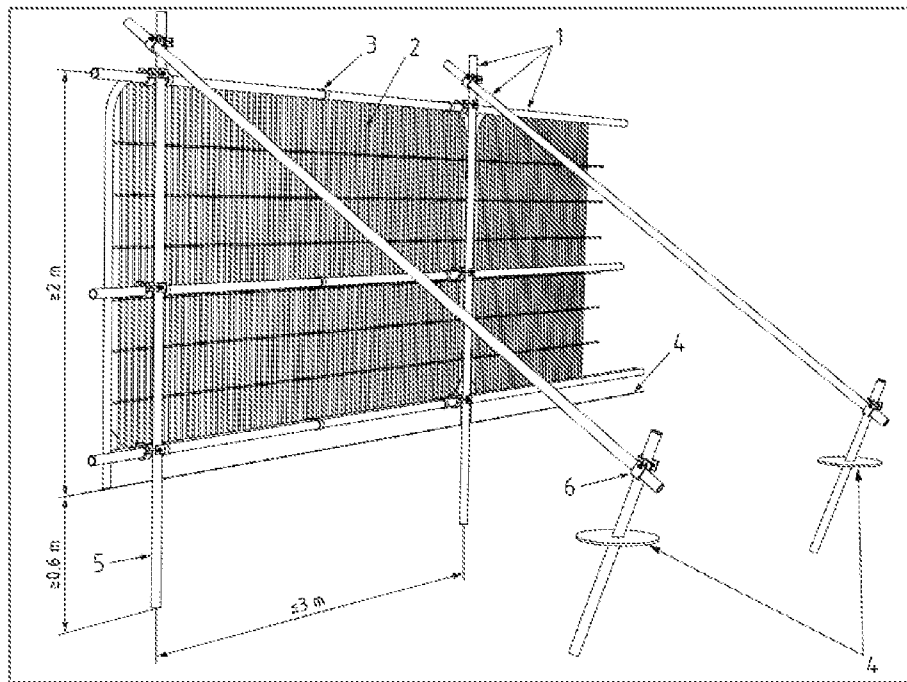
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Appendices

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I.

Tree Protection Barriers



TPF1: Default specification for protective barrier (Fig 2 from BS5837:2012)

1 Standard scaffold poles

2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels

3 panels secured to up rights and cross members with wire-ties

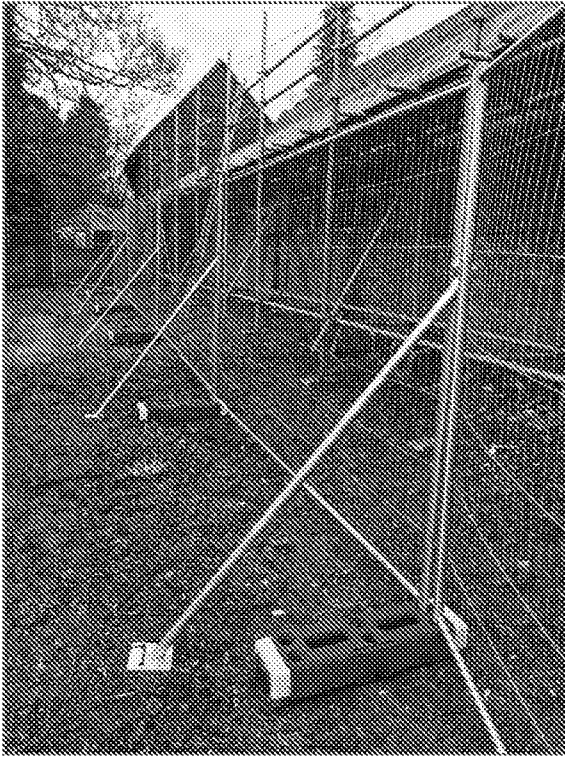
4 ground level

5 uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)

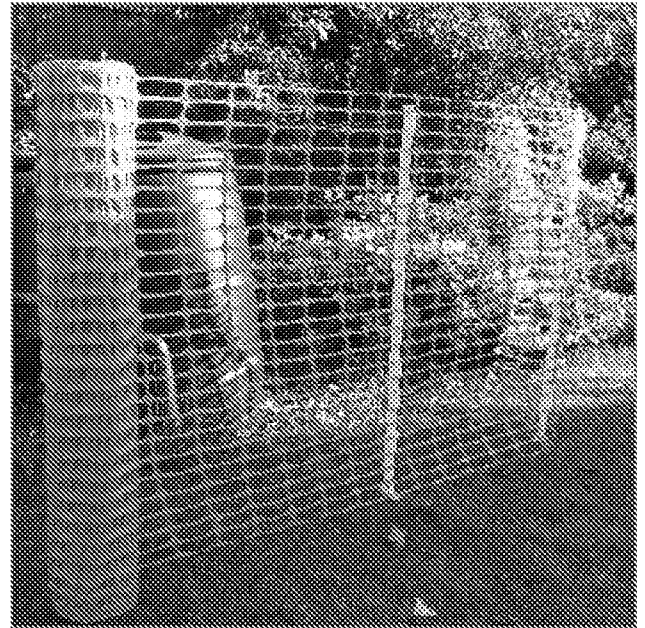
6 Standard scaffold clamps



TPF 2: Alternative fencing option: scaffold uprights with backstay



TPF 3: Alternative fencing option: on boots with backstay



TPF 4: Plastic barrier for low intensity areas of construction



TPF 5: Chain-link for low intensity areas on large projects

II.

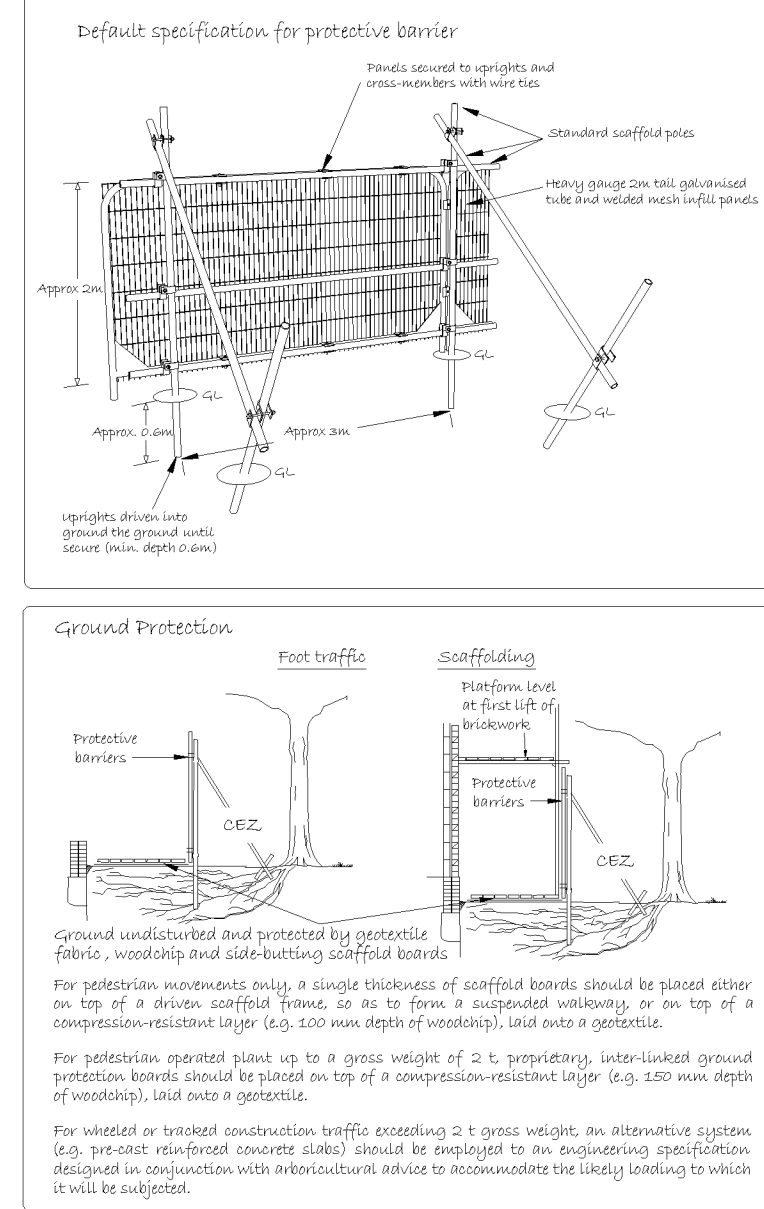
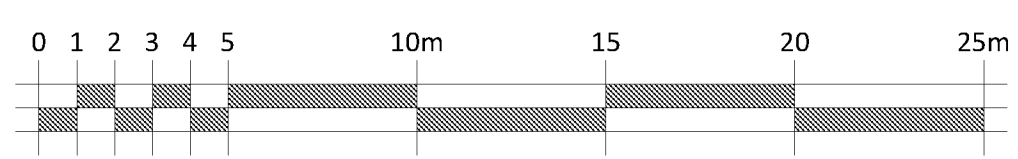
Tree Categories Explained

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years		*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>	
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years		Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm		Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
		Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

III.

Protection Plan

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BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule

Species/Genus/Group											
Pur	Species	Common Name	Height	Down Diameter	Capacity (M3)	Grown Condition	Age Class	Observations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Date Surveyed	BS Cat
01	Acacia campyloste	Field Maple	8m	220mm	3 N 2 E 3 S W	2m	Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Growth in height. Canopy retained in stem, accessible.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
02	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	12m	330mm			Mature	Healthy screen. Foliage dropped at base. No browsing observed.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C2
	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	12m	330mm			Mature	Healthy screen. Foliage dropped at base. No browsing observed.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C2
04	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	14m	800mm	5 N 5 S 5 E 5 S 5 S 5 W		Mature	Group of 5 mature specimens. Life stage in lower crown. Limited leaf loss.	10 Years	24/09/21	2
05	Salix baccata	Willow Poplar	2.5m	100mm	2 N 2 E 2 S W	1m	Semi-Mature	Small ornamental.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
06	Salix baccata	Willow Poplar	2.5m	100mm	2 N 2 E 2 S W	1m	Young	Seedling.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
07	Populus nigra	Scot Pine	9m	600mm	4 N 5 S 5 E 5 S W		Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition but shoot has been killed by insecticide.	20 Years	24/09/21	1 B2
08	Fraxinus excelsior	Common Ash	7m	200mm	2 S 2 N 2 E 2 S 2 S W	1m	Early-Mature	Healthy. Limited leaf loss. No browsing observed.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
09	Populus alba	White Poplar	18m	950mm	4 N 5 S 5 E 5 S W	2.5m	Mature	Minor dieback. No new growth. Foliage retained in stem. No browsing observed.	20 Years	24/09/21	1 C2
10	Group, mixed species	Mixed Species Group	15m	1000mm			Mature	Group of 10 mature specimens. No dieback or single specimen. Limited quality and leaf loss.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C2
11	Populus alba	White Poplar	15m	700mm	3 N 3 E 3 S W	2m	Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. No dieback or single specimen. Limited quality and leaf loss.	20 Years	24/09/21	1 C2
12	Sax. tegula	Crack Willow	6m	200mm			Early-Mature	Group of seedlings becoming established.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
13	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	1.5m	150mm			Early-Mature	Foliage healthy.	10 Years	24/09/21	2 C1
14	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	2.5m	150mm			Early-Mature	Reduced leaf loss. Possible regeneration in matrix if released.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
15	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	9m	220mm	3 N 3 E 3 S W	2m	Early-Mature	Seedling becoming established but not in survey area. Foliage retained.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
16	Populus alba	White Poplar	8m	200mm	3 N 3 E 3 S W	1.5m	Mature	Seedling becoming established. Not in survey area. Foliage retained.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
17	Prunus ornamental	Cherry Plum	6m	400mm	4 N 4 E 4 S W	2m	Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition but not at peak in survey area. Foliage retained.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
18	Populus alba	White Poplar	7m	200mm	2 N 2 E 2 S W	3m	Semi-Mature	Seedling becoming established.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
19	Prunus ornamental	Cherry Plum	6m	400mm	4 N 4 E 4 S W	2m	Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
20	Sax. tegula	Crack Willow	5m	100mm			Semi-Mature	Group of seedlings becoming established. Foliage present if in release.	0 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
21	Sax. tegula	Crack Willow	5m	200mm	2 N 2 E 2 S W	2m	Semi-Mature	Seedling becoming established.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
22	Mixed species	Mixed species	5m	400mm			Mature	Group comprising pine, willow and ash. Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
24	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	14m	330mm			Mature	Ornamental screen. Two trees have been lost and are leaning.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C1
25	Cycasopsyllis lyallii X	Layland Cypress	15m	300mm			Mature	Healthy group comprising limited specimen. Becoming increasingly dependent on management to be retained.	0 Years	24/09/21	1 C2
26	Ulmus sp.	Elm	9m	400mm	4 N 4 E 4 S W	2m	Mature	Good.	0 Years	24/09/21	1 U
27	Fraxinus excelsior	Common Ash	9m	400mm	4 N 4 E 4 S W	2m	Mature	Good.	0 Years	24/09/21	1 U
28	Quercus robur	Pedunculate Oak	11m	800mm	3 N 3 E 3 S W	3m	Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Canopy retained.	20 Years	24/09/21	1 B1
29	Mixed species	Mixed species	10m	220mm			Early-Mature	Mixed boundary group comprising 3 species. Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Screen at best of limited quality.	10 Years	24/09/21	1 C2
30	Populus nigra	Lombardy Poplar	25m	400mm	3 N 3 E 3 S W	5m	Mature	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Questionable viability with increased development.	10 Years	24/09/21	6 C1

Survey by Mark Westby DipArit(RPS), TechCert(ArborA), FArborA
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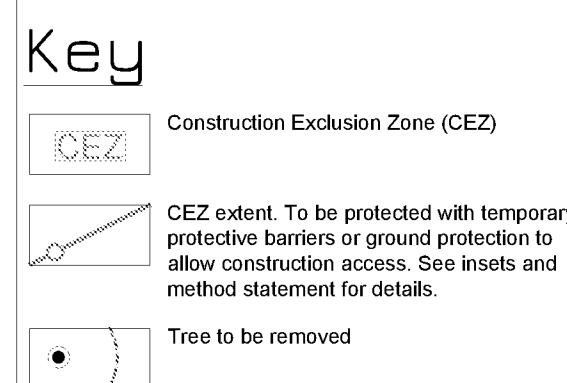
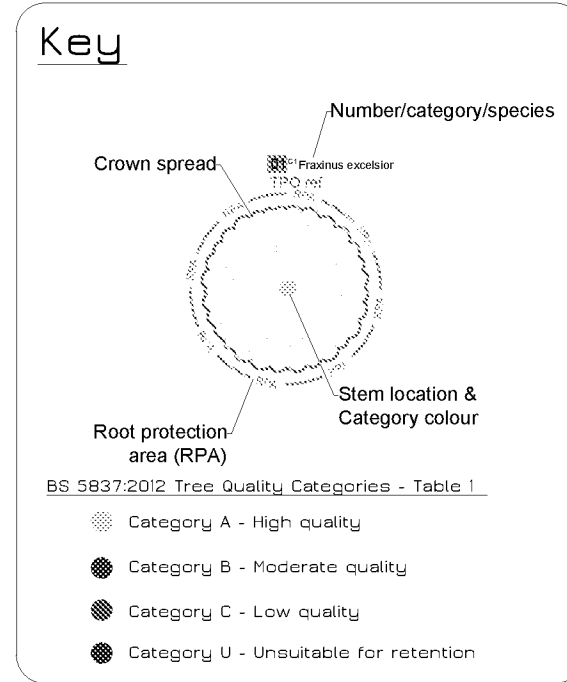
denotes estimated dimension. Typically due to the tree being inaccessible.
Where dimensions are not listed please refer to the plan graphics for an indicative representation (typically for groups).

Trees / Groups for Removal

Ref.	Species	Common Name	Category	No.
C2	<i>Cyperus poaensis</i> Leylandi	Leyland Cypress	C2	1
C2	<i>Cyperus poaensis</i> Leylandi X	Leyland Cypress	C2	1
C4	<i>Cyperus poaensis</i> Leylandi X	Leyland Cypress	C1	2
C4	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common Ash	C1	1
C4	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	C2	1
C4	Group: mixed species	Mixed Species Group	C2	1
C4	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Creek Willow	C1	1
C4	<i>Cyperus poaensis</i> Leylandi	Leyland Cypress	C1	2
C4	<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	C1	1
C4	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Creek Willow	U	1
C4	<i>Cyperus poaensis</i> Leylandi	Leyland Cypress	U	1
C4	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Elm	U	1
C4	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Common Ash	U	1
C4	<i>Populus nigra italica</i>	Lombardy Poplar	C1	1

Retained Trees and Tree Work Schedule

Academy Treatise and Tree Work					
Ref	Species	Common Name	Tree Work	No	Category
05	Ques carpenter	Fake Maple		1	C1
06	Sale linden	Wormy Linden		1	C1
06	Ques minor	Pinkbarked Oak		1	C1
07	Plan yellow	Scaly Plan	Grow slowly at East of Finland	1	B2
09	Commoncypripedium hybrids	Prostrate orchid		1	C1
15	Commoncypripedium hybrids	Lined Cyprip	Clip it dry	1	B1
15	Commoncypripedium hybrids	Lined Cyprip	Reduce height to halfway	1	C1
17	Purple orchardia	Cherry Plan		1	C1
18	Purple ash	White Willow		1	C1
19	Purple linden	Purple linden		1	C1
21	Sale linden	Cock Twig		1	C1
22	Mixed species	Mixed species		1	C1
23	Commoncypripedium hybrids	Lined Cyprip	Reduce species to about 1/2 and back twice to help to rejuvenate the orchid	1	C2
28	Ques minor	Pinkbarked Oak		1	B1
29	Ques minor	Mixed species	Remove dead branches and clip cypripediums	1	C2



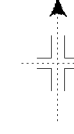
Notes:
Base plan/site survey reference:
2105086 - Lee's Yard, Woodgate
Final.dwg
Planning layout:
211207_21452_5000A_Planning
Layout.pdf

Statutory Tree Protection
Tree Protection Orders: none found
with online LPA search

Conservation Area: NO

Felling licence required for tree
removals (exemptions may apply)

Date/Notes/Rev



Tree Protection

Land North of Lee's Yard, Lidsey Road Woodgate

Date: 08/12/2021

Scale: 1:200 @A0

DWG Ref: MW.21.001G.TPP





Approved by:
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Department

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Lincolnshire
COUNCIL

Construction Exclusion Zone

It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

- Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:
 - No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
 - No excavation by any other means without arboriculture site supervision;
 - No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
 - No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass using hand tools);
 - No storage of plant or materials;
 - No storage or handling of any chemical including cement wastings;
 - No vehicular access;
 - No fire lighting.

In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

All weather signs shall be erected at reasonable intervals on the barriers. See example inset.