

THE ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANCY LTD

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND TREE SCHEDULE CEDAR END, EASTERGATE

**Reference Number: AIA.CE.0726.V1
Version: One**

Date: 24 January 2022

**Site Address:
Cedar end
Eastergate Lane
Eastergate
Chichester
PO20 3SJ**

**The Arboricultural Consultancy LTD
3 Old Barn Way
Southwick
West Sussex
BN42 4NS**

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Surveyors Details			
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Details

Purpose of the Report:

The report is designed to fulfil the recommended criteria for the provision of arboricultural information in validating planning applications (ref: Department for Communities and Local Government Circular 02/2008 and the associated guidance document entitled 'Validation of Planning Applications').

Included within the Contents of this Report is:

- Tree Impact Assessment detailing the Arboricultural Implications and potential impact from the proposed development on the local tree population
- Outlined of trees to be retained, trees to be removed and where appropriate tree protection measures that may mitigate tree loss or damage.

Date: 24 January 2022

Report prepared by: B Tidey

[REDACTED]
Address: 3 Old Barn Way, Southwick, West Sussex, BN42 4NS

[REDACTED]
Site Address:

Cedar End
Eastergate Lane
Eastergate
Chichester
PO20 3SJ

Proposal:

The propose erection of a single story dwelling located in the rear garden of Cedar End, Eastergate Lane.

Key Terms and Abbreviations:

A comprehensive list of the key terms and abbreviations has been included to help explain some of the terminology, found in the appendix.

Use of Report:

This report is to be used at the development stage and not all the information is applicable to every reader. The summary highlights which areas are more applicable to specific users of the report to help target the relevant information to those implementing the necessary instruction.

Survey Method:

All tree inspections, unless specified, have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques. Comments contained within the report on the condition and risk associated with any tree relate to the condition of the tree at the date and time of survey. Please note that the condition of trees is subject to change. This change may occur, but is not limited to biological and non-biological factors as well as mechanical/ physical changes to conditions in the proximity of the tree. Trees should be inspected at intervals relative to identified site risks and in accordance with relevant HSE and Central Government guidance. The Arboricultural Consultancy can provide further information on this matter if required. Where tree surgery works have been identified these works are based on the assumption that planning is approved, no tree works should be undertaken prior to determination of this application without up to date confirmation of the Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Status of the vegetation. All works should be undertaken in accordance with the appropriate Duty of Care. This should include, for example, site specific risk assessments and due diligence inspections for the presence of protected species. Any comment relating to 3rd party trees has been made without full access to the tree(s). Should these trees have any impact on the proposed development we would advise you to instruct us to contact the third party and undertake further inspection work.

Report Caveats

The trees have been surveyed in accordance with the criteria set in the BS: 5837: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - 2012. A full hazard assessment of the trees (including assessment of decay or their defects and their implications) has not been undertaken as this is considered beyond the scope of this report. Any obvious hazards and defects have been identified where relevant in the Tree Survey Schedule and appropriate relating works have been recommended. Where relevant, trees not located within the legal property of the owner have been included and any works would be subject (where relevant by law, Statute and Common) to the owner's permission. Where appropriate further investigative works to be undertaken have been detailed and recommended. This may include climbing inspections, below ground exploratory investigations and the use of specialist decay detection equipment. Detailed ecological considerations are also beyond the scope of this report. UK and European Wildlife Legislation may affect the timing and even prohibit the enhancement of works and operations described in this report. Most of the information regarding wildlife can be found in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 & updated 1994. This includes information of wild birds, bats, badgers and some insects. Bats in particular are afforded particular protection and a specialist is required to determine if bats are present or may be affected when carrying out tree works. Further information is available from Natural England.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Arboricultural Consultancy have been appointed by Mr Kevin Brown to provide information regarding the impact to trees from the proposed property development.
- 1.2 The site was inspected by Ben Tidey FdSc arb on Tuesday 18th January 2022, this tree survey included all trees that are within influencing distance of the area to be developed.
- 1.3 The trees were assessed and recorded to standards set out in BS 5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. This standard will be used to guide future reports and working methodologies where appropriate. An explanation of the tree categorisation used can be found in Appendix 5.
- 1.4 The tree numbers used in this report refer to the tree numbers used in our Tree Constraints Plan (*TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN TCP.CE.0726.V1*) and Tree Schedule (*appendix 1*). Following completion of this document this impact assessment was compiled using the proposed plans that were supplied by the client.
- 1.5 This arboricultural impact assessment will discuss the value of the tree resources in proximity to the proposal, outline the impact to this resource and comment where there will be a requirement for tree protection, damage mitigation and strategic planning of site logistics.

2.0 Executive Summary

- 2.1 The proposed development is for erection of a single story dwelling located in the rear garden of Cedar End, Eastergate Lane.
- 2.2 The access for the proposed development will be along the western boundary of Cedar End and connect to Eastergate Lane.
- 2.3 For the development there will need to be the removal of 4 C category trees and 1 U category. These trees are all central to the rear garden, of smaller structure and of ornamental type. The single U category tree is a broken shrub within the rear garden. The trees to be removed offer no wider amenity and are easily compensated for.
- 2.3 There will be incursion of multiple trees from the development this will be primarily from the access driveway, this incursion will effect only trees of C low category trees and groups TG2, T3, TG5, T6 and T7. The incursion of TG2 and TG5 are two hedging groups of Leyland cypress, these trees are large and forming an outgrown hedge of poor quality, the trees have a large area for growth

and given the trees' having a high resilience to root disturbance, the incursion will be of less than 20% for TG2 and less than 14% for TG5. This incursion is considered as minimal and with a modified building method, this installation will have minimal impact to tree health. The impact to the individual trees; T3, T6 and T7 all Silver Birch trees, the impact to these 3 trees will be the incursion of their RPA by less than 7%, 12% and 17% respectively this impact required a modified building method to ensure minimal damage to the trees. Further to this impact there will be an impact to TG9, this impact will be from the proposed dwelling, the impact will be less than 5%. However this area of incursion is currently an existing structure with concrete base that is to be removed therefore, the development will increase the available RPA by just over 18% thus having a positive impact on the tree group. There shall be a further impact to T23 Lombardi Poplar, this is very minimal and less than 0.2%. There will be an incursion of a single U category tree, T4 Silver Birch, this tree has defects that render the tree in such a condition that it cannot realistically be retained in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years, therefore the impact is considered as non-applicable, however this tree is located in the adjacent property.

- 2.4 There will be a requirement to prune the tree group TG22, this will be for the opening up of the front hedge for the access drive, this loss is unavoidable and with replacement planting/ proper management the remaining hedgerow will not be negatively affected.

- 2.7 A summary of the affected trees for the proposed development is detailed in the table below:

Impact	Reason	A	B	C	U
Trees to be removed	To facilitate the development or due to their condition (U cat)	None	None	T11, T12, T13, T18	T19
Retained trees to be pruned	To address identified defects/ facilitate construction	None	None	TG22	None
Conflicts with tree RPAs	Incursion of the RPA of trees to be retained	None	None	TG2, T3, TG5, T6, T7, TG9, T23	T4,

3.0 Scope of Tree Survey, Plans and Report

- 3.1 To carry out a tree condition appraisal on the trees at the above site, providing information as to the impact from the development on the local tree population.
- 3.2 To undertake the tree appraisal in accordance with the principles of BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.
- 3.3 To produce a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), showing the location of surveyed trees, their BS5837: 2012 categorisation and the theoretical Root Protection Areas (RPA).
- 3.4 To carry out an Arboricultural Impact Assessment on the effect to the local tree population from the development, commenting on whether tree removal is necessary or if action can be taken to reduce tree loss.
- 3.5 The purpose of this report is to comment on the arboricultural implication of the proposed development and to aid with decision-making. This report will aid in the planning of tree protection methods, construction techniques and working practices that are to be adopted on this site.
- 3.6 If the guidelines and principles outlined in this report are not adhered to, as with all development sites there is a risk that the construction activities will result in damage to and potentially the death of the retained trees. Damage to the trees will significantly increase the risk of their health declining and may increase the risk of their complete or partial failure.

4.0 Terms of Reference

4.1 Reference Documents:

- BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'
- BS3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'
- BGS Open Source Soil Data <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/home.html>

4.2 Document supplied by the client:

06d31630a2634d4

1671_SYM___A_0100__Sketch Site Plan

1671_SYM___A_0101__Sketch Floor Plan

1671_SYM_0102_Initial Setting-Out Plan

1671_SYM_0103_Initial 3D Views

3363a90e2ad8498

7747-Cedar End Eastergate Lane Fontwell TOPO

5.0 Description of the Site and Proposed Works

- 5.1 The proposed development is for the erection of a single story dwelling located in the rear garden of Cedar End, Eastergate Lane.
- 5.2 The immediate and distant landscape character is within the sub-urban setting of Eastergate.
- 5.3 The general topography of the land is flat.
- 5.5 Access to the site is from Eastergate Lane to the site southern aspect.
- 5.6 The underlying geology of the land as described from *British Geological Survey* - <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>.

Site Location (OS)	Site Location (BGS Soil)
	
Summary London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand. Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 48 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period. Local environment previously dominated by deep seas.	

6.0 Tree Information

6.1 Tree Locations

- 6.1.1 There were 17 individual trees and 6 groups in proximity to the proposed development; these are located predominantly to the west within the neighboring property, there are smaller ornamental trees within the rear garden as well as hedging and trees to the north end of the rear garden, as well as a hedge to the front south.

6.1.2 Across the development site the trees are prominently of C categorisation moderate quality, or U category not suitable for retention, there is a single tree of B category moderate quality located in the neighboring property on the northern boundary, a single tree of A category high quality is located to the front garden of Cedar End.

6.1.2 The full information regarding the tree included within this report can be found in the tree schedule and tree constraints plan TCP.CE.0726.V1 and *Tree Schedule* Below in section Appendix 1

6.1.3 By BS5837:2012 categorisation (Appendix 5) individually there are; 1 A high quality category tree, 1 B moderate quality category tree, 13 C low quality category tree, and 2 U category not suitable for retention trees. There are 6 tree groups of C low quality category these are all hedging.

6.1.4 These trees locations and a summary of their visual contributions can be summarised as follows:

BS 5837 Cat	A	B	C	U
Visual amenity from public area	T1	None	TG2, T3, TG22, T23	T4
Internal only contribution	None	T16	TG5, T6, T7, T8, TG9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, TG17, T18, T20, T21	T19

6.1.5 Only those trees to the southern aspect of the property are visible from the public realm of Eastergate Lane.

6.1.6 The main impact will be to the tree groups located west of Cedar End, these trees are predominantly Leyland cypress, these trees are tolerant to change and adapt quickly with minimal decline.

6.2 Statutory Protection

- 6.2.1 A check for any statutory protection for trees included within this report was undertaken on 19th January 2022, this shows that there are no trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order or within a conservation area.



6.3 Tree Conditions

- 6.3.1 The trees across the site and within influencing distance of the proposed development are primarily of low quality, these are mostly within groups that form hedging and located in the neighbouring priority to the west. The hedges are of Leyland Cypress type and of unmanaged hedging type with multiple pruning wounds and long outgrown branching.
- 6.3.2 The trees of highest value are to the front aspect south of Cedar End with a single tree of high B quality. The only tree of moderate C quality is located in the neighbouring property to the north of the development site.
- 6.3.3 Within the rear garden there are a 5 trees of C and U category, these are all of ornamental type and are easily compensated for.
- 6.3.4 Across the site there is multiple tree stumps, these are predominately around the boundaries of the rear garden. These appear to be mostly those of Leyland Cypress, given the stumps location and size there are likely to have been similar to those in the adjacent garden, being an outgrown hedge of poor quality and intrusive of the garden.

7.0 Arboricultural Impact

7.1 Tree Removal

- 7.1.1 The following trees will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development:

BS 5837 Cat	A	B	C	U
Trees to be removed	None	None	T11, T12, T13, T18	T19
Total	None	None	4	1

7.1.2 There is a requirement to remove 5 trees all of which are of C or U category and located within the rear garden of the development site, these trees are all of smaller size and subjected to poor management.

7.1.3 Tree removal shall be compensated for by way of establishing a new suitable tree at the site.

7.2 Root Protection Area (RPA) Incursions

7.2.1 Retained trees that will have incursion into their RPA, by BS5837:2012 category are:

BS 5837 Cat	A	B	C	U
Trees RPA incursion	None	None	TG2, T3, TG5, T6, T7, TG9	T4,
Total	None	None	6	1

7.2.2 The primary impact to RPA will be from the installation of the access driveway that traverses the western flank of the site. This will have an impact on tree rooting areas of only C and U quality trees, this incursion is less than 20% at its highest and all are within the 20% as recommended within the BS 5837. 2012.

7.2.3 There will be an impact to the RPA of a tree group from the proposed dwelling itself, however with the removal of the existing structure and with careful planning it is calculated there will be a negative loss (increase) of RPA of 18% thus having a positive impact the local trees.

7.3 Tree Pruning

7.3.1 Trees that will need to be pruned or crown lifted to facilitate the development, by BS5837:2012 category are:

BS 5837 Cat	A	B	C	U
Trees to be pruned	None	None	TG22	None
Total	None	None	1	None

7.3.2 Currently there is minimal facilitation pruning required for the project however if at the time of development, the trees have grown as such that they have a potential to come into conflict with the build phase or the installation then they shall be pruned back to allow adequate space, this pruning shall be to *BS 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'*. All pruning shall be agreed with the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer before works are undertaken.

- 7.3.3 There is a requirement for the pruning of the Laurel hedging to the front of the property to allow for the installation of the access drive, this pruning will remove the western end of the hedgerow by about 8m, this end of the hedging is formed of smaller stemmed plants that are less established.

7.4 Foundations

- 7.4.1 In instances where soil conditions are known to be of shrinkable clay and retained trees are present in proximity to the installation there is a potential for future tree related subsidence to occur. On this site and in accordance with information from the BGS, soils in relation to the site are known to be of London Clay Formation. The retained and removed trees therefore have the potential to constrain the foundation design for any adjacent new buildings within influencing distance. Final decisions as to the risks presented by retained/ removed trees upon adjacent new buildings should be subject to detailed site geotechnical information being available, assessed by a structural engineer.

7.5 Services

- 7.5.1 The required services will be connected to the southern aspect on Eastergate Lane this will not require any installation within RPAs.

7.6 Ground Levels

- 7.6.1 There is no proposed soil level changes for this project.

7.7 Shading/ tree characteristics

- 7.7.1 There will be shading from the trees along the western boundaries, this shading is unavoidable and will only affect the dwelling in the latter part of the day.
- 7.7.2 The trees are mixed coniferous and deciduous, with deciduous losing their leaves in autumn, this leaf drop may cause an irritation to the management of the site but is an unavoidable consequence of trees. This is a lesser issue given the coniferous tree being predominant type.

7.8 Tree Protection

- 7.8.1 There is a potential for tree and RPA damage during construction, with the installation of protective barrier fencing and, where required, suitable ground protection and the implementation of construction exclusion zones the trees shall be suitably protected from damage during the construction phase.

7.9 Site Supervision/ Monitoring

- 7.9.1 Most damage to trees on development sites is caused inadvertently and to ensure continued protection during development a system of site monitoring is proposed.
- 7.9.2 Basic checks will ensure that any protective fencing remains intact; ground protection is installed and suitable. Any unforeseen issues can also be identified and discussed before damage to the tree(s) occurs.
- 7.9.3 The Local Planning Authority is invited to secure the following schedule by way of Planning Condition. To be effective the Local Planning Authority must provide us with a copy of the formal Decision Notice to ensure we can then contact and follow up the proposed monitoring. A copy of the Decision Notice should be emailed to ben@thearbconsultant.co.uk. The number of proposed visits is driven by the scale of the proposal.
- 7.9.4 A more detailed explanation of what will be assessed during the proposed monitoring will be provided within the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

Visit	Date	Status
Pre-commencement Inspections Attend site to inspect type and location of tree protection and any temporary ground protection prior to development commencing and discuss any issues associated with demolition/ enabling works	TBC	Incomplete
Site Inspection Attend site to confirm fencing remains in place and supervise etc.	TBC	Incomplete
Site Inspection Final site visit to confirm that no damage has been done to retained trees/ identify any remedial actions in the event damage has occurred. Assess any required tree surgery following construction	TBC	Incomplete

- 7.9.5 Any excavations within RPAs shall be under an arboricultural watching brief.

8.0 Recommendations

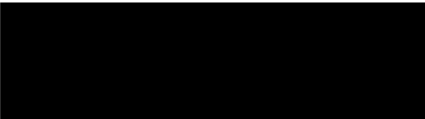
- 8.1 Although every effort has been made at the planning stage to reduce tree damage there is still a potential for this to occur, because of this there is a requirement for the implementation of tree protection.

- 8.2 The specifications for tree protection required for this project will insure that during the construction phase, following consultation with the Arboriculturist, adequate provision is made for the protection of retained trees.
- 8.3 That by liaison with the council tree officer, formal agreement should be sought regarding the tree protection methods employed to protect trees. These will be via the production of a arboricultural method statement (AMS) and will include:
- Tree protective fencing as shown on the Tree Protective Plan
 - Ground excavations within tree RPAs, approved by the tree officer
 - Any anti-compaction measures taken
 - The specific location of services trenches where possible to avoid excavations within RPAs, or if necessary to be undertaken by hand dig only
 - Specific methods for construction of site access routes and hard landscaping close to or within retained trees RPAs.
- 8.4 Pre-commencement site meetings should be arranged to discuss the recommendations in this and subsequent reports and method statements. Copies of all relevant arboricultural reports should be available on site.
- 8.5 The AMS should be developed further with the contractor through the development process to include comments made by them and the client and design team as well as council officers. A copy of the tree report, including the Arboricultural Method Statements and Tree Protection Plan is kept on site at all times.
- 8.6 Details of site inspection / supervision visits by the consultant Arboriculturist are recorded and sent to the council tree officer with copies retained by the site manager.
- 8.7 An ecological appraisal should be undertaken to assess the trees before any tree work is undertaken.

9.0 Conclusions

- 9.1 The proposed development at the site calls for removal of 5 C or U category trees. There is an RPA incursion of retained trees, this is predominantly from the access driveway, this will effect trees of C and U category trees and tree group. There is a need to prune the Laurel hedging to the south front of Cedar End.
- 9.2 The removal of 5 trees will affect trees of C and U category, these offer no amenity only having internal contribution. The loss of these trees should be compensated for with establishment of new tree on completion of the project.

- 9.3 The incursion of RPA is from the driveway installation and is calculated to be no greater than 20%. This is within the acceptable parameters of the BS 5847- 2012. The dwelling has been located as such to be outside of the RPA of trees or to construct on existing areas of hardstanding; this location will require the removal of an existing structure and as such there shall be a decrease of RPA loss. To minimise the impact to tree it is required that a modified demolition/building system to reduce soil compaction and damage is used.
- 9.4 At this time there is no need for facilitation pruning for the project, there is a requirement for the pruning of TG22 Laurel hedge, this is to install the driveway opening and crossover this loss will be of about 8m from the western end of the group.
- 9.5 There will be a low (but still present) potential for damage to retained trees from operations therefore tree protection measures will need to be implemented for the trees across the site including those that are adjacent to the driveway. And to the northern aspect of the site.
- 9.6 Tree protection measures for the retained trees should be sought in the form of an **Arboricultural Method Statements** and **Tree Protection Plan**. This will ensure sufficient development room shall be available after protection measures are instigated as described within this report. Excavations within retained tree RPAs for construction operations such as; service trenches; changes in levels, foundations excavations and removal of existing hard surfacing are not anticipated and will be avoided where possible.
- 9.7 The development of the site will bring an opportunity for best practice tree management of the tree stock and an opportunity for further tree planting. All tree works, landscape tree planting should be communicated with the local planning authority.



Ben Tidey FdSc

Consultant Arboriculturist

Monday, 24 January 2022

Appendix

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Tree Schedule

Tree ID	TPO/ Cons Area reference number	Common Name/ Latin Name	Category/ Subcategory	Life Expectancy	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem(s) diameter (DBH)	Root Protection Area (m ²) / Circle Radius (m)	Spread (m) N;E;S;W	Height and Direction of first significant branch (m)	Crown Height (m) N;E;S;W	Physiological Condition	Physical Condition	General Observations	Management Recommendations
T1	None	Blue Atlas Cedar/ <i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>	A / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	40+	Mature	10	610	168.4/7.3	6;6;6;6	W 2	1.5;1.5;1.5;1.5	Good	Good	Located to front lawn of property	None required
TG2	None	Leyland cypress/ <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	10+	Mature	9	Range 100-300	3.6 from trunks	Group area	N 0	Group area	Fair	Fair	Lapsed hedging located along boundary within neighbouring property	None required
#T3	None	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	12	310	43.5/3.7	3;3;3;3	S 5	5;5;5;5	Poor	Poor	Poor form and deadwood in crown	None required
#T4	None	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	D	<10	Semi-mature	7	300	40.7/3.6	3;3;3;3	W 3	5;5;5;5	Declining	Poor	Deadwood in crown, tree topped at 5.5m with regrowth forming current crown, likely cavity at 5.5m	None required
TG5	None	Leyland cypress/ <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	10+	Over-Mature	13	Range 200- 400	72.4/4.8	Group area	N 0	Group area	Declining	Fair	Lapsed hedging located along boundary within neighbouring property, tress topped and multiple pruning	None required
#T6	None	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	10	300	40.7/3.6	4;2;3;3	N 4	4;4;4;4	Fair	Poor	Multiple areas of branch pruning and branch removal, deadwood and ivy in crown	None required

Tree ID	TPO/ Cons Area reference number	Common Name/ Latin Name	Category/ Subcategory	Life Expectancy	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem(s) diameter (DBH)	Root Protection Area (m²) / Circle Radius (m)	Spread (m) N;E;S;W	Height and Direction of first significant branch (m)	Crown Height (m) N;E;S;W	Physiological Condition	Physical Condition	General Observations	Management Recommendations
#T7	None	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	11	300	40.7/3.6	4;3;2;2	S 3	4;4;4;4	Fair	Poor	Deadwood in crown, tree topped with regrowth forming current crown	None required
#T8	None	Maple/ <i>Acer .sp</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	4	150	10.2/1.8	5;4;2;3	W 2.5	2;2;2;2	Fair	Fair	Asymmetric crown, major Ivy, poor form	None required
TG9	None	Leyland cypress/ <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	10+	Mature	13	Range 200- 300	3.6 from trunks	Group area	N 0	Group area	Declining	Fair	Lapsed hedging located along boundary within neighbouring property, tress topped and multiple pruning	None required
#T10	None	Sycamore Maple/ <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	13	200;200;200;200	72.4/4.8	5;2;3;4	E 2	3;4;3;3	Fair	Unkn own	Unable to see tree base for full assessment. Multi-stem tree with poor for, and deadwood	None required
T11	None	Tree of Heaven/ <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	10+	Early-Mature	4	120	6.5/1.4	2;2;2;2	N 2	2;2;2;2	Fair	Fair	Multiple areas of pruning, major damage to branching	None required
T12	None	Strawberry Tree/ <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	10+	Early-Mature	5	110;90	9.1/1.7	4;3;1;1	N 2	2;2;2;2	Fair	Poor	Asymmetric crown, poor form and major pruning operations to crown	None required
T13	None	Magnolia/ <i>Magnolia .sp</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Early-Mature	4	130	7.6/1.6	3;3;3;3	W 2	2;2;2;2	Fair	Fair	Pruning to branching	None required
T14	None	Norway Maple/ <i>Acer platanoides</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	30+	Early-Mature	16	310	43.5/3.7	3;3;3;3	S 4	5;5;5;5	Fair	Fair	Twin stem at 2m with early included bark union	None required

Tree ID	TPO/ Cons Area reference number	Common Name/ Latin Name	Category/ Subcategory	Life Expectancy	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem(s) diameter (DBH)	Root Protection Area (m²) / Circle Radius (m)	Spread (m) N;E;S;W	Height and Direction of first significant branch (m)	Crown Height (m) N;E;S;W	Physiological Condition	Physical Condition	General Observations	Management Recommendations
T15	None	Leyland cypress / <i>Cupressus</i> × <i>leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	9	390	68.8/4.7	3;3;3;3	N 1.5	2;2;2;2	Fair	Poor	Topped at 2m with regrowth, multiple areas of pruning and lean to north	None required
#T16	None	Horse Chestnut/ <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	B/ 2 Mainly landscape qualities	40+	Mature	10	750	254.5/9	6;6;4;4	N 3	3;3;3;3	Fair	Fair	Located in neighbouring garden	None required
T617	None	Mixed species with Leyland cypress and pittosporum	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	10+	Early-Mature	4	Max 250	3 from trunks	Group	N 0	Group	Fair	Fair	Group located at rear boundary of garden	None required
T18	None	<i>Viburnum</i> / <i>Viburnum. sp</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	10+	Mature	4	80;120;130	17.1/2.3	4;3;1;3	N 2	2;2;5;2	Fair	Fair	Outgrown hedging plant with por form and areas of pruning	None required
T19	None	<i>Pittosporum</i> / <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	U	<10	Early-Mature	4	100	4.5/1.2	1;1;1;1	N 0	0;0;0;0	Poor	Poor	Major damage to crown and branching with multiple broken limbs	Fell tree
#T20	None	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	16	310	43.5/3.7	3;3;3;3	S 4	5;5;4;5	Fair	Fair	Suppressed form, major lvy into crown	None required
T621	None	Leyland cypress / <i>Cupressus</i> × <i>leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	3	Max 210	2.5 from trunks	Group	N 0	Group	Fair	Fair	Group of well manages trees in formative hedge	None required
T622	None	Cherry laurel/ <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	3	Max 200	2.4 from trunks	Group	N 0	Group	Fair	Fair	Group along front boundary under management	None required
#T23		Poplar Lombardy/ <i>Populus nigra</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	20+	Mature	15	450	91.6/5.4	3;3;3;3	S 3	2;2;1;1	Fair	Fair	Located within neighbouring property. Unable to see tree base for full inspection, deadwood in crown	None required

= Dimensions estimated

T = Tree

TG = Tree Group/ Hedgerow

Tree ID	Common Name/ Latin Name	Category/ Subcategory	Impact from the development	Mitigation required
T1	Blue Atlas Cedar/ <i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>	A / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
TG2	Leyland cypress/ <i>Cupressus</i> × <i>leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Driveway installation within RPA 20% RPA inversion	Modified building methods to reduce soil and root damage
#T3	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Driveway installation within RPA 7% RPA incursion	Modified building methods to reduce soil and root damage
#T4	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	U	Tree of poor quality	No action required
TG5	Leyland cypress/ <i>Cupressus</i> × <i>leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Modified building methods to reduce soil and root damage 14% RPA incursion	Modified building methods to reduce soil and root damage
#T6	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Driveway installation within RPA 12% RPA incursion	Modified building methods to reduce soil and root damage
#T7	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Driveway installation within RPA 17% RPA incursion	Modified building methods to reduce soil and root damage
#T8	Maple/ <i>Acer .sp</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	Protective barrier fencing	Protective barrier fencing
TG9	Leyland cypress/ <i>Cupressus</i> × <i>leylandii</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Driveway installation within RPA - Removal of existing structure - Gain of 18% of RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone - Modified methods of demolition and construction
#T10	Sycamore Maple/ <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
T11	Tree of Heaven/ <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	C / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	Located within development area for dwelling	- Fell/remove - Establish replacement tree

Tree ID	Common Name/ Latin Name	Category/ Subcategory	Impact from the development	Mitigation required
T12	Strawberry Tree/ <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	Located within development area for dwelling	- Fell/remove - Establish replacement tree
T13	Magnolia/ <i>Magnolia .sp</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	Located within development area for dwelling	- Fell/remove - Establish replacement tree
T14	Norway Maple/ <i>Acer platanoides</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
T15	Leyland cypress / <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
#T16	Horse Chestnut/ <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	B / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
TG17	Mixed peecies with Leyland cypress and pittosporum	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
T18	Viburnum/ <i>Viburnum. sp</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	Located within development area for dwelling	- Fell/remove - Establish replacement tree
T19	Pittosporum/ <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	D	Located within development area for dwelling	- Fell/remove - Establish replacement tree
#T20	Silver birch/ <i>Betula pendula</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
TG21	Leyland cypress / <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	No impact from development	None required
TG22	Cherry laurel/ <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Driveway to be located at western end of hedging - Pruning of hedging to remove c.8m of hedging - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Pruning of hedgerow/removal of part - Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone
T23	Poplar Lombardy/ <i>Populus nigra</i>	E / 2 Mainly landscape qualities	- Outside of construction area - Potential for inadvertent damage to crown and RPA	- Protective barrier fencing - Implementation of construction exclusion zone

= Measurements estimated due to inaccessible tree or tree part

T = Tree

TG = Group /Tree Group

Tree Schedule Key Terms:

Terminology used

Tree Reference Number: Identification number allocated to each tree or group of trees, which is illustrated on the plan or physically tagged to trees.

Species: Botanical and/or Common name of the tree done from visual identification.

Height: Estimated height of the tree in meters.

DBH: Diameter of the stem(s) measured using a diameter tape at 1.5m from the ground in accordance with the BS 5837 2012.

Branch Spread: Branch spread was estimated at the four points of reference from the base of the stem (North, East, South, and West).

Age Class: Consideration of species.

Y= Young

EM= Early Mature

SM= Semi Mature

M= Mature

OM= Over Mature

Physiological Condition: The trees physiological state and general vitality is rated as Good, Reasonable, Poor or Dead.

Structural Condition: Structural condition rated as either Good, Reasonable, Poor and any notable structural defects or characteristics.

Preliminary Management Recommendations: A recommendation for tree works based on the visual inspection of the tree and recommendations based on the development.

Category Grading Definition:

Category A: Trees of a high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 + years.

Category B: Trees of a moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20-39 years.

Category C: Trees of a low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 -19 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Appendix 2: Key Terms and Abbreviations

Arboricultural Implication Assessment (AIA):

An assessment of the arboricultural impact of a development.

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS):

Contains references to tree protection information.

Arboriculturalist:

Person who has relevant education and training, gained expertise in the field of trees.

British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition, and Construction - Recommendations (BS 5837):

British Standard document outlining best practice and guidelines for the impact of arboriculture on the construction industry.

British Standard 3998 2012 Tree Work Recommendations (BS 3998):

British Standard document outlining best practice for Tree Works.

Competent Person:

Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.

Construction:

Site Based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.

Construction Exclusion Zone:

Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the extent of the project.

Root Protection Area (RPA):

Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed sufficient to protect roots in order to maintain the trees health and viability.

Service(s):

Any above or belowground structure or apparatus required for utility provision e.g. drainage, gas supply, water, ground source heat pumps, soak-a-ways, CCTV, telecommunications.

Stem:

Principle above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports the branches/crown.

Tree Protection Plan:

Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalised proposals, showing the trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Appendix 3: Tree Protection

BARRIERS/FENCING

All barriers/fencing agreed for the development must be installed prior to any works starting on site and ideally in conjunction with the erection of the site security measures. All barriers/fencing must stay in place until the all works on site are finished or as agreed by the consultant arboriculturalist and/or planning authority.

Default Specification:

The default specification consists of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework that is well braced to resist impacts from vehicles and construction site operations. The specification recommended in the current BS 5837 states the vertical tube should be spaced at maximum intervals of 3m and should be driven securely into the ground. Once in place weld mesh or similar (Heras panels) will need to be securely fixed to the scaffold framework.

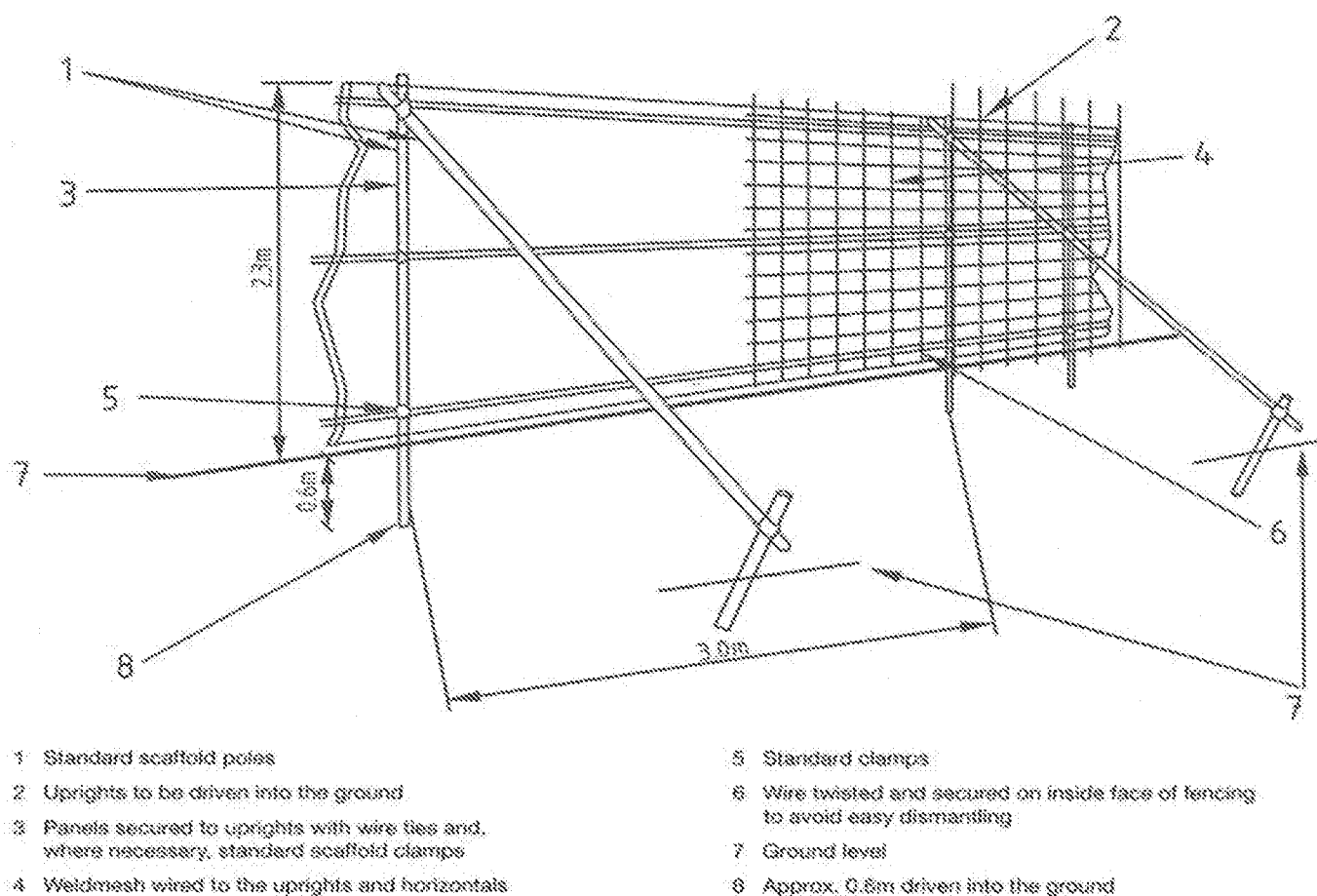


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Signage:

All tree protection fencing is required to have signs attached at 4-6m intervals. Below are examples of the required signage to be attached to the tree protection barrier.



Above: Three examples of tree protection fencing signage ranging from a simple sign (*left*) attached with zip ties to more in-depth signs (*middle & right*) explaining the limitations and legal protection status of the trees being protected. *A copy of these are available upon request*

Ground Protection

Ground protection is required during the development process to protect the retained trees, Root Protection Areas from construction operations. This can be where permanent working space is needed or temporary access is justified within the RPA, which would involve setting back the tree protection barrier. Where possible existing hard surfaces within RPAs need to be utilised or retained for ground protection rather than being removed during demolition operations. Where tree protection barriers are set back from the perimeter of the RPA exclusion zone exposing unmade ground to construction damage, new temporary ground protection will be installed prior to construction starting. Below are some general specifications for ground protection based on the type and weight of traffic.

Pedestrian Access

For pedestrian traffic **ONLY** a single thickness of scaffold board (40mm) or wooden boarding is to be laid on a minimum of 100mm deep woodchip, which is laid upon a geotextile membrane.

Small Plant Up To 2 Tonne (2000kg)

For small plant machinery with a gross weight of up to 2 tonne (2000kg), interlinking polyethylene or aluminium track way needs to be laid on a minimum of 150mm deep woodchip which is laid upon a geotextile membrane.

Regular Traffic and Plant Up To 3.5 Tonne (3500kg)

Where heavy traffic is expected from pedestrian to vehicular with a gross weight of up to 3.5tonne, interlinking aluminium or metal track way must be used over a minimum layer of 200mm deep woodchip, which is laid upon a geotextile membrane.

Appendix 4: Working in Root Protection Areas

Prevention of detrimental impact to RPAs: In most instances the RPA will need to be completely isolated from construction and development operations using tree protection barriers and ground protection. This is the most reliable way to ensure the preservation of the RPA and retain it completely undisturbed. The RPAs of the trees to be retained have been shown diagrammatically on the Tree Protection Plan along with accurate location of any tree protection measures.

However some operations will require specific works to be carried out in the RPA and anyone entering the RPA must follow the guidelines below to ensure the minimal amount of disturbance is afforded at all times. Any operations in the RPA needs to accord to the principle that the tree and soil structure takes priority. This will help retain and preserve healthy, valuable trees in the landscape and development but also prevent costly and potentially dangerous situations from occurring during and after the works has been completed.

The two main instances where these guidelines for entering and working must be followed are:

1. Removal of existing surfaces/structures and replacing those with new surfaces, structures, landscaping.
2. Preparation and installation of new surfacing, structures, landscapes.

Most of the other operations can utilise some form of ground protection to prevent or reduce the impact on the RPA.

Excavations within the RPA and root retention: Any excavations carried out within the RPA must be done so by hand using spades, forks and trowels, taking care to limit the amount of damage caused to the outer bark and woody structure of the roots. The fork should be used to loosen the soil in the excavation area and help locate any substantial roots (25mm- 100mm diameter). A trowel can then be used to remove the soil from around the roots taking care as to not damage the bark.

Once the roots have been exposed, those that are to be removed (any roots up to 25mm in diameter) can be done using sharp secateurs or a handsaw. Any roots above 25mm in diameter, where possible, need to be retained and protected from drying out and temperature extremes by wrapping or covering them in a suitable material e.g. hessian, spare membrane material, plastic. This wrapping needs to be removed before any back filling takes place. Some roots over larger areas of excavation can be displaced where possible to bend round any new structures or pipework whilst remaining intact. Roots with a diameter of 25-100mm should only be cut in exceptional circumstances and after consultation. Roots above 100mm should only be cut after consultation with the appointed arboriculturalist. Alternatively using compressed to displace the soil is always preferable and more affective especially over larger areas or to remove soil quicker while keeping roots intact. This may be part of the specification and would be included within the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Arboricultural Supervision: All works being carried out within the RPA must be carried out with great care and be supervised by a qualified arboriculturalist to ensure that the contractors understand the need to minimize any detrimental impact on the retained root system. This is done through properly briefing before the work commences along with regular site inspections and signing the work off when completed.

Removal and Demolition of Structures and Surfaces: As with all operations carried out within the RPA exceptional care must be taken to ensure any detrimental impact on the roots and soil structure is kept to an absolute minimum. Where any structure is being demolished (above or below ground) within the RPA additional barriers is recommended to protect the remaining RPA, above ground stem and branch structures. Where there are no hard surfaces or they are due to be removed from within the RPA, plant machinery should operate from outside the RPA providing there is a long enough reach. Where this is unfeasible ground protection must be used to prevent soil compaction from plant machinery conducting the demolition operations. Where possible any suitable load bearing hard surface already existing within the RPA should be retained during demolition. This prevents any additional damage to the underlying soil structure by allowing the surface to support the plant machinery and falling material. Where the hard surface in the RPA is due to be removed, where possible it should remain in-situ for as long as possible. Before any demolition process takes place it should be determined whether any access facilitation pruning is required to provide clearance and prevent physical damage between the plant machinery and tree structures. In some situations working space can be provided by temporarily tying back tree branches. Both tying and pruning need to be specified by a qualified arboriculturalist and ideally follow the guidelines set out in BS 3998 2012 Tree Work Recommendations.

Debris to be removed from within the RPA must be done so across existing hard surface or temporary ground protection so as to prevent compaction of the soil structure. If possible the material can also be lifted out of the RPA using suitable machinery preferable with a long reach.

Where trees are standing adjacent to structures that need to be removed, the demolition should be undertaken inwards within the footprint of the existing building, often referred to as **'top down, pull back'**. Where underground structures are present within RPAs and will become redundant it is preferable to leave the structures in situ rather than remove them, which could cause considerable root damage. Where hard surface is scheduled for removal within RPAs care must be taken to not disturb the root structure that could be present underneath. Hand held tools or carefully supervised machine work could be utilised to remove the surface. This should be working backwards away from the retained trees and not moving over the newly exposed ground.

New Structure Guidelines: All new structures being proposed in the RPA have the potential to cause damage to root structures and alter the ground conditions. The age and maturity of the trees will affect the viability and type of incursion into the RPA available. Younger trees are more robust and adaptable to changes in their environment where as mature and Veteran trees tolerate very little disturbance to their soil and root structures. When constructing inside RPAs the goal is to minimise the amount of soil disturbance/compaction and retain a good level of gaseous and water exchange.

Constructing above ground using pile and beam construction limits the amount of disturbance to the soil and root structure which reduces the adverse effect on physiological processes. Most solutions need to be well thought out and are a combined effort and communication of ideas between the engineer, architect and arboriculturalist.

Light Weight Structures e.g. Sheds, Small Storage: Small structures with relatively small foundations that spread load bearing can be constructed straight onto the surface without the need for any excavations. A certain amount of ground levelling is permitted but only to the top 50mm of the soil to fill in any undulations and provide a level surface. Anything above the 50mm will need to be raised up above the existing ground level to achieve the desired surface. Any ground works required must be carried out with great care so as not to damage retained tree roots. Small roots below 25mm can be severed with a sharp saw or secateurs. A membrane will be required between the ground and the bottom of the foundation to prevent leeching of potentially harmful chemicals materials e.g. cement into the soil. Frames can be constructed and fixed onto the ground using stakes from which the foundation can be produced. But there are recommendations for the amount of RPA that can be covered.

New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

Fencing, Posts, and Small Piers: Generally the construction of fencing that doesn't require a strip or wall foundation can be installed with having very little impact on the soil and root structure. It is acceptable to dig small holes up to 300mm x 300mm for the installations of posts or piers so long as the digging is carried out carefully and by hand as directed in Appendix. 5.4 Or preferably by compressed air. Any roots up to 25mm in diameter may be severed using a sharp saw or secateurs, if possible the hole being dug could be widened or moved to enable retaining the root(s) whole. Any roots 25mm+ should be retained where possible but may be severed after consulting the appointed arborist; further guidelines have been explained above. Ideally holes should be dug as far away from the main stem as possible where larger diameter roots are less likely to be encountered and less damage will occur. When installing posts or piers in the RPA the smallest feasible hole possible must be used when excavating for the foundations of the posts to reduce the impact to the RPA.

Buildings, Walls, Bridges on New Foundations: Most conventional foundations are done by producing a strip of concrete dug into a trench in the ground. This is not acceptable practice in RPA's with the potential to cause large amounts of damage to root systems causing decline in the trees health, making the tree structurally unsound. Small diameter piles supporting beams or cast flooring are permitted within the RPA's as they will reduce the potential damage to root structure. But before any piling is carried out suitable ground protection must be put down to prevent soil compaction from the piling rig leaving gaps in the ground protection for the pile locations. Hand excavations need to be carried out in the location for each pile down to a depth of 700mm to establish whether there are any substantial roots in the pile location. If substantial roots are discovered (25mm+) the appointed arborist will make a decision whether the root can be severed or if the pile location has to be moved. The supporting beams connecting to the piles cannot be lower than the existing ground level resulting in the need for further excavations. The beams should be constructed off site allowing them to be lowered in to position without the need to be casted in the RPA.

Services: New services and service runs should where possible be sited outside the RPA of retained trees to prevent unnecessary damage to root structures. Sometimes there is the need to upgrade existing services, which requires excavation, this can cause extensive damage and render the trees structurally unsound. This should be a last resort and all decisions need to be in conjunction with the consulting arborist.

New Surfaces Guidelines: The installation of new surfaces within the RPA can be very damaging to the root structure and soil conditions. Excavations required for the laying of new sub bases and level grading could both cause extensive root damage to retained trees.

Excessive soil level alterations and new surfaces can change the condition of the soil and the environment the roots survive in, altering moisture content and the ability for gaseous exchange. Ideally any new surface needs to be permeable to allow moisture transfer and allow the continuation of gaseous exchange, be constructed above existing ground levels and load bearing where the load is spread evenly over the surface to help prevent compaction of the soil. Having these qualities helps enable structures and surfaces to be constructed in RPA while having continued successful retention of valuable trees. Younger trees are more adaptable to changes and construction of new surfaces within the RPA. They are able to cope with the pressures whereas mature, and veteran trees often severely decline. Mature and veteran trees should not have any new surfaces installed in their RPAs, as their ability to cope with the change is poor.

Providing Sufficient Grading for New Surfaces: Determining the depth of roots within any soil and RPA is difficult and can only be achieved by careful excavation of the topsoil. All surfaces proposed inside the RPA need to ideally be of a no dig construction which prohibits excavation, but this is often unfeasible as the ground is usually undulating. Limited ground movement and excavations are permitted if they are carried out with care to prevent any damage to the retained root systems. Ideally the ground should be raised up to provide a suitable level surface using a granular aggregate like angular stone or sharp sand. If done under supervision it is acceptable to allow the removal of the topsoil and turf to a depth of no more than 50mm, which normally doesn't, damage the roots. However if there are a large number of surface roots already showing prior to any soil removal there can be no excavation and the ground level must alternatively be raised. If during the grading of the soil roots at a diameter greater than 25mm are encountered the consultant arborist will need to make an evaluation as to whether the damage is preventable and or acceptable before proceeding. At no point can the graded surface be compacted to provide a finish as this will disrupt the soil structure and cause a damaging effect of the roots within it. The final level of the proposed surface must also be considered and discussed prior to starting any works to establish whether the proposal is practical and useable once completed.

Installing Base and Top Layers: Once a suitably level base has been created without damaging the retained roots, a load spreading construction is required to prevent the compaction of the soil structure beneath. Normally this can be achieved by installing a cellular confinement system that is filled with an angular no fines aggregate to help support and distribute the calculated load over a wider area and limiting soil compaction. This enables a finishing layer of permeable tarmac, block pavers, grasscrete, or gravel to be laid on top depending on the desired usage of the surface. Alternative options are to use preformed concrete slabs that can be laid directly onto the surface but they cannot be laid on top of any form of strip foundation which has a high potential for root damage.

Retention of Existing Surfaces: Where possible it is preferable to install new surfaces over those already existing, limiting the potential damage to any underlying root system. This can provide a suitable sub base without the need for excavation and without the need for special supervision and precautions. Care will only be needed if roots are lifting or protruding through the existing surface.

Appendix 5: BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' Tree Quality assessment criteria

BS 5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. Cascade chart for tree quality assessment.			
Trees to be considered for retention			
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	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unstable 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 NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category D Trees of very low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of less than 10 years	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value
			Dark red RGB Code: 127-080-080 Light green RGB Code: 080-255-080 Mid blue RGB Code: 080-080-255 Grey RGB Code: 091-091-091

Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

See document:

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN TCP.CE.0726.V1

End of Report