Ascerta

Landscape, Arboricultural & Ecological Solutions
for the Built Environment

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Oaklea, Yeardsley Lane, Furness Vale, Derbyshire SK23 7PN

August 2015

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Appendix 1 Tree Data Tables in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837: 2012

Appendix 2 Drawing P.565.15.01 *Tree Survey*
Drawing P.565.15.02 *Tree Protection Drawing*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey of the existing trees at Oaklea, Yeardsley Lane, Furness Vale, Derbyshire has been carried out by a suitably qualified and competent Arboriculturist in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

The purpose of the survey and of this report is to identify the impact of the proposed development of the site on trees, both within and immediately adjacent the site, in accordance with the provisions of BS5837: 2012.

The development of the site will involve the construction of a single dwelling with a basement garage and a new access road which will require the removal of a number of existing trees and which, in the absence of suitable controls, has the potential to have an indirect impact on a number of the trees proposed for retention.

Mitigation for the impact of the development can be provided in the form of the following:

- The erection of protective fencing in advance of the commencement of the development to safeguard the root systems of retained trees;
- The agreement, in advance of the commencement of the development, together with the implementation during the construction phase, of a methodology for the protection of retained trees;

Compensation for the impact of the development, together with landscape and biodiversity enhancements can be achieved by way of the following:

- The planting of trees and shrubs as part of a comprehensive landscape scheme to replace any trees lost and to integrate the development into the wider landscape;
- The planting of native hedges where possible to provide linear habitats that link to habitats located off site;
- The use of a mixture of native and ornamental species within planting schemes, where those species are suited to the site and local landscape.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Ascerta has been instructed by Mr & Mrs Weston to carry out a survey of the trees within and immediately adjacent Oaklea, Yeardsley Lane, Furness Vale, Derbyshire, and to assess the potential impact of the development as proposed on trees within / adjacent the site in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

1.2 The site was visited on 16th July 2015 by Robert Armitage, a competent and qualified arboriculturist with experience of the UK and European arboricultural and landscape industries within the context of the planning system. During the site visit, a survey was carried out of the trees growing both on and immediately adjacent the site to the standards contained within BS5837: 2012. This report presents the results of the survey, provides an assessment of the impact of the development and includes recommendations for further actions, where applicable, in order to mitigate any potentially negative effects of the development on tree cover within the local landscape.

2.0 Objectives

2.1 Our client's objective is to develop the site by the construction of a single dwelling with a basement garage and a new access road.

2.2 Our objectives are as follows:

- Identify what arboricultural features exist presently within and adjacent the site and to record and categorise them in a manner consistent with BS5837: 2012;
- Identify what trees will need to be removed directly as a result of the proposed development of the site;
- Identify any indirect impact from the proposed development on trees proposed for retention;
- Provide an indication of what protection measures can be implemented as part of the development of the site to ensure the physical protection of retained trees;
- Provide recommendations for mitigation and compensation in terms of new planting or enhancement of existing features of arboricultural, landscape or ecological interest or importance;
- Provide any other recommendations to assist our clients in achieving their objectives whilst satisfying current legislation or policy guidance in relation to the woody vegetation on site.

3.0 Planning Policy & Relevant Legislation

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The Framework contains a presumption in favour of sustainable development, with sustainable development in the UK being defined under the UK Sustainable Development Strategy *Securing the Future*, which sets out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly.

3.2 The Framework seeks to facilitate the approval, without delay, of developments that meet the objectives of up to date Local Plans. Where proposed developments involve net gains for nature and biodiversity, this is to be seen as a positive improvement in the quality of the natural environment and thus in compliance with the objectives of the Framework.

3.3 The site lies within the High Peak Borough Council administrative area and is subject to the High Peak Local Plan (adopted April 2014). The following tree related policies apply to the subject site and has been taken into account when writing this report.

- **Policy EQ5**
- **Policy EQ2 Landscape Character**
- **EQ8 – Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows**

3.4 It is our understanding that at the time of writing this report, T11 of our survey is subject to a Tree Preservation Order and therefore has the benefit of statutory control.

3.5 British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* provides current recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and design, demolition and the construction processes. It sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures.

3.6 Notwithstanding the aforementioned policies and legislation, consideration should also be given to any impacts from the proposed development in respect of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and the Forestry Act 1967 (and specifically the potential need for a felling licence), as well as existing UK and European legislation relating to wildlife and nature conservation.

4.0 Surveys & Survey Methodology

4.1 We have been supplied with a digital copy of the topographical survey for the site, which largely satisfies section 4.2 of BS5837: 2012. Any features of arboricultural or landscape interest that have been excluded from the original version of the topographical survey (for example trees located off site but within a distance from the boundary of the site equal to or less than 12 times the stem diameter of that tree) have been added to the plan manually.

4.2 Our assessment of the soils within the site, based on local site conditions, geography, available soil maps and our own experience of soils across the United Kingdom, indicates that the soils on site are likely to contain a clay element, but that this will have a plasticity index in the low/medium range. Any further details or confirmation of the exact nature of soil conditions on site will require further, more rigorous sampling and analysis. It is not however anticipated that the clay content will cause specific issues relating to retention of trees given the impact of the development proposals, providing that consideration is given to this aspect in advance of and during the construction phase of the development. Provision will need to be made for the protection of soil structure in key areas during the construction phase and the repair of any damage post construction. Further details are provided throughout this report and final details can be secured via planning condition.

4.3 Our survey of the trees within and adjacent the site was carried out by a qualified and competent arboriculturist in accordance with sections 4.4 and 4.5 of BS5837: 2012 on 16th July 2015 during warm and sunny weather conditions. Those trees surveyed have been numbered sequentially; although for the purposes of this project they have not been tagged. The trees have also been categorised in accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of the Standard.

4.4 Where relevant and where the quality of shrub masses and hedges justifies recording, details have been recorded to the tree survey plan and tree data tables.

4.5 Where trees are surveyed that require immediate attention, for example to abate a nuisance, prevent a serious hazard to life or property, or are affected by a pathogen or pest that could cause widespread damage unless it is controlled, notification will be issued to the relevant person or organisation such that appropriate action can be taken.

4.6 Root Protection Areas for those trees surveyed have been calculated in accordance with the formulas within section 4.6 and Annex C of the Standard and can be found within the tree data tables that accompany this report. The tree data tables also contain a key to abbreviations used and the rationale for determining Root Protection Areas for groups of trees and woodlands (where applicable).

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment

5.1 Eleven individual trees, two groups of trees and three hedges were recorded during our survey, the details of which can be found within Appendix 1 to this report and cross referenced with drawing P.565.15.01 *Tree Survey*. Table 1 below summarises those trees to be removed, comments on the quality of vegetation across the site and suggests possible opportunities for mitigation/ compensation:

Table 1: Trees proposed for removal as part of the development of the site.

Tree(s) to be removed	Comments	Mitigation / compensation opportunities
G1, G2, T3 and a section of H2.	There are a variety of tree species on site of a mixture of ages. Most of the larger trees recorded during our survey are located off-site, often immediately adjacent the property.	Those trees removed can be replaced within the development as part of a landscape package including the planting of a mixture of native & ornamental trees, shrubs & hedges. Overall, a high quality landscape offering biodiversity enhancements can be achieved by way of the development.

In addition to the trees proposed for removal, the development may in some instances have the potential to have an indirect impact on those trees proposed for retention. Where potential indirect impacts exist, arrangements will need to be made to safeguard the retained trees from damage during the construction phase.

5.2 **Hedgerows:** In accordance with the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 'important' hedgerows (in the context of the Regulations) should not be removed without a Hedgerow Removal Notice issued by the relevant Local Authority, unless that removal is subject to an appropriate consent under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In this instance however, there are no hedgerows within or immediately adjacent the site that could be considered important in the context of the regulations.

5.3 **Potential for Shading:** T6 is likely to cast some element of shade onto the proposed building during parts of the day considering its location to the south of the property; however, this shade should only be for relatively short periods of time and, moreover, is only likely to be light and dappled rather than heavy considering the rather open canopy structure and degree of canopy thinning that the Cherry is beginning to show. There is therefore no indication that the relationship between this tree and the proposed building will be problematic in terms of shading; however, should future problems arise for residents at any time, minor pruning works such as crown thinning / reduction will help to alleviate such issues and should be tolerated by the tree so long as good arboricultural practice is adopted.

5.4 **Boundary Screening:** Trees located adjacent to the boundaries of the site make a welcome contribution to the screening of views and can be complemented by the planting of new trees and shrubs such as to filter views and integrate the development into the surrounding landscape.

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment (Continued)

5.5 **Long Term Spatial Constraints:** The proposed layout is such that there is generally adequate space between the new development and trees to limit the potential for future pressure to remove trees. However, the canopies of some trees, particularly T2, T4 and T6 are currently positioned close to the footprint of the new building and therefore will potentially need some element of minor pruning (such as branch tip reductions/canopy lift) in advance of and at certain intervals after the completion of the development, in order to maintain adequate space between the building and the trees in the long term. Provided good arboricultural practice is adopted, such works should be easily tolerated by these trees and should not detract from the overall appearance of the landscape.

5.6 **Future Nuisance from Trees:** Although there can often be a nuisance value attached to trees in close proximity to residential dwellings (leaf / fruit drop for example), the layout as proposed does not suggest that this will be of significant concern for the future.

5.7 **Existing Areas of Hard Standing:** There are a few areas of existing hard standing across the site, remnants from the site's previous use. Table 2 below lists areas where the interface between existing hard surfaces to be removed (or refurbished / upgraded) will require care in order to safeguard those trees proposed for retention.

Table 2: Impact of existing hard surfaces within the site.

Location of hard surface / tree interface	Works required to safeguard retained trees
The existing entrance to the site from Diglee road and T1, T2, H1 and a retained section of H2.	Although this surface will have somewhat restricted rooting into this area from the nearby trees, the removal of this surface still has the potential to cause significant damage to roots if not removed with care; therefore, excavations should be carried out sensitively and permitted no deeper than the existing sub-base. Works in this area of the site should also be overseen by the project arboriculturist in order to ensure the retained trees, both on and off site, are suitably safeguarded.

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment (Continued)

5.8 **Proposed Areas of Hard Standing:** Table 3 below lists areas across the proposed development where proposed hard standing (for new driveways, roads or footpaths) encroaches within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. Also listed are preliminary comments in respect of potential construction methodologies available to overcome any risk to the health or structural integrity of those trees.

Table 3: Proposed areas of hard standing within the development.

Area of Overlap	Potential Methodology to Limit Impact on Trees
T4 and T5 and the path surrounding the new building. T1 and H2 and the proposed new access road.	Although the root protection areas of T4 and T5 are located outside the footprint of the proposed pathway, the construction process could still have the potential to cause significant root damage if necessary care is not taken considering their close proximity. Therefore, foundations should be constructed in a manner that is sympathetic to the retained trees, including sensitive excavations with the machinery located away from root protection areas and exposed roots pruned when necessary. A similarly considerate approach should be also taken during the construction of the new road foundations located just outside the root protection area of T1. Works within these areas of the site should be overseen by the project arboriculturist. With regard to H2, it is important that an adequate amount of hedging either side of the new road is removed to allow sufficient working space outside of root protection areas. Root protection fencing should not be breached at any time without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist.

5.9 **Buildings Located Adjacent / Within Root Protection Areas:** Table 4 below lists where proposed new buildings encroach within, or are located immediately adjacent Root Protection Areas of retained trees, together with preliminary comments in respect of potential measures to safeguard those trees.

Table 4: Buildings proposed within / adjacent root protection areas.

Area of Overlap	Potential Methodology to Limit Impact on Trees
T4, T5 and the proposed building.	Although the footprint of the new building is outside the root protection area of these two trees, it is still likely considering the close proximity, that tree roots will be encountered and so it is still recommended that an appropriate level of care is taken during foundation construction. Excavations should be sensitive and exposed roots pruned cleanly back to the soil surface when necessary. Root protection fencing should not be breached at any time without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist.

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment (Continued)

5.10 **Proposed Drainage & Domestic Services:** At the planning application stage of the project, details of proposed drainage arrangements and provision of domestic services (gas, electricity, telephone, cable etc) are generally not known. During the installation process however, general guidance can be obtained from the National Joint Utilities Group publication *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Volume 4* such as to minimise the impact of works on retained trees.

5.11 **Working Space During the Construction Phase:** It is possible that working space across the site may be somewhat restricted in certain areas considering the sometimes close proximity of tree canopies and sections of hedging to the development and therefore some works may have the potential to cause harm to retained trees. However, we do not consider such restrictions to be a particular cause for concern as with careful site works that are sympathetic trees, an element of access facilitation pruning and the erection of tree protective fencing in advance of any construction works, there should be very little impact on retained trees during the construction phase, if any at all.

5.12 **Access Facilitation Pruning:** T2, T4 and T6 are all likely to require an element of branch reduction/possible canopy raise in order to avoid unnecessary damage to tree canopies during the construction works. Provided that this work is controlled and carried out to a minimum of the standards as contained within BS3998: 2010 *Tree work – Recommendations*, then the visual impact of the work will be minimal and will not detract from the overall landscape value of the site.

5.13 **Protection of Planting Areas:** It is often desirable to fence off areas that are to be newly planted to protect the soil structure; however, works will be required across the majority of the site, therefore there is little scope to set aside areas for such treatment. Provided that adequate provisions are made for ground preparations in advance of the landscape stage, there is unlikely to be a negative impact on the viability of newly planted stock.

5.14 **Requirement for an Arboricultural Method Statement:** It would be beneficial to agree and implement a Method Statement for Tree Protection (an Arboricultural Method Statement) to ensure that retained trees are adequately protected from the outset and that no unnecessary harm occurs during the construction phase. Section 6 of this report contains further details of the aspects of the development that could successfully be controlled, which can in turn be subject to a suitably worded planning condition.

5.0 Survey Results & Impact Assessment (Continued)

5.15 **Planning for New Landscaping:** If not considered carefully at the design stage, new planting and landscaping can have an adverse impact on existing trees and cause long term problems for future residents. Care should be taken in the design of new landscapes to prevent physical damage to retained trees during the planting process, and to ensure that schemes are designed to survive and thrive rather than compete for resources. Similarly new trees and shrubs should not be planted where they will cause damage to structures, either directly or indirectly in the future. Table A1 at Annex A of the Standard gives advice on minimum distances for new trees from structures to avoid direct damage from future tree growth. Further advice should be sought from the project arboriculturist and a suitably qualified and experienced engineer as to the potential indirect impact of trees on structures in the long term (from clay shrinkage subsidence).

6.0 Tree Protection Measures

6.1 On the basis of the proposed layout and those trees proposed for retention, drawing P.565.15.02 *Tree Protection Drawing* shows our preliminary recommendations for the physical protection of retained trees throughout the construction phase. The plan indicates the location of protective barriers, as well as the specification for construction of the protective fencing in accordance with Figures 2 & 3 of the Standard. These barriers will form a construction exclusion zone around the retained trees.

6.2 In addition to the erection of protective fencing, drawing P.565.15.02 *Tree Protection Drawing* shows areas where it would be beneficial to agree a tree protection method statement between the project arboriculturist, design & construction teams and the local planning authority tree officer. The method statement will need to address and make allowance for the following:

- All forms of access required to the site;
- Site cabins and storage areas;
- Proposed parking for site personnel;
- Phasing of works;
- Space required for excavations (including foundation excavations);
- Any required special construction techniques (for example provision of porous surfaces);
- The location and construction methodology for installation of services in close proximity to retained trees & hedges;
- Any changes in ground levels and any resulting requirement for retaining structures;
- Working space for cranes, plant and scaffolding; and
- Management of waste products within the site.

6.3 Over and above the physical tree protection measures that should form the basis for the tree protection method statement, the following details should be provided within the method statement:

- Protection of the soil structure within the proposed planted areas (where applicable);
- Planting operations within the root protection areas of retained trees;
- Any required / additional precautions outside of construction exclusion zones in relation to the treatment & landscaping of garden or open space areas;
- System of arboricultural site monitoring / schedule of site visits and resulting actions.

7.0 Summary of Impacts & Potential Mitigation Factors

7.1 Table 5 below summarises the impacts of the development as proposed on tree cover within and immediately adjacent the site. Comments are also provided on potential mitigation, compensation or special measures required in order to minimise the impact of the development and safeguard trees proposed for retention.

Table 5: Summary of the impacts of the development on trees within / adjacent the site.

Issue	Affecting	Mitigation / Compensation / Special Procedures
Trees / hedges to be removed	G1, G2, T3 and a section of H2.	Appropriate compensation can be provided by way of new / replacement planting at the landscape stage of the project. Biodiversity enhancements can also be achieved through the landscape proposals.
Indirect physical impact on retained trees	Retained trees.	Tree protection fencing should be erected to an agreed specification in advance of the commencement of the development. Key areas where works are proposed within or immediately adjacent root protection areas of retained trees should be subject to a method statement, agreed in advance as a condition of planning consent.
Potential shading of properties / gardens	T6 and the proposed building.	Although shading is most likely to be unproblematic for future residents, any issues can be alleviated with minor pruning works/selective removal of trees.
Removal of existing hard standing	T1, T2, H1 and the retained section of H2.	Existing hard standing should be removed with care and no excavations permitted deeper than existing sub-base without adequate precautionary measures to prevent unnecessary damage to retained trees.
Provision of new driveways / road / footpaths	T1, T4, T5 and retained sections of H2.	Sensitive excavations with an element of root pruning when necessary. Works in this area to be overseen by project arboriculturist. In key areas, a tree protection method statement will be required.
Working Space	T2, T4, T6 and retained sections of H2.	An element of canopy pruning in advance of any construction procedures will help to create additional working space.
Access Facilitation Pruning	T2, T4 and T6.	All pruning works should be carried out to a minimum of the standards contained within BS3998: 2010 *Tree work – Recommendations*.
Protective Fencing	To be erected to an agreed specification in advance of the commencement of the development and retained in-situ throughout the course of the construction phase. Periodic inspections should be made by the project arboriculturist to ensure compliance with the specification.	

7.0 Summary of Impacts & Potential Mitigation Factors

7.2 On the basis of the above and the contents of this report, it is considered appropriate that a Method Statement for Tree Protection be prepared as a condition of planning consent to demonstrate how trees proposed for retention can be suitably safeguarded. Together with the erection of tree protective fencing in advance of the commencement of the development, ensuring that it is retained in-situ throughout the construction phase, there should be no particular adverse impact on trees from the proposed development. The Method Statement should be adopted as a control document by site personnel.

8.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

8.1 The development, as proposed, will directly require the removal of two groups of trees, one individual tree and a section of hedging. Whilst the removal of trees can sometimes be considered a negative impact on the local landscape, the wider benefits of the development as proposed, including new planting to replace those trees removed, together with the retention of existing trees and sections of hedging, will help to achieve a level of soft landscaping that is appropriate to the nature of the development and of the wider area. This will help to create a more diverse landscape structure, one that will outweigh the relatively short term benefits of retaining those trees proposed for removal.

8.2 We would recommend that a landscape proposal be prepared for the site, to include provision for the planting of a mixture of native, as well as ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges, and implemented as a condition of planning consent. We also recommend that tree protection measures are implemented in accordance with drawing P.565.15.02 *Tree Protection Drawing* and that a tree protection / arboricultural method statement be prepared and implemented as a condition of planning consent for the development.

9.0 References

Department for Communities and Local Government (March 2012) *National Planning Policy Framework*;

High Peak Local Plan;

British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*;

National Joint Utilities Group publication *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Volume 4*.

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Appendix 1

Site:	**Oaklea, Yeardsley Lane, Furness Vale, Derbyshire**	Surveyor:	**Robert Armitage**
Client:	**Mr and Mrs Weston**	Survey Date:	**16/07/2015**
Brief:	**Tree Survey to BS5837:2012**	Survey Conditions:	**Warm and sunny**

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T. No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem DBH (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	Branch Spread N	S	E	W	Ht Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	P Condition	Structural Condition & General Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Est. (yrs)	Cat Grade
T1	Ash	17	700#	8.40	7.5	9	6	11	7	M	F/G	Dead wood. No evident structural defects. Large canopy spread.	No works required at this stage.	30+	**B2/A2**
T2	Birch	13	460#	5.52	0.5	8	2	7	3	EM/M	F/P	Suppressed by T1. Crown beginning to dieback. Deadwood.	May require some element of branch tip reduction away from proposed building.	10	**C2**
H1	Privet, Hawthorn, Honeysuckle, Laurel, Holly and Rhododendron	2	120#	1.44	1	1	1	1	0	Y/EM	F	Overgrown, unmaintained hedge. Sparse in areas.	No works required at this stage.	30+	**B2/C2**
H2	Beech, Horse chestnut, Hawthorn and Laurel	2	40#	0.48	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Y	F/G	Partly maintained boundary hedge. Predominantly Beech and Hawthorn.	Remove section as required for new access road.	40+	**B2**
G1	Cypress, purple leaved Plum, Holly and Rhododendron	15	320#	3.84	2	2	2	2	0	Y/EM	F	Shrub border with two large Cypress trees growing on slight bank.	Remove and replace for development.	30+	**B2**
T3	Ash	16	750#	9.00	7	7	7	7	1.5	M	F	Some element of bacterial canker on main stems. Branches into three stems from near base.	Remove and replace for development.	20	**B2**
T4	Alder	14	460	5.52	4	5.5	4	4	0	EM/M	F/G	Just off-site. Good form. Slight canopy bias away from T3. Branches pruned roadside.	May require an element of branch tip reduction/possible canopy raise away from proposed building.	30	**B2**
T5	Cypress	13	350	4.20	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	EM	F	Typical conical form.	No works required at this stage.	20+	**B2**
T6	Cherry	15	510	6.12	5	8	9	4	4	M	F/P	Some mechanical damage to lower stem. Large competing leader coming from side of main stem. Canopy appears thin with dieback in some areas. Epicormic growth. Ivy colonised.	May require some element of branch tip reduction away from proposed building.	10+	**B2/C2**
T7	Cypress	8	250	3.00	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	Y/EM	F/P	Unsightly tree. Poorly pruned in past. Lack of foliage near base.	No works required at this stage.	10+	**C2**
T8	Pine	5	480	5.76	3	3	6	2.5	1.5	EM	P	Topped at 5m. Remaining canopy appears sparse and unhealthy.	No works required at this stage.	10+	**C2**

NOTE: The Category Grade applied to trees surveyed is consistent with the recommendations within Table 1 of BS5837: 2012, however this does not necessarily correlate with the visual importance of a tree within the wider landscape, nor does it dictate which trees should be retained at the cost of quality development. Where trees are to be lost to accommodate a development, recommendations will be made such as to provide suitable mitigation and compensation, and to integrate the development into the wider landscape.

Key to Abbreviations & Headings

T. No.: Tree number (T = Tree, G – Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedge, Cpt. = Compartment)
Stem DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): Measured at 1.5m above ground level*
Ht Crown Clearance: Canopy ground clearance
Structural Condition: Description of any observed defects
Cat. Grade: Tree quality assessment in accordance with BS5837: 2012

Species: Common name used
Root Protection Area Radius: Root Protection Area as per BS5837: 2012
Age Class: Y = Young, EM =Early Mature, M = Mature, OM = Over mature, D = Dead
Preliminary Recommendations: Made in respect of known / intended use of the site
* For groups of trees, the stem diameter of the largest tree in the group is generally used
# Denotes estimated DBH where access was not possible

Ht: Approximate height of tree from ground level in metres
Branch Spread: Extent of canopy spread in metres to each of the four cardinal points
P (Physiological) Condition: G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, D = Dead
Est. (yrs): Estimated remaining contribution in years

Site:	**Oaklea, Yeardsley Lane, Furness Vale, Derbyshire**	Surveyor:	**Robert Armitage**
Client:	**Mr and Mrs Weston**	Survey Date:	**16/07/2015**
Brief:	**Tree Survey to BS5837:2012**	Survey Conditions:	**Warm and sunny**

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T. No	Species	Ht (m)	Stem DBH (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	Branch Spread N	S	E	W	Ht Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	P Condition	Structural Condition & General Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Est. (yrs)	Cat Grade
T9	Cypress	4	130	1.56	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Y/EM	F	10+ stems at 130mm DBH emanating from base. Low value tree.	No works required at this stage.	20	**B2/C2**
T10	Cherry	3	290#	3.48	5	5	5	5	0.5	EM/M	F	Low, horizontally extending branches. Main stem beginning to rub against nearby wooden structure.	No works required at this stage.	10+	**B2/C2**
T11	Beech	17	660	7.92	7	7	7	7	1.5	EM/M	F/G	Growing next to hard standing driveway. Off-site.	No works required at this stage.	30	**B2**
H3	Horse Chestnut, Hawthorn, Sycamore and Holly	1.5	30#	0.36	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Y	F	Partly unmaintained hedge.	No works required at this stage.	40+	**C2/B2**
G2	*Cornus* spp	7	130	1.56	4	4	4	4	0	Y/EM	F	Elongated growth. Spindly appearance. Low value.	Remove and replace for development.	20	**C2**

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Key to Abbreviations & Headings

T. No.: Tree number (T = Tree, G – Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedge, Cpt. = Compartment)
Stem DBH (Diameter at Breast Height): Measured at 1.5m above ground level*
Ht Crown Clearance: Canopy ground clearance
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Species: Common name used
Root Protection Area Radius: Root Protection Area as per BS5837: 2012
Age Class: Y = Young, EM =Early Mature, M = Mature, OM = Over mature, D = Dead
Preliminary Recommendations: Made in respect of known / intended use of the site
* For groups of trees, the stem diameter of the largest tree in the group is generally used
# Denotes estimated DBH where access was not possible

Ht: Approximate height of tree from ground level in metres
Branch Spread: Extent of canopy spread in metres to each of the four cardinal points
P (Physiological) Condition: G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, D = Dead
Est. (yrs): Estimated remaining contribution in years

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Landscape, Arboricultural & Ecological Solutions
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Appendix 2

DIGLEE ROAD

T1

H1

Alder. Similar height to Ash, but generally with smaller DBH measurements

T4

H2

T3

Cypress #320

Laurel and Rhododendron understorey

G1

15m Cypress #290+290Ø

T2

4m Purple Plum 90Ø

130Ø 120Ø

G2

H3

T5

T11

T10

T6

T9

4m Linear topped Cypress trees #180Ø

T7

T8

Off site multi stemmed Rowan, 5m at #120Ø

DO NOT SCALE

ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID LOCATED TO OS NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL, EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

KEY

Existing tree to be retained

Existing tree to be removed

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Landscape | Trees | Ecology

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CLIENT:
Mr & Mrs Weston

PROJECT:
Oaklea, Yeardsley Lane, Furness Vale, Derbyshire

DRAWING TITLE:
Tree Survey

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DRAWING No:	REV:
1:200 @A3	CP		
DATE:	CHKD BY:		
16/07/2015	AM	P.565.15.01	-

S:\All Jobs\565.15 Oaklea, Yeardsley Lane, Furness Vale, Derbyshire\Drawings\P.565.15.01 Tree Survey

DIGLEE ROAD

T1

H1

H2

H2

T4

T5

T2

H3

T11

T10

T9

T6

T7

T8

Alder. Similar height to Ash, but generally with smaller DBH measurements

Laurel and Rhododendron understorey

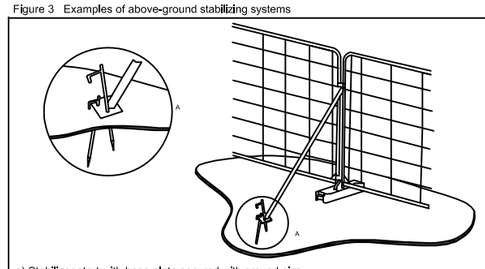
4m Linear topped Cypress trees #180Ø

Off site multi stemmed Rowan, 5m at #120Ø

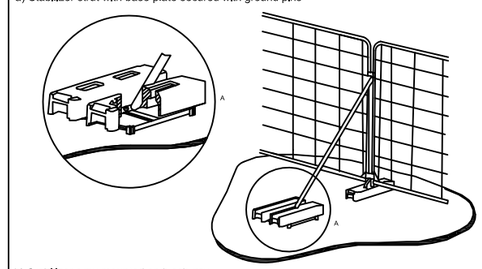
Bedroom 4
Bedroom 3
Ensuite
Home office
Kitchen
Dining
50.737
Toilet
51.70
Bedroom 2
Bathroom
Master Bedroom
Lounge

DENSE RHODODENDRONS
SHRUBS
STUMP

BS5837:2012
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

DO NOT SCALE

ALL COORDINATES RELATED TO LOCAL GRID LOCATED TO OS NG BY BEST FIT TO DETAIL. EXTRACTED FROM OS DIGITAL DATA.

KEY

Existing tree to be retained

Extent of Root Protection Area for retained trees in accordance with BS5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*

Proposed location of protective fencing - see inset for type / construction detail

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DRAWING TITLE:
Tree Protection Drawing

SCALE:	DRAWN BY:	DRAWING No:	REV:
1:200 @A3	CP		
DATE:	CHKD BY:		
16/07/2015	AM	P.565.15.02	-

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