



Arboricultural assessment & method statement

West Walberton Lane, Arundel, West Sussex

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7th April 2021

20145-AA2-PB

Site location and report purpose

Site location



This aerial image is provided courtesy of Google. The yellow line indicates the approximate site boundary and is illustrative only.

Report purpose

This arboricultural assessment report provides sufficient information for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consider the effect of the proposed development on local character from a tree perspective. It is fully compliant with the BS 5837 advice relating to the planning application stage of the process and it meets national standard planning application validation requirements.

More specifically, the development proposal is for a new residential scheme with associated open space and car parking provision at West Walberton Lane, Arundel, West Sussex

This report includes:

- A **Tree protection plan** illustrating tree locations, categories, the location of the proposed development, and the proposed tree protection measures.
- An **Arboricultural assessment** (section 1 of the report) providing an analysis of the tree issues to assist the LPA in assessing the impact on local character.
- An **Arboricultural method statement** (section 2 of the report) describing how retained trees will be protected and managed during the development activity.
- **Appendices (Appendix 1** – Background administrative information, and data collection; **Appendix 2** – Tree schedule and explanatory notes; and, **Appendix 3** – QR Codes for SGNs).
- A companion document to supplement the main report titled ***Manual for managing trees on development sites (Version 2.1)***, which provides explanations of how retained trees will be managed on site in the form of Site Guidance Notes (SGNs) covering the relevant issues.

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1.1 Table 1: Summary of trees affected and protected by the proposal

From my review of the constraints and the proposed layout, my assessment of the impact on trees, both during and after development, and those that need protection using special precautions, is summarised in Table 1:

	British Standard 5837 Category		
	A (High quality)	B (Moderate quality)	C (Low quality)
Remove	None	None	G33
Prune	None	None	None
Protect using special precautions See Notes below	T12	T26	None
Post development considerations	None	None	None

G = Group ; T = Tree

Note on types of protection: All retained trees will be protected during development by using fencing and the installation of custom designed surfacing (within the construction area of the site) at the outset and only those requiring special precautions to limit the impact of encroachment are listed in Table 1.

Note on category U trees: Trees categorised as U (**T4** and **T24**) are in such poor condition that they have been assessed as needing removal for management reasons irrespective of any development proposals. Removal of category U trees is a management decision and not caused by this proposal, so should not be considered a direct impact.

1.2 The impact of tree removals on local character

My assessment of the impact of tree removals on local character is as follows:

Trees within group G33

Although located on a publicly visible boundary, these trees exhibited very poor levels of vitality and structural form. Given these conditions it is reasonable to advance that they are of low quality with limited scope for viable long term future retention. It is my opinion that the removal of these trees will have no adverse bearing on the visual amenity or landscape character of the locality.

1.3 The impact of tree pruning on local character

Other than pruning for normal maintenance, no trees will be pruned because of this development.

1.4 The impact of works in precautionary areas

My assessment of the impact of encroachment into RPAs that will be managed by special precautions, is as follows:

Tree T12

There is minor encroachment into the initial circular RPA of this tree via the proposed establishment of new permeable surfacing. However, BS 5837 (5.3.1) does allow for encroachment, if the change is low impact and that it can be demonstrated that any lost area can be compensated for elsewhere. In this situation, the encroachment is on the outer extent of the RPA and relatively small compared to the area that will be left undisturbed. Furthermore, I have carefully reviewed the levels in this area, and it would be feasible to install custom designed no-dig specification surfacing without

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causing any significant disturbance to the RPA which therefore accords to the accepted guidance. From my previous involvement in the installing and usage of such surfacing (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/case-studies/SurfacingNearTrees.pdf), I am confident that this can be implemented without any long term detrimental impact on tree health, with the detail to be agreed as part of a reasonably worded planning condition. This surfacing solution is within the advice set out in BS 5837 (8.6) and would be appropriate in this situation. In summary, if the guidance set out in SGN 7 *Excavating in RPAs* and SGN 9 *Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs* is observed, I believe that the proposed works can be implemented without any long-term detrimental impact on tree health, and therefore local character. **Importantly due to its position within the site this area of new surfacing will be installed before any onsite construction activities to prevent risk of damage to the RPA.**

Tree T26

The new pedestrian footpath link that will be established at the northeastern end of the site will be formed during the soft landscaping phase of the redevelopment. This footpath will be constructed using a three-dimensional cellular load spreading subbase with a permeable final wearing course. This approach with accepted best practise can be implemented in accordance with a specifically worded planning condition. This area will remain annexed within the defined construction exclusion zone until the completion of the main phase of redevelopment. It is my opinion that if the guidance set out in SGN 9 *Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs* is observed, then the proposed works can be completed without any risk of detrimental impact on tree health.

1.5 Post development considerations

If trees are retained or planted too close to occupied buildings and/or garden amenity space, it is sometimes claimed that they can cause excessive shade or anxiety, which interferes with the normal use of the property. In extreme cases, this can result in pressure from future owners to fell or severely prune, thus reducing the long-term contribution of the trees to local character. However, in my experience, these problems are extremely rare and there is very little evidence that such pressures ever result in any significant harm to the wider setting. Indeed, there is an increasing body of evidence that the benefits from trees close to occupied areas significantly outweigh any disadvantages caused by shade or anxiety. Furthermore, important trees can be protected using tree preservation orders, which come with an overarching presumption to retain protected trees unless the normal use of the property is harmed to a significant extent. To my knowledge, there is no published evidence to support that trees are being lost to the detriment of local character for these reasons. I have considered these concerns in my analysis for this site and in this case, there are no trees close enough to proposed occupied buildings where they are likely to interfere with their normal use.

1.6 Summary of impact on local character

This proposal will result in the loss of a small number of trees that are all low category because of their poor condition and limited scope for sustainable retention. All the significant and sustainable boundary tree cover will remain intact, and no high or moderate quality trees will need to be removed. The matter of adverse impacts on retained trees due to post-development pressures to fell or prune has been considered and I concluded that none of the retained trees will be affected. The construction activity and proposed changes may affect retained trees if appropriate protective measures are not taken. However, if adequate precautions to protect these retained trees are specified and implemented through the arboricultural method statement included in this report,



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then the development proposal will have no long-term detrimental impact on tree health or the contribution of trees to character in the wider setting.

For these reasons, I conclude that the proposed development would not cause an unacceptable or adverse impact on the long-term vitality of the retained trees, and therefore the character and appearance of the area. Furthermore, it fully aligns with the broad guidance set out in the National Planning Policy Framework.

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2.1 Site Guidance Notes (SGNs)

This section of the report identifies which trees on this site will be protected and managed, and by what means. This site-specific summary is supplemented by more detailed explanations and descriptions of specific operations set out in the accompanying *Manual for managing trees on development sites*. That document is a compilation of 12 individual SGNs addressing the following tree protection and management issues that regularly arise in the construction phase of development:

- SGN1 *Monitoring tree protection* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn01)
- SGN2 *Fencing protected trees* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn02)
- SGN3 *Ground protection* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn03)
- SGN4 *Pollution control* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn04)
- SGN5 *Site cranes & piling rigs* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn05)
- SGN6 *Height restrictions* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn06)
- SGN7 *Excavating in RPAs* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn07)
- SGN8 *Removing surfacing and structures in RPAs* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn08)
- SGN9 *Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn09)
- SGN10 *Installing structures in RPAs* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn10)
- SGN11 *Installing services in RPAs* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn11)
- SGN12 *Landscaping in RPAs* (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn12)

NOTE: Each individual SGN can be downloaded by using the links above and the QR Code links in Appendix 3.

2.2 Identification of areas to be protected

The tree protection plan shows the areas where protective measures are necessary. The fencing location is shown by the heavy black dashed lines, with the construction exclusion zone behind as the lighter black diagonal hatch. The precautionary areas are shown by a yellow fill with associated text box detail for additional site specific clarifications.

2.3 Arboricultural supervision

An arboricultural consultant will be appointed to advise on the tree management for the site and to attend:

- a pre-commencement meeting before any work starts;
- regular supervision visits to oversee the agreed tree protection, as agreed at the pre-commencement meeting; and
- further supervision visits, as necessary, to oversee any unexpected works that could affect trees.

The detail of how the arboricultural supervision will be carried out is explained in SGN 1 *Monitoring tree protection* in the accompanying Manual.

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2.4 Table 2: Summary of the site operations requiring arboricultural input

For this site, arboricultural input will be needed for the following operations:

Brief operation summary	Trees affected	Location of detailed explanations
Pre-commencement meeting: Meeting on site with all parties to agree protective measures, as described in SGN 1. <u>Will be carried out before any significant site works begin.</u>	All trees	SGN 1 <i>Monitoring tree protection</i>
Tree felling and pruning: Contractor will carry out agreed works as described in Appendix 2. <u>Will be completed before any significant site works begin.</u>	Fell trees T4, T24, G33	Appendix 2
Installing fencing: Agreed tree protection measures will be installed and checked, as described in SGN 2. <u>Will be completed before any significant site works begin.</u>	All trees	Tree protection plan, SGN 2 <i>Fencing protected trees</i>
Pollution control near retained trees: Any pollution control measures identified during risk assessment will be installed as described in SGN 4. <u>Will be completed before any potential pollutants arrive on site.</u>	All trees	SGN 4 <i>Pollution control</i>
Regular arboricultural supervision: Provision will be made to carry out and record agreed arboricultural supervision, as described in SGN 1.	All trees	SGN 1 <i>Monitoring tree protection</i>
Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs: These operations will be carried out as described in the SGN 9.	T12, T26	SGN 9 <i>Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs</i>
Installing services in RPAs: These operations will be carried out with care, as described in SGN 11.	All trees	SGN 11 <i>Installing services in RPAs</i>
Landscaping in RPAs: These operations will be carried out with care, as described in SGN 12.	All trees	SGN 12 <i>Landscaping in RPAs</i>
Removing tree protection: <u>Protection can only be removed when there is no risk of damage to retained trees, as described in SGN 1.</u>	All trees	SGN 1 <i>Monitoring tree protection</i>

The operations summarised in this table, and supplemented by the more detailed explanations set out in the SGNs and the rest of this document, form the arboricultural method statement for this site. The Site Manager will ensure that its details and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents will be available on site. All personnel who could have an impact on trees will be briefed on the specific tree protection requirements as part of the site induction procedures. This requirement will be written into the site management documentation.

If unanticipated issues arise on site not referenced in the above explanations, further guidance on how to manage them can be found in the accompanying Manual.

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2.5 Construction method statement (heads of terms summary)

A construction method statement is a description of how operations that may affect trees will be carried out to minimise any adverse impact on them. The details of how the site will be managed are construction and contractual matters that can only be finalised once the post-consent detailed planning begins. For that reason, at this stage in the planning process, as explained in clause 5.5.6 of BS 5837, it is normally sufficient to list a heads of terms summary of the issues requiring more detailed consideration once consent is issued. On this site, those issues are likely to include:

1. Preparation of a written site management protocol for dealing with tree issues, to be incorporated into formal site management procedures, and to specifically include induction training for all operatives related to tree protection.
2. The order of work on site, including site preparation, the installation of protective measures, the phasing of successive work locations, the installation of new surfacing, the removal of tree protection, and any necessary reinstatement.
3. Erection and maintenance of tree protection measures.
4. Who will be responsible for protecting the trees on site.
5. Detailed proposals for inspecting and supervising the tree protection.
6. How accidents and emergencies involving trees will be managed, including accidental damage to roots and their treatment.
7. Details of facilitation pruning and access into site. What size vehicles will be used under canopies and will large machinery be lifted over trees.
8. The parking arrangements for workers and visitors.
9. A schedule of emergency contact numbers relating to trees.
10. Areas for loading and unloading of materials and storage of materials and plant.
11. Where site facilities will be located and when will they be installed.
12. How machinery and equipment (such as excavators, cranes and their loads, concrete pumps and piling rigs) will enter, move on, work on, and leave the site.
13. Pollution control to specifically consider chemical storage and wheel washing facilities in relation to trees.
14. Recycling and storage of waste in relation to trees.
15. Details of earthworks, grading and mounding and removal of spoil, including any planned lowering or raising of ground levels.
16. Precise services locations, including the method of excavation when near trees.
17. Details of new surfacing and confirmed areas where this will happen, including detailed and precise cross-sections to account for no-dig surfacing construct.

Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

A1.1 Table 3: Background administrative information

	Background administrative information
Report date & reference	7 th April 2021; 20145-AA2-PB
Tree protection plan reference	20145-4
Instructing client	Macra Ltd
Instructions	Visit the site, assess the relevant trees, prepare a schedule of their details, describe the impact of the proposal on those trees and identify the tree protection issues in an arboricultural method statement with a tree protection plan.
Provided documents	• Topographical survey, drawing number '8450-01-A', received by email on 17th February 2021 • Layout number '210329 PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT.dwg', received by email on 31st March 2021
Report author and credentials	Phil Brophy has taken and passed the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course (https://www.lantra.co.uk/awards/product/professional-tree-inspection), is a Chartered Forester (www.charteredforesters.org), and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk), and is fully qualified to undertake the assessments in this report (https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/who-we-are/).
Report limitations	• We have not checked if there is any statutory protection on the trees because this can delay the production of the report. If any tree works are proposed before a planning consent is given, then the possible existence of any statutory protection must be checked with the LPA. • This report does not consider ecological or archaeological issues, or any other matter beyond the assessment of the trees.
Technical references	In preparing the analysis in this report, we considered the guidance and advice in the following technical references: • Climate Change Act (2008) www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents • Town and Country Planning Act 1990 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents • National Planning Policy Framework, published by the MHCLG www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework-2 • BS 5837 (2012) <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations</i>, BSI www.shop.bsigroup.com/ • BS 8545 (2014) <i>Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations</i>, www.shop.bsigroup.com/ • BS 3998 (2010) <i>Tree work – Recommendations</i>, BSI www.shop.bsigroup.com/ • <i>Trees in the Townscape: A Guide for Decision Makers</i>, published by the Trees & Design Action Group http://www.tdag.org.uk/ • <i>Trees in Hard Landscapes: A Guide for Delivery</i>, published by the Trees & Design Action Group www.tdag.org.uk/ • National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: <i>Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees</i> www.njug.org.uk/publications/

Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

A1.2 Table 4: Data collection

	Data collection
Date of site visit	19 th August 2020
People present during site visit	Phillip Brophy
Weather & visibility	Dull, windy and raining, with average to poor visibility
Limitations to observations	- The inspection of the trees for the purposes of assessing their condition and work requirements was made on the basis that they will be annually inspected in the future to identify any changes in condition and review the original recommendations. For these reasons, the tree assessment advice only remains valid for one year from the date that the trees were last inspected. - All observations were of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. - Observations of trees outside the site boundaries are confined to what was visible from within the site. - All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated.
Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), Conservation Areas, and tree categorisation	TPOs cannot always be reliably interpreted from the documentation to identify which trees are protected, especially as time passes and site conditions change from when they were originally made. It is common for TPO plans to be inaccurate and schedules often become out of date as trees die or are removed. Frequently, trees deteriorate and, although they may be technically protected by the TPO, are in such poor condition or causing such unreasonable inconvenience that their suitability for retention becomes questionable. In a planning context, if poor trees are assessed as unsuitable for retention, then it would be inappropriate to show them as a material constraint in development planning. For these reasons, although TPOs do need to be considered, they do not form the primary basis for tree categorisation. Poor quality trees assessed as not worthy of retention will be shown as such, irrespective of whether they are protected or not. Similarly, good quality trees that are not protected will still be shown as material constraints. The same rationale will be applied to Conservation Areas.
Tree location and numbering	Each tree and group, was inspected, and the numbering scheme is indicated on the tree protection plan. Where important trees were found on site that were not included on the provided plan, their approximate positions and canopy extents are indicated on the plan.
Recording of tree data	For each identified tree and group, the information collected was recorded on the tree schedule in Appendix 2 and the tree protection plan.
Compliance of data collection with BS 5837	The data collection is fully compliant with the advice in subsection 4.4.2 of BS 5837. When collecting this information, specific consideration was given to any low branches that may influence future use, age class, physiological condition, structural condition, and remaining contribution. Where appropriate, crown spreads were also noted where they differed from those shown on the provided land survey.
Calculation of RPAs	Following the recommendations in Table D1 of BS 5837, the diameter of each tree was rounded up to the next 2.5 cm increment, with the radius of a nominal circle and the resultant RPA taken directly from that table. This information is listed for each tree in the tree schedule in Appendix 2.



Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

NOTE: Colour annotation is A & B trees with green background; C & U trees with blue background; trees to be removed in red text.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
All retained trees								Carry out safety check and lift over site to 3-4m as necessary.		
T1	Oak	11	40	Maturing	-	C	Suppressed by tree T2	-	4.8	72
T2	Oak	13	47.5	Mature	-	B	Multi stemmed structure	-	5.7	102
T3	Oak	12	85	Over-mature	-	B	Signs of natural retrenchment	-	10.2	327
T4	Fruit	4	30	Mature	-	U	Dead, multi stemmed	Fell	3.6	41
T5	Hawthorn	4	25	Maturing	-	C	-	-	3.0	28
G6	Oak	6	27.5	Young	-	C	Young but established	-	3.3	34
T7	Oak	10	40	Maturing	-	B	No access possible due to holly and gorse	-	4.8	72
T8	Oak	13	72.5	Mature	-	B	Some signs of chlorosis within canopy	-	8.7	238
T9	Oak	15	75	Mature	-	B	-	-	9.0	254
T10	Oak	9	100	Mature	-	B	Squat form	-	12.0	452
T11	Hawthorn	5	30	Mature	-	C	-	-	3.6	41
T12	Oak	10	110	Over-mature	-	A	-	-	13.2	547
G13	Oak	10	55	Maturing	-	B	Combined canopy	-	6.6	137
T14	Ash	13	37.5	Mature	-	C	Declining condition	-	4.5	64
T15	Oak	12	45	Maturing	-	B	Boundary tree	-	5.4	92
G16	Hawthorn	5	25	Mature	-	C	-	-	3.0	28
T17	Oak	17	145	Mature	-	A	Fistulina sp noted at base, prominent tree within locality, LPA may view as veteran status	-	15.0	707
T18	Oak	14	67.5	Mature	-	B	-	-	8.1	206



Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
T19	Field maple	9	47.5	Maturing	-	B	Multi stemmed	-	5.7	102
G20	Ash, elm, holly	7	25	Maturing	-	C	Poor condition and form	-	3.0	28
G21	Field maple	7	25	Maturing	-	C	Poor form and condition	-	3.0	28
T22	Oak	12	90	Mature	-	A	-	-	10.8	366
T23	Oak	13	80	Mature	-	A	Located on adjacent land	-	9.6	290
T24	Holly	7	25	Mature	-	U	Declining condition	Fell	3.0	28
G25	Hawthorn	6	27.5	Mature	-	C	-	-	3.3	34
T26	Oak	13	110	Mature	-	B	No access, deadwood noted within canopy	-	13.2	547
G27	Oak	10	35	Young	-	B	Located on adjacent land	-	4.2	55
T28	Oak	14	140	Mature	-	A	Located on adjacent land	-	15.0	707
G29	Birch	12	27.5	Maturing	-	C	Located on adjacent land	-	3.3	34
T30	Rowan	9	20	Mature	-	C	Located on adjacent land	-	2.4	18
T31	Copper beech	9	35	Maturing	-	C	-	-	4.2	55
T32	Oak	8	25	Young	-	C	Small, poor structural form	-	3.0	28
G33	Field maple, hawthorn, oak	8	25	Maturing	-	C	Poor quality, screen value only	Fell	3.0	28

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Explanatory Notes

- **Abbreviations:**

G: Group

T: Tree

- **Botanical tree names:**

Ash	: <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Birch	: <i>Betula pendula</i>
Copper beech	: <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'
Elm	: <i>Ulmus</i> sp
Field maple	: <i>Acer campestre</i>
Fruit	: <i>Malus</i> sp, <i>Prunus</i> sp or <i>Pyrus</i> sp
Hawthorn	: <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Holly	: <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Oak	: <i>Quercus robur</i>
Rowan	: <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>

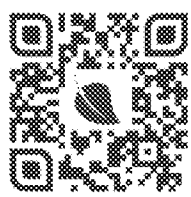
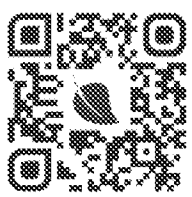
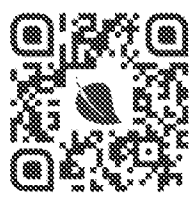
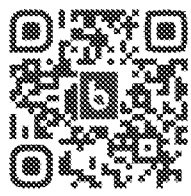
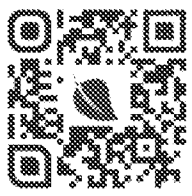
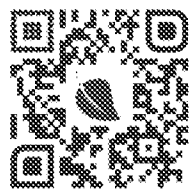
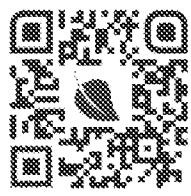
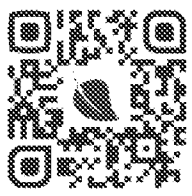
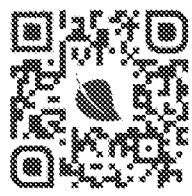
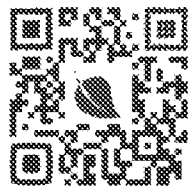
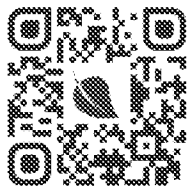
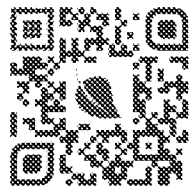
- **BS 5837 (2012) compliance:** All data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837.
- **Tree inspections and site limitations:** Each tree was subjected to a quick visual check level of inspection. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during this level of inspection and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground. A separate note is recorded if further investigation may be required to clarify its status.
- **Crown spreads:** Crown spread dimensions are not listed in the tree schedule because they are illustrated on the land survey base to all the plans in this document. Where crown spreads of significant trees on site are found to deviate from those shown on the provided land survey, we have noted it in the text of the report and annotated it on our plans.
- **Dimensions:** All dimensions are estimated unless otherwise indicated with an asterisk (*) after the figure.
- **Species:** Species identification is based on visual observations. Where there is some doubt over tree identity, sp is noted after the genus name to indicate that the species cannot be reliably identified at the time of the survey. Where there is more than one species in a group, only the most frequent are noted and not all the species present may be listed.
- **Height:** Height is estimated to provide a broad indication of the size of the tree.
- **Trunk diameter:** Trunk diameter is estimated or measured (with a diameter tape), at the discretion of the consultant, and recorded in 2.5cm increments as advised in BS 5837 Table D1. Estimates may be made where access is restricted, direct measurement is prevented because of ivy on the trunk, or the tree is assessed as low quality. The point of measurement and the adjustments for stem variations are as advised in Figure C1 of BS 5837.
- **Maturity:** In planning context, maturity provides a simplistic indication of a tree's ability to cope with change and its potential for further growth. For the purposes of this report, young indicates a potential to significantly increase in size and a high ability to cope with change, maturing indicates some potential to increase in size and a medium ability to cope with change, and mature indicates little potential to increase in size and limited ability to cope with change.
- **Low branches:** Any low branches that would not be feasible for removal during normal management and should be considered as a design constraint are noted here and explained in the notes.
- **Category:** Our assessment automatically considered tree physiological/structural condition (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5h), and so these are not listed separately in the schedule. Additionally, the category accounts for the remaining contribution (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5i) as greater than 40 years for A trees, greater than 20 years for B trees, at least 10 years for C trees and less than 10 years for U trees, so this is also not listed separately in the schedule. Category A, B and C trees are automatically listed as sub-category 1 unless otherwise stated.
- **Notes:** Only relevant features relating to physiological or structural condition and low branches that may help clarify the categorisation are recorded. If there are no notes, then the presumption should be that no relevant features were observed.



Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

- **Tree works:** The recommended tree works are based on the quick visual check level of inspection and only intended to address significant hazards identified during that inspection. The following points should also be considered before carrying out any works:
 1. **Reporting during work operations:** In the context of the preliminary nature of the tree inspection, any defects that may affect tree safety discovered by the contractor when carrying out the work recommendations should be reported to the supervising officer. Modification to the schedule of works may be required because of these reports. The contractor should be specifically instructed on this point.
 2. **Implementation of works:** All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 *Recommendations for Tree Work* as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire GL10 3DL; phone 01242 522152; website www.trees.org.uk.
 3. **Statutory wildlife obligations:** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.
 4. **Stumps:** Stumps to be removed within the RPAs of retained trees should be ground out with a stump grinder to minimise any disturbance unless otherwise authorised by the supervising officer.
- **Future tree safety inspections:** Due to the time that may elapse between the original survey and the start of development, all trees should be re-inspected as part of the standard risk management process before any works start on site. Our assessment of the trees was carried out on the basis that a re-inspection would be carried out within a year of the assessment visit and our advice on tree condition must be reviewed annually from the date of that visit.

Appendix 3: QR Codes for SGNs (Scan with reader to download)

		
<i>SGN 1 Monitoring tree protection</i>	<i>SGN 2 Fencing protected trees</i>	<i>SGN 3 Ground protection</i>
		
<i>SGN 4 Pollution control</i>	<i>SGN 5 Site cranes & piling rigs</i>	<i>SGN 6 Height restrictions</i>
		
<i>SGN 7 Excavating in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 8 Removing surfacing and structures in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 9 Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs</i>
		
<i>SGN 10 Installing structures in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 11 Installing services in RPAs</i>	<i>SGN 12 Landscaping in RPAs</i>

