



## Arboricultural assessment & method statement

Lower Pennington & Ridgeway Lane, Lymington

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## Report purpose

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### 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 proposal is for the establishment of a new residential development with associated areas of open space and parking provision at Lower Pennington & Ridgeway Lane, Lymington.

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.



## 1: Arboricultural assessment

### 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)
<b>Remove</b>	None	None	G1 (part), G2 (part), G3 (part), G10 (part), G11 (part), G17 (part), H18 (part), G30 (part), T35, T36, T37, G38 (part), T40, T41, G42, T44, T45, T80 and T90
<b>Prune</b>	None	None	None
<b>Protect using special precautions</b> <small>See Notes below</small>	None	T33, T34, T39 and T89	None
<b>Post development considerations</b>	None	None	None

T = Tree; H = Hedge; G = Group

**Note on types of protection:** All retained trees will be protected during development by using protective barriers 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 (T43, T47, T48, T56, T72, T76 and T87) 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:

#### **Parts of groups G1, G2, G3, G10, G11, G17, G30 and part of hedge H18**

These groups and hedge are low quality due to their broadly overgrown nature, poor condition or small size and limited scope for sustainable contribution to the wider landscape context. Except for the eastern end of group G1, these group elements are broadly obscured from public vantages and their proposed removal will have no adverse impact on visual amenity or landscape character.

#### **T35, T36, T37, T40, T41, G42, T44, T45, T80, T90 and part of G38**

These low-quality trees are located well within the site and are obscured from public vantages due to their positioning within the site and the presence of other larger and better-quality trees. The presence and retention of these better-quality trees as an integral part of the proposed scheme will ensure that there is no adverse impact on the existing landscape character or visual appearance of the site.



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### 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:

#### **Trees T33, T34, T39 and T89**

These trees may be affected by the removal of existing surfacing/structures and replacement with new custom designed permeable surfacing. I have carefully reviewed the levels in these three specific areas, and it is my opinion that it would be feasible to install custom designed no-dig specification surfacing without causing any significant disturbance to the RPAs. From my previous experience at installing such surfacing ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/case-studies/SurfacingNearTrees.pdf](http://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 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. All new surfacing must be installed immediately following the removal of the existing structures and surfacing in order to prevent the risk of damage to the RPA from the construction activity.

#### **Installation of new services or upgrading of existing services**

All retained trees have the potential to be affected by the installation of new services or upgrading of existing services. However, it is often difficult to clearly establish the detail of services until the construction is in progress, and so this advice is precautionary. Where possible, it is proposed to use the existing services into the site and keep all new services outside RPAs. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, or new services must be installed in RPAs, great care must be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation will be the preferred option, but if that is not feasible, any excavation must be carried out by hand according to the guidelines in SGN 11 *Installing services in RPAs*.

### 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 the proposed occupied buildings where they are likely to interfere with their normal reasonable level and type of use.



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### 1.6 New tree planting to enhance local character

New tree planting is feasible as a means of supplementing retained trees and enhancing local character, which could include heavy-standard or semi-mature specimens. The final selection of species, size, and location, would be matters to be agreed with the LPA through a planning condition. All new trees will be specified and planted in accordance with the recommendations in BS 8545 (2014) *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape –Recommendations*. My preliminary assessment is that there is sufficient space for new trees to be planted at sustainable locations where they will have the potential to reach a significant height and maturity without excessive inconvenience and be sustainable into the long term, significantly improving the potential of the site to contribute to local character.

### 1.7 Summary of impact on local character

All the trees proposed to be removed to enable this scheme are low quality because of their poor condition, small size or limited levels of viable sustainability. All the significant boundary tree cover will remain intact and no high category 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 no further trees will be affected. There is plenty of space for tree planting and a comprehensive new tree planting scheme using significant sized stock is feasible to establish across the site. The size of these new trees and their future growth would significantly enhance the contribution of this site to local character and more than compensate for the loss of the identified low-quality trees. The construction activity and proposed changes may affect further trees if appropriate protective measures are not taken. However, if adequate precautions to protect the retained trees are specified and implemented through the arboricultural method statement included in this report, 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](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn01))
- SGN2 *Fencing protected trees* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn02](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn02))
- SGN3 *Ground protection* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn03](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn03))
- SGN4 *Pollution control* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn04](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn04))
- SGN5 *Site cranes & piling rigs* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn05](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn05))
- SGN6 *Height restrictions* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn06](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/sgn06))
- SGN7 *Excavating in RPAs* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn07](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn07))
- SGN8 *Removing surfacing and structures in RPAs* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn08](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn08))
- SGN9 *Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn09](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn09))
- SGN10 *Installing structures in RPAs* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn10](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn10))
- SGN11 *Installing services in RPAs* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn11](http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn11))
- SGN12 *Landscaping in RPAs* ([www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/technical-guidance/sgn12](http://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 locations of the protective barriers are 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 solid yellow fill.

### 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
<b>Pre-commencement meeting:</b> 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>
<b>Tree felling and pruning:</b> Contractor will carry out agreed works as described in Appendix 2. <u>Will be completed before any significant site works begin.</u>	Fell trees: <b>G1 (part), G2 (part), G3 (part), G10 (part), G11 (part), G17 (part), H18 (part), G30 (part), T35, T36, T37, G38 (part), T40, T41, G42, T44, T45, T80 and T90</b>	Appendix 2
<b>Installing fencing:</b> 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>
<b>Pollution control near retained trees:</b> 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>
<b>Regular arboricultural supervision:</b> 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>
<b>Excavating in RPAs:</b> These operations will be carried out as described in SGN 7.	<b>T33, T34, T39 and T89</b>	SGN 7 <i>Excavating in RPAs</i>
<b>Removing surfacing and structures in RPAs:</b> These operations will be carried out as described in SGN 8.	<b>T33, T34, T39 and T89</b>	SGN 8 <i>Removing surfacing and structures in RPAs</i>
<b>Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs:</b> These operations will be carried out as described in the SGN 9.	<b>T33, T34, T39 and T89</b>	SGN 9 <i>Installing/upgrading surfacing in RPAs</i>
<b>Installing services in RPAs:</b> These operations will be carried out with care, as described in SGN 11.	All trees	SGN 11 <i>Installing services in RPAs</i>
<b>Landscaping in RPAs:</b> These operations will be carried out with care, as described in SGN 12.	All trees	SGN 12 <i>Landscaping in RPAs</i>
<b>Removing tree protection:</b> <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



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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.

### 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 clearance and preparation, the installation of protective measures, the phasing of successive work locations, the removal of existing structures and surfacing, 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 upgrading/removing/replacing existing surfacing and areas where this will happen, including detailed and precise cross-sections where no-dig surfacing is to be installed.
18. How and when any temporary surfacing will be laid and removed.
19. How post-construction impacts through compaction to soil near trees will be ameliorated.



## Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

A1.1 Table 3: Background administrative information

	Background administrative information
Report date & reference	14 <sup>th</sup> October 2020; 18257-AA-PB
Tree protection plan reference	BT2
Instructing client	Cicero Estates 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, if appropriate.
Provided documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topographical survey, drawing reference 'Lower Pennington Lane-Ridgeway Lane – TOPOGRAPHICAL.dwg', received by email on 20th August 2020</li> <li>• Layout drawing refence '15060 13 Rev H', received by email on 13th October 2020</li> </ul>
Report author and credentials	Phil Brophy has taken and passed the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course ( <a href="https://www.lantra.co.uk/awards/product/professional-tree-inspection">https://www.lantra.co.uk/awards/product/professional-tree-inspection</a> ), is a Chartered Forester ( <a href="http://www.charteredforesters.org">www.charteredforesters.org</a> ), and a professional member of the Arboricultural Association ( <a href="http://www.trees.org.uk">www.trees.org.uk</a> ), and is fully qualified to undertake the assessments in this report ( <a href="https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/who-we-are/">https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/who-we-are/</a> ).
Report limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• This report does not consider ecological or archaeological issues, or any other matter beyond the assessment of the trees.</li> </ul>
Technical references	<p>In preparing the analysis in this report, we considered the guidance and advice in the following technical references:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Act (2008) <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents">www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents</a></li> <li>• Town and Country Planning Act 1990 <a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents">www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents</a></li> <li>• National Planning Policy Framework, published by the MHCLG <a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2">www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2</a></li> <li>• BS 5837 (2012) <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations</i>, BSI <a href="http://www.shop.bsigroup.com/">www.shop.bsigroup.com/</a></li> <li>• BS 8545 (2014) <i>Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations</i>, <a href="http://www.shop.bsigroup.com/">www.shop.bsigroup.com/</a></li> <li>• BS 3998 (2010) <i>Tree work – Recommendations</i>, BSI <a href="http://www.shop.bsigroup.com/">www.shop.bsigroup.com/</a></li> <li>• <i>Trees in the Townscape: A Guide for Decision Makers</i>, published by the Trees &amp; Design Action Group <a href="http://www.tdag.org.uk/">http://www.tdag.org.uk/</a></li> <li>• <i>Trees in Hard Landscapes: A Guide for Delivery</i>, published by the Trees &amp; Design Action Group <a href="http://www.tdag.org.uk/">www.tdag.org.uk/</a></li> <li>• 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> <a href="http://www.njug.org.uk/publications/">www.njug.org.uk/publications/</a></li> </ul>



## Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

A1.2 Table 4: Data collection

	Data collection
<b>Date of site visit</b>	4 <sup>th</sup> March 2020
<b>People present during site visit</b>	David Cashman
<b>Weather &amp; visibility</b>	Dull and dry with average visibility
<b>Limitations to observations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• 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.</li><li>• Observations of trees outside the site boundaries are confined to what was visible from within the site.</li><li>• All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated.</li></ul>
<b>Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), Conservation Areas, and tree categorisation</b>	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.
<b>Tree location and numbering</b>	Each tree, hedge, and group, was inspected, and the numbering scheme is indicated on the tree protection plan.
<b>Recording of tree data</b>	For each identified tree, hedge, and group, the information collected was recorded on the tree schedule in Appendix 2 and the tree protection plan.
<b>Compliance of data collection with BS 5837</b>	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.
<b>Calculation of RPAs</b>	Following the recommendations in Table D1 of BS 5837, the diameter of each tree was rounded up to the next 2.5cm 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 (m <sup>2</sup> )
All retained trees & hedges								Carry out safety check and lift over site to 3-4m as necessary.		
G1	Cypress	18	85	Mature	-	C	Poor form, leaning, previously topped	Fell selected part	10.2	327
G2	Hazel, goat willow, thorn	6	35	Maturing	-	C	Poor form	Fell selected part	4.2	55
G3	Sycamore, cypress, lime, poplar, alder	7	35	Maturing	-	C	Poor form	Fell selected part	4.2	55
T4	Field maple	10	45	Mature	-	C	Several stems, poor form	-	5.4	92
T5	Field maple	10	45	Mature	-	B	Borderline B tree	-	5.4	92
G6	Cypress, oak, Norway maple, lime	18	85	Mature	-	C	Closely spaced group of trees dominated by cypress	-	10.2	327
T7	Oak	10	35	Maturing	-	B	-	-	4.2	55
G8	Cypress, field maple	18	75	Mature	-	C	Many have failed and split, unsustainable group	-	9.0	254
T9	Oak	8	60	Mature	-	C	Two stems	-	7.2	163
G10	Cypress, alder, ash, goat willow, poplar	16	65	Mature	-	C	Closely spaced group, poor form, several fallen, unsustainable in long term	Fell selected part	7.8	191
G11	Goat willow, hazel	6	65	Mature	-	C	Outgrown hedge	Fell selected part	7.8	191
T12	Oak	10	90	Mature	-	B	Character tree, old pollard	-	10.8	366
T13	Oak	10	65	Mature	-	B	-	-	7.8	191
T14	Beech	9	70	Mature	-	C	Outgrown stem adjacent to field gate	-	8.4	222
T15	Oak	10	55	Maturing	-	B	Off-site	-	6.6	137



## 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)
T16	Hornbeam	12	90	Mature	-	B	Remnant of hedgerow, landscape value. Weak stem.	-	10.8	366
G17	Thorn, holly, elm, goat willow	7	65	Mature	-	C	Outgrown location	Fell selected part	7.8	191
H18	Beech	3	20	Mature	-	C	Outgrown boundary hedge	Fell selected part	2.4	18
T19	Willow	16	80	Mature	-	C	Limited access, old pollard	-	9.6	290
T20	Weeping willow	7	35	Maturing	-	C	Off-site	-	4.2	55
T21	Birch	10	45	Mature	-	B	Just off-site, good form	-	5.4	92
H22	Cypress	2	25	Maturing	-	C	Tightly clipped hedge	-	3.0	28
G23	Poplar, holm oak, oak, thorn, silver maple, London plane, ash, lime	16	50	Maturing	-	B	Closely spaced group of mostly over-mature trees forming single landscape feature	-	6.0	113
T24	Oak	9	65	Mature	-	B	Decay at base	-	7.8	191
T25	Oak	14	80	Mature	-	B	Forms positive landscape feature with T24	-	9.6	290
T26	Sycamore	9	45	Mature	-	B	Off-site, no access	-	5.4	92
T27	Oak	9	45	Mature	-	B	Limited access	-	5.4	92
T28	Oak	12	55	Mature	-	C	Limited access, die back	-	6.6	137
T29	Oak	16	75	Mature	-	B	-	-	9.0	254
G30	Thorn, hazel	6	35	Mature	-	C	Scrubby outgrown hedge	Fell selected part	4.2	55
T31	Oak	16	75	Mature	-	C	Just off-site, screen value	-	9.0	254
T32	Oak	16	75	Mature	-	B	Just off-site, forms single crown with T31	-	9.0	254
T33	Poplar	30	120	Mature	-	B	Off-site, landscape value	-	14.4	651
T34	Poplar	30	120	Mature	-	B	Off-site, landscape value	-	14.4	651
T35	Cherry	3	30	Mature	-	C	-	Fell	3.6	41
T36	Purple Norway maple	8	30	Mature	-	C	-	Fell	3.6	41
T37	Cherry	3	30	Mature	-	C	-	Fell	3.6	41



## 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)
G38	Sycamore, hazel	7	35	Maturing	-	C	Scrubby understorey	Fell selected part	4.2	55
T39	Oak	16	75	Mature	-	B	Ivy	-	9.0	254
T40	Poplar	30	120	Mature	-	C	Sparse crown, di back	Fell	14.4	651
T41	Poplar	9	65	Mature	-	C	Sub-dominant to T40	Fell	7.8	191
G42	Lime	8	35	Maturing	-	C	-	Fell	4.2	55
T43	Poplar	18	65	Mature	-	U	Dead and leaning	Fell	7.8	191
T44	Poplar	30	150	Mature	-	C	-	Fell	15.0	707
T45	Horse chestnut	7	35	Maturing	-	C	-	Fell	4.2	55
T46	Horse chestnut	7	35	Maturing	-	C	-	-	4.2	55
T47	Oak	7	80	Mature	-	U	Dead	Fell	9.6	290
T48	Monterey cypress	12	70	Mature	-	U	Dead	Fell	8.4	222
T49	Monterey pine	30	120	Mature	-	B	Sparse crown	-	14.4	651
T50	Poplar	30	110	Mature	-	C	Leaning, part of group	-	13.2	547
T51	Poplar	30	100	Mature	-	C	Ivy	-	12.0	452
T52	Poplar	30	90	Mature	-	C	Ivy	-	10.8	366
T53	Monterey pine	30	130	Mature	-	B	Grows off-site	-	15.0	707
T54	Beech	6	25	Maturing	-	C	Damaged by fallen poplar	-	3.0	28
T55	Beech	10	30	Maturing	-	B	-	-	3.6	41
T56	Poplar	18	80	Mature	-	U	2 x stems fallen	Fell	9.6	290
T57	Beech	9	30	Maturing	-	C	Poor form	-	3.6	41
T58	Beech	7	30	Maturing	-	C	-	-	3.6	41
T59	Monterey pine	25	120	Mature	-	B	Grows in hospice grounds	-	14.4	651
T60	Beech	7	30	Maturing	-	C	-	-	3.6	41
T61	Monterey pine	28	120	Mature	-	B	Grows in hospice grounds	-	14.4	651
G62	Robinia, field maple, cherry, oak, laurel	18	60	Mature	-	B	Closely spaced group, individually poor but does have group / screening value	-	7.2	163
T63	Ash	9	25	Maturing	-	B	-	-	3.0	28



## 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)
T64	Monterey pine	25	80	Mature	-	C	Asymmetric crown, roadside tree	-	9.6	290
T65	Monterey pine	25	80	Mature	-	C	Asymmetric crown, roadside tree	-	9.6	290
G66	Monterey pine, robinia, field maple	18	60	Maturing	-	C	Closely spaced, tall and thin	-	7.2	163
T67	Monterey pine	28	120	Mature	-	B	Past canopy reduction works	-	14.4	651
T68	Monterey cypress	24	70	Mature	-	C	Canker	-	8.4	222
T69	Monterey pine	25	110	Mature	-	C	2 x stem @1m, roadside tree	-	13.2	547
T70	Monterey pine	30	120	Mature	-	C	Leans into site	-	14.4	651
T71	Monterey pine	30	110	Mature	-	C	Leans over road	-	13.2	547
T72	Monterey pine	0	100	Maturing	-	U	Fallen into site	Fell	12.0	452
T73	Monterey cypress	18	45	Mature	-	C	Tall and thin	-	5.4	92
T74	Monterey pine	26	110	Mature	-	C	Leans over road, exposed due to lean of T72	-	13.2	547
T75	Monterey cypress	16	60	Mature	-	C	Canker	-	7.2	163
T76	Oak	5	45	Mature	-	U	Dead, roadside tree	Fell	5.4	92
T77	Horse chestnut	12	45	Maturing	-	C	2 x stems @ ground level, roadside tree	-	5.4	92
T78	Sweet chestnut	8	45	Maturing	-	B	Secondary stem at base	-	5.4	92
T79	Monterey pine	25	65	Mature	-	B	Roadside tree	-	7.8	191
T80	Monterey pine	25	85	Mature	-	C	Split top section	Fell	10.2	327
T81	Monterey pine	30	100	Mature	-	C	Old storm damaged crown, roadside tree	-	12.0	452
G82	Field maple, oak	7	25	Maturing	-	C	Group value	-	3.0	28
T83	Oak	18	120	Mature	-	A	-	-	14.4	651
T84	Sycamore	9	45	Maturing	-	C	-	-	5.4	92
T85	Weeping willow	6	35	Mature	-	C	Poor form	-	4.2	55
T86	Oak	23	120	Mature	-	A	-	-	14.4	651



## 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)
T87	Oak	9	120	Mature	-	U	Major split in main stem and crown	Fell	14.4	651
T88	Oak	7	60	Mature	-	B	Limited access to base	-	7.2	163
T89	Oak	16	90	Mature	-	B	2 x stem @ ground level	-	10.8	366
T90	Oak	7	35	Maturing	-	C	-	-	4.2	55
T91	Oak	12	65	Mature	-	B	-	-	7.8	191
T92	Oak	14	65	Mature	-	B	-	-	7.8	191
T93	Oak	12	50	Mature	-	B	-	-	6.0	113
T94	Oak	12	70	Mature	-	B	Twin stemmed nature, single crown	-	8.4	222
T95	Oak	15	70	Mature	-	B	-	-	8.4	222
T96	Oak	10	60	Mature	-	B	-	-	7.2	163
T97	Oak	14	75	Mature	-	B	-	-	9.0	254
T98	Oak	14	70	Mature	-	B	-	-	8.4	222

## Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

### Explanatory Notes

- **Abbreviations:**

G: Group  
H: Hedge  
T: Tree

- **Botanical tree names:**

Alder	: <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Ash	: <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	: <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Birch	: <i>Betula pendula</i>
Cherry	: <i>Prunus sp</i>
Cypress	: <i>Cupressus sp</i>
Elm	: <i>Ulmus sp</i>
Field maple	: <i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat willow	: <i>Salix caprea</i>
Hazel	: <i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holm oak	: <i>Quercus ilex</i>
Holly	: <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Hornbeam	: <i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Horse chestnut	: <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Laurel	: <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Lime	: <i>Tilia sp</i>
London plane	: <i>Platanus x hispanica</i>
Monterey cypress	: <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>
Monterey pine	: <i>Pinus radiata</i>
Norway maple	: <i>Acer platanoides</i>
Oak	: <i>Quercus robur</i>
Poplar	: <i>Populus sp</i>
Robinia	: <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Silver maple	: <i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Sweet chestnut	: <i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sycamore	: <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Thorn	: <i>Crataegus sp</i>
Weeping willow	: <i>Salix x chrysocoma</i>
Willow	: <i>Salix sp</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 asterix (\*) 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.



## Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

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- **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.
- **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](http://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 &amp; 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>



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