Arboricultural Implication Assessment

at

The Blacksmiths

Hawsker

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1 Purpose and scope of report

This report has been created in accordance with BS5837:2012 to assess the impacts of proposed development as shown in drawings provided and includes consideration of:

- The effect of the development proposals on the amenity value of trees, both on and near the site
- Above and below ground constraints
- Construction of the proposed development
- The possibility of modifying the development to accommodate the retention of trees which would otherwise be lost
- The end use of the space
- Whether tree planting could acceptably mitigate any tree losses due to development

The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after the date of survey due to factors which where not apparent at the time of the survey.

It is advisable to have trees regularly surveyed by a suitably qualified and experienced arboricultural consultant. In this instance it is recommended that the next survey is undertaken within 12 months of this report. If the site or adjacent areas change use, or if there are significant changes to the condition of the site or adjacent areas, or if there are significant changes to the trees surveyed, it is recommended that professional arboricultural advice is obtained.

No liability can be accepted by the consultant unless the recommendations of this report are undertaken within the time period recommended. Where no time period is indicated then recommendations should be carried out as soon as reasonably practicable.

The plans included as part of this report are based on those provided by the client or their representatives. Whilst reasonable steps are taken to ensure plans are accurate and correct, the consultant will not be responsible for errors or omissions arising due to information provided by the client or the client's representatives.

All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998:2010 - '*Recommendations for tree work'* unless otherwise specified, and by a suitably qualified, experienced and insured contractor.

2 The effect of the development proposals on the amenity value of trees, both on and near the site

The proposal requires the removal of no significant trees, but a number of low value trees will be removed.

The existing vegetation is overgrown and neglected, the proposals include new trees planting and will also bring the existing tree cover into management.

On balance, the proposal will serve to increase the amenity value of the tree cover on this site.

3 Above and below ground constraints

If undertaken with appropriate precautions, the proposed development will have only minor impact on the roots of retained significant trees.

The layout and design of the proposed development is such that the canopies of retained trees will not cause any significant nuisance or arboricultural conflict.

4 Construction of the proposed development

On the assumption that any demolition and construction activity is undertaken in accordance with a BS5837:2012 Method Statement, it is unlikely that significant retained trees will suffer any significant impacts from the proposed development.

5 The possibility of modifying the development to accommodate the retention of trees which would otherwise be lost

No significant trees are to be removed as part of this development, no modification to enable significant tree retention is required.

6 The end use of the space

The end use is as a house with associated access, parking and gardens. A design has been created which ensures that it is unlikely that future users will perceive any significant nuisance from any of the trees.

7 Mitigation through tree planting

Detailed plans for new planting are not known, but significant new planting is proposed to enhance the site.

8 Consultant's qualifications and experience

This report has been undertaken by a consulting Arborist who has over fifteen years experience in arboriculture, forestry, and urban forestry, of which the last six years have been spent as a full-time consultant specialising in trees and development, tree related hazards, and sustainable tree management.

Academic qualifications include:
MSc Arboriculture and Urban Forestry,
BSc (Hons) Forestry.

Recent professional development courses include:
Tree Preservation Order Workshop *by the Consulting Arborist Society*,
Trees and Mortgage/Insurance Reporting *by the Association of Mortgage Users Insurance Group*,
Professional Tree Inspection *by LANTRA Awards*,
BS5837:2012 Workshops *by the Arboricultural Association*,
The Future of Tree Risk Management part I and II *by the Treeworks Environmental Practice*,
Trees and Subsidence *by OCA Ltd*,
CTLA Tree Valuation Seminar *by the Consulting Arborist Society,*
Expert Witness Training *by Bond Solon*
THREATS training *by Julian Forbes-Laird.*

Professional associations include:
Professional member of the Arboricultural Association and the Consulting Arborist Society.
Chartered Environmentalist.

9 Contact Details

I hope this report provides all the required information. However, if further advice is needed then please contact ourselves.

Oakdale Ne Limited

Townend Farm, Whitby Road Easington ,

Ts134NE

Report completed 21st August 2023

Arboricultural Method Statement

The Blacksmiths

Hawsker

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of report

This report has been created to ensure good practice in the management of trees during the proposed development at: The Blacksmiths, Hawsker

1.2 Status

The recommendations of this report are based on the plans as provided and incorporates information from our tree survey Ref 230804.

This report should be included as part of any specifications and schedules of works supplied to all demolition and construction contractors.

2 Preparation for development

2.1 Necessary tree works

The first operation will be the tree pruning and felling works as detailed at **Appendix 1**.

All tree works should be carried out by suitably qualified, experienced and insured contractors in accordance with BS3998: 2010.

2.2 Protective fencing

The protective fences can be installed after the necessary tree works are completed, but they must be fully installed and completed before any other work commences, this includes; demolition, soil stripping or the bringing onto site of materials, supplies or machinery.

Protective fencing must be constructed in such a way as to exclude construction activity and be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely works. The default fencing as described in BS5837:2012 is shown at **Appendix 2**.

Unless otherwise specified in this report or its attached drawings the fenced areas shall be considered complete construction exclusion zones; there shall be no pedestrians, vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed in the fenced areas at any time.

There should be adequate signs informing all relevant persons that access is denied, an example sign is included at **Appendix 3**.

Care must also be taken to prevent fenced areas being contaminated with chemical spillages, including; petrol, diesel, oils, cements and concretes. In addition, water run-off from areas of construction activity must be diverted away from fenced areas.

2.3 Site inspection

Once the necessary tree works have been completed and the protective fences are in place it is recommended that the developer's arboriculturist is invited to visit the site, meet with the relevant local authority representative, and check that the necessary tree works and the protective fences are completed satisfactorily.

3 Development Phase

3.1 The root protection area (RPA)

The root protection area (RPA) is the area of ground it is desirable to leave undisturbed during development. BS5837:2012 recognises that this is often not practical and that some development within the RPA should be allowed.

The RPAs are shown on the attached plan as hatched circles or squares.

Other than the activities as shown in this method statement, there must be no activity of any kind within any RPA unless it is by prior written agreement of the local authority.

3.2 Demolition of existing hard surfaces within the RPA

Existing hard surfaces must be removed with caution to prevent damage to tree roots. This should be done using hand tools, but suitable machinery may be used in some situations.

Where machinery is to be used to break up existing surfaces then work should be done progressively; starting closest to the trees and working backwards towards the outer edge of the root protection areas. Tracks, wheels, or other load bearing parts of machinery used must be located on existing hard surfaces at all times when within the root protection area – vehicles, machinery and equipment must not enter the areas where hard surfaces have already been removed.

Excavation within the RPA must not be deeper than the existing hard surface unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local authority.

Broken up tarmac, concrete and other arisings should ideally be removed by hand using a wheel barrow. However, where the use of machinery (such as excavators, mini-diggers, or dump trucks) is permitted by the local authority, then buckets must have a straight edge and vehicle tracks and/or wheels must be located on existing hard surfaces at all times when within the root protection area.

3.3 Demolition of existing buildings within the RPA

Often there are existing buildings within the RPA, these must be demolished inwards and within their existing footprint.

Existing foundations and other below ground or surface features must be either left in place, or must be dismantled and removed as described in section '3.2 - Demolition of existing hard surfaces within the RPA'.

3.4 Construction of special surfaces

Where special surfaces are to be constructed within the RPA then these surfaces must be completed prior to the areas being used for pedestrian or vehicle access.

Until special surfaces within the RPA are complete the RPA must be treated in the same way as any other area which has been protected with tree protective fencing, as described at 3.1.

This means that until the surface is fully installed, there must be no; pedestrians, vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed within the RPA at any time, other than as required for construction of the special surface.

The design and construction techniques of special surfaces within tree root protection areas must meet the biological and environmental requirements of tree roots; the expected level and type of traffic; and be practicable in terms of time and resources required for construction.

BS5837:2012 recommends that where the construction of a hard surface is required within the root protection area a “no dig” construction method is used where possible

The various requirements for a hard surface within the RPA are often achieved using a load suspension layer incorporating a three dimensional cellular confinement system. Other systems are also occasionally used.

Any proposed surfaces within the RPA must be fully specified by a suitable engineer and be agreed in writing with the local planning authority prior to implementation.

3.5 Service runs

New underground services **must not** be installed within the tree root protection areas.

Above ground services should be positioned away from the crowns of trees to be retained.

Any works to existing underground services should be done in accordance with current NJUG (National Joint Utilities Group) guidance.

3.6 Changes in ground level

Ground levels should not generally be lowered within the tree root protection area as this could cause serious damage to tree roots.

Occasionally ground levels may need to be raised within the tree root protection area. This can be achieved by the use of a granular material with a no fines content to allow the vertical diffusion of moisture and gasses.

There must be no works within an RPA unless by prior written agreement of the local authority.

3.7 Removal of protective fencing

When the development phase is complete, all drainage and service runs are in place, and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective fencing may be dismantled. This must be done with care, there must be no; vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed within the RPA at any time.

3.8 Post Construction Landscaping

Some trees on the site are likely to be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath the canopy after the main development phase has been completed. At this stage, it is inevitable that some of the protective fencing will have already been removed.

In view of this, the landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging. Mechanised cultivation methods must be avoided within the RPA.

There must be no; vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed within the RPA of retained trees at any time.

Any herbicides used must be appropriate for their purpose, and must not be used in such a way as will damage trees to be retained.

4 Completion meeting

Upon completion of all the works specified, it is recommended that the developer’s arboriculturist and the local authority's arboriculturist are invited to meet on site to check that all works are completed satisfactorily and to discuss any remedial works as required.

5 Contact Details

I hope this report provides all the required information. However, if further advice is needed then please contact ourselves.

Oakdale Ne Limited

Townend Farm,

Whitby Road , Easinton , TS13 4NE

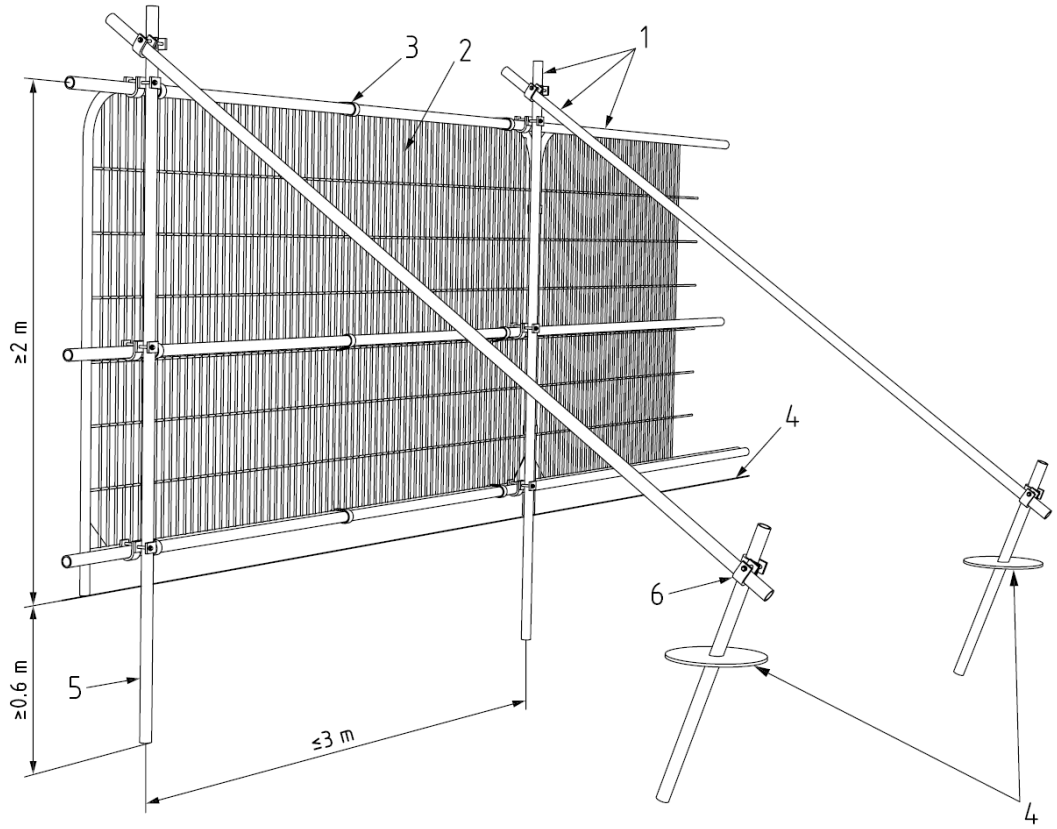
Report completed 21st August 2023

Appendix 1: Tree works

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Pre-development tree works	Reason for works
1	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	None	NA
2	Spruce	*Picea sp.*	Prune to give 2m between tree canopy and new build	For a better quality development
3	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Prune to give 2m between tree canopy and new build	For a better quality development
4	Plum	*Prunus sp.*	Remove	To facilitate development
5	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	None	NA
6	Willow	*Salix sp.*	Remove	Hazardous tree
7	Plum	*Prunus sp.*	Remove	Hazardous tree
8	Mix	*Mix*	Remove	To facilitate development
9	Mix	*Mix*	None	NA
10	Mix	*Mix*	Remove	To facilitate development
11	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	None	NA

Appendix 2: Tree protective fencing

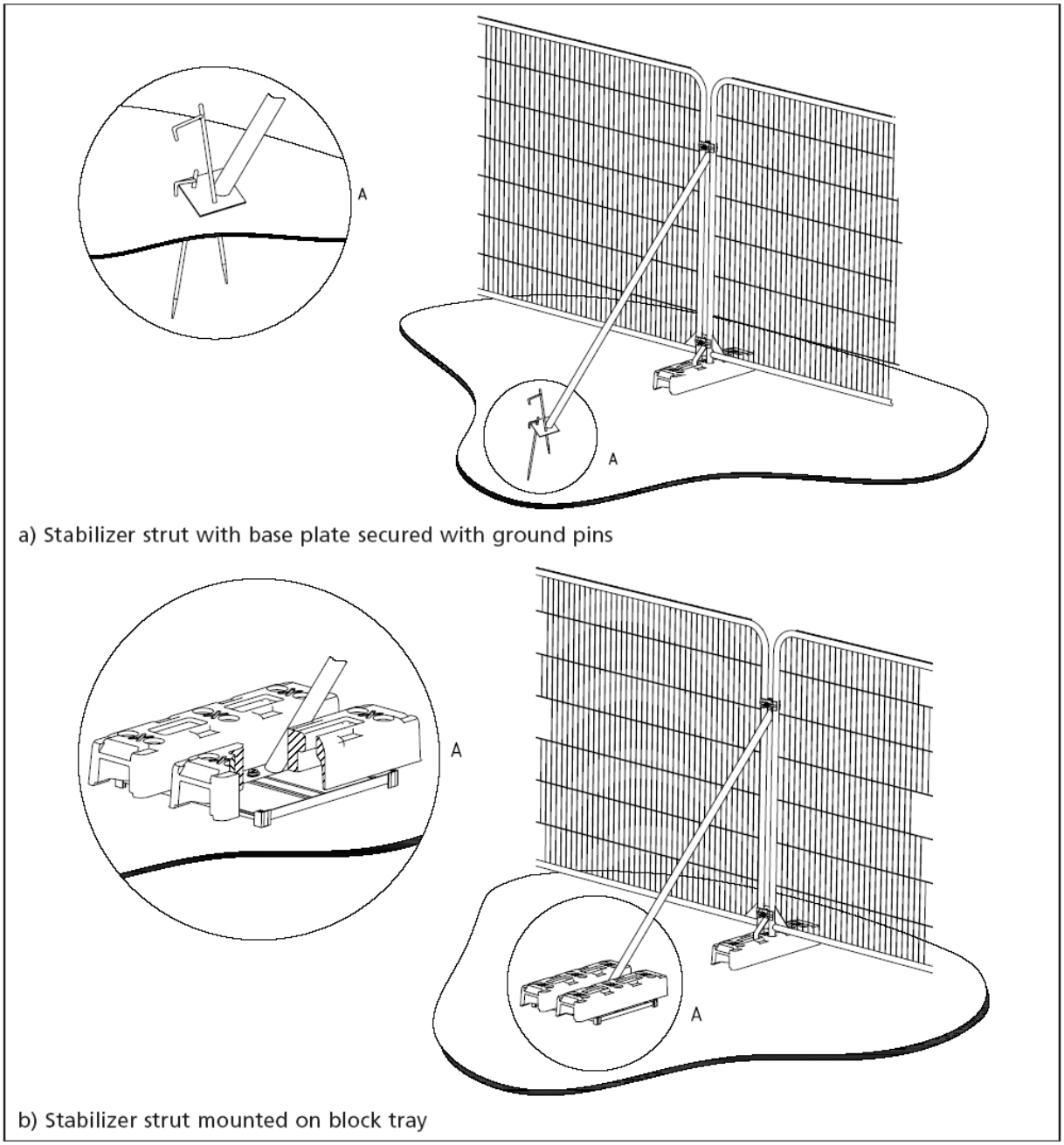
Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 3: Example sign to be attached to tree protective fencing

TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY PLANNING CONDITION AND/OR A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

NO INCURSION WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE
LOCAL PLANNING AUHORITY

Appendix 4: Example special surfaces within the RPA

Cellweb® TRP

Tree Root Protection

Cellweb® TRP is a 3D cellular confinement tree root protection system. The system provides a 'no dig' solution for the construction of new hard surfaces within root protection areas (RPAs). Cellweb® TRP has been designed and independently tested to comply with recommendations made in Arboricultural Practice Note 12 and BS 5837 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

Cellweb® TRP Key Functions

Cellweb® is a 'no dig' solution which is constructed directly on the existing ground surface. This eliminates the requirement for excavation, preventing root severance.

Cellweb® is a completely porous system allowing continued water permeation and gas exchange between the rooting environment and atmosphere.

Cellweb® spreads point loads, minimising increases in soil compaction within the rooting environment. This maintains an open graded soil structure allowing continued root growth, water, gas and nutrient migration.

The Cellweb® TRP system comprises the following three components

Treetex™ Geotextile. Following minimal ground preparation the Treetex™ is laid onto the existing ground and top soil. This acts as a separation layer, separating the system above from the soil and rooting environment below. Treetex™ performs as a hydrocarbon pollution control measure in accordance with BS5837, holding 1.7lt of oil per square meter.

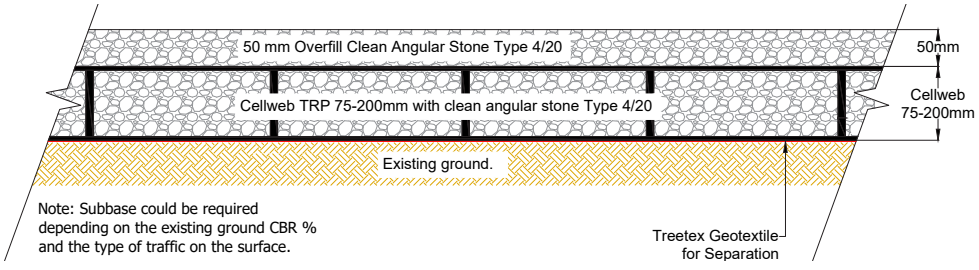
Cellweb® 3D Cellular Confinement. The Cellweb® is installed on top of the Treetex™ layer. This is fixed to the ground using ten steel J pins per panel. The panels can be cut to the required shape and adjoining panels can be connected using heavy duty staples or cell ties.

4-20mm Clean Angular Stone. The expanded Cellweb® is infilled with a 4-20mm clean angular stone. The confined angular stone locks together to produce a rigid stone mattress, while maintaining air pockets for continued water permeation and gas exchange. The low fines content of the stone prevents the Treetex™ layer from becoming blocked over time.

Which depth of Cellweb® TRP?

The Cellweb® System is provided in four different depths; 200mm, 150mm, 100mm and 75mm. The depth required is determined by the proposed traffic loadings and the site ground conditions. Geosynthetics in house engineering department can provide a free site specific technical recommendation. For free technical and engineering support please contact Geosynthetics Ltd 01455 617139 or the full installation guide can be found on our website www.geosyn.co.uk.

Indicative Cellweb with overfill



Web: www.geosyn.co.uk | Tel: 01455 617139
Fax: 01455 617140 | Email: Sales@geosyn.co.uk

Geosynthetics
Engineered Solutions

Appendix 5: Tree protection plans

New parking spaces located in root protection areas to be installed incorporating a cellular confinement system in accordance with manufacturer's instructions as shown at appendix 4 of this method statement.

W2 Property Design
Bespoke Design

w2 property design ltd offices at :
Malvern Place, LEEDS, West Yorkshire, LS27 0FS t : 07984 399809
Prospect Field, WHITBY, North Yorkshire, YO22 4LG t : 07461 002745
www.w2propertydesign.co.uk

client	E. D. E Holyfield
address	Old Blacksmiths site High Hawsker Whitby
project	Proposed 2 dwellings
drawing title	Proposed site plan
drawing number	009-P01-rev B
drawing status	Planning
scale	1 : 200 @ A1
date	18 April 2023
drawn by	KW

rev B	Existing anvil cottage and adjacent blacksmiths cottage to be knocked through to form one dwelling. 4th July 23
rev A	Dormer reduced to north east elevation outshot building to north east elevation revised to gable.

NOTES

1. DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING.
2. THIS DRAWING IS FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT THE SITE PRIOR TO PREPARATION OF TENDER TO ACQUAINT WITH SITE ACCESSIBILITY, SERVICES, LOCAL CONDITIONS AND THE FULL EXTENT AND CHARACTER OF THE WORKS. HE SHALL BE DEEMED TO HAVE SATISFIED HIMSELF AS REGARDS EXISTING CONDITIONS AND GENERALLY TO HAVE OBTAINED HIS OWN INFORMATION ON ALL MATTERS AFFECTING THE EXECUTION OF THE WORKS.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ACCEPT ALL LIABILITY IN USING ANY INFORMATION FROM THIS DRAWING, WHICH HAS BEEN PRODUCED FOR BUILDING REGULATION PURPOSES ONLY AND TO AID IN TENDERING THE PROPOSED WORKS.
5. ALL SIZES SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE IN MILLIMETRES AND SHOULD BE CHECKED ON SITE BY MAIN CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY PRIOR TO ORDERING AND FABRICATION OF ANY MATERIALS.
6. ALL MATERIALS TO BE OF A SUITABLE NATURE AND QUALITY AND APPROVED BY CLIENT / PLANNING / AND BUILDING CONTROL WHERE APPLICABLE.
7. THE CONTRACTOR MUST ESTABLISH THE POSITION OF ALL INCOMING SERVICES AND DRAINAGE AND INCLUDE FOR ANY MODIFICATIONS AND OR RENEWAL OF ALL AFFECTED BY THE ALTERATIONS AND INCLUDE FOR ALL COSTS INVOLVED. ANY WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITY REQUIREMENTS.
8. THIS DRAWING IS THE COPYRIGHT OF W2 PROPERTY DESIGN LTD AND MUST NOT BE COPIED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM W2 PROPERTY DESIGN LTD

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01287 644555

Tree Protection Plan to BS5837:2012 at: The Blacksmiths, Hawsker

1:500	PAPER SIZE A3

Key	
	Tree to be retained
	Tree to be removed
	Root Protection Area (RPA) shown as a circle as an approximate guide.
	Location of tree protective fencing
	Area of root protection. See explanatory notes and main body of report for further details.

Note: Plans are for guidance only. These drawings should not be be used for scaling.

OAKDALE
(NE) LTD

Tree Survey

in accordance with

BS5837:2012

at

The Blacksmiths

Hawsker

Table of Contents

1 Summary

This survey includes 11 trees and/or groups of trees.

Trees T1, T2, G5, and G11 are of medium value, and appear to be in reasonable condition to be retained. They have been allocated a category B.

Trees G6 and T7 are hazardous trees and have been allocated a category U, these trees should be removed or heavily pruned for safety reasons.

Other trees and/or shrubs are of low value, and have been allocated a category C.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of report

To undertake a tree survey in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations' at: The Blacksmiths, Hawsker.

2.2 Limitations of report

The recommendations in this report are of a preliminary nature and do not take into account any specific development proposals. This allows the trees to be assessed independently and without bias. It also allows the same tree report to be used should the layout or design of the site be altered.

This report is based upon a visual survey undertaken on foot from ground level. In order to minimise costs no digging, drilling, climbing, or other diagnostic technique was undertaken on this occasion.

Though tree related hazards will be recorded and commented upon where observed, this report is not a tree hazard risk assessment and should not be used as such.

2.3 Disclaimers

The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after the date of survey due to factors which where not apparent at the time of the survey.

The plans included as part of this report are based on those provided by the client or their representatives. Whilst reasonable steps are taken to ensure plans are accurate and correct, the consultant will not be responsible for errors or omissions arising due to information provided by the client or the client's representatives.

2.4 General recommendations

For the management of risk from falling trees it is advisable to have trees regularly surveyed by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist. The frequency, level and type of survey will vary from site to site depending on a range of factors. We are happy to assist in this if required.

All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998:2010 - Recommendations for tree work by a suitably qualified, experienced and insured contractor.

2.5 Survey conditions

The survey was carried out on 12th August 2023.

The weather conditions; dry, visibility was not affected.

3 Data collection methods

3.1 Methodology and data table key

Tree height is calculated in metres from ground level to the highest point of the tree using a distance measure (eg a tape measure, a laser measure or measuring wheel depending on site conditions) and a clinometer.

Stem diameter is measured and rounded down to the nearest ten millimetres at 1.5m above ground level using a specialist measuring tape. Where a tree divides into multiple stems below 1.5m it will be measured at the lowest point above the root flare. The data tables show whether a tree is single or multi-stem.

Canopy spread is measured in metres at magnetic north, south, east and west using a tape measure, a measuring wheel or a laser measure. Measurements are taken from the tree stem at ground level to the furthest extent of the crown in the direction being measured.

Height of crown clearance is estimated in metres and is an indication of the lowest significant live branches of the crown. Epicormic growth and small diameter suppressed branches would not normally be considered as significant.

Age Class is divided into young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, over mature, and veteran. This is an indication of which stage a tree is at in its natural life cycle, allowing for an assessment of how energy and growth will be prioritised within a tree. In general, younger trees are more able to cope with disturbance or stress.

Physiological condition is an assessment of the health and vigour of the tree and will include an assessment of the size, colour and density of the foliage. Trees in good physiological condition are better able to cope with disturbance or stress.

Structural condition is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree. This is given as good, average or poor. More details will be given in the observations column of the data tables if appropriate.

The observations column will include a brief description of each tree and provide further information as relevant.

Visual importance is assessed using a combination of factors such as species, size, aesthetic quality and location. The visual importance of a tree (or group of trees) is one of the key factors in determining its category grading.

The remaining contribution is a rough estimate of the number of years a tree is expected to survive in a structurally sound condition assuming normal arboricultural management.

Occasionally it is impractical to obtain accurate measurements due to restricted access or other site conditions and the data may be estimated. Where data is estimated the figures are shown in italics in the attached data tables.

3.2 Category Rating

3.2.1 Main Categories

Category ratings are allocated based on the current quality and value of a tree in its current surroundings assuming the recommendations of this report are carried out. No consideration is given to any specific development proposal when allocating category ratings.

Category A trees are those which are of high quality and value, are in good structural and physiological condition and are expected to contribute for at least another 40 years.

Category B trees are those which would be considered as category A trees but which are of lower quality and value, poorer structural condition, and which are expected to contribute for at least 20 years.

Category C trees are those which are of low quality and value, are in poor condition, and are expected to contribute for at least 10 years.

Category U trees are those which are expected to contribute for less than 10 years due to serious defects. As is common in risk management, where there is doubt, the precautionary principle may be applied.

In certain circumstances trees may be considered of higher value due to cultural or ecological reasons. If this is the case it will be made clear in the tree data tables.

3.2.2 Sub-categories

Sub- categories of 1, 2 or 3 are included in the tree data tables and are defined as follows:

Sub-category 1 trees are those with 'mainly arboricultural value'

Sub-category 2 trees are those with 'mainly landscape value'

Sub-category 3 trees are those with 'mainly cultural or conservation value'

These subcategories do not infer any hierarchy of value. For example a category B1 tree should not necessarily be considered any more valuable than a category B3 tree.

5 Legal status of surveyed trees

We are unable to confirm the protection status of the trees on this site because the local authority has refused to provide the necessary information regarding Tree Preservation Orders.

Trees may also be subject to protection under extant planning conditions and a range of other legislation, much of which is aimed at wildlife and habitat protection.

No work should be done to any trees until either suitable permission has been granted or it has been verified that the intended work does not require permission.

We are happy to assist further in establishing whether trees on this site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or a Conservation Area designation if required.

6 Contact Details

I hope this report provides all the required information. However, if further advice is needed then please contact ourselves.

Oakdale NE Limited

Townend Farm , Whitby Road , Easington

TS13 4NE

Report completed 21st August 2023

Appendix 1: Data Tables

Key:

Tree number Refers to the tree number as shown on the attached plans.

Common name Is the English name given to a species.

Scientific name Also known as the botanical name often is in Latin but can contain elements of other languages. The botanical authority who named the species is not included.

Height is tree height in metres.

Diameter is stem diameter rounded down to the nearest 10mm.

Branch spread is the distance from the base of the tree to the extremities of the crown in the four cardinal directions of the magnetic compass.

Height of crown clearance is estimated in metres and is an indication of the lowest significant live branches of the crown.

Age class is an indication of which stage a tree is at in its natural life cycle.

Physiological condition is an assessment of the health and vigour of the tree.

Structural condition is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree.

The observations column includes a brief description of each tree and provide further information as relevant.

Preliminary management recommendations includes suggestions on tree management when considering current site use and current tree condition.

Visual importance is an indication of the visual amenity value of the tree in its current setting.

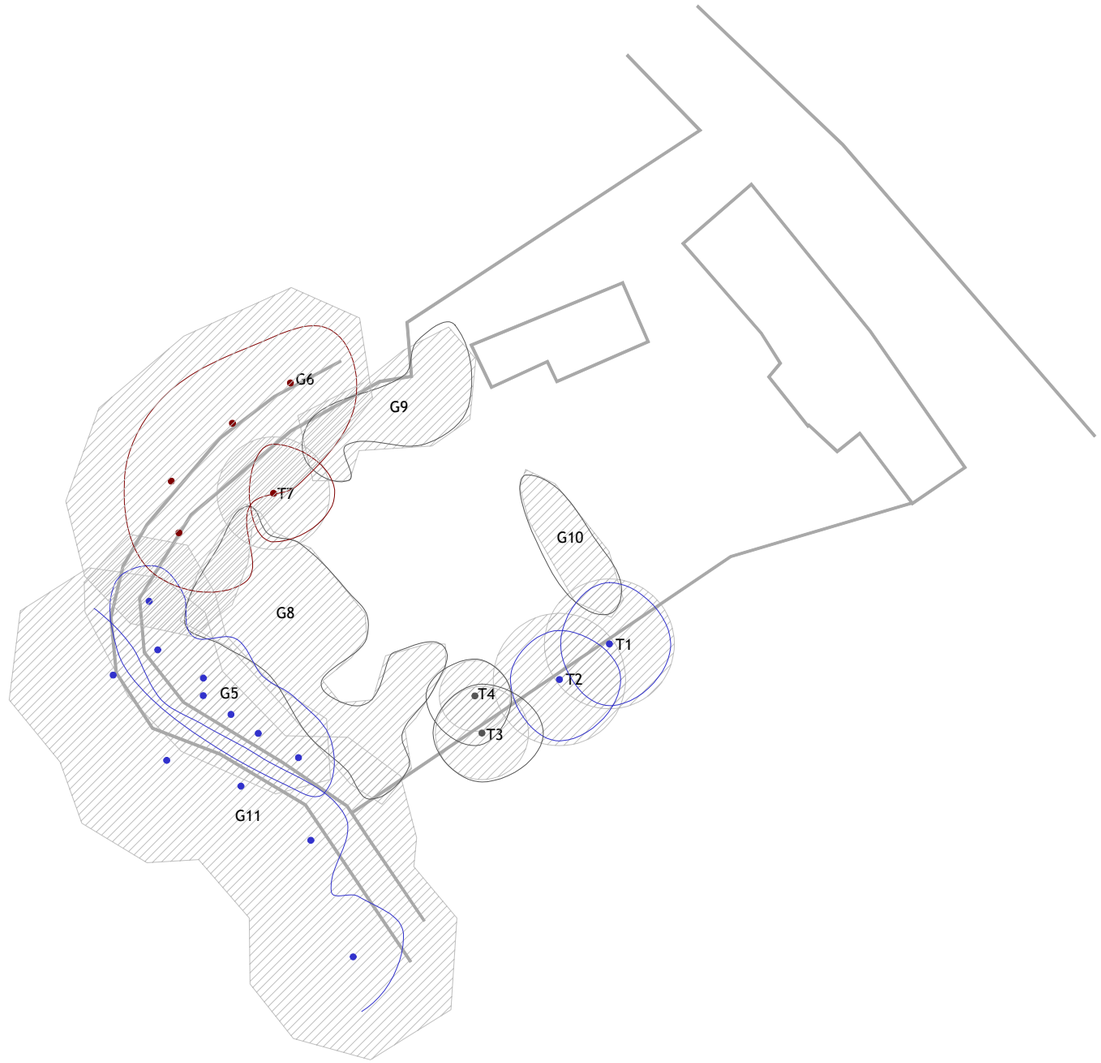
Remaining contribution is a rough estimate of the number of years a tree is expected to survive in a structurally sound condition assuming normal arboricultural management.

Category grading is given as A, B, C or U with subcategories 1, 2 or 3. See Section 3.2 for further details.

Note: Occasionally it is impractical to obtain accurate measurements due to restricted access or other site conditions and the data/measurements may be estimated.

Tree /Group Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Effective Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Observations	Recommendations	Visual Amenity Value	Remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	RPA radius (m)
					North	East	South	West										
1	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	440	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	A single stem tree with no major apparent defects. Not fully inspected because of restricted access.	No action at present	Medium	20+	B1	5.3
2	Spruce	*Picea sp.*	12	450	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	1	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	A single stem tree with no major apparent defects. Not fully inspected because of restricted access.	No action at present	Medium	20+	B1	5.4
3	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	320	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	2	Young	Fair	Fair	A single stem tree with no major apparent defects. Not fully inspected because of restricted access.	No action at present	Low	20+	C1	3.8
4	Plum	*Prunus sp.*	4	240	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	0	Young	Fair	Fair	A multi-stem tree. No major apparent defects. Not fully inspected because of restricted access.	No action at present	Low	20+	C1	2.9
5	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	450	See plan	See plan	See plan	See plan	1	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	A mixed group of mostly sycamore with some ash, along with shrubs such as elderberry.	No action at present	Medium	20+	B1	5.4
6	Willow	*Salix sp.*	17	700	See plan	See plan	See plan	See plan	1	Over mature	Fair	Poor	A group of multi-stem trees. The trees have reached their safe useful life expectancy, and are in the early stages of falling apart.	Either cut to ground level and allow to regrow as coppice, or heavily reduce in size and manage as a pollard.	Medium	<10	U	8.4
7	Plum	*Prunus sp.*	5	380	4.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	1	Over mature	Fair	Poor	A multi-stem tree. Not fully inspected because of dense ivy, but the tree does appear to be reaching the end of its safe useful life expectancy.	Remove	Low	<10	U	4.6
8	Mix	*Mix*	5	150	See plan	See plan	See plan	See plan	0	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	A group made up of apple, plum, elderberry. Area heavily overgrown. Not significant trees.	No action at present	Low	20+	C1	1.8
9	Mix	*Mix*	4	100	See plan	See plan	See plan	See plan	0	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	A group of shrubs contain elderberry and plum sucker growth. Not significant trees.	No action at present	Low	20+	C1	1.2
10	Mix	*Mix*	4	80	See plan	See plan	See plan	See plan	0	Semi mature	Fair	Fair	A group of shrubs contain elderberry and dogwood. Not significant trees.	No action at present	Low	20+	C1	1.0
11	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	700	See plan	See plan	See plan	See plan	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	A group of mostly single stem sycamore with occasional ash. No major apparent defects. Not fully inspected because tree is located in neighbouring property.	No action at present	Medium	20+	B1	8.4

Appendix 2: Plans



N

Indicative

50m

Note: Plans are for guidance only. These drawings should not be be used for scaling.

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Tree constraints plan:
The Blacksmiths, Hawsker

1:500	PAPER SIZE A3

Key	
	Category A Tree
	Category B Tree
	Category C Tree
	Category U Tree
	Root protection area
• NST	Not Significant Tree - not included in survey because of low value and/or insignificance to local tree-scape