

# Arboricultural Report

**Assessment of trees in relation to development  
for planning purposes**

Land Adjacent to Greetwell Road  
Lincoln  
LN3

December 2012

**221118-PD-11**

**TIM M●YA ASSOCIATES**



Project	Greetwell Road, Lincoln
Report Type	Arboricultural report for planning purposes
Checked by	
Date Checked	

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## 1 SUMMARY REPORT

- 1.1 This arboricultural report has been commissioned by Mouchel Ltd to provide information to assist all parties involved in the planning process to make balanced judgements with regard to arboricultural features in relation to the proposed bypass on land adjacent to Greetwell Road, Lincoln, LN3.
- 1.2 This report deals with the linear strip of woodland located approximately 500m south of Greetwell Road.
- 1.3 The proposal is for the construction of a single carriageway bypass linking the A15 Sleaford Road to the A158 Wragby Road East. This report includes:
- an assessment of the trees, their quality and value and constraints to development posed by these;
  - the context and observations of the trees on the site
  - the planning policies relevant to the consideration of the trees on the site
  - the impact of the proposed development upon the tree population in and around the site;
  - measures to be taken to protect trees during the proposed works.
- 1.4 My conclusions are that the development proposal in respect of trees is acceptable; best practice guidance has been followed in the assessment of trees. The proposal is sustainable removing trees of low quality with negligible amenity value and with minimal impact upon the wider landscape. The proposal will include considerable planting of the road embankments which, given the elevated position, will become more visually prominent than the area of trees requiring removal. Where trees are to be retained these will be adequately protected throughout the construction process and through continual arboricultural supervision and involvement the impact upon the remaining woodland kept to a minimum.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### Instructions

- 2.1 My name is Kevin Slezacek; I am an arboricultural consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity including built development. I am a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, and I have the Royal Forestry Society Professional Diploma in Arboriculture and the Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate.
- 2.2 This report has been commissioned by Mouchel Ltd to support the application for the construction of a single carriageway bypass linking the A15 Sleaford Road to the A158 Wragby Road East.

### Scope and limitations

- 2.3 The contents of this report are copyright of Tim Moya Associates and may not be distributed or copied without the author's permission. Tim Moya Associates standard Limitations of Service apply to this report and all associated work relating to this site. A copy has been supplied with our original quotation and further copies are available on request.

### Background and documents provided

- 2.4 My report has been prepared with reference to the following supplied information:
- topographical survey reference SK96 NE-A
  - proposed site layout from Mouchel

### Methodology and guidance

- 2.5 I have referred to British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012) which provides a methodology for the assessment of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.
- 2.6 BS 5837 (2012) is intended to assist decision making with regard to existing and proposed trees and sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious relationship between trees and structures that can be sustained for the long term.

### 3 OBSERVATIONS AND CONTEXT

#### Site visit

- 3.1 The site was visited by John Tolladay on 27 November 2012, to identify key trees and areas of trees that will be affected by the proposal.

#### Present use of the site

- 3.2 This report addresses the impact of the proposal upon a small linear strip of woodland located within arable fields approximately 500m south of Greetwell Road.



**Photograph 1.** Google maps aerial image showing the woodland strip subject of this report.

- 3.3 The woodland belt is approximately 350m in length and approximately 50m in width at its widest point at the western end. There does not appear to be any regular management of the wood occurring however it appears to be regularly used for the feeding and rearing of pheasants.
- 3.4 There are some clearings which may have been created by felling of trees however there is no evidence of tree removals. The woodland is predominantly sycamore and ash with occasional oak. There is understorey of snowberry and elder which I presume has been planted to provide cover for the pheasants.

### Description of the local area

- 3.5 The woodland is entirely surrounded by arable fields with the eastern most edge of Lincoln approximately 400m to the North West. 200m directly north of the wood is the Lincoln to Market Rasen railway line.
- 3.6 Approximately 500m to the south of the wood is the River Witham beyond which is the village of Washingborough. It is from this point that the land becomes the Lincolnshire fens.

### Trees in the local area

- 3.7 Tree cover in the surrounding area occurs mainly in built up areas or pockets of woodland and hedgerows in-between arable fields. The wider landscape is typically flat with few features.

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## Soil conditions

- 3.8 Soil conditions will have a significant effect upon tree growth and will influence:
- The species that will grow successfully.
  - Rooting depths for different species.
  - The available soil volume that can be used by roots and therefore the likely tolerance of trees and other vegetation to soil disturbance
- 3.9 The British Geological Survey on line identifies the woodland site as sitting within an area of Lincolnshire Limestone formation.
- 3.10 An indication of what tree species will grow well on this type of soil can be taken from those tree species growing well on the site or the surrounding area. On these calcareous soils typical species found will be ash, sycamore, beech, elder and hawthorn however most species will grow in a range of soils providing the pH is not extreme at either end of the scale.

## Policy context

- 3.11 Planning policy at national level is set out in the government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which came into immediate effect on 27 March 2012. The NPPF replaces the previous national planning policy documents including Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs) and Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF is a material consideration in determining planning applications.
- 3.12 The NPPF sets out overarching planning policy and at its core is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined in the NPPF as having economic, social and environmental strands that are interdependent and in these areas planning should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 3.13 The NPPF states that planning should be "not only about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives." And should "always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;" Also that planning should contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution."



- 3.14 The NPPF identifies thirteen aspects contributing to the delivery of sustainable development, including:
- establishing a strong sense of place;
  - responding to local character and history; and
  - providing developments that are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping
- 3.15 Paragraph 61 of the NPPF states “planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment.”
- 3.16 The NPPF states that “planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland. Unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss”.

## 4 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

### Tree Data

- 4.1 The location of trees and groups of trees are shown on the tree survey drawing 221118-P-10 at Appendix A, this plan illustrates the location of trees and the extent of the spread of their crowns. Dimensions, comments and information for each tree are given in the tree schedule 221118--PD-10 at Appendix B.

### Age profile

- 4.2 Of the 47 survey entries 40 were mature, 6 were middle aged and one was young.

### BS5837 category breakdown

- 4.3 11 of the 47 survey entries were assessed as being of poor quality and value (U category). 25 survey entries were assessed as being of low quality and value (C category); the remaining 11 entries were considered to be of moderate quality (B category). There were no trees assessed as being of high quality and value.

## 5 ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSAL IN RESPECT OF TREES

### Proposed development

- 5.1 The layout for the proposed development is shown on plan 221118-P-11 at Appendix A.

### Landscape proposals

- 5.2 As part of the proposal there will be new planting on the embankments and also ecological enhancements as recommended within the supporting documentation.
- 5.3 Whilst details of proposed planting is expected to be dealt with through conditions it is reasonable to assume that given the scale of the proposal and its setting within the wider landscape the amount of replanting will far exceed the removals required to implement the scheme and will be more visible than the existing woodland.

### Identified arboricultural impacts

- 5.4 The main arboricultural issues in respect of the proposals are as follows:
- tree removals;
  - tree protection

### Tree works

- 5.5 The trees to be removed are highlighted on drawing 221118-P-11 at Appendix A. Due to the scale of the works and the space required to construct the scheme it will be necessary to remove the western most section of the woodland.

### Tree protection

- 5.6 As all trees in close proximity to the proposed road will be removed the only remaining arboricultural impact to detail is the protection for the remaining retained woodland.
- 5.7 There is an existing access track along the northern edge of the woodland therefore this may be used for construction traffic. Drawing 221118-P-12 at Appendix A shows the approximate location of protective fencing.

- 5.8 Continual arboricultural supervision will ensure tree protection is erected correctly and to the agreed specification, and maintained for the duration of development.

## 6 DISCUSSION

### General Change

- 6.1 In visual terms, the impact of the proposed development from tree loss will be insignificant. Whilst the trees represent a linear feature within the landscape they have restricted visibility from the surrounding roads due to the topography of the surrounding land or other features, such as planting along the railway line.
- 6.2 The woodland is low quality and consists mainly of natural regeneration sycamore and non-native snowberry as an understorey. There are no ancient woodland indicators and no trees of veteran status and therefore nationally it cannot be classified as woodland of importance. If all low quality trees were removed the woodland would be so fragmented that it would no longer resemble a wood and the loss of one part of this will have a neutral effect on the surrounding landscape.

## 7 CONCLUSIONS

### Sustainability

- 7.1 The approach to trees and landscape on the site is sustainable; best practice guidance has been followed to identify the key trees for arboricultural and landscape value and the majority of trees to be removed are of poor quality and value. A significant amount of new planting will occur that will adequately mitigate for the loss of the small area of non-native woodland that is to be removed.
- 7.2 The protection of the retained area of woodland on this site during the proposed development works can be achieved by continuing to follow the recommendations in BS5837:2012 and by compliance with suitably drafted planning conditions which can require arboricultural site supervision of key activities and tree protection construction works on site.

## 8 RECOMMENDATIONS

### The use of planning conditions to safeguard trees

- 8.1 Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 places a duty on the Local Planning Authority to ensure that planning permissions are granted making adequate provision for the preservation and planting of trees by the imposition of conditions. I recommend that the local planning authority approve the development subject to the requirement for on-going arboricultural liaison. This may include;
- Communication methods with the contractor and the appointed arboriculturist
  - Tree work specifications
  - Methods of working close to trees
  - Installation of tree protection barriers
  - Installation of ground protection as appropriate
  - Arboricultural supervision timeline of critical activities during demolition and construction
- 8.2 The positioning of tree protective barriers should take into account the size and condition of the individual trees to be protected and the risks to their health posed by the development during and after construction. An indicative location for tree protection fencing on this site is at Appendix A on plan 221118-P-12.

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## 9 TMA SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Document	Reference	Revision
Tree Schedule	221118-PD-10	
Tree Survey	221118-P-10	
Proposed layout and tree removals	221118-P-11	
Tree Protection plan	221118-P-12	

## APPENDIX A - PLANS

Tree Survey 221118-P-10

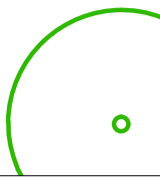
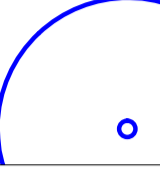
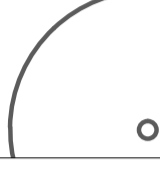
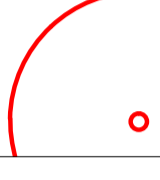

Proposed Layout and Tree removal 221118-P-11

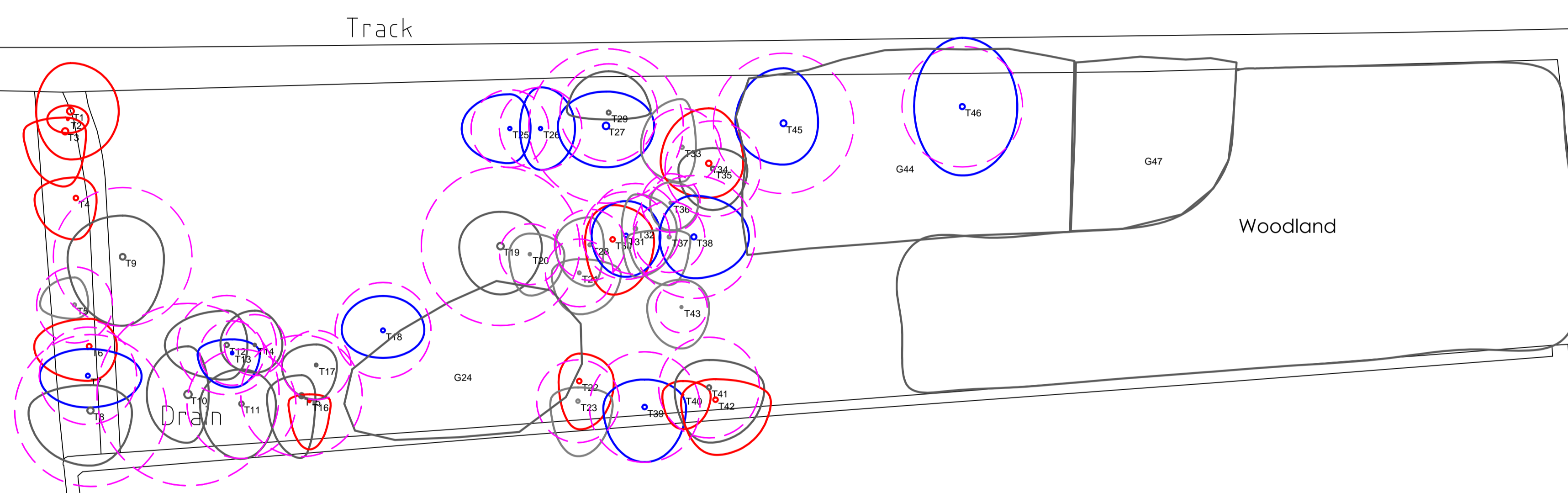
Tree Protection Plan 221118-P-12

MP .5

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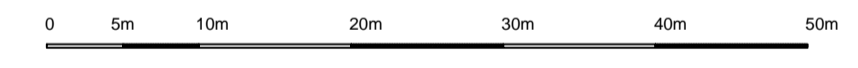
**BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES**

-  **Category A**  
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
-  **Category B**  
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
-  **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 150mm.
-  **Category U**  
Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
-  **BS5837 Root Protection Areas**  
Precautionary areas within which tree roots and soil structure must be protected. All works within these areas will require special methods of work



REVISIONS	
Base Drawing	

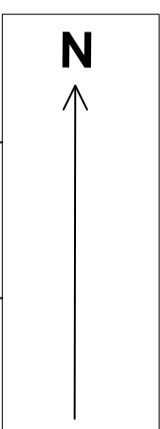
TPO7 South



Title  
**Tree Survey**

Client  
Mouchel Environmental Consultants

Project  
Greetwell Wood, Greetwell, Lincoln



Date December 2012	Drawn by KL	
Drawing No 221118-P-10	Rev -	Scale 1:500@A1

DO NOT SCALE Use only figured dimensions

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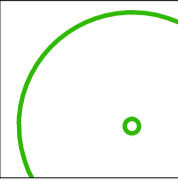
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Harlow  
Essex CM17 0PF

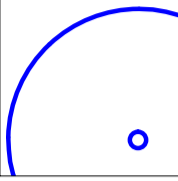
Tel: 0845 094 3268  
Fax: 0845 094 3269

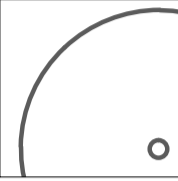
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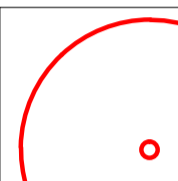
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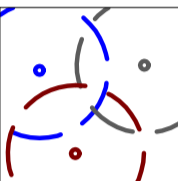
BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

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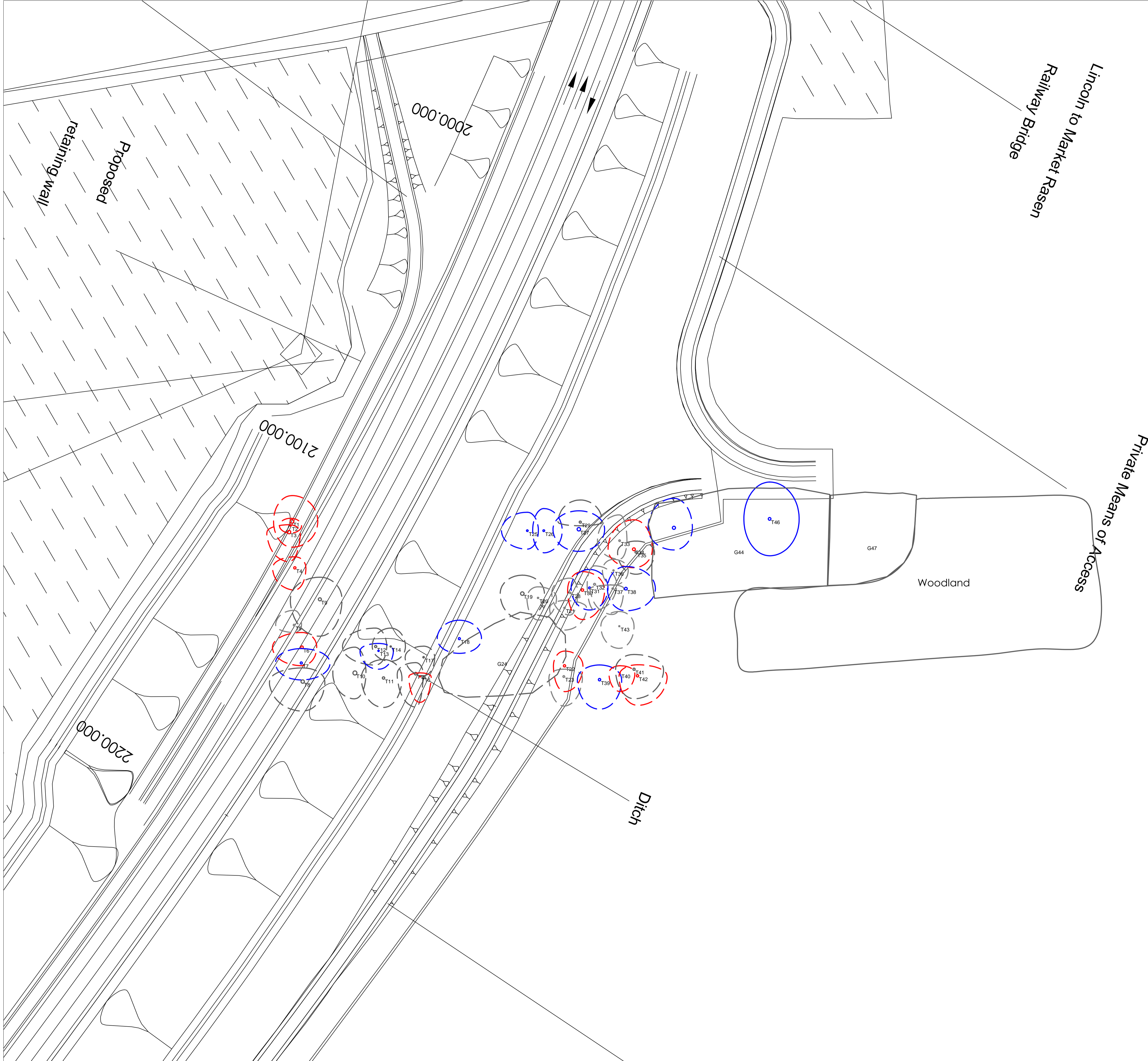
**Category A**  
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- 

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

**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 150mm.
- 

**Category U**  
Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 

Trees to be removed shown dashed



REVISIONS	
Base Drawing	
X-ref LEB Option D'01112012	
0 5m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m	

Title		<b>N</b> ↑
Proposed Layout & Tree Removals		
Client		
Mouchel Environmental Consultants		
Project		
Greetwell Wood, Greetwell, Lincoln		

Date	December 2012	Drawn by	KL
Drawing No	221118-P-11	Rev	-
		Scale	1:500@A1

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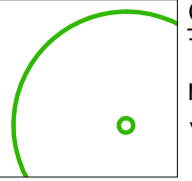
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Harlow  
Essex CM17 0PF  
Tel: 0845 094 3268  
Fax: 0845 094 3269

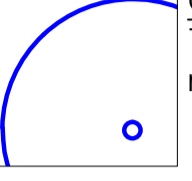
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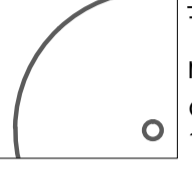


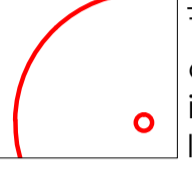
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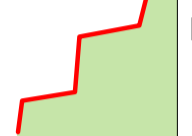
**BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES**

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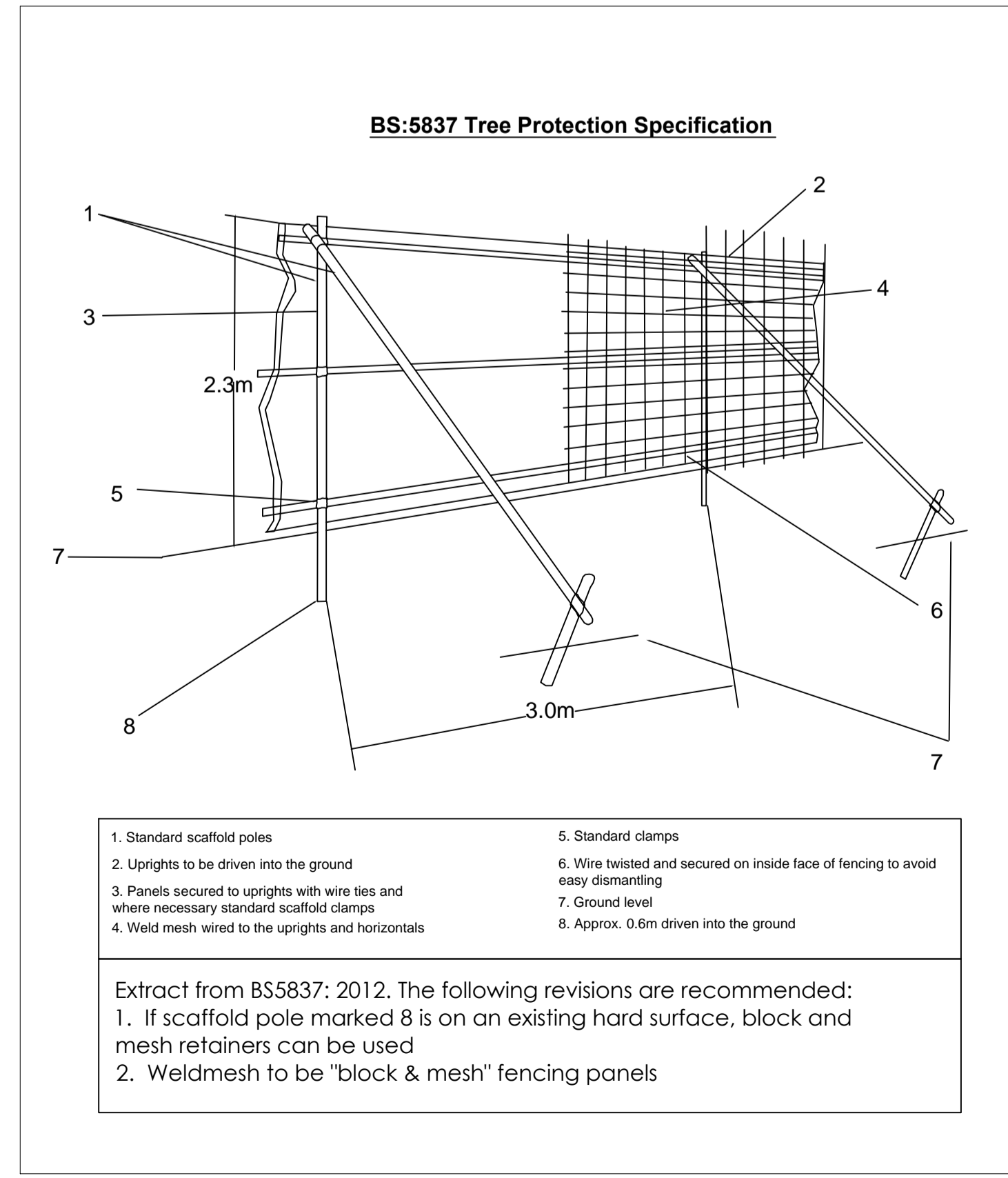
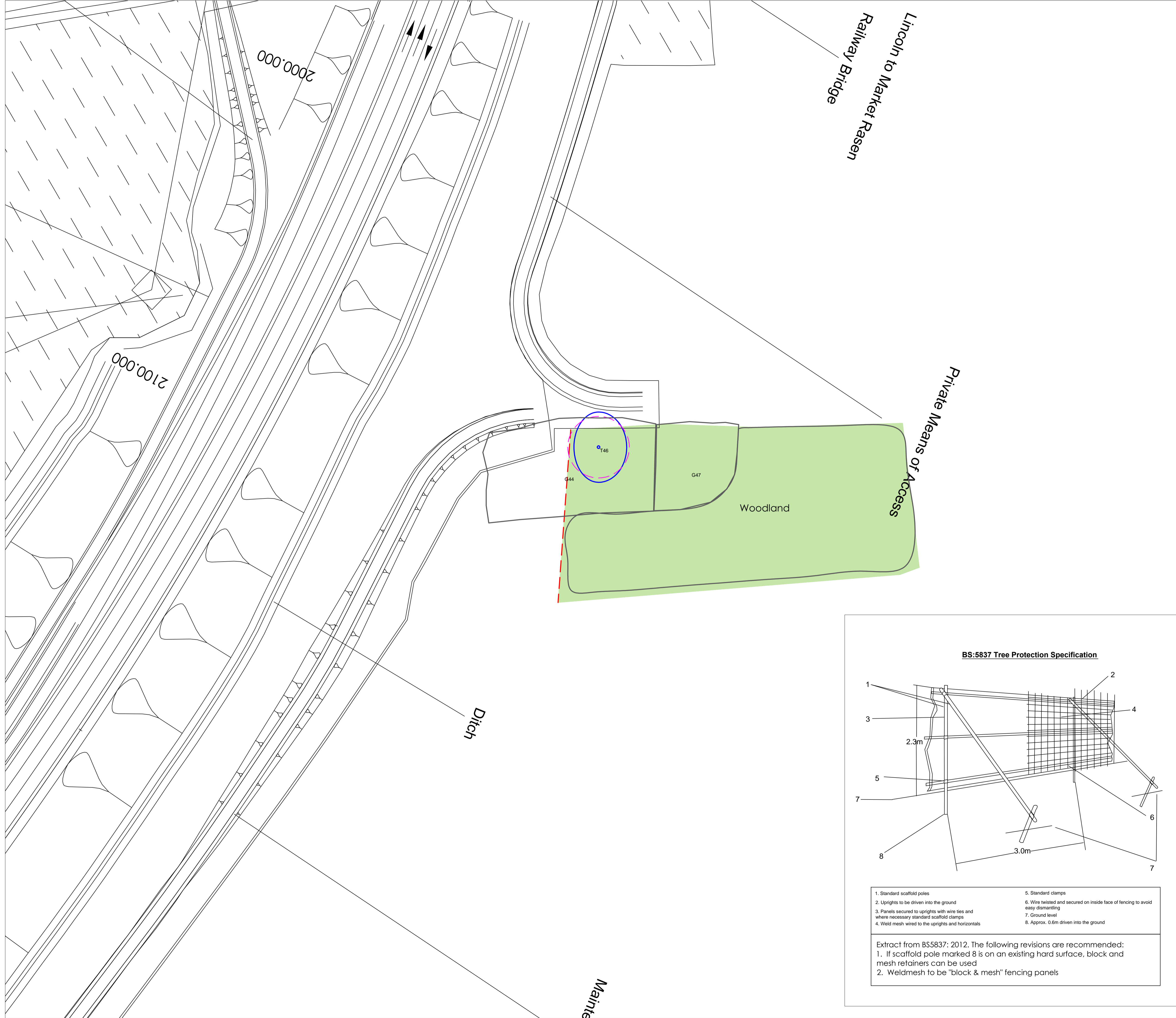
**Category A**  
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
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**Category B**  
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
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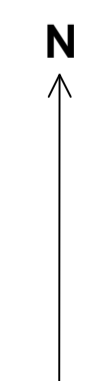
**Category C**  
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
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**Category U**  
Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 

Position of protective fencing and tree protection zones.



REVISIONS
Base Drawing


Title		
Tree Protection Plan		
Client		
Mouchel Environmental Consultants		
Project		
Greetwell Wood, Greetwell, Lincoln		
Date	Drawn by	
December 2012	KL	
Drawing No	Rev	Scale
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## APPENDIX B - SCHEDULES

Tree Schedule 221118-PD-10

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Tree/Group Number	No. of Trees	Species	Height (m)	Average stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	Spread N (m)	Spread E (m)	Spread S (m)	Spread W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Priority	RPA (m) <sup>2</sup>	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS Category
V1	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù & ã [ !^	FÈ È	Í Í	Í	Ì È	Ì È	Ì È	Ì È	È È	T æ !^	Ò ã	Ò ã	Ò^ã, [[ á ÆT ã   ÈY [[ á ] ^ & !^ Á Q   • È Ú Ç { Á ã ã ^ Ç   á Æ Á !^ Æ Á Ç { • È U) ^ Á Ç { Á Æ Á ã ã È ã ã ^ Ç   Á G È È { È Á { Á ã   Á } ã @ , [[ á ] ^ & !^ Á Q   • È } È			È È È	W	
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V4	F	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ç È @	FÈ È	Í Í	F	È È	È È	Ì È	Ì È	Ì È	T æ !^	Ò ã	Ò ã	Ò^ã & ã Á d ~ & Ç   ã ã ^ & ã Á Ú   ã ã ã È Ö ã ã , [[ á ÆT ã   È Ò ã È ã ã Á Æ M ] ^   Æ [ , ] È Ú !^ Ç ã ~   Á ã ã Á Ç { { ^ á Æ ~ Ç [ ] ^ Á Ç ã Á ã ã ã ã ã * Á Ç { ] Á ã ã ã È			È È È	W	
V5	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù & ã [ !^	FÈ È	Í Í	F	Ì È	È È	È È	Ì È	È È	T ã ã  ^ ã ^ á	Ò ã	Ò ã	Ò) ã   { ã Á   , Ç È Ö ã È			F È È È	ÔG	
V6	F	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ç È @	FÌ È	Í J	F	Ì È	Ì È	Ì È	Ì È	È È	T æ !^	Ò ã	Ò ã	Ò } * ã Á   ã ã * Á [ á ^ Á d ~ & Ç   ã ã ^ & ã Á ~ } ^ & Ç á È Ò ã ã ^ á Æ } * ã Á   ã ã * Á [ á ã ã Á } Á Ç { • È Ú !^ Ç { ^ á Æ Á Æ } [ ] Ç • È			È È È	W	
V7	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù & ã [ !^	FÈ È	Í J	F	È È	Ì È	Ì È	Ì È	È È	T æ !^	Ò ã	Ò [ [ á	Ò) ã   { ã Á   , Ç È Ö ã È Ö   ã ã & È Ö [ \ ) È			G È È	ÔG	
V8	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù & ã [ !^	FÌ È	JG	F	È È	Ì È	Ì È	J È	È È	T æ !^	Ò ã	Ò [ [ á	W) ã ã ã & á Æ [ , ] ÆT ã   È Ö) ã   { ã Á   , Ç È Ö ã È			F È È È	ÔG	



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Tree/Group Number	No. of Trees	Species	Height (m)	Average stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	Spread N (m)	Spread E (m)	Spread S (m)	Spread W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Priority	RPA (m) <sup>2</sup>	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS Category
V19	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ú &é [ !^	FI È		I	í È	í È	í È	í È	H È	T æ !^	0æ	0æ	ÁÚc{ Ááæ ^c!Á Áæ^æ^Á Ác{ • È				F È È	ÓG
V20	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ú &é [ !^	FG È G		G	H È	í È	í È	H È	H È	T æ !^	0æ	0æ	Ú \ ÁY ^æ Á á0& ~ á^Áá\ È0^ áÁc{ • È				F È È	ÓG
V21	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ú &é [ !^	FH È   F		F	G È	í È	í È	I È	G È	T æ !^	0æ	Ó [ [ á	Óæ &0É0[ \^ ) ÈÚ ] !^••^áÁ[ , } ÁÁ á [ ! È				F È È	ÓG
V22	F	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> È @	FÈ È   I		F	I È	í È	í È	H È	I È	T æ !^	Ú [ [ ]	Ú [ [ ]	Úd ! { Áæ æ ^È0} Á [ { ÁÁ [ , c0É0[ \^Á ] á &á æ •c{ • ÁÁ æ Ác{ Á áÁ æ Áá àÁ Á [ ~ c0É c@ •} æ ] ^áÁ -Ác d ! Áæ Á Áá { Á^•} ^&c^ È				È È È	W
V23	F	<i>Quercus robur</i> Ò) *  á È æ	í È È   I		G	G È	í È	í È	I È	G È	T áá^ æ^á	0æ	0æ	Š^æ á * Ác } \ ÁÁ æ ÈÚ ] !^••^áÁ[ , } ÁÁ æ È Ó^æ, [ [ áÁÁ á [ ! È				F È È	ÓG
Ó24	G F í	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Òj^! <i>Salix caprea</i> Ó [ æÁ á [ , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ú &é [ !^	FH È   I							F È	T æ !^	0æ	0æ	Ú \ ÁY ^æ Á á0& ~ á^Áá\ È0^æ, [ [ áÁÁ á [ ! È Úc{ Ááæ ^c!Á Áæ^æ^Á Ác{ Á [ ] È W) æ \ Á [ Á ] ^&c[ •^ Á Á } &áÁ -È				F È È	ÓG
V25	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ú &é [ !^	FI È   I		F	í È	H È	í È	í È	F È	T æ !^	0æ	0æ	Óæ &0É0[ \^ ) ÈÚ ] !^••^áÁ[ , } ÁÁ á [ ! È				G È È	ÓG
V26	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ú &é [ !^	FH È   È		F	í È	í È	í È	H È	G È	T æ !^	0æ	Ó [ [ á	Š^æ á * Ác } \ ÁÁ á [ ! È				G È È	ÓG
V27	F	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> P [ !^&@•d ~ c	FI È   È		G	í È	í È	í È	í È	í È	T æ !^	0æ	Ó [ [ á	Ó^æ, [ [ áÁÁ á [ ! È				G È È	ÓG

0:^^c ^||Á [ [ á 0:^^c ^||É& & ] }

Tree/Group Number	No. of Trees	Species	Height (m)	Average stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	Spread N (m)	Spread E (m)	Spread S (m)	Spread W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes / Recommendations	Priority	RPA (m) <sup>2</sup>	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS Category
V28	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FHÉ	I H	F	I ÉÉ	GÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	HÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	Ú [ [ :					FÉÉ€	ÓG
V29	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FI É	Í J	F	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	FÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	HÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	Ó [ [ á	Q \ \ ÁÉY ^æ Á á@é & ' á^áÁæ\ ÉW áæé & áÁ [ , } ÁÉ				FÉÉ€	ÓG
V30	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FHÉ	Í G	G	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	HÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	0æá	Q \ \ ÁÉY ^æ Á á@é & ' á^áÁæ\ ÉÖ^æ& Á d' & c' !æ á^~&ÁÉU ] ^) Áææ á Áææ áá • ÉÖææ áá • ÁæÁæ ^É				€É€	W
V31	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FI É	Í H	F	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	Ó [ [ á	Áóáá ^~óé Á [ ] Á -Á [ , } É [ Ááá • Á á @áÁ • á * É				€É€	ÓG
V32	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FI É	Í I	F	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	GÉÉ	HÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	0æá	Q \ \ ÁÉY ^æ Á á@é & ' á^áÁæ\ ÉÁUc{ Áá ! &ææ • ÁæÁÉ É P [ [ c@ ] } Á c{ Áæ Á [ • c^æá^ Áæá } [ [ cÉ {				FÉÉ€	ÓG
V33	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FI É	Í I	F	Í ÉÉ	GÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	HÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	0æá	Q \ \ ÁÉY ^æ Á á@é & ' á^áÁæ\ ÉW áæé & áÁ [ , } ÁÉ T á [ [ ÉÓ:æ & @ÉÓ: [ \ ^) ÉÖææ^ ) c^ææ Éá cæ áá * • &é [ !^ Á c{ É [ { ÁæÉ				FÉÉ€	ÓG
V34	F	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> € @	FI É	Í I	G	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	FÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	0æá	P [ [ [ , Á } \ ÁU ] ^) Áææ ÉÖ \ \ ÁÉY ^æ Á á@é & ' á^á áæ\ ÉÉæ áá * Á } \ ÁÉ á [ : É				€É€	W
V35	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FI É	Í I	F	HÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	0æá	Óæ\ Á [ ] á ÁÉ á [ [ ÉÖ \ \ ÁÉY ^æ Á á@é & ' á^áÁæ\ É T á } Á { æÉ & ' á^áÁæ\ Á [ ] á • Áææ ^É				FÉÉ€	ÓG
V36	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FGÉ	G	G	HÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	HÉÉ	GÉÉ	T áá^æ^á	0æá	0æá	Q \ \ ÁÉY ^æ Á á@é & ' á^áÁæ\ ÉÖ^ • áÁ c{ • É				€É€	ÓG
V37	F	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Ù &é [ !^	FGÉ	I H	F	FÉÉ	HÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	Í ÉÉ	GÉÉ	T æ' ^	0æá	0æá	Š' áá á * Á } \ ÁÉ á [ : É				€É€	ÓG



## Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention</b> (see Note)			
<b>Category U RED ON PLAN</b> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE</i> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve</p>		
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>			
<b>Category A GREEN ON PLAN</b> <b>Trees of high quality</b> 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)
<b>Category B BLUE ON PLAN</b> <b>Trees of moderate quality</b> 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
<b>Category C GREY ON PLAN</b> <b>Trees of low quality</b> 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



- Feasibility Tree Surveys
- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Tree Constraints Reports & Drawings
- Appeal Statements & Proofs
- Expert Witness
- Evidence at Hearings & Public Inquiries
- Method Statements to Satisfy Planning Conditions
- Design Solutions
- Landscape Plans
- Tender Documents & Drawings
- Supervision & Inspection of Works
- Contract & Project Management
- Health & Safety Surveys
- GPS Surveys
- Computerised Tree Population Surveys
- CAD Plans & Consultancy
- Subsidence Risk Assessments
- Mortgage & Insurance Reports
- TPO Review
- Local Government Officer Contracts
- Arboricultural & Ecological Reports for Planning
- Habitat Surveys (Extended Phase 1/ Walkover/ Botanical)
- Protected Species Surveys
- Ecological Mitigation & Licencing
- BREEM & CFSH
- Ecological Management Plans
- Hedgerow Surveys
- Landscape Analysis



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