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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Tree Survey
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement

For:-

A residential development comprising
49 units, together with associated
access, parking and landscaping

At:-

Land at The Forty
Cricklade
SN6 6HW

On behalf of:-

Hannick Homes & Developments Ltd
Dammass House
Dammass Lane
Old Town
Swindon SN1 3EF

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Survey Date: 3rd August 2023
Report Date: 22nd November 2023
Project no: 2134

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1 BACKGROUND

- 1.1** This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been instructed by Hannick Homes to specify tree protection measures and to assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed residential development comprising 49 units, together with access, parking and landscaping, on land at The Forty, Cricklade.
- 1.2** Trees were surveyed, with findings shown in the Tree Schedule in Appendix B and plotted on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A. This also shows tree protection measures, which are specified in the Arboricultural Method Statement in section 5 below. The arboricultural impact is assessed in section 6, which assumes that these measures are followed.
- 1.3** The tree survey was undertaken, and this report has been prepared, by Catherine Fforde HND Hort, Dip Arb L4(ABC), MCIHort, MArborA and approved by Simon Stephens MA Oxon, Dip Arb (RFS), MArborA, C Env, MICFor a Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association, with over 20 years relevant experience.
- 1.4** This survey and report have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

1.5 Documentation supplied:

- Topographical Survey
- SJ Stephens Associates, Tree Constraints Plan, dated August 2023
- Hannick Homes, Illustrative Layout: drawing no: 40/001

2 SURVEY DETAILS AND SCOPE

- 2.1** The site survey included trees and shrubs, within and immediately adjacent to the red line boundary, with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height, as shown located on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A.
- 2.2** Tree inspection took place from ground level with the use of binoculars, sounding hammer and metal probe using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies and any structural defects that could increase the risk of structural failure were noted.
- 2.3** Tree diameters were measured using a girthing tape and tree heights were measured using a hypsometer. Where use of a tape was restricted by site factors, diameters were estimated, with the diameter recorded in the tree schedule preceded by the word “est”.
- 2.4** At the time of the survey, the weather was overcast, but with no restrictions to visibility. Broadleaf trees were in leaf. In places, dense undergrowth restricted access/dense ivy restricted visibility of tree stems.
- 2.5** The suitability of trees for inclusion in the future development was considered, in particular considering the safe useful life expectancy, and sustainability, of trees on the site after development is completed.
- 2.6** Tree details are shown on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Tree locations have been taken from the topographical survey provided. Where not included on the topographical survey, they have been determined by measuring distances from features shown on the plan, using a laser measuring device. The following information was recorded for each tree, and is shown in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B:
- **Number:** an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a “T”, which cross references locations shown on the plan with the schedule in Appendix B. Where a number of trees are located close together and are similar in character and management requirements, they have been treated as a Group under a single number, prefixed with a “G”.
 - **Species:** common name.
 - **Tree height:** approximate height in metres.
 - **Stem diameter:** diameter in millimetres, taken at 1.5m above ground. Where there are a number of stems, stem diameters are recorded in the condition column.

- **Branch spread:** approximate spread in metres to N,S,E and W of the trunk. The approximate branch spread is drawn on the plan.
- **Canopy clearance:** approximate height of the canopy above ground. Where a significant, low lateral branch is present, its height and direction of growth is included in the Condition column.
- **Age class:** Young, Semi-mature, Early mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran.
- **Condition:** features that affect the safe useful life expectancy and amenity of the tree, including the presence of decay or any physical defect.
- **Management Recommendations:** recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the tree, within the future development.
- **Estimated Remaining Contribution:** <10 years, 5-15 years, 10-20 years, 15-30 years, 20-40 years, >40 years.
- **Category grading:** tree classification taken from BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (see Appendix C for details), as follows:
 - Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy, normally recommended for removal (Red)
 - Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years, normally retained unless there is an over-riding reason for removal and appropriate mitigation. (Green)
 - Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained. (Blue)
 - Category B/C: an intermediate category between categories B and C (not specifically described in BS5837). Trees, which should be retained wherever possible, providing retention does not unreasonably constrain the layout. (Blue)
 - Category C: low quality, in adequate condition to remain for at least 10 years, or young trees <150mm stem diameter. Trees which can be removed to allow the desired layout or new planting. (Grey)

For category A, B and C trees, a subcategory has been allocated, providing information on the reasons for selection of a specific category, as follows:

- Subcategory 1: mainly arboricultural values.
- Subcategory 2: mainly landscape values.
- Subcategory 3: mainly cultural values, including conservation.
- Trees have been classified irrespective of the possible proximity to future construction. The BS 5837 category is colour coded, as indicated above, on the plan included as Appendix A.
- **Protection Distance:** the protection distance in metres required to provide the Root Protection Area recommended in BS 5837, assuming a circular area centred on the tree.
- **Root Protection Area (RPA):** the area in m², as recommended in BS 5837, to provide sufficient rooting area to ensure tree survival and which, in most situations, should be fenced off to prevent root damage from construction activities.

3 SURVEY LIMITATIONS

- 3.1 No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used.
- 3.2 No soil excavation or root inspection was carried out.
- 3.3 This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.
- 3.4 The tree survey has been undertaken for planning purposes. Although any obvious structural defects have been noted, a Tree Hazard Assessment has not been carried out. Mature trees close to highly populated areas or public highways should normally be checked for safety annually, by a suitably qualified person.

4 LEGAL PROTECTION OF TREES

- 4.1 The Wiltshire Council website was viewed on 08.08.2023, which showed that the site does not contain any Tree Preservation Orders, nor does it fall within a Conservation Area. The presence of Planning Conditions currently attached to the site, was not checked.

5 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Site Overview

- 5.1.1 The proposal is for a residential development comprising 49 units, together with associated access, parking and landscaping. The illustrative plan is included as Appendix F and has been added to the survey drawing, along with tree details, to create the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix A.
- 5.1.2 A new access is road is proposed off The Forty. The access is to be in the centre of the northern site boundary. It will be necessary to remove a section of the roadside hedgerow, G2, to create the access.
- 5.1.3 The site is comprised of two sections, a smaller northern area, and a much larger southern area; both areas are grassland. A hedgerow G8 separates the two areas; the hedgerow is located along the southern edge of a ditch. Within the hedgerow are five crack willow, T9, T10, T11, T12 and T13, all of which have been heavily reduced in the past. The new access road will pass through the northern section to the southern area where the new dwellings are to be located.
- 5.1.4 The southern area is enclosed by hedges and hedgerows. A mature white willow T18 is located on the western site boundary. Photos are included in Appendix E.

5.2 Tree Work

- 5.2.1 Details of proposed tree works are included in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B.
- 5.2.2 Three trees and sections of two groups are proposed for removal, as detailed in section 6.1 below.
- 5.2.3 All tree work must be undertaken to the standards set out in BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

5.3 Root Protection Areas

- 5.3.1 Root Protection Areas are shown for all trees in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix B. They are also shown for all retained trees, as circular areas centred on the trunk, on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. Where there are physical obstructions to root growth the Root Protection Area should be shown as an equivalent area that is more likely to reflect actual root growth. The Root Protection Area shows the area around a tree in which all construction activity must normally be excluded, unless appropriate protection measures are implemented.

5.4 Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.4.1 Tree Protection Fencing must be erected where shown on the Tree Protection Plan, included as Appendix A. This will provide full protection of the Root Protection Areas of all retained trees within the site, other than for:
- areas hatched in blue on the Tree Protection Plan, where No-Dig Construction must be used, as described in section 5.5 below, to protect underlying roots.
- 5.4.2 Tree works can be completed before Tree Protection Fencing is erected, however no contractors plant or vehicles must be allowed to track within the Root Protection Areas unless ground protection panels are laid.
- 5.4.3 Tree Protection Fencing must be from weldmesh panels, at least 2m high, securely fixed, with wire or scaffold clamps, to a rigid framework. This framework must be constructed from scaffold tubes with vertical tubes, at a maximum interval of 3m and driven into the ground at least 0.6m. The structure must be well braced to resist impacts, constructed as per Figure 2 of BS5837:2012, which is reproduced in Appendix D. Alternatively, weldmesh panels can be supported on blocks, providing the blocks are pinned to the ground with road pins, or similar, and the panels are braced, as per Figure 3 of BS5837:2012, which is also reproduced in Appendix D.
- 5.4.4 Tree Protection Fencing must initially be erected around the outer perimeter of the No-Dig areas, where indicated "D/G" on the drawing while demolition/ground work is undertaken, then moved to where indicated "C", only when the No-Dig surface is ready to be constructed.
- 5.4.5 After erection of Tree Protection Fencing, two days' notice must be given to the local planning authority before demolition or construction, including any ground work, starts on site.
- 5.4.6 Tree Protection Fencing must be maintained and retained for the duration of the works, or until such time as agreed in writing with the local planning authority.

5.4.7 Weatherproof notices must be fixed to the Tree Protection Fencing, and maintained, stating:-

TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS

CONTRAVENTION MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:

- The Protection Fence must not be moved
- No person or machine must enter the area
- No materials or spoil must be deposited
- No excavation must be permitted

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN
PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

5.5 No-Dig Construction Areas

5.5.1 The No-Dig Construction areas, are shown hatched blue on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. These cover areas within Root Protection Areas where new hard surfacing is to be constructed on existing soft areas.

5.5.2 Where existing soft areas within No-Dig Construction areas are to be replaced by new hard surfacing, they must be constructed without excavation apart from the removal of turf/organic matter, which must be carried out by hand. Engineering details must avoid localised compaction, using both a two dimensional geogrid, and a three dimensional cellular confinement system as integral components of the sub-base. A typical section is shown on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A. As well as being fit for purpose, the design and methodology must protect tree roots, by ensuring the following:-

- topsoil/turf can be removed carefully by hand to a maximum of 50mm, but less if roots are found nearer the surface.
- following leveling with soil or sand, a permeable, non-woven geotextile membrane, must be laid.
- a suitable two dimensional geogrid, such the TriAx Geogrid supplied by Tensar International (www.tensar.co.uk), or the Biaxial Geogrid supplied by Geosynthetics Ltd (www.geosyn.co.uk), must be laid over the entire area and underneath the edging.
- Kerb stones must be laid on top of the geotextile and geogrid. If required steel reinforcing rods can be driven to provide additional anchorage for kerb stones.
- a suitable cellular confinement system must then be laid to manufacturers instructions on top of the geogrid. Products that might be considered include Geoweb, supplied by Greenfix (www.greenfix.co.uk) or Cellweb, supplied by Geosynthetics Ltd (www.geosyn.co.uk). The depth of the system must be adequate to take the maximum axle weight, as per manufacturers guidance.
- the cellular confinement system must be filled with clean (no fines), washed angular, 4/20mm, stone to provide load support, while allowing air and moisture to permeate to the root zone.

- a further permeable, non-woven geotextile membrane, such as TreetexT300, or an alternative approved product which has similar oil trapping qualities, must be laid over the cellular confinement system.
- a porous, surfacing material, free from contaminants, must then be laid. Either sand bedding and block paving, gravel or permeable tarmac would be suitable.
- removed turf/topsoil can be used to grade surrounding ground levels.

- 5.5.3 Site traffic, including pedestrians, must not be allowed on the No-Dig areas until roots are protected by the No-Dig surfacing, or unless suitable ground protection has been laid. If access is required across No-Dig areas for plant, before the No-Dig surfacing is laid, ground protection panels must be laid. Either Trakmats (supplied by the Marwood Group, www.marwoodgroup.co.uk), Groundtrax panels (see www.groundtrax.com), Ground-Guards, as supplied by Greentek (www.greentek.org.uk), or a similar approved product, must be used, laid on top of a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile. If access is required for pedestrians, 25mm plywood or side butting scaffold boards must be laid, on top of a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile.
- 5.5.4 Alternatively, the build up for the new No-Dig permeable surface can be used for construction traffic providing an adequate depth of cellular confinement system is used for the loads anticipated. In this case, the same section detail shown on the Tree Protection Plan must be used but with the sand and porous paving surface replaced with clean stone. This can then be removed together with the underlying geotextile at the end of the construction period and a new geotextile laid and final surface laid.
- 5.5.5 No-Dig construction will result in an increase in levels. This must be fully taken account of in all other aspects of the design.

5.6 General measures

- 5.6.1 No construction activity whatsoever, including routing of underground services, storage of materials or on-site parking, must be allowed within Root Protection Areas, other than that specifically described above.
- 5.6.2 No mixing or storage of cement, concrete, oil, fuel, bitumen or other chemicals must be permitted within 10m of the trunk of any retained trees, nor in any position where the slope of the ground could lead to contamination of the Root Protection Area.
- 5.6.3 Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames could extend to within 10m of foliage, branches or trunk.
- 5.6.4 Landscape works carried out within Root Protection Areas must be undertaken with great care so as not to damage shallow roots. Tractor mounted rotovators or other heavy mechanical cultivation must not be used within the Root Protection Areas.
- 5.6.5 If any tree shown for retention is removed, uprooted or destroyed, another tree must be planted in the same location, at a size and species to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.6.6 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan must be kept on site and must be fully understood by the Site Agent.

5.7 Bat roosts

- 5.7.1 The current legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb, damage or destroy any bat roost or hibernation area. Contractors must be reminded of their responsibilities and should contact the relevant authorities if any signs of bats are found.

5.8 Birds

- 5.8.1 The current legislation makes it a criminal offence to disturb nesting birds. The nesting season is generally assumed to be from 1st March to 31st July, however this can vary depending on species and location. During these months a careful inspection must be made before work commences and works must be postponed if active nests are found.

5.9 Arboricultural Supervision

5.9.1 A qualified Arboricultural Consultant must be retained during the period of construction to carry out the following:

- to meet with/ liaise with the contractor, prior to any work starting on site, to ensure this Arboricultural Method Statement is fully understood and can be complied with in full. If any revisions are required, a revised Arboricultural Method Statement must be approved by the local planning authority, prior to construction or demolition starting on site.
- to inspect Tree Protection Fencing, prior to construction or ground work starting on site.
- as necessary, to advise on any issues at the request of the local planning authority, the developer, architect or contractor.

The details of each site visit must be recorded using a site visit proforma, with copies circulated to the contractor, developer and the local authority tree officer within three working days of the visit.

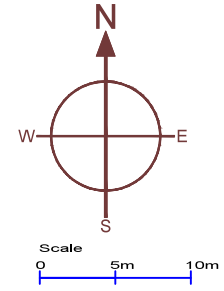
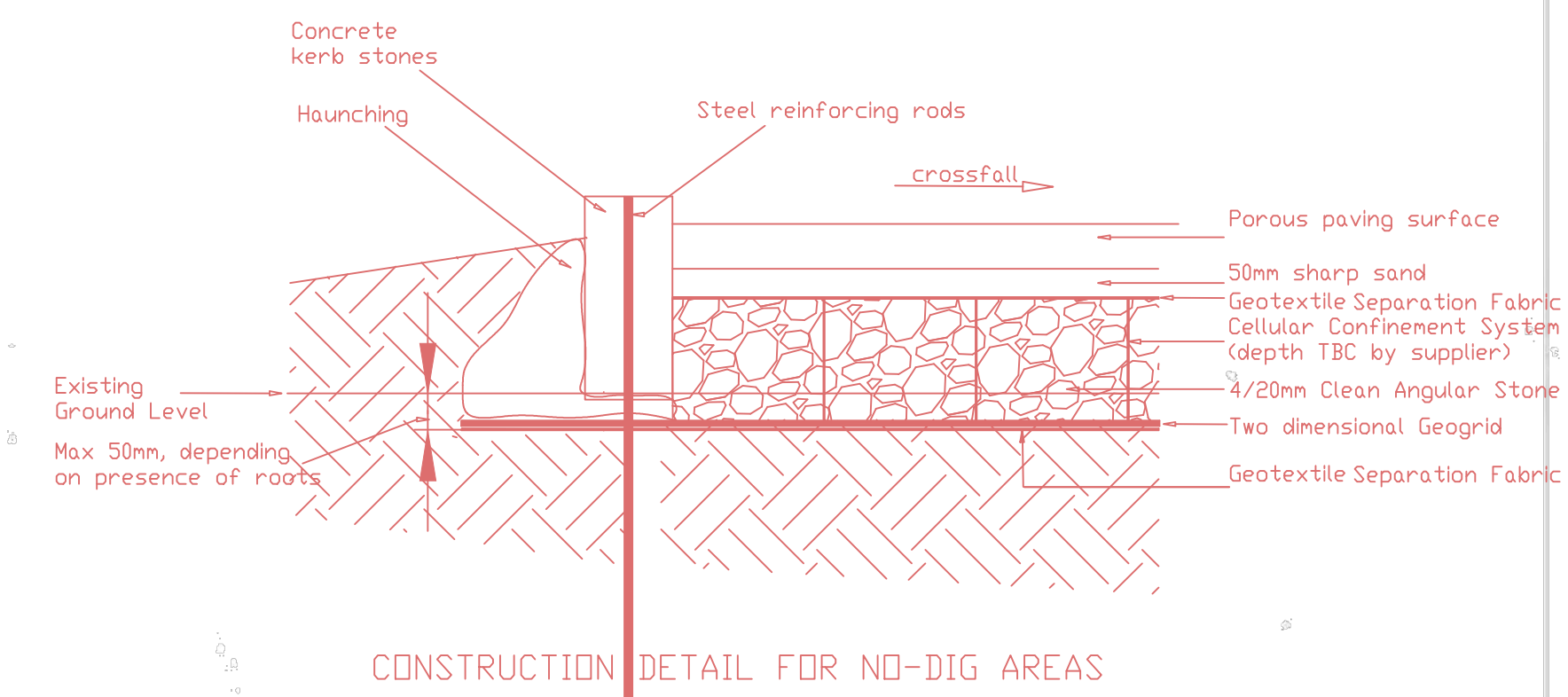
6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1** The following trees / tree groups, categorized as per BS 5837 (see Appendix C for details), are proposed for removal:
- Category U – unsuitable for retention: One tree – T3.
 - Category C – low quality: Two trees – T10 and T11.
 - Category B/C – between categories B and C: Sections of two hedgerows – G2 and G8.
- 6.2** The removal of trees, although of low quality, together with the removal of sections of hedgerow will result in a loss of landscape greening however there is ample space within the development site for new tree planting. The illustrative plan shows sufficient trees to provide a significant increase in canopy cover; it is therefore considered that the removals can be adequately mitigated
- 6.3** Protection measures have been specified to protect the Root Protection Areas of all retained trees.
- 6.4** Although preservation of Root Protection Areas is deemed to protect tree roots, in some cases buildings may need to be set further back to ensure the future sustainability of trees. If buildings are too close to trees, future occupiers may be likely to seek the reduction, or removal of trees, if they are cutting out excessive sunlight or providing a claustrophobic or threatening environment. Section 5.2.2 of BS 5837:2012 states that “an indication of potential direct obstruction of sunlight can be illustrated by plotting a segment with a radius from the centre of the stem equal to the height of the tree, drawn from due North West to due East, indicating the shadow pattern through the main part of the day.” Shading patterns for key trees have been shown on the plan. This shows that new dwellings are outside potential shading areas. There will be no large trees close enough to the new dwellings to produce a claustrophobic or threatening environment for future residents. Instead, retained trees will contribute to the amenity of the site and the screening of the development. The proposals will not therefore adversely affect the sustainability of retained trees.
- 6.5** Provided the recommendations in this report are followed, the arboricultural impact of this development on existing tree cover is considered acceptable. Arboricultural supervision has been included to assist with tree protection measures and a landscape plan, including new tree planting can be conditioned.

7 REFERENCES

- *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*
- *BS3998:2010 Tree Work. Recommendations.*
- *The use of Cellular Confinement systems near Trees: a guide to good practice Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12.*

APPENDIX A



Key

- Category U
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Crown spread: retained trees
- Trees For Removal
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Protection Fence
- D/G location: demolition/ground work
- C location: construction
- No Dig Construction
- BS 5837 Shade Area

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JOB TITLE THE FORTY		
DRAWING TITLE TREE PROTECTION PLAN		
DRAWING NUMBER 2134-02		REV
REVISIONS		
SCALE 1:500atA1	DATE NOV 23	DRAWN BY cf

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distance (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T1	Field maple	10	420	5	5	4	4	3.5	Mature	Eight stems, average 150mm diameter. Low growth, bramble and ivy prevents basal inspection.		15-30	B-C2	5.0	80
G2	Hedgerow	4.5 - 8	50 - 250					0.3	Mature	Species including elm, thorn and blackthorn. Dead and dying elm. Some trees on north side of ditch. Ivy, bramble and dog rose. Scrubby hedgerow but providing screening and habitat.	Remove section to allow creation of new access.	15-30	B-C2	3.0	28
T3	Ash	11	est 350	4	4	4	4	3.5	Mature	Growing through dense undergrowth - no access to survey. Crown showing very low vigour.	Remove to allow creation of new access.	<10	U	4.2	55
G4	Lonicera nitida/Privet	1.4	25					0.0	Over mature	Offsite, low quality hedge with weeds.		<10	U	0.3	0
G5	Thorn	3 - 5.5	30 - 75					0.5	Young	Scattered trees along inside of boundary fence. Potential to incorporate into a new native hedgerow by interplanting.		15-30	C2	0.9	3
T6	Purple plum	6.5	260	3	3	3	3	1.5	Early mature	Growing in adjacent property - base not inspected. Two stems - est 130 & 220mm.		15-30	B2	3.1	31
T7	Birch	9	est 190	3	3	3	3	1.5	Early mature	Growing in adjacent property - base not inspected. Poor form and structure.		15-30	B-C2	2.3	16
G8	Hedgerow	3 - 5	25 - 200					0.3	Early mature	Species including willow, thorn, blackthorn and elder. Stem line to south of ditch, with some stems overhanging edge. Blackthorn suckering to south side. Areas of dense bramble. Ivy.	Remove section to allow creation of new access.	15-30	B-C2	2.4	18
T9	Crack willow	5	est 650	4	6	0	10	0.5	Over mature	Collapsed stems from decayed base. Fresh growth arising from stems extending to west and to south. No arboricultural merit but providing habitat.	Cut out extended growth where competing with, and suppressing hedgerow. Leave remainder as habitat.	<10	U	7.8	191
T10	Crack willow	9.5	est 1010	5.5	3.5	4	5	3.5	Mature	Growing through hedgerow - base not inspected. Two stems - est 600 & 900mm, with larger stem leaning. Further outward leaning stems from base. Previously topped, now with fresh growth but stem attachment points obscured by ivy.	Remove to allow creation of new access.	10-20	C3	12.1	461
T11	Crack willow	11.5	est 1000	5.5	5	8	4	5.5	Mature	Growing through hedgerow - base not inspected. Previously topped at approx 2.5m. Decay points in basal stem. At risk from future stem breakout from weak attachment points.	Remove to allow creation of new access.	10-20	C3	12.0	452

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect- ion Distance (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T12	Crack willow	8.5	est 1010	4.5	6	7	3	3.5	Mature	Growing through hedgerow - base not inspected. Two collapsed, decaying stems - est 600 & 900mm. Growth arising from heading points at 1.2m.	Reduce to previous topping points and allow to re-shoot. Remove ivy from base.	10-20	C3	12.1	461
T13	Crack willow	10	est 1100	5	6.5	8	4.5	3.5	Mature	Growing through hedgerow - base not inspected. Basal stem at 45° to east. Previously topped at 1.8m. Large decay points. Risk of future stem breakout from heading points.	Reduce to previous topping points and allow to re-shoot. Remove ivy from base.	10-20	C3	13.2	547
T14	White willow	12.5	est 1000	8	6	8	7	3	Mature	Restricted access - base not inspected. Stem located to east side of ditch, immediately adjacent to public footpath. Decayed section to south side of basal stem but not known if decay is extending into stem. Showing good vitality.	Remove section of ivy from base. Carry out tree hazard assessment.	20-40	B2	12.0	452
G15	Hombeam hedge	3.5	50 - 75					0	Mature	Growing in adjacent property. Providing screening. Good vitality.		20-40	C2	0.9	3
G16	Blackthorn	3.5	10 - 60					0	Young	Low quality group of closely spaced stems.		5-15	C2	0.7	2
T17	Sycamore	7.5	140	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	Semi-mature	Growing in adjacent property - base not inspected. Two stems, est both 100mm. High future growth potential.		20-40	C2	1.7	9
T18	White willow	12.5	est 1200	8.5	9	7.5	7.5	1.5	Mature	Growing on boundary with majority of stem in adjacent property - base not inspected. Previously reduced to 2-2.5m but now grown out.		20-40	B2	14.4	651
G19	Hedgerow	3 - 7.5	25 - 150					0	Mature	Dense hedgerow. Unmanaged. Taller field maple and ash at southern end.		15-30	C2	1.8	10
G20	Hedgerow	3 - 6	25 - 175					0	Mature	Species including thorn, blackthorn, field maple, elm and ash. Scrubby hedgerow with areas of dense bramble and suckering blackthorn. Some dead and dying trees including ash and elm. Providing a wildlife corridor.		10-20	C2	2.1	14
T21	Ash	8.5	190	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	Early mature	Low vigour. Some areas of dieback.		10-20	C2	2.3	16
G22	Hedgerow	2 - 6	50 - 250					0	Early mature	Species including thorn, blackthorn and elm with occasional plum. Dead and dying elm. Gappy in places. Dense bramble to west side.		15-30	C2	3.0	28
T23	Crack willow	9	est 320	6	6	5	5.5	1.8	Early mature	In area of dense vegetation - base not inspected. Low lateral to west reduced to long stub at approx 0.7m.		20-40	B2	3.8	46

Tree/ Group No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Cleara- nce (m)	Age Class	Observations	Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	BS 5837 Category Grading	Protect -ion Distnce (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
G24	Blackthorn/Thorn	1.5 - 2.5	10					0	Young	Scrubby regrowth. Bramble.		5-15	C2	0.1	0

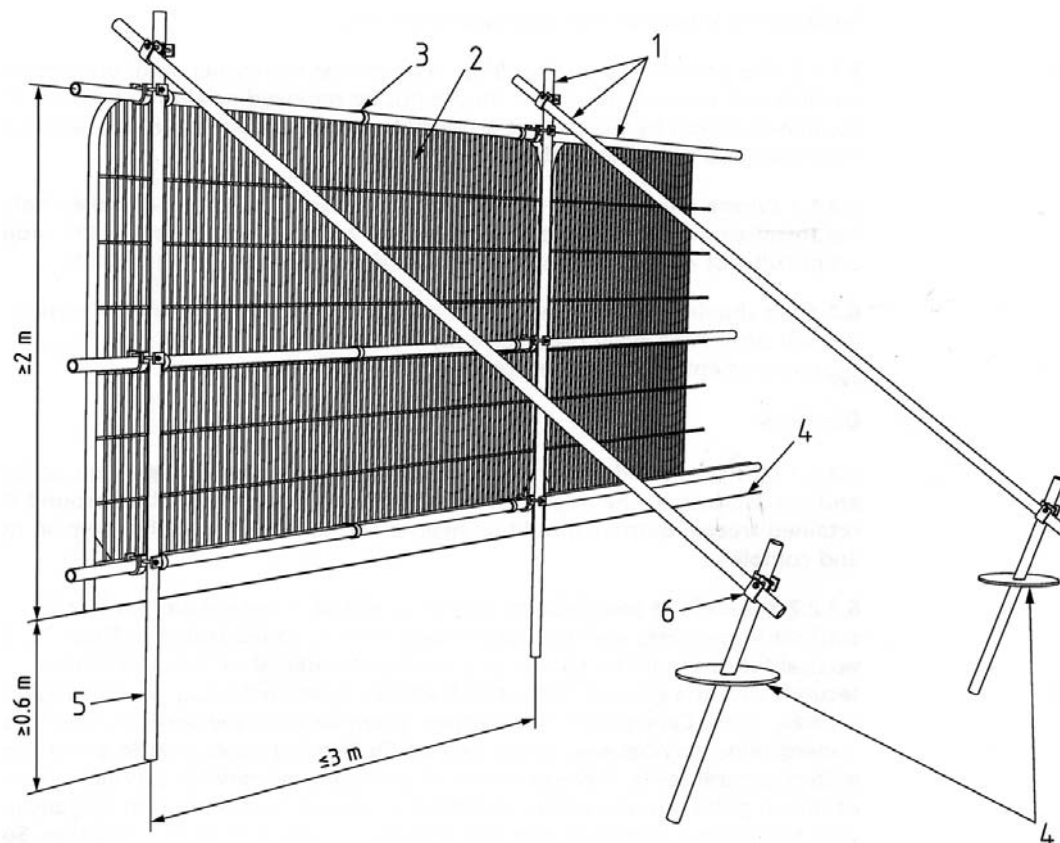
BS 5837:2012, Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Figure 2

Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m galvanised 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



Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

Figure 3a

Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins

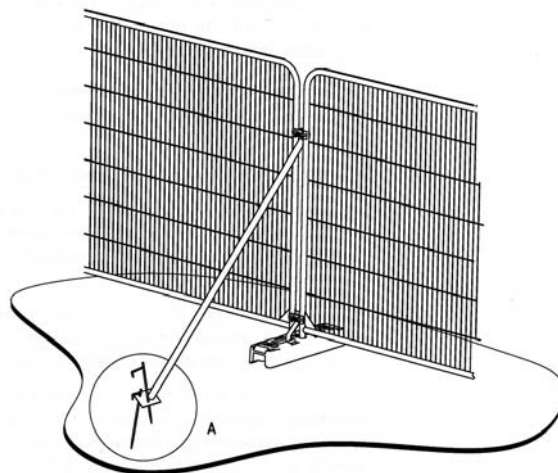
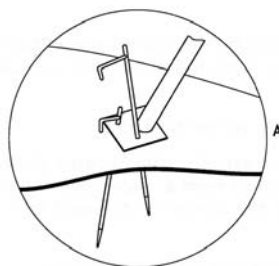
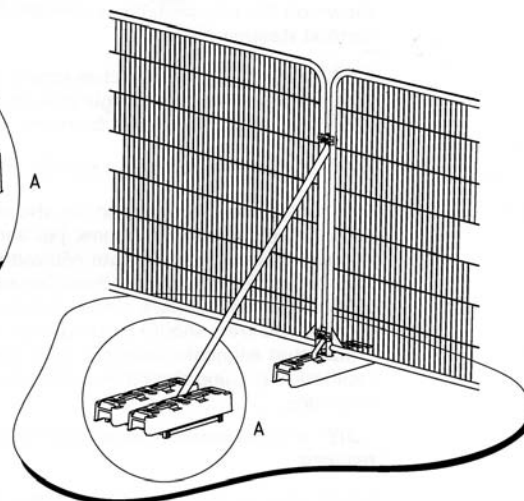
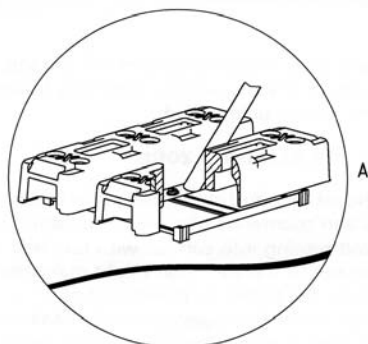
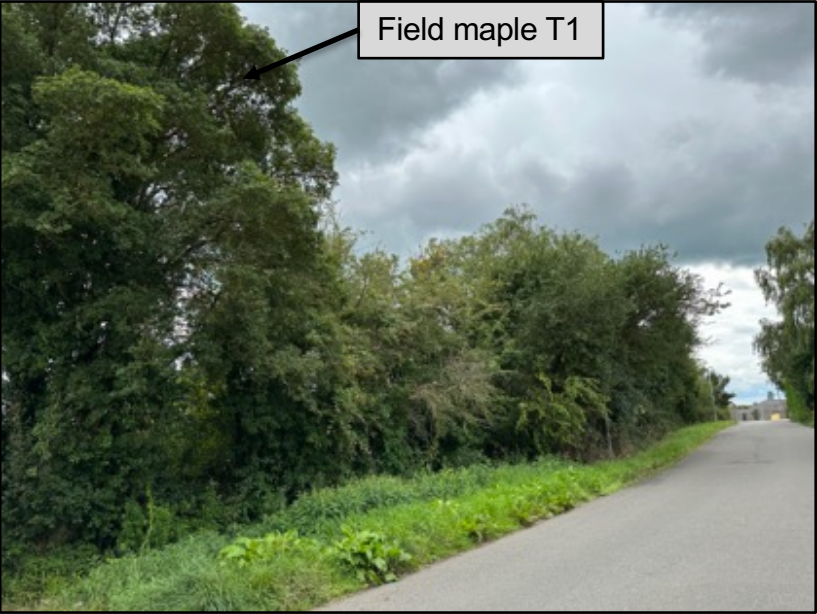


Figure 3b

Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray





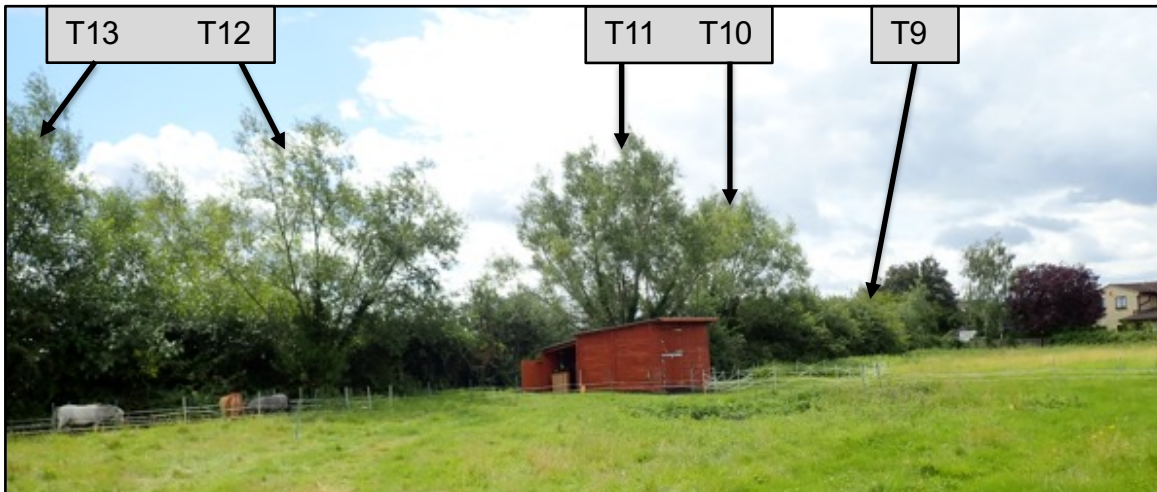
View of hedgerow G2, looking to west from existing site entrance.



View of hedgerow G2, looking to west from within site. Ash, T3 proposed for removal, together with a section of G2, to allow creation of new site access.



View of western boundary, in northern section of site.



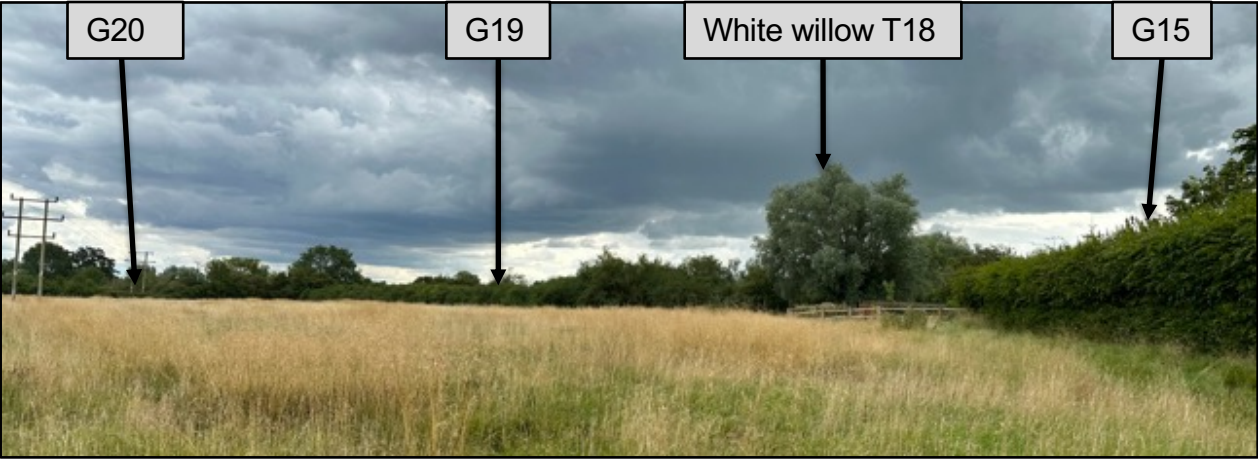
View of hedgerow G8, with crack willow growing through. T10 and T11 proposed for removal to allow creation of new access for residential development.



View of eastern site boundary, in northern section of site.



View of hedgerow G8, looking to west, viewed from southern site area, where new dwellings are proposed. Majority of hedgerow is to be retained.



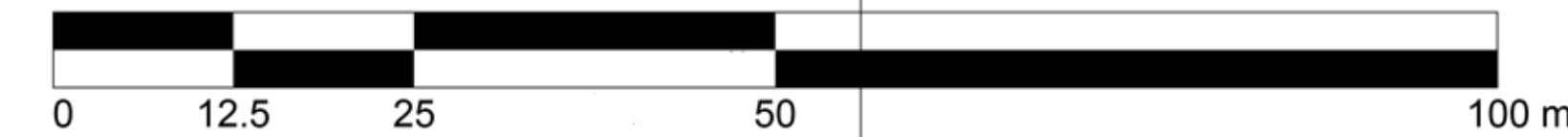
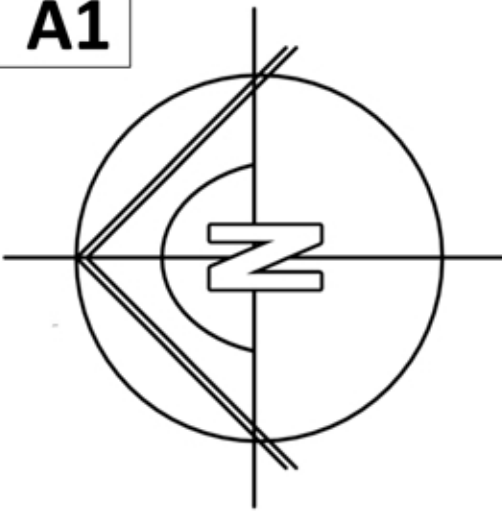
Above: View to southeast, along western side of site.

Left: White willow T18.

Below: View to north, along hedgerow G22.

Bottom right: Crack willow T23.





Existing agricultural
access

CLIENT

**HANNICK
HOMES**

PROJECT TITLE

PLANNING

DRAWING TITLE

CRICKLADE

ILLUSTRATIVE LAYOUT

PROJECT NO.	DWG NO.	REVISION	STATUS
01793	40/001	.	
SCALE	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE
1:500@A1	ST		21/11/2023

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