



MORFE VALLEY ENVIRONMENTAL LTD
ARBORICULTURAL AND ECOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

**Land 410 + 410 Birkby Road
Huddersfield**

Redacted

Prepared by: Craig Watkins – Tree Consultant

Signed:

Checked by: Gareth Watkins – Ecological Consultant

Signed:

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Morfe Valley Environmental Ltd

Company registered number: 12573320

Tel: 01902 701057/07870 602501

Email: trees@morfevalley.com

WWW.morfevalley.com



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 I have been instructed Mr Raj Handa. The instruction was received via email.
- 1.1.2 The instruction is to produce a tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) and draft tree protection plan (TPP) that accords to the methodologies and guidance of BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction recommendations, to aid a submission as part of an application for full planning consent.

1.2 Brief

- 1.2.1 The purpose of the report is to assess and comment on the impacts imposed by development proposals on trees and vice versa. Evaluating direct and indirect influences of on and off-site trees usually within 15 metres of the site.
- 1.2.2 Where impacts are identified these will be assessed and appropriate management or mitigation measures will be made to ensure the retention and protection of the more important trees.
- 1.2.3 If planning permission is granted following this AIA, it will be necessary for **Local Planning Authority** to condition an arboricultural method statement (AMS) at full and reserved matters stage in the planning application process.
- 1.2.4 An AMS sets out the required specifications and methodologies for tree protection measures where development processes encroach within the root protection area's (RPA'S) of retained trees that have the potential to result in loss or damage.
- 1.2.5 A draft Tree Protection Plan (TPP) will be produced that will identify the location of tree protection fencing and areas where an AMS may be necessary and any tree removals.

1.3 Documents and Information provided

- 1.3.1 DRWG: existing and proposed layout plans.

1.4 Tree Survey

- 1.4.1 The tree survey was undertaken by Craig Watkins a suitably qualified Arboriculturist (see appendix 2) on 26/02/2021. The site survey and subsequent report will be used to identify and categorise on site trees, evaluating those which are most suitable for retention based on tree categorisation table in appendix 4.
- 1.4.2 The weather conditions during the survey were overcast, and dry.
- 1.4.3 Each tree was given a sequential (T) number and tagged where appropriate. Each tree was recorded with the common and botanical names. Where groups or woodlands formed cohesive

assemblage, they were recorded as (G) Groups and (W) Woodlands, with largest trees recorded to reflect RPA's and crown spreads. Where trees appear exceptional to the existing group or woodland they were recorded as individuals.

- 1.4.4 All trees were measured using a standard DBH girth tape and a Leica Disto A8 to assess:

Stem diameters at 1.5m above ground level with a girth tape to enable calculation of root protection areas.

Heights and crown spreads at 4 cardinal points are measured using Leica Disto A8, to enable crown representation on tree protection plans.

- 1.4.5 Each life stage for each tree was assessed as follows:

Young – Newly planted or self-set trees.

Semi-mature – Large nursery stock or self-set trees in their early life stages.

Early – mature – Trees that are in their third life cycle with significant increases in size.

Mature – Trees in their second third life cycle reaching full size potential and slowing growth rates.

Over-mature – Trees in their final third their life cycle showing signs of decline.

Veteran – Trees showing signs of retrenchment and deadwood habitat irrespective of their age.

- 1.4.6 General observations will be recorded for physiological and structural condition of the trees, with preliminary management recommendations.

- 1.4.7 Each individual tree, tree group and woodland will be categorised in accordance with categorisation table1 in Appendix 3.

- 1.4.8 Full details of the tree survey which informs the quality and value of the trees can be found on data sheets within appendix 2.

1.5 Scope of the Report

- 1.5.1 The report aims to provide guidance and recommendations for the retention of trees and the impacts of design, demolition, and construction activities to create a sustainable development where trees and built structures can co-exist.

- 1.5.2 The information will be used to provide an assessment of the impacts the trees have on development and vice versa and provide appropriate justification for tree removals and mitigation replanting where required.

- 1.5.3 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a Tree

Preservation Order or by their inclusion within Conservation Area) or not, is material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications.

- 1.5.4 The nature and level of detail of information required for the LPA to properly consider the impacts and effects of development proposals varies between stages and in relation to what is being proposed. Table B.1 below offers advice to both developers and LPA's on the level of information required at varying stages of planning and development processes. This is the minimum detail that LPA's are expected to seek.

Table B.1 Delivery of tree-related information into the planning system

Stage of process	Minimum detail	Additional information
Pre-application	Tree survey	Tree retention/removal plan (draft)
Planning application	Tree survey (in the absence of pre-application discussions)	Existing and proposed finished levels
	Tree retention/removal plan (finalized)	Tree protection plan
	Retained trees and RPAs shown on proposed layout	Arboricultural method statement – heads of terms
	Strategic hard and soft landscape design, including species and location of new tree planting	Details for all special engineering within the RPA and other relevant construction details
	Arboricultural impact assessment	
Reserved matters/ planning conditions	Alignment of utility apparatus (including drainage), where outside the RPA or where installed using a trenchless method	Arboricultural site monitoring schedule
	Dimensioned tree protection plan	Tree and landscape management plan
	Arboricultural method statement – detailed	Post-construction remedial works
	Schedule of works to retained trees, e.g. access facilitation pruning	Landscape maintenance schedule
	Detailed hard and soft landscape design	

1.6 Limitations and Copyright

- 1.6.1 The report is solely for the purpose of an assessment for development proposals and does not assess any risk trees may pose to people and/or property. However, details on the structural and physiological tree conditions may be noted, and should an unacceptable risk be identified then this will be brought to the attention of the client, but the report and its contents is not a tree risk management report and should not be treated as such.
- 1.6.2 The report does not make reference to protected species (e.g. Bats and their roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) as well as the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012 (as amended) and are also listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. All UK nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. Bird species that are listed on WCA Schedule 1 are given further protection, including increased penalties as well as protection against disturbance of their active nest(s).
- 1.6.3 No samples of any description were taken from site for lab analysis or for any other purpose.
- 1.6.4 The survey did not include soil sampling for an assessment of shrinkable soil types. Analysis of soils should be carried out by a specialist to ensure building foundations are appropriate and in line with current National House Building Council Guidelines NHBC.
- 1.6.5 Trees are influenced by variety of biotic and abiotic activities (e.g. construction activities, pathogens, climatic events, etc.) which can affect their biomechanical and physiological condition of trees, the author cannot take responsibility for changes in condition once the site visit has been completed, therefore the report is valid for 1 year from date of site survey which was 21/02/2021.
- 1.6.6 Trees can be protected by a Tree Preservation Order under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) or located within a Conservation Area Planning listed buildings and Conservation Area Act 1990 (as amended). For the purpose of this report, the Local Planning Authority was contacted to ascertain any restrictions. Where restrictions are identified it is important that no works are completed to protected trees without first gaining written consent from the LPA. Penalties for non-compliance of a TPO and/ or Conservation Area can be unlimited if tried in a County Court and up to £20,000 if tried in a Magistrates Court.
- 1.6.7 Any management recommendations that have been made are in accordance with “BS3998: 2010 Tree Works – Recommendations” and industry best practice or recommended in accordance with any statutory obligations on the landowners or occupiers.
- 1.4.8 The report and its contents are copyright and are solely for the use of the client. No copying is allowed for all or any part of the document without the permission of the author.
- 1.6.8 Should the report be altered or tampered with in any form, then this will invalidate the entire report.

2.0 Site Description

- 2.1.1 The site is agricultural land associated with grazing and farm/industrial use.
- 2.1.2 There 37 individual trees, 2 groups of trees and 11 Hedgerows surveyed during the visit, these can be seen in appendix 2 and highlighted details in Table 1 below.
- 2.1.3 I have not been provided with any information on soil type or modified plasticity index or existing and proposed levels at this time.

3.0 Survey Results and Vegetation Evaluation

Table 1: Tree Quality Assessment Summary.			
A	B	C	U
T5, T7, T11, T16, T20, T25, T28.	T1, T2, T3, T6, T8, T9, T10, T12, T13, T14, T15, T17, T18, T22, T23, T24, T26, T29, T30, T31, T36, T37.	T4, T19, T21, G1, T27, T32, G2, T33, T34, T35.	
Total: 7	Total: 22	Total: 10	Total: 0

- 3.1.3 I have not contacted the Local Planning Authority to establish whether there are any trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area on/or adjacent to the site. However, I have been advised by Mr Jake Sedgemore of Stoneleigh Architecture that protected trees we note are around the edge of the site believed to be covered by the Order no. as 14/75/A1. Therefore, no works should be completed to any trees without checking for prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.



4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Outline Effects on Tree from Development

- 4.1.1 The proposal is for the demolition of the two existing dwellings and garage associated with 412 Birkby Road. Removal of temporary buildings i.e summer house, sheds etc. The retention of a detached garage associated with 410 Birkby Road and the construction of two new dwelling, detached garage, retaining walls and landscaping.
- 4.1.2 The existing access into the site is to be retained, no information has been provided on improving the current surfacing.
- 4.1.3 Trees identified for removal are H4, H7, H8, H11, T34.
- 4.1.4 Works required within the RPA of retained trees requiring AMS and engineered design include, T15 – T24 and T30.

4.2 The Impact of the Development on the Trees

Proposal	Tree/ Group/ Hedge No.	Impact	Mitigation
Demolition Phase 1	All Trees	Demolition of the existing buildings, traffic, and storage of arising's.	Tree identified for removal will be removed prior demolition and all retained trees will be protected by TPF set a phase 1 for the duration of the demolition works. No access will be necessary within the RPA of retained trees during these works, and storage arisings will be situated on footprint of existing buildings. Where trees overhang into the work area they will be protected by a banksman in accordance with an AMS secured through an appropriately worded planning condition from the LPA.

Construction Phase 2	All retained trees.	Working arrangements within the RPA's of retained trees T15 – T30 inclusively.	All retained trees will be protected with TPF set at locations identified on the TPP for Phase 1 and parts set back as shown on the TPP for phase 2. The areas set back will only be completed when necessary during the development stages, with fencing remaining as Phase 1 until works within the RPA's are required during the construction processes in accordance with an AMS secured through an appropriately worded planning condition from the LPA. The proposed dwelling to the east of the site will infringe within the RPA of T15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Prior to construction it will be necessary to ascertain root activity within the proposed footprint of the dwelling where the foundations affect the RPA's. It is recommended that trial holes are dug to assess this under arboricultural supervision, to determine whether an engineered design using pile and beam is necessary or whether it would be appropriate to use a traditional strip foundation, given the lower levels that the trees are in relation to the proposed and the reduced likelihood of root activity in this area. Should roots over 25mm in diameter be discovered and pruning is not considered appropriate then the use of pile and beam foundation types designated by a qualified engineer will be necessary. Retaining walls are proposed within the RPA's of T15 – T24, the walls are structural to support and retain the embankment, but they must also be constructed to avoid damage to tree roots. It is suggested that the use of mini pile and beams to support the
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			walls and embankment. It will be necessary for these to be constructed in accordance with an engineer's design and an AMS secured through an appropriately worded planning condition from the LPA. A detached garage will serve the proposed dwelling to the west of the site, this will be constructed within the RPA of T30. It is recommended that this is built again on a pile and beam or house deck type system to prevent the use of strip foundations leaving a void beneath garage. Construction to be in accordance with an engineer's design and an AMS secured through an appropriately worded planning condition from the LPA.
Installations of Services	All retained Trees	Working within the RPA of retained trees.	No information has been submitted detailing the position of proposed services. It is however recommended that all services are installed using existing runs or installed within one common trench and not to be located within the RPA's of any retained trees. However, should there be an overriding requirement to work within the RPA's of any retained trees, then the works should be completed in accordance with NJUG volume 4 under arboricultural supervision and an AMS.
Storage of Materials, Welfare Area and Contractor Parking	All retained Trees	Areas used for storage, welfare, and contractor parking.	The site is large enough to have storage of materials located outside RPA's of retained trees and hedgerows. All retained trees and hedgerows will be protected by TPF as detailed on the draft TPP. All tree protection measures will be installed prior to any construction site activity.
Future growth,	All retained trees.	Growth from trees into the site, leaf litter and shading.	Future growth from retained off site trees can be managed through

shading and detritus			periodic side pruning in accordance with BS3998:2010. General detritus can be managed through site maintenance and the use of gutter guards to prevent leaves entering gutter systems. Shading is not considered as an issue for this site, as most of the shading is not internally within the site.
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Appendices

APPENDIX 1 - GLOSSARY OF COMMON TERMS.

- Abscission. The shedding of a leaf or other short-lived part of a woody plant.
- Abiotic. Pertaining to non-living agents e.g. environmental factors.
- Absorptive Roots. Non-woody short-lived roots, generally having a diameter less than one millimetre, the primary function of which is the uptake of water and nutrients.
- Access facilitation pruning. One off pruning operation to provide access for development operation. Pruning that will not be detrimental to trees health or amenity.
- Arboricultural Method Statement. A methodology for the implementation of development where encroachment within the RPA has the potential to cause damage or loss of retained trees.
- Arboriculturist. Someone who through relevant training and experience has gained knowledge in the expertise of trees.
- Adaptive Growth. The process by where wood formation rates increasing in the cambial zone, as well as wood quality, responds to gravity and other forces acting on the cambium.
- Adaptive roots. The adaptation of existing roots; or a production of new roots in response to damage or decay.
- Adventitious buds, roots, shoots. Which grow in other than primary apical control.
- Anchorage. The process in which a tree uses its roots system to support itself within the soil structure.
- Arisings. Parts of the tree that has been removed for disposal, branches, leaves, roots etc.
- Bacteria. Microscopic single-celled organisms, many species of which
- break down dead organic matter, and some of which cause diseases in
- other organisms.
- Bark. A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying
- outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and
- periderm; occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem.
- Basidiomycotina (Basidiomycetes). One of the major taxonomic groups
- of fungi, their spores are borne on microscopic peg-like structures
- (basidia), which in many types are in turn borne on or within conspicuous

- fruit bodies, such as brackets or toadstools. Most of the principal decay
- fungi in standing trees are basidiomycetes.
- Bolling. A term sometimes used to describe pollard heads.
- Bottle-butt. A broadening of the stem base and buttresses of a tree, in
- excess of normal and sometimes denoting a growth response to
- weakening in that region, especially due to decay involving selective
- delignification.
- Bracing. The use of rods or cables to restrain the movement between parts
- of a tree.
- Branch:
- Primary. A first order branch arising from a stem
- Lateral. A second order branch, subordinate to a primary
- branch or stem and bearing sub-lateral branches.
- Sub-lateral. A third order branch, subordinate to a lateral or
- primary branch, or stem and usually bearing only twigs.
- Branch bark ridge. The raised arc of bark tissues that forms within the
- acute angle between a branch and its parent stem.
- Branch collar. A visible swelling formed at the base of a branch whose
- diameter growth has been disproportionately slow compared to that of
- the parent stem: a term sometimes applied also to the pattern of growth of
- the cells of the parent stem around the branch base.
- Brown-rot. A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while
- lignin is only modified.
- Buckling. An irreversible deformation of a structure subjected to a
- bending load.
- Buttress zone. The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral
- roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of the
- junctions.
- Canker. Area of dead cambium killed by overlying pathogenic tissues.
- Cavity. A hole in the woody structure of the tree; often caused through decay.
- Cleaning out. The removal of dead, diseased crossing branches, damaged branches, and
- alien structures.

- Competent person. Person with training and experience in accordance with the proposed matter being addressed, having an understanding of a particular matter being approached.
- Condition. An indication of the physiological vitality of a tree, but not the stability of a tree.
- Construction. A site-based operation that has the potential to affect retained trees.
- Construction Exclusion Zone. An area based on the RPA from which construction activity is prohibited.
- Coppicing. Removal of all aerial parts of the tree leaving a stump for regeneration of new shoot.
- Crown/canopy. The parts of the tree that supports the leaves.
- Crown lifting. The removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level.
- Crown thinning. The removal of a proportion of secondary branch growth throughout the crown to produce an even density well balanced crown structure.
- Crown reduction/reshaping. Removal in the height to a specified description to maintain a flowing crown structure.
- Deadwood. Non – functional branches which no longer support natural growing conditions of the tree but may be beneficial for the support of habitats.
- Defect. Any area of the tree that longer has an optimal mechanical uniformity of stress, making the tree unsuitable for its location.
- Dieback. Death of woody parts of the tree starting at distal ends of the tree.
- Disease. Damage occurring to living organisms as a result of pathenogenic micro-organisms.
- Distal. Furthest distance away from the main body of the tree.
- Dysfunction. In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood.
- Epicormical growth. Growth from dormant or adventitious buds, not developing from the first shoot.
- Girdling roots. A circling root which constricts the stem or roots, with the potential to cause death and the restriction of flow within the phloem.

- Heartwood. Dysfunctional xylem which no longer has conductive properties, but which has become an integral structural part of the tree.
- Heave. The swelling of shrinkable clay soils, often when vegetation has been removed allowing soil rehydration to develop, with the potential for listing structures i.e. walls.
- Included bark/acute forks. Face to face contact of bark usually at fork unions, or branch unions.
- Lopping/Topping. A term used to describe the removal of large sized branches.
- Mulch. Material lay down over the rooting area of trees to suppress weed competition, increase moisture retention, and increase some cases organic material and nutrients.
- Pathogen. A micro-organism that causes disease within another organism.
- Phytotoxic. Toxic to plants.
- Pollarding. The removal of the tree canopy to produce knuckles where new growth develops and is removed cyclically usually performed on young trees.
- Pruning. Selective removal of parts of the tree to achieve a desired outcome.
- Root protection area. An area around a tree identified by multiplying the stem diameter at 1.5 by 12 to produce a radial area or rooting volume around a tree to be protected. BS 5837 2012.
- Service. Any above and below ground structure or apparatus for utility provision.
- Size of part. Relating to risk assessments, identifying the size of the hazard, or parts of a tree which may cause harm if failure occurs.
- Stem(s). The main structure from the ground up supporting the crown.
- Stress. In plants, the physiological depletion as a result of environmental influences.
- Structure. A manufactured object, such as building, roads, path, wall, or excavated structures.
- Structural roots. The primary larger diameter roots which hold and support the aerial parts of the tree.
- Subsidence. The shrinkage of soil through the absorption of water via vegetation and the sinking effects on surrounding architectural structures.
- Targets. In risk assessment, persons, or property at risk of harm as a result of a hazard (falling tree, branch etc).

- Tree Protection Plan. A scaled drawing informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon finalised site proposals, showing trees for retention, and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
- Veteran tree. Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural, or aesthetic characteristics of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
- Windthrow. The blowing over a tree at its roots.

1. Tree Survey schedule

Tree No.	Species (Common Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N-E-S-W				Height of First Branch (m) and Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage. Y, SM, EM, M, OM	General Observations. Condition and Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+	Retention Category	RPA - radius (m)	RPA (m2)
T1	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	1050	7	9	9	8	2.5S	3	M	Tight fork unions. Buttress roots buried, possibly by previous development works.	40+	B2	12.6	499
T2	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	500	5	5	7	3	2S	3	EM	Inspection restricted, dimensions partially estimated.	20+	B2	6	113
T3	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	400	3	4	2	4	2SW	3	EM	Inspection restricted, dimensions partially estimated.	20+	B2	4.8	72
T4	Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	14	400,225, 100 (475)	5	6	6	2	2.4W	3	EM	Suppressed crown, multi-stemmed	20+	C2	5.7	102
T5	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	625	3.5	5	7	7	6W	6	M	Good form. Deadwood in crown. Remove deadwood	40+	A2	7.5	177
T6	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	550	2	8.5	2.5	5	4S	4	M	Onesided crown, slight lean to south.	20+	B2	6.6	137
T7	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	850	7.1	10	5	7	4S	5	M	Codominant scaffold at 4m. Deadwood in crown. Remove deadwood	40+	A2	10.2	327
T8	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	450	3	4	6	2	5E	4	EM	Slightly suppressed canopy	40+	B2	5.4	92
T9	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	425	4	2	5	2	4E	4	EM	Suppressed crown.	20+	B2	5.1	81
T10	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	450	2	7	6	2	5S	5	EM	Slightly suppressed canopy	40+	B2	5.4	92
T11	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	20	825	7	4	6	9	4NW	5	M	Good form. Deadwood in crown. Remove deadwood	40+	A2	10.2	327
T12	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	300	4	5	6	4	3S	3	EM	In hedge VTA restricted, codominant 3m	40+	B2	3.6	41
T13	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	575	4	4	8	8	5E	5	M	inspection restricted in part.	20+	B2	6.9	150
T14	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	575	5.5	3	7	3	3W	3	M	Slightly suppressed canopy	20+	B2	6.9	150
T15	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	750	4	4	4	2	4E	4	M	Onesided crown.	20+	B2	9	255
T16	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	725	6	5	9	9	3W	4	M	Good form.	40+	A2	8.7	238
T17	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	275	2	4	4	4	2W	2	EM	Suppressed tree	40+	B2	3.3	34

T18	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	275	2	2	4	4	3E	3	EM	Self set tree	40+	B2	3.3	34
T19	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	17	275	3	3	0	8	3S	3	EM	supressed tree	40+	C2	3.3	34
T20	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	775	4	2	6	8	1N	2	M	Good form	40+	A2	9.3	272
T21	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	5	225	0	1	1	1	2E	2	EM	Poor form	20+	C2	2.7	23
T22	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	625	5	3	8	8	4NW	4	M	Tight for at 2.2m	20+	B2	7.5	177
T23	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	21	700, 350, 325 (850)	5	2	7	5	4E	4	M	Multi-stemmed tree, ivy restricting inspection	20+	B2	10.2	327
T24	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	20	550, 225, 550 (800)	6	2	5	7	3N	4	M	Multi-stemmed tree, ivy restricting inspection	20+	B2	9.6	290
T25	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	625	3	5	6	4	4E	3	M	Good form	40+	A2	7.5	177
T26	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	725	7	5	8	2	3N	3	M	One sided canopy	40+	B2	8.7	238
T27	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	350	4	3	3	3	3NW	3	EM	Supressed tree	20+	C2	1.2	5
T28	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	6	725	5	6	8	4	4NW	4	M	Good form	40+	A2	3.6	41
T29	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	500	4	5	6	6	3S	3	EM	Supressed tree	20+	B2	8.7	238
T30	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	650, 700 (950)	6	7	2	7	2.5W	3	M	Codominant at base. Badly pruned	20+	B2	6	113
T31	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	600	5	6	2	8	1.5W	1	M	Badly pruned back	20+	B2	11.4	408
T32	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	550	1	3	0	8	3W	3	EM	poor form	20+	C2	6.6	137
T33	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	5	100 x 4 (250)	2	2	2	2	0	0	EM	Ornamental shrub	20+	C2	3	28
T34	Goat Willow (Salix capreae)	4	100	2	2	2	2	0	0	SM	Low quality tree	10+	C2	1.2	5
T35	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	275	2	2	2	2	6N	6	EM	Slightly supressed canopy	20+	B2	3.3	34
T36	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	575	4	2	6	6	4W	4	EM	lateral branch spread subsiding	20+	B2	6.9	150

T37	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	525	7	0	8	0	4NW	4	EM	supressed canopy	20+	B2	6.3	125
G1	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	8	200	3	3	3	3	0	0	EM	Managed hedge/group	10+	C2	2.4	18
G2	Apple (<i>Malus</i> sp.) Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp.)	4	150	2	2	2	2	0	0	EM	Ornamental planting	10+	C2	1.8	10
H1	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>), Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	4	75	2	2	2	2	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H2	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	2	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H3	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	3	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H4	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	3	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H5	Privet (<i>Legustrum ovalifolium</i>)	2	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H6	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	2	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H7	Photinia, <i>Elegans</i> , Euonymus	1.5	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H8	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	1.8	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H9	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	8	75	2	2	2	2	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H10	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	4	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3
H11	Cherry Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasifera</i>)	4	75	1	1	1	1	0	0	M	Clipped hedge and managed hedge	N/A	N/A	0.9	3

2. Plans.

3. Plans TPP and TCP (draft)

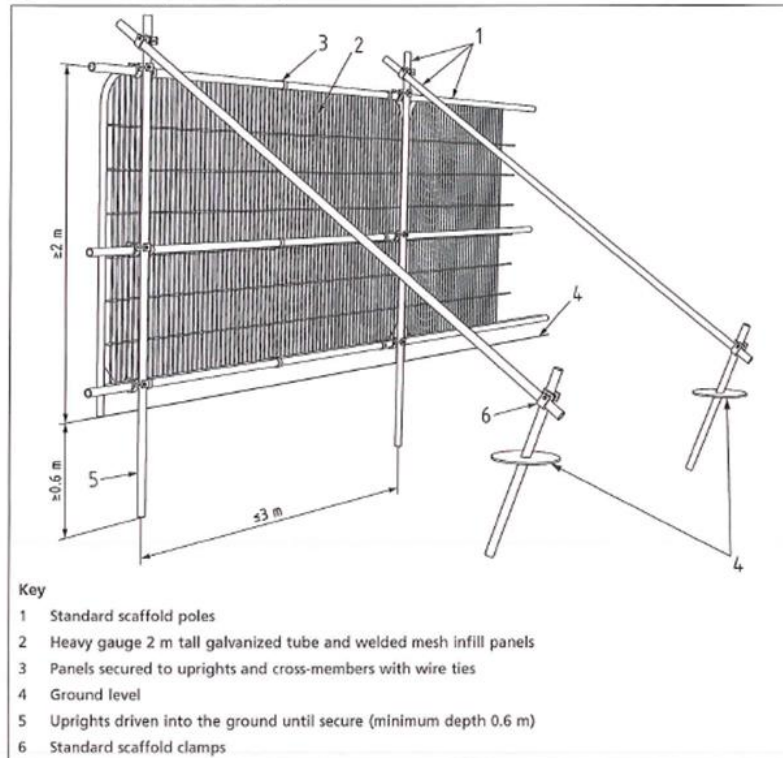
4. Tree Categorisation Table 1 (BS5837:2012)

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
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	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	See Table 2

5. Specification for Tree Protection Barriers (not required)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



6. AUTHORS QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Qualifications:

Lantra Accredited Mortgage (Home Buyer) Tree Report	2015
Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture (Merit)	2009
RFS Certificate in Arboriculture (Merit)	2007
Lantra Accredited – Professional Tree Inspector	2006
BTEC 1 st Diploma Horticulture	1993

Experience:

MVA Arboricultural Consultant	2016 - Present
Tree Services Manager (National Company)	2015 – 2016
Senior Arboricultural Consultant Wardell Armstrong	2014 – 2015
Local Authority Tree Officer. (Risk Management / TPO,CA)	2006 – 2014
Chargehand Arborist	2004 – 2006
Arborist (Tree Surgeon)	1998 – 2004
Horticulturalist	1994 – 1998
Trainee Horticulturalist	1993 – 1994

Continuing Professional Development:

Getting to Grips with Subsidence	2015
Valuing and Managing Veteran Trees	2015
Engaging Arboricultural Contractors	2010
Quantified Tree Risk Assessment System	2009/2015
Bats and Arboriculture – A Guide for Practitioners	2004

Memberships:

In order to stay up to date with current issues, Craig is a member of the following organisations:

1. The Arboricultural Association – Technician Member.
2. The Consulting Arborists Society – Member and Accredited PTI Expert and Mortgage (Homebuyers) Tree Reports.

7. References

BS5837:2012. Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition, and Construction – Recommendations. British Standards Institute. London, UK.

BS 3998:2010. Tree work. Recommendations. British Standards Institute. London, UK