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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Tree Survey
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement

At:-

The Black Horse
Great Durnford
Salisbury
SP4 6AY

On behalf of:-

Mr & Mrs Turner
c/o Spratley and Partners
7 Centenary Business Park
Station Road
Henley on Thames
RG9 1DS

Prepared by:

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Survey Date:	21st January 2021
Report Date:	29th January 2024
Project no:	1646

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1 BACKGROUND

1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been instructed by Spratley & Partners, on behalf of Mr & Mrs Turner to specify tree protection measures and assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed refurbishment and extension of the pub, together with construction of ancillary accommodation.

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 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, drawing no 1646-01
- Spratley & Partners, Proposed Site Plan: drawing no 20.834-PL.103
- Spratley & Partners, Proposed Site Plan – LPG application: drawing no 20.834-PL.104
- Spratley & Partners, Design & Access Statement

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 as eg “est 300”.

2.4 At the time of the survey, the weather was fine with no restrictions to visibility. Broadleaf trees were not in leaf. There were no limitations to access around the trees.

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 m^2, 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 02-02-2021, showing that the site does not contain any Tree Preservation Orders, however it does fall within a Conservation Area. The presence of Planning Conditions currently attached to the site, was not checked.

4.2 Since the site is covered by a Conservation Area, six weeks notification must be given to the Local Planning Authority of any intended tree surgery works, to allow them the option of placing a Tree Preservation Order.

4.3 Once planning permission has been granted, provided the application clearly shows any trees to be removed or pruned, this overrides protection provided by Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas, provided the work is necessary to implement the approved development. If not essential, a separate tree work application will need to be submitted for trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

5 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Site Overview

5.1.1 The proposal is for the refurbishment and extension of the pub, together with construction of ancillary accommodation and installation of underground LPG tanks. The proposed site plan is included as Appendix F and is also shown, along with tree details, on the Tree Protection Plan attached as Appendix A.

5.1.2 There are willow and hornbeam trees at the western end of the site providing good screening adjacent to the river. There are also two good quality mature Horse chestnut (T1 and T3) growing in the adjacent site, which are making an important contribution to the street scene.

5.1.3 Within the existing pub garden there are various low quality trees and shrubs which are best removed to allow new planting.

5.1.4 Photos showing trees 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 Six trees and two tree 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.

5.3.2 For tree number T1, T2 and T3, where foundations for the boundary wall and the presence of a building in the past, will have impeded root growth, the Root Protection Areas have been offset by 20% away from the boundary wall, to more closely reflect the likely actual root spread.

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.

- areas hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, indicating Ground Protection Areas, where roots must be protected, as described in section 5.6 below.

- areas cross hatched red on the Tree Protection Plan, where there will be excavation at the edge of Root Protection Areas, but where hand excavation must be used, as described in section 5.7, to minimise potential root damage.

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 Where alternative locations for Tree Protection Fencing are shown on the Tree Protection Plan, it must initially be erected around the outer perimeter of the No-Dig areas, where indicated “C” on the drawing while the main construction works are undertaken, then only moved to where indicated “L”, just before No-Dig construction of the parking areas starts.

5.4.5 After erection of Tree Protection Fencing and installation of ground protection, 2 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 AND CONSERVATION AREA STATUS
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 areas, shown hatched blue on the Tree Protection Plan included as Appendix A, must be constructed without excavation apart from the removal of turf/organic matter, which must be carried out by hand. Excavators, dumpers and other site traffic must not be allowed to track on the No-Dig areas until roots are protected by the No-Dig surfacing or ground protection.

5.5.2 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 75mm, 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.
- pressure treated timber edging boards, supported by driven stakes must be used.
- 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, 20/40mm, 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 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 Ground Protection Areas

5.6.1 The Ground Protection Areas, which are hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, contain soft areas where ground protection must be laid to protect any underlying roots.

5.6.2 Trakmats, as supplied by either the Marwood Group, (www.marwoodgroup.co.uk) or Ground-Guards, (www.ground-guards.co.uk) or a similar approved product, must be used, laid on a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile, with adjacent panels held together with connectors.

5.6.3 No excavation must be permitted within the Ground Protection Areas, so it is essential that drainage and services are routed elsewhere.

5.6.4 Ground protection must be laid before any construction starts on site and must be maintained in good condition until all construction operations have been completed. Ground protection must be fit for purpose and be replaced with an alternative product if panels start to move or any sign of ground compaction is seen.

5.7 Hand Dig Areas

5.7.1 The Hand Dig trenches, shown cross-hatched red on the Tree Protection Plan, must be dug to formation level /a depth of 0.9m by hand, neatly severing any roots found, using secateurs or a hand saw. Any further excavation required, either to a greater depth or further from the trees than the hand dug trenches, can be carried out with an excavator, since it is unlikely that significant live roots will be found.

5.7.2 Heavy-duty polythene must be used to line the side of the trench adjacent to the trees, before concrete is poured, to avoid the toxic effects of cement on tree roots.

5.7.3 On no account must use of an excavator be used in the top 1m of the Hand Dig areas, which would rip roots and cause unnecessary damage.

5.7.4 The existing roadside brick wall is to be removed. This must be carried out by hand within the Root Protection Area of T30. If foundations can not be removed by hand, they must be left in situ.

5.7.5 Where new estate fencing is proposed within the Root Protection Area of T30, post holes must be dug by hand and relocated if roots over 25mm are found. Post holes must then be lined with heavy duty polythene before concrete is poured.

5.8 General measures

5.8.1 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.

5.8.2 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.

5.8.3 Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames could extend to within 10m of foliage, branches or trunk.

5.8.4 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.

5.8.5 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.

5.8.6 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan must be kept on site and must be fully understood by the Site Agent.

5.9 Bat roosts

5.9.1 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.

5.10 Birds

5.10.1 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.

5.11 Arboricultural Supervision

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

- to liaise with the contractor, prior to construction 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, ground protection and the hand dug trenches, prior to construction starting on site.

- to visit site as construction of the No-Dig areas starts.

- 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 3 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: T24.
- Category C – low quality: T22, T23, T25, T26, T27, G28 and G29.

6.2 No trees of any significance are proposed for removal and new building and hard surfacing has been kept back from trees to provide adequate separation distances to ensure their future sustainability.

6.3 The Root Protection Areas of the horse chestnut (T1, T2 and T3) have been offset by 20%, but still leaving a section of the Root Protection Areas within the site. In reality, it is unlikely that there will be significant roots within the site for the following reasons:-

- as seen in the photo in Appendix Eiii), until 1999 there was a building in this location, which is likely to have inhibited root growth.

- in 2000, the boundary wall was rebuilt. Construction details, included in Appendix Eiii) show that foundations were 0.6m deep. It is therefore likely that any roots were severed at this time and that more recently foundations to the wall have acted as a root barrier.

- there are good rooting conditions in the adjacent site, where the great majority of roots are likely to be located.

Although there are unlikely to be significant roots present, ground protection panels and hand digging have still been specified as a precautionary measure.

6.4 The location for the underground LPG tanks conflicts with the edge of the Root Protection Area of T1. Approximately 14.1m2, or 5.5%, of the Root Protection Area of T1 will be excavated. This is unlikely to have any significant effect on the health of the tree, especially in an area where there are unlikely to be roots for the reasons discussed in section 6.3 above.

6.5 Protection measures have been specified including No-Dig construction where new hard surfacing is proposed within Root Protection Areas. Although the extent of Root Protection Area coverage will be somewhat in excess of the 20% maximum recommended in BS5837 fo a number of trees, this is considered acceptable in this location since:-

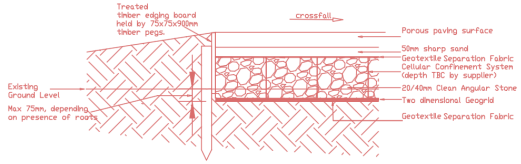
- new surfacing will be permeable.
- the areas will be protected during the main construction period to avoid any risk of ground compaction caused by construction traffic.
- arboricultural supervision has been specified to ensure the No-Dig surfacing is properly laid.
- most of the future usage will be cars and other light vehicles, which are unlikely to cause ground compaction.

6.6 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.*
- *Mattheck & Breloer (1994). HMSO London. Research for Amenity Trees No4: The Body Language of Trees.*
- *The use of Cellular Confinement systems near Trees: a guide to good practice Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12.*

APPENDIX A



CONSTRUCTION DETAIL FOR NO-DIG AREAS

BS 5837: TREE CATEGORY GUIDE

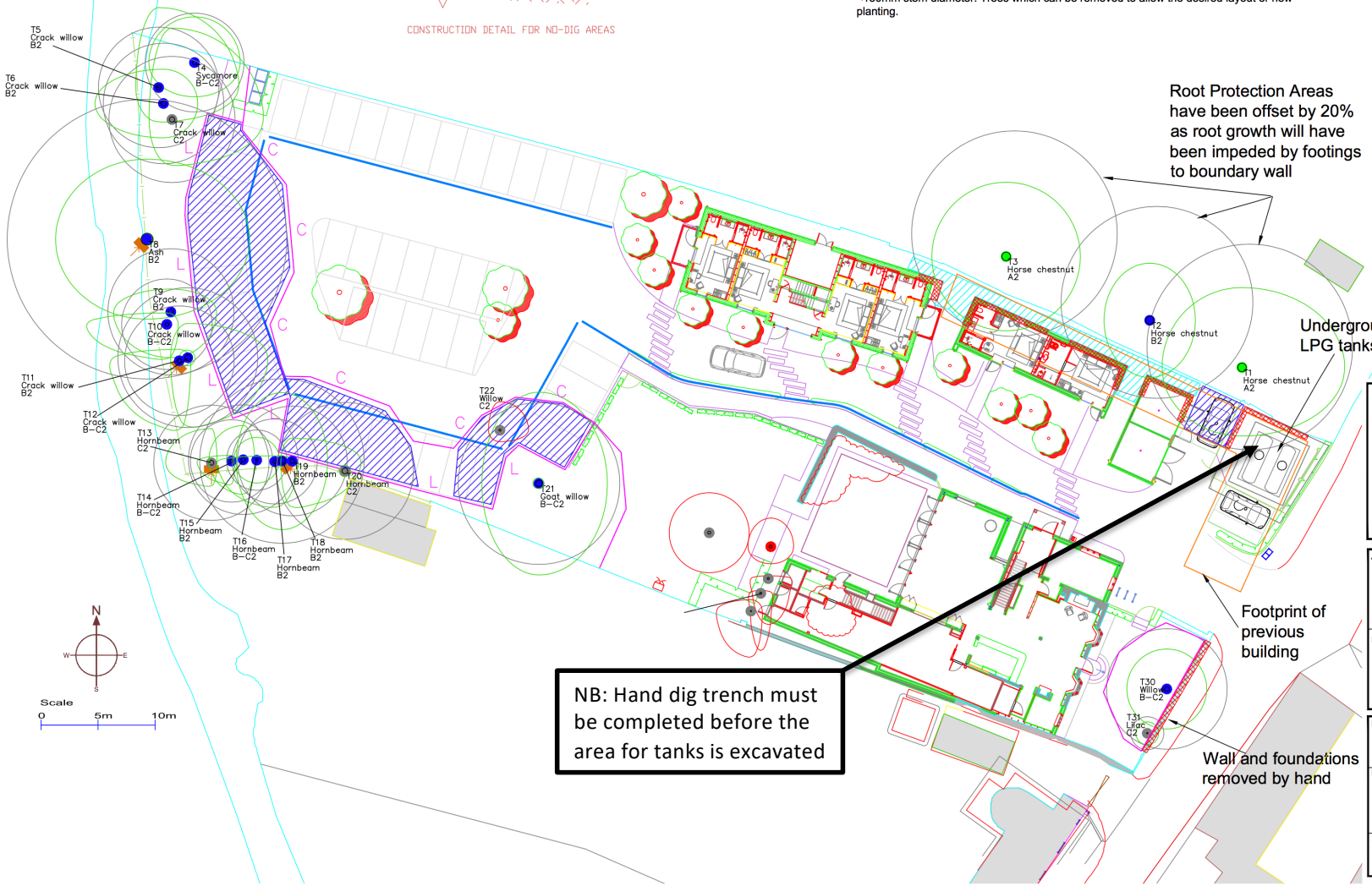
Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy.

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.

Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained.

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 significantly constrain the layout.

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.



Key

- Category U
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Crown spread: retained trees
- Trees For Removal
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Protection Fence
- L location: landscaping
- C location: construction
- Ground Protection Area
- Hand Dig Area
- No-Dig Construction

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JOB TITLE	THE BLACK HORSE
DRAWING TITLE	TREE PROTECTION PLAN
DRAWING NUMBER	1646–02
REV	A
REVISIONS	
SCALE	1:250 at A2
DATE	JAN 24
DRAWN BY	sjss

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 Distance (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T1	Horse chestnut	15.5	est 750	7	6	9	7	1.7	Mature	Growing in adjacent site, approximately 3m behind boundary wall. Good form and structure.		>40	A2	9.0	254
T2	Horse chestnut	7.5	est 700	5	5	4	4	1.7	Mature	Previously topped at 4m.		20-40	B2	8.4	222
T3	Horse chestnut	15.5	est 750	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	1.7	Mature	Growing outside site- base not inspected. Major limb to south removed at 2m, with decay beginning. Good form and vigour.		>40	A2	9.0	254
T4	Sycamore	11	360	4	3	4	4	1.7	Early mature	Swayed stem at base. Twin leaders from 3m.		15-30	B-C2	4.3	59
T5	Crack willow	19	440	7	3	7	2	2	Early mature	Leaning to west over river.		20-40	B2	5.3	88
T6	Crack willow	19	440	3	3	3	6	1.8	Early mature	Drawn up.		20-40	B2	5.3	88
T7	Crack willow	19	460	8	4	8	2	1.8	Early mature	Main stem split from 3-6m and will break apart. Reduce to 2m stem and allow to reshoot.		10-20	C2	5.5	96
T8	Ash	19.5	1020	7	7	9	8	1.8	Mature	Minor deadwood throughout canopy, but not presenting a hazard at present. Occasional broken branches. Reasonable vigour, but susceptible to the ash dieback disease.		20-40	B2	12.2	470
T9	Crack willow	19	460	2	4	4	5	0.5	Early mature	Slight lean to south. Longitudinal basal wound to 3m to west.		15-30	B2	5.5	96
T10	Crack willow	16	330	1	3	1	7	0.6	Early mature	Acute lean to west over river.		15-30	B-C2	4.0	49
T11	Crack willow	18	400	1	6	1	6	2.5	Early mature	Slight lean to south west over river.		15-30	B2	4.8	72
T12	Crack willow	17	510	3	6	7	1.5	2	Early mature	Longitudinal wound from base to 4m, with decay beginning.	Pollard to fork at 4.5m.	15-30	B-C2	6.1	118
T13	Hornbeam	5	420	3	2	0.5	4	1.6	Early mature	Previously topped. Base decayed and hollow.		5-15	C2	5.0	80
T14	Hornbeam	10	300	0.5	2	0	3	1.6	Early mature	Previously topped.		15-30	B-C2	3.6	41
T15	Hornbeam	10.5	400	3	3	1	3	3	Early mature	Previously topped. Reasonable vigour.		20-40	B2	4.8	72
T16	Hornbeam	5	220	2	2	2	2	2	Early mature	Bushy growth.		15-30	B-C2	2.6	22
T17	Hornbeam	9	310	0.5	4	2	5	2	Early mature	Growing in tight group.		15-30	B2	3.7	43
T18	Hornbeam	11	600	6	6	4	4	2.5	Mature	Four stems from 0.8m- average 300mm. Previously topped at 8.5m.		20-40	B2	7.2	163

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 Distance (m)	Root Protect. Area (m2)
				N	S	E	W								
T19	Hornbeam	11	400	2	4	6	1	3	Early mature	Dense ivy. Previously topped.		20-40	B2	4.8	72
T20	Hornbeam	1.9	500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	Early mature	Stump with fresh shoots.		15-30	C2	6.0	113
T21	Goat willow	10	590	8	8	6	5	1.2	Mature	Approximately 12 stems from base- average 170mm. A number of broken branches, with others likely to break out in future.	Remove broken branches. 30% crown reduction to reduce risk of stems breaking out.	10-20	B-C2	7.1	157
T22	Willow	2	170	2.5	1	2.5	1	1	Early mature	Ornamental variety. Reverting. Basal decay .	Remove to create new car park.	5-15	C2	2.0	13
T23	Leyland cypress	9	260	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	Early mature	Leaning to north. Previously topped at 1.7m from were multiple stems. Poor form.	Remove to allow relandscaping.	20-40	C2	3.1	31
T24	Plum	5	260	2.5	1.5	2	2	2	Mature	Almost entirely dead.	Remove.	<10	U	3.1	31
T25	Damson	6	180	0	4	2	1.5	2.5	Mature	Acute lean to south. Low vigour.	Remove to facilitate development	5-15	C2	2.2	15
T26	Damson	6	180	0	5	1	1	2	Mature	Acute lean to south. Low vigour.	Remove to facilitate development	5-15	C2	2.2	15
T27	Plum	2.5	100	1	4	1	3	1	Semi-mature	Poor structure.	Remove to facilitate development	5-15	C2	1.2	5
G28	Fruit trees.	2	25-100					0.3	Semi-mature	Low quality.	Remove to facilitate development	5-15	C2	1.2	5
G29	Damson, laurel, dogwood, berberis	2.5-4	50-150					0	Mature	Mixture of low quality trees.	Remove to facilitate development	5-20	C2	1.8	10
T30	Willow	5.5	440	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.2	Early mature	Previously topped at 2.2m. Attractive crown shape.	Maintain at current size by annual pruning.	15-30	B-C2	5.3	88
T31	Lilac	2.5	120	1	1	1	1	0.6	Mature			5-15	C2	1.4	7

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

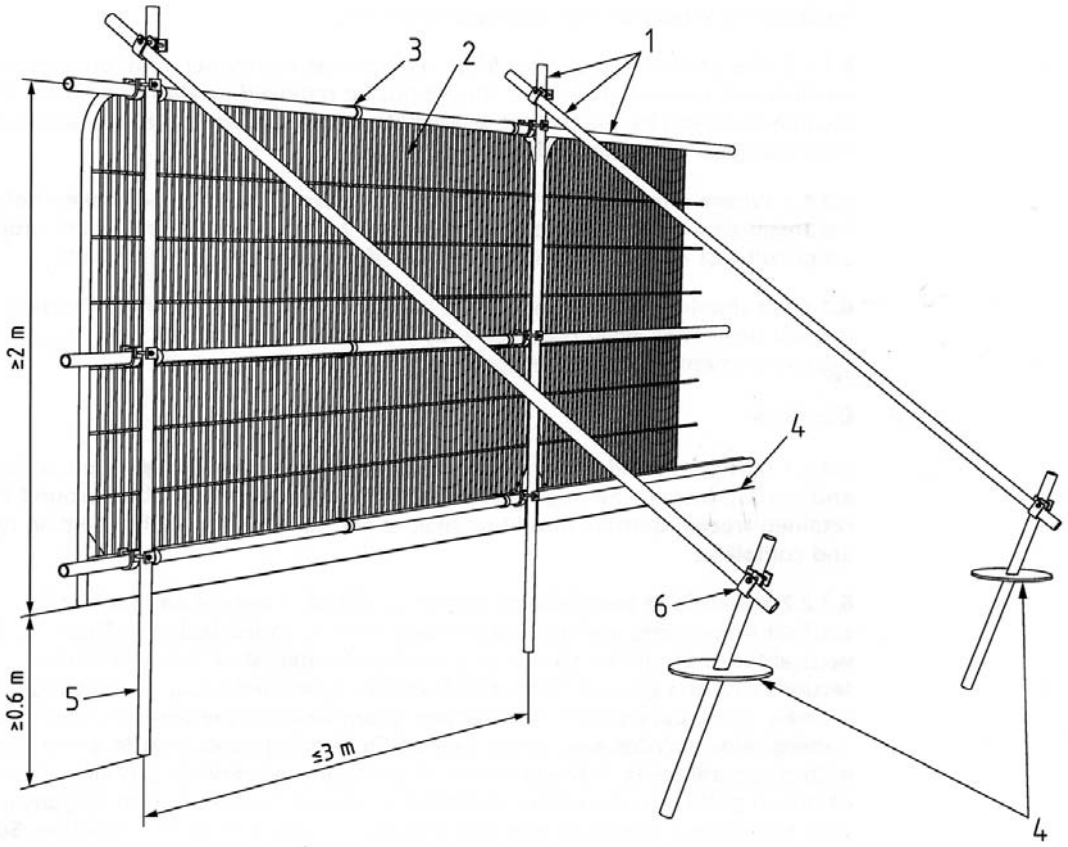
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*			Canopy coloured red
	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)	Canopy coloured green
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	Canopy coloured blue
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	Canopy coloured grey

Default specification for protective barrier

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

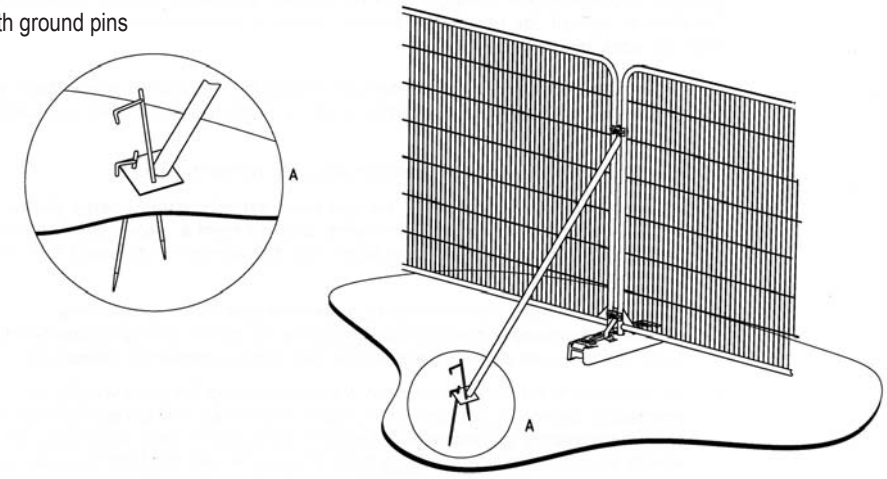
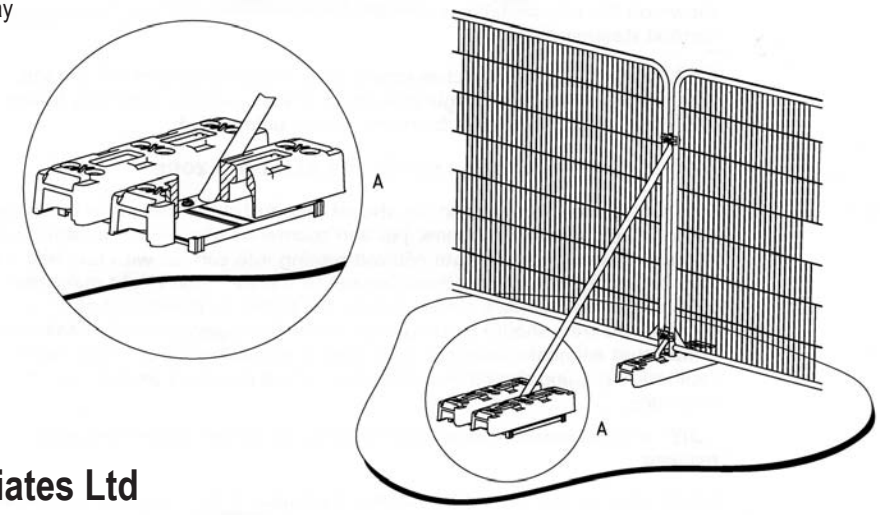


Figure 3b

Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray

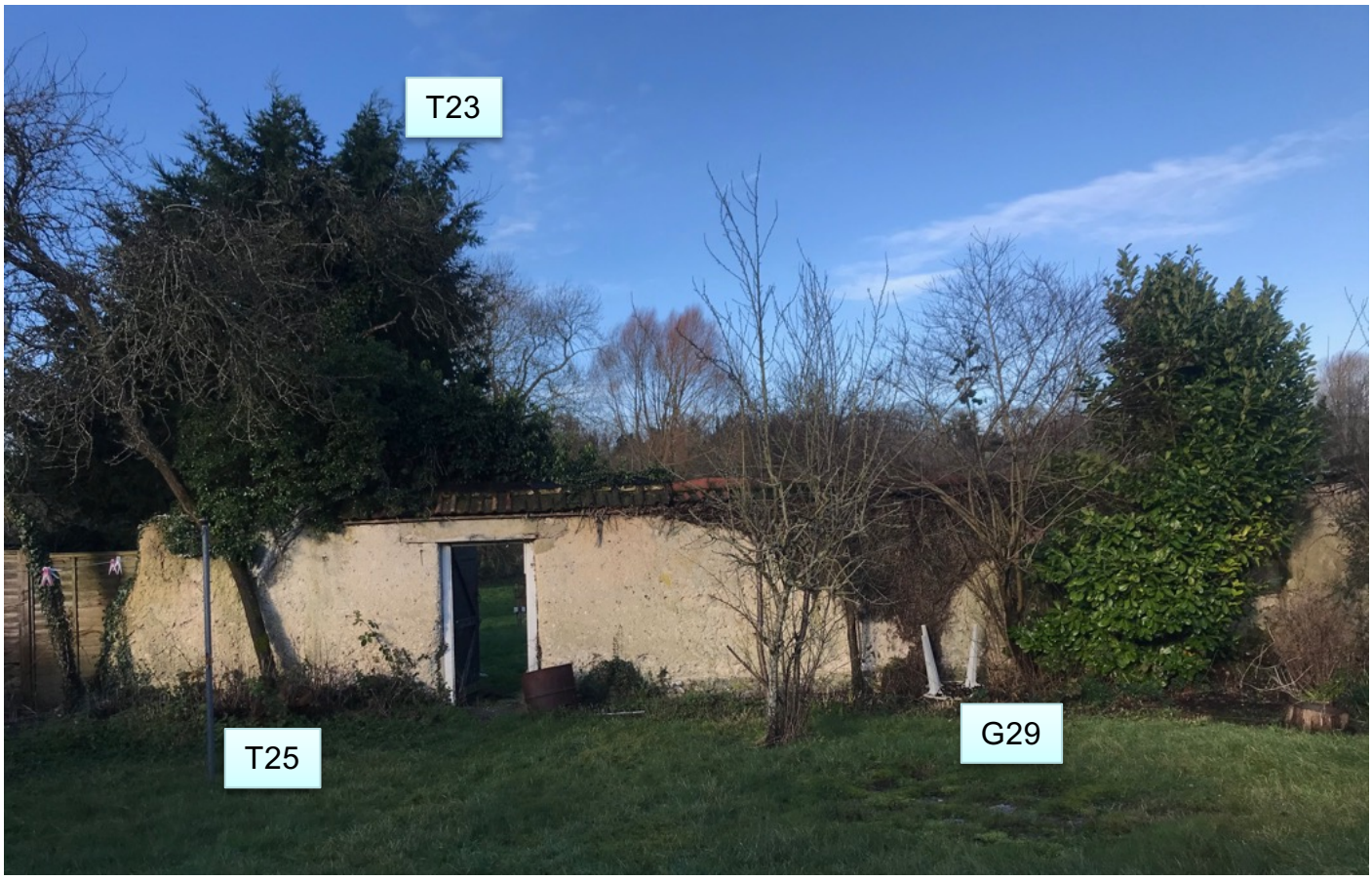


Appendix Ei)





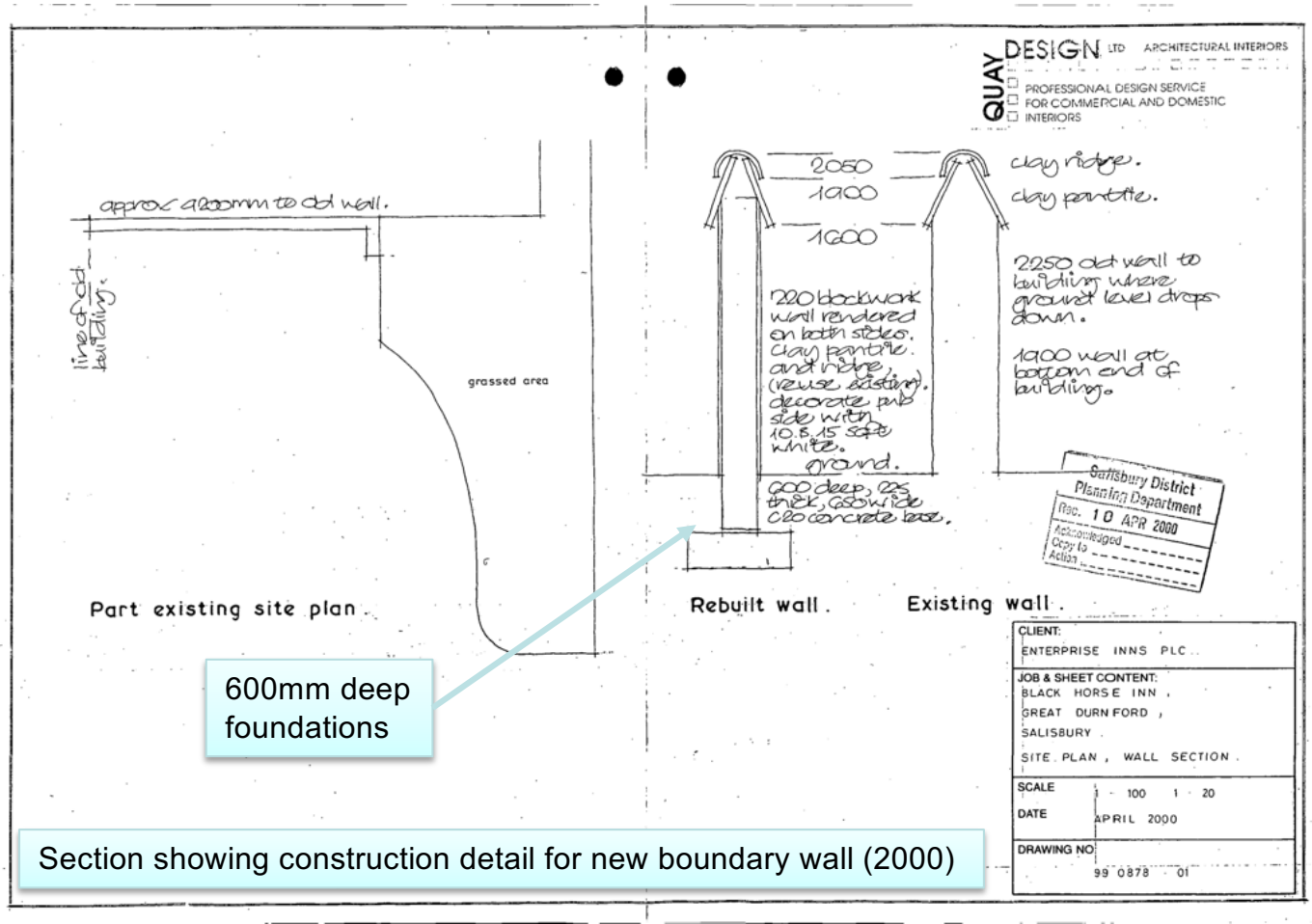
Appendix Eii)







Outbuilding adjacent to horse chestnut trees c1999



600mm deep foundations

Section showing construction detail for new boundary wall (2000)



1 Proposed Site Plan
1:200

1:200
0 2 5 10 15 20m

N

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REV.	ISSUED	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	CHECKED

PROJECT
The Black Horse
Great Durnford, Salisbury
SP4 6AY

DESCRIPTION
Proposed Site Plan -
LPG application

CLIENT
Pelham Pubs Ltd.

DATE: Nov. 2023
SCALE AT A1: 1:200
JOB NO: 20.834
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DRAWING NO: PL.104
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REV:

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