Arboricultural Impact Assessment for a proposed development: Prospect Residential Development, Athenry, Co Galway

Prepared by Linnane Arboriculture Ltd, in association with Griffin Landscape Architecture

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Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 The following Arboricultural Impacts Statement has been prepared by Alan Linnane arboricultural, consultant with Linnane Arboriculture Ltd, in association with Griffin Landscape Architecture. Prospect Residential Development have requested that this survey to be carried out so to aid the design team with a proposed development. This report and Arboriculture Impacts assessment is compiled in conjunction with the tree survey report.

1.2 The report addresses the impacts imposed by the proposed development and detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan, the Tree Protection Plan and the Tree Impacts Plan drawn up by Griffin landscape Architects.

1.3 This report is based on an inspection of the tree population on the site in association with the details of the proposed development.

2 Experience and Qualifications

2.1 Arboricultural Consultant-Alan Linnane, 2014 to 2017- Completed UK level 6 Diploma in arboriculture. 2013 - Completed and have been certified as a professional tree inspector, which is a LANTRA award accredited course run by the Arboriculture Association. 2012 - Completed the UK level 4 Diploma in arboriculture. 18 years working as a climbing arborist and since 2012 has been inspecting trees and preparing arboricultural reports and surveys while providing tree consultancy services through Linnane Arboriculture Ltd.

3 Instruction

3.1 Linnane Arboriculture Ltd are requested by Prospect Residential Development to prepare an Arboricultural Impacts Assessment for proposed development at Prospect, Athenry, Co Galway This report should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), Tree impacts Plan (TIP) and the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

3.2 The "**Tree Constraints Plan"(TCP)** drawing **"Drawing 1-TCP**" that provides a graphic representation of tree survey data, depicting the constraints asserted by the site trees, as well as a categorisation of their condition and potential value.

3.3 The drawing "**Tree Impacts Plan" (TIP)** drawing, **"Drawing 2-TIP"** depicts the expected impacts by overlaying the tree information as depicted in drawing **"Drawing 1-TCP**" with the architectural and engineering information.

3.4 The "**Tree Protection Plan**" (TPP) "**Drawing 2-TPP"** depicts the location of the tree protection measures required to prevent damage and disturbance to trees or hedgerows intended for retention.

4 Limitations

4.1 This report is for the sole use of the above named client and refers to only those trees identified within; use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose. Unless otherwise stated all trees are surveyed from ground level using non-invasive techniques, in sufficient detail to gather data for and inform the design of the current project only.

4.2 The disclosure of hidden crown and stem defects, in particular where they may be above a reachable height or where trees are ivy clad or in areas of ground vegetation, cannot therefore be expected. All obvious defects, however, are reported. Detailed tree safety appraisals are only carried out under specific written instructions. Comments upon evident tree safety relate to the condition of said tree at the time of the survey only.

4.3 Unless otherwise stated all trees should be re-inspected annually in order to appraise their on-going mechanical integrity and physiological condition. It should, however, be recognized that tree condition is subject to change, for example due to the effects of disease, decay, high winds, development works, etc. Changes in land use or site conditions (e.g. development that increases access frequency) and the occurrence of severe weather incidents are also significant considerations with regards tree structural integrity and trees should therefore be re-assessed in the context of such changes and/or incidents and inspected at intervals relative to identified and varying site conditions and associated risks.

5 Site Description

5.1 The subject site is situated South of Athenry town in County Galway. The site is irregular shaped and mainly a brown field site on the Southern section, with a residential dwelling North of the site.

5.2 On the Northern part of the site a residential house and garden is located, which is the area where most of the mature trees and vegetation have been recorded.

5.3 The site slopes gradually Southwards into a point and large mound of soil is heaped adjacent to the furthest Southeast boundary.

5.4 The land is not in agricultural use at present which has led to much weed growth including thistle, bramble and giant hogweed.

5.5 Directly outside of the west boundary is a road which during widening has resulted in damage to the trees alongside the road.

6 Existing tree population

6.1 The observations recorded in the tree survey indicate a mixture of species and age. The Northern section of the site comprises of mainly mature Poplar and Sycamore trees and 2 lines of cypress planted for screening and shelter purposes.

6.2 In the Northeast section an emerging group of young willow trees growing at close spacing's form a square like group of trees, to the rear of the residential dwelling.

6.3 The East boundary of the site comprises mainly of a whitethorn and bramble hedge line dividing the site from the railway line. A more mature number of whitethorn trees are situated on the most Southerly section of the site which tapers off into a wedge like shape.

6.4 On the Southwest to Northwest boundary a mixture of middle age and mature Ash, Elm, whitethorn and Sycamore are situated, some of which are growing outside of the boundary wall. The majority of the ash trees on the site show signs of ash dieback disease (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus).

6.5 A very large very well formed ash tree is growing in the North section of the site near the Southern boundary of the residential dwelling, though this has signs of early stage ash dieback and should be monitored.

7 Arboriculture Impacts Assessment.

7.1 The review of likely Arboricultural implications is based upon the recommendations and criteria as defined within BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. In respect of tree impacts, any structure, action or apparent need to enter or otherwise disturb/convert the "root protection area" of a site tree has been considered likely to have a negative impact, with the potential to render a tree wholly unsuitable for retention, unsafe or unsustainable.

7.2 Category U trees that are 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. There are 3 category U trees on the site.

7.3 Category A Indicates a tree of high quality and value. These are trees that are particularly good examples of their species, which also provide landscape value. These trees are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. (A minimum of 40 years is suggested) There are 3 category A trees on the site.

7.4 Category B trees Indicates a tree of moderate quality and value. Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. These trees are in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. The site supports 26 category B trees.

7.5 Category C trees Indicates a tree of low quality and value - trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm and/or <10m in height, include Nos. The site supports 26 category C trees.

Hedgerows

7.6 The site comprises of one hedgerow on the East boundary which is made up of a mixture of whitethorn, ash, sycamore and bramble. The growth of the hedge is sporadic with gaps in various areas.

Trees

7.7 A total of 58 trees have been recorded on this survey. The anticipated development impacts have been illustrated graphically on drawing "TIP-Drawing 2" within which trees denoted with "Dashed Black" crown outlines will be removed and those denoted with "Continuous Green" crown outlines will be retained. The propose development will require the removal of 33 individual trees, 1 tree line and 1 tree group.

7.8 Trees to be removed: 4830 4831 4831A 4832 4833 4834 4835 4836 4837 4838 4839 4840 4841 4842 4843 4844 4845 4846 4847 4848 4849 4850 4851 4852 4853 4854 4855 4856 4857 4858 4859 4870 4873.

7.9 Tree line to be removed to facilitate the development, include 6 Leyland cypress trees and Tree Group 1 consisting of young willow trees.

8.0 Tree Survey

This survey has been based upon many of the criteria put forward in BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. The survey, its findings and management recommendations relate to the site and the conditions thereon at the time of the survey. It is likely that changes in site usage, development or other environmental changes will require an amendment of a trees potential retention status and/or its preliminary management recommendations and in some instances, may require the re-classification of a tree's suitability for retention.

Survey Data Collection and Methodology

8.1 This survey portion of the overall report is not an Implication Assessment though but provided some of the basic information regarding its compilation. The survey has been undertaken under the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012. This survey includes only tree of a stem diameter exceeding 150mm at approximately 1.50 metres from ground level. The survey relates to current site conditions, setting and context.

Identification

8.2 Each of the trees described within the text has been affixed with a consecutively numbered, alloy disk that relates directly to the survey text, positioned at approximately 1.50m from ground level.

Measurements

8.3 Measurements are metric and defined in metres and millimetres. All trees referred to in the survey text have been measured to provide information regarding canopy height and canopy spread (north, east, south and west radii), level of canopy base and stem diameter at 1.50 meters from ground level. The dimensions provided are intended to provide a reasonable representation of a trees size and form. Whilst efforts are made to maintain accuracy, visual obstruction, especially regarding trees in groups, requires that some tree dimensions are estimated only.

8.4 Tree Survey Schedule

Prospect Residential Development:
Tree Survey schedule **Re-inspection Date: October 2024**

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4826	Ash	10	3.96	49.27	4.5m,5m,3.5m,3m	E1	MA	20+
	Fraxinus excelsior	**Obs**	• Signs of early stage ash dieback, and mechanical damage and compaction on west side					
		Rec.						0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	330	0	0	0	Fair	Fair	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4827	Ash	15	5.16	83.65	4m,5m,5m,4m	E1	M	20+
	Fraxinus excelsior	**Obs**	• Good vigour, mechanical damage and compaction on west side					
		Rec.						0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	430	0	0	0	Fair	Fair	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4828	Sycamore	14	4.32	58.63	2m,2m,4m,3m	W6	M	20+
	Acer pseudoplatanus	**Obs**	• Mechanical damage and compaction on west side					
		Rec.						0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	360	0	0	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4829	Sycamore	14	5.76	104.23	6.5m,3.5m,2m,4m	E1	M	20+
	Acer pseudoplatanus	**Obs**	• compaction on west side. A medium formed tree					
		Rec.						0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	480	0	0	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4829A	Ash	10	3.88	47.29	3m,3m,3.5m,3m	S3	MA	20+
	Fraxinus excelsior	**Obs**	• Growing in private garden					
		Rec.						0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	200	180	180	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht	RPA	RPA	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low	Life	Est. Years R.

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4829B	Ash	8	2.55	20.43	2m,1m,2m,2m	N3	Y	10+

Fraxinus excelsior

Obs Advanced stage ash dieback

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	150	150	0	0	Fair	Good	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4829C	Lawson cypress	10	3.36	35.47	2m,2m,2m,2m	S3	Y	20+

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

Obs

- Part of private garden tree line

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	280	0	0	0	Good	Good	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4829D	Lawson cypress	10	4.2	55.42	3m,2m,2m,2m	S2	MA	20+

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

Obs

- Part of private garden tree line

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	350	0	0	0	Good	Good	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4829E	Ash	9	4.68	68.81	5m,5m,5m,2m	E1	MA	10+

Fraxinus excelsior

Obs

- Signs of early ash dieback in private garden

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	390	0	0	0	Fair	Fair	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4829F	Lawson cypress	7	2.88	26.06	2m,2m,1m,1m	E3	Y	20+

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana

Obs

- Part of private garden tree line

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	240	0	0	0	Good	Good	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4830	Sycamore	16	8.57	230.73	6m,4m,7m,7m	SE3	M	20+

Acer pseudoplatanus

Obs

- Growing from wall and close to Prospect road

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	290	580	300	0	Good	Fair	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4831	Ash	17	9.18	264.75	5m,7m,8.5m,4.5 m	S2	M	20+

Obs Signs of early stage ash dieback. Compression fork present and growing close to Prospect road

Fraxinus excelsior

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	570	510	0	0	Fair	Fair	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4831A	Sycamore	15	5.01	78.85	5m,6m,6m,4m	E2	M	20+

Obs

Acer pseudoplatanus

- Growing out of wall, close to Prospect road

Rec. Monitor

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	300	290	0	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4832	Ash	20	15	706.86	11m,13m,13m,10m	E1 W1	OM	20+

Obs

Fraxinus excelsior

- Reasonable vigour on a fine tree.

Rec. Cut ivy and monitor

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	1250	0	0	0	Good	Good	**A**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4833	Ash	11	3.91	48.03	3m,2m,4m,3m	S1.5	Y	10+

Obs

Fraxinus excelsior

- Signs of early stage ash dieback, and compression fork present

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	240	220	0	0	Fair	Good	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4834	Willow	8	3.53	39.15	4m,4m,4m,4m	S1.5	MA	40+

Obs

Salix caprea

- South west corner of tree group 1

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	170	170	120	120	Good	Good	**B2**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4835	Willow	8	1.97	12.19	2m,3m,3m,2m	S1.5	MA	40+

Obs

Salix caprea

- Edge of tree group 1

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	130	100	0	0	Good	Good	**C2**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4836	Willow	8	2.8	24.63	3m,4.5m,3m,2m	N1	MA	40+

Obs

Salix caprea

- South east end of group 1

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	200	120	0	0	Good	Good	**C2**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4837	Leyland cypress	9	3.96	49.27	2m,3m,4.5m,4.5 m	W3	MA	20+

Obs

Cupressus x leylandii

- West end of Tree line 2 giving screen benefits.

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	330	0	0	0	Good	Good	**C2**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4838	Leyland cypress	6	3.23	32.78	2m,3m,3m,3m	S3	MA	20+

Obs

Cupressus x leylandii

- East end of Tree line 2

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	180	200	0	0	Good	fair	**C2**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4839	Poplar	9	2.04	13.07	2m,1m,1.5m,2m	NW2	Y	40+

Obs

Populus spp

- Young well formed tree

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	170	0	0	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4840	Poplar	16	6.48	131.92	3m,2m,2m,2m	0	M	20+

Obs

Populus spp

- East edge of group 1

Rec. cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	540	0	0	0	Good	Good	**B1**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4841	Poplar	18	4.68	68.81	1m,3m,2m,1m	0	MA	40+

Obs

Populus spp

- 0

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk

Medium	390	0	0	0	Good	Good		B2		Medium
Tree No	**Species**				**Ht (m)**	**RPA (m)**	**RPA (m2)**	**Spd (NESW)**	**Ht Low Br**	**Life Stage**	**Est. Years R.**
4842	Poplar				18	3.6	40.72	3m,3m,1m,1m	0	M	40+
					Obs						
	Populus spp				•						0
Rec.	Cut ivy										
Status	**Stems (mm)**				**Physiological**		**Structural**		**Retention**		**Risk**
Medium	300	0	0	0	Good	Good		B2		Medium
Tree No	**Species**				**Ht (m)**	**RPA (m)**	**RPA (m2)**	**Spd (NESW)**	**Ht Low Br**	**Life Stage**	**Est. Years R.**
4843	Poplar				18	4.32	58.63	3m,2m,2m,1m	0	M	40+
					Obs						
	Populus spp				•						0
Rec.	Cut ivy										
Status	**Stems (mm)**				**Physiological**		**Structural**		**Retention**		**Risk**
Medium	360	0	0	0	Good	Good		B2		Medium
Tree No	**Species**				**Ht (m)**	**RPA (m)**	**RPA (m2)**	**Spd (NESW)**	**Ht Low Br**	**Life Stage**	**Est. Years R.**
4844	Poplar				17	5.76	104.23	4m,3m,3m,2m	0	M	40+
					Obs						
	Populus spp				•	Excessive ivy cover					
Rec.	Cut ivy										
Status	**Stems (mm)**				**Physiological**		**Structural**		**Retention**		**Risk**
Medium	480	0	0	0	Good	Good		B2		Medium
Tree No	**Species**				**Ht (m)**	**RPA (m)**	**RPA (m2)**	**Spd (NESW)**	**Ht Low Br**	**Life Stage**	**Est. Years R.**
4845	Willow				8	3.14	30.97	4m,4m,1m,2.5m	0	M	40+
					Obs						
	Salix caprea				•						0
Rec.											0
Status	**Stems (mm)**				**Physiological**		**Structural**		**Retention**		**Risk**
0	190	180	0	0	Good	Good		C2		0
Tree No	**Species**				**Ht (m)**	**RPA (m)**	**RPA (m2)**	**Spd (NESW)**	**Ht Low Br**	**Life Stage**	**Est. Years R.**
4846	Poplar				18	4.8	72.38	3m,1m,1m,1m	0	M	20+
					Obs						
	Populus spp				•	Excessive ivy cover					
Rec.	Cut ivy										
Status	**Stems (mm)**				**Physiological**		**Structural**		**Retention**		**Risk**
Medium	400	0	0	0	Good	Good		C2		Medium
Tree No	**Species**				**Ht (m)**	**RPA (m)**	**RPA (m2)**	**Spd (NESW)**	**Ht Low Br**	**Life Stage**	**Est. Years R.**
4847	Poplar				16	4.68	68.81	4m,3m,1m,3m	0	M	20+
					Obs						
	Populus spp				•	Weighted Northwards					
Rec.	Cut ivy										
Status	**Stems (mm)**				**Physiological**		**Structural**		**Retention**		**Risk**

Medium	390	0	0	0	Good	Fair		C2	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4848	Sycamore	19	8.32	217.47	6m,5m,6m,6m	S4	M	20+

Acer pseudoplatanus

Obs
- Excessive ivy cover

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	500	480	0	0	Good	Fair	B2	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4849	Poplar	17	3.6	40.72	5m,3m,2m,2m	0	M	20+

Populus spp

Obs
- Weighted northwards with excessive ivy cover

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	300	0	0	0	Good	Fair	C2	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4850	Sycamore	19	10.8	366.44	7m,5m,8m,7m	0	M	20+

Acer pseudoplatanus

Obs
- Compression fork, part tensile

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	900	0	0	0	Good	Fair	B2	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4851	Poplar	15	6	113.1	8m,3m,1m,1m	0	M	10+

Populus spp

Obs
- Heavily weighted Northwards

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
High	500	0	0	0	Good	Fair	C2	High

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4852	Poplar	16	5.04	79.8	2m,2m,1m,2m	0	M	20+

Populus spp

Obs
- 0

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	420	0	0	0	Good	Good	B2	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4853	Poplar	18	6.84	146.98	3m,4m,3m,4m	S4	M	20+

Populus spp

Obs
- Excessive ivy cover

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk

Medium	570	0	0	0	Good	Good		**B2**		Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4854	Poplar	14	4.92	76.05	5m,1m,1m,2m	0	M	20+

Obs

Populus spp

- Weighted northwards

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	410	0	0	0	Good	Fair	**C2**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4855	Poplar	10	5.76	104.23	2m,1m,1m,1m	0	OM	10+

Obs

Populus spp

- Dead tree

Rec. Remove

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	480	0	0	0	Poor	Poor	**U**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4856	Poplar	12	5.04	79.8	2m,4m,1m,1m	0	M	10+

Obs

Populus spp

- Part fallen onto T4854

Rec. Remove

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
High	420	0	0	0	Fair	Poor	**U**	High

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4857	Poplar	16	6.36	127.08	2m,3m,4m,4m	0	M	20+

Obs

Populus spp

- 0

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	530	0	0	0	Good	Good	**B1**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4858	Poplar	12	5.16	83.65	4m,3m,2m,3m	0	M	20+

Obs

Populus spp

- Excessive ivy cover

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
High	430	0	0	0	Good	Fair	**C2**	High

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4859	Poplar	16	6.84	146.98	2m,4m,5m,3m	E4	M	20+

Obs

Populus spp

- Excessive ivy cover

Rec. Cut ivy

Status	Stems (mm)	Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk

High	570	0	0	0	Good	Good		**B2**		High

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4860	Whitethorn	4	1.8	10.18	1.5m,1.5m,1.5m, 1.5m	W1	Y	40+

Obs • A well shaped small tree

Crataegus monogyna

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	150	0	0	0	Good	Good	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4861	Whitethorn	8	3.12	30.58	4m,3m,2m,4m	W1	MA	40+

Obs • 0

Crataegus monogyna

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	150	150	150	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4862	Whitethorn	12	6.48	131.92	6m,5m,6m,6m	W2	M	40+

Obs • Important habitat tree

Crataegus monogyna

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	540	0	0	0	Good	Good	**A1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4863	Ash	14	6.2	120.76	5m,4m,5m,5m	0	M	20+

Obs • Good vigour and growing close to railway line

Fraxinus excelsior

Rec. Monitor

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
High	380	350	0	0	Good	Good	**B1**	High

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4864	Whitethorn	8	2.75	23.76	1m,2m,4m,4m	W1	M	40+

Obs • 0

Crataegus monogyna

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	180	100	100	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4865	Whitethorn	8	5.4	91.61	4m,4m,4m,4.5m	W1	M	40+

Obs • 0

Crataegus monogyna

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	450	0	0	0	Good	Good	B1	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4866	Whitethorn	7	2.94	27.15	3m,3m,2.5m,3m	W1	M	40+

Obs

Crataegus monogyna . 0

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	200	100	100	0	Good	Good	B1	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4867	Whitethorn	8.5	4.8	72.38	3.5m,4.5m,4m,3m	N2	M	40+

Obs

Crataegus monogyna . Very well formed tree with minor damage to bark

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	400	0	0	0	Good	Good	A1	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4868	Ash	10	6.45	130.7	6m,7m,6m,2m	E1	M	10+

Obs

Fraxinus excelsior . Signs of advanced ash dieback, mechanical damage on west

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	310	320	300	0	Fair	Fair	C1	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4869	Ash	5	5.32	88.91	6m,6m,6m,3m	E1	M	10+

Obs

Fraxinus excelsior . Advanced stage ash dieback, mechanical damage on west side

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	300	290	150	0	Fair	Fair	C1	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4869A	Whitethorn	5	2.12	14.12	2m,2m,2m,1.5m	E1	Y	40+

Obs

Crataegus monogyna . 0

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	130	120	0	0	Good		C1	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4870	Whitethorn	8	4.23	56.21	4m,5m,4m,4m	NW1	M	40+

Obs

Crataegus monogyna . 0

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	200	200	210	0	Good	Good	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4871	Elm	9	4.3	58.09	1m,2m,1.5m,1m	0	MA	10+

Obs

Ulmus glabra

- Mechanical damage and compaction on west side

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	290	210	0	0	Good	Fair	**C1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4871A	Elm	9	5.4	91.61	2m,4.5m,4m,2m	E3	M	20+

Obs

Ulmus glabra

- Growing through the stone wall

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	450	0	0	0	Good	Fair	**B1**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4871B	Elm	9	6.38	127.88	3m,3m,3m,2.5m	W1	M	10+

Obs

Ulmus glabra

- Growing up against old ruin

Rec. Monitor

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	400	350	0	0	Good	Fair	**C1**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4872	Elm	13	4.32	58.63	4m,4.5m,3.5m,2 m	E2	M	10+

Obs

Ulmus glabra

- Mechanical damage and compaction on west side

Rec. Monitor

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	360	0	0	0	Good	Fair	**C1**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
4873	Ash	10	6.32	125.48	3m,5m,3m,1m	0	M	10+

Obs

Fraxinus excelsior

- Advanced stage ash dieback, mechanical damage on west side

Rec. Remove

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	250	250	390	0	Poor	Poor	**U**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
Tree line 1	Leyland cypress	14	7.2	162.86	9m,4m,9m,9m	S1.5	M	20+

Obs

Cupressus x leylandii

- six cypress planted for a screen in reasonable condition

Rec. Crown raise on south side

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	600	0	0	0	Good	Fair	**B2**	Medium

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
Tree group 1	Willow	10	1.8	10.18	m,m,m,m	0	Y	40+

Obs

Salix caprea

- A group of young willow trees providing important ecological value.

Rec. 0

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
0	150	0	0	0	Good	Good	**B2**	0

Tree No	Species	Ht (m)	RPA (m)	RPA (m2)	Spd (NESW)	Ht Low Br	Life Stage	Est. Years R.
Hedge line 1	Whitethorn, ash, sycamore, bramble	5	2.16	14.66	2m,2m,2m,3m	0	M	20+

Obs

0

- A patchy hedge with gaps in many areas

Rec. Prune to rejuvenate

Status	Stems (mm)				Physiological	Structural	Retention	Risk
Medium	180	0	0	0	Fair	Fair	**B1**	Medium

All dimensions are in metres unless otherwise indicated and should be considered estimates.
Ht-Height- estimated dimensions
Stem dia-Stem diameter at 1.5m
RPA- Root Protection Distance
Branch spread- Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk.
Crown clear-height of crown clearance
Life stage:
NP Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting
YM Young Mature – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy
MA Middle-aged – a tree within its second third of life expectancy
M Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy
OM Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age
V Veteran – a tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition

Physiological Condition
An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) of the tree categorised into:
GOOD- a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems
FAIR- a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated
POOR- a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated
DEAD- a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

Structural Condition
An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:
GOOD- a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects
FAIR- a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated
POOR- a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

Estimated Remaining Life Contribution
An estimate of the remaining life contribution in years that the tree or group of trees is expected to have based on species, condition on the site in its current context. The following bands are used:
<10- Tree is dead or dying and unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years
10+- Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 10+ years
20+- Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 20+ years
40+-Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 40+ years

Preliminary Management Recommendations,
These may include further investigations for the presence or extent of decay or climbed inspections, ivy removal or pruning works when access is a non-moveable aspect etc

Category of retention
Quality & Value grade classification according to BS5837:2012
U Removal
A Those trees of HIGH value quality to retain
B Those trees of MODERATE quality to retain
C Those trees of LOW quality to retain

9.0 **Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement**

Timing of Works

9.1 Tree protection works will be completed as detailed in the Tree Protection Plan, and this method statement.

9.2 The exact commencement date is not known however the timetable provided gives the order that the works need to be implemented to ensure the tree is fully protected.

9.3 The following sequences are governed by operational constraints and subject to change. The developers arborist must be noted of any changes to this schedule:

9.4 **Pre-development Stage** - Pre-commencement site meeting between Local Planning Authority, client and developers architect. This meeting must take place before any development activity begins to confirm the timing and implementation of the agreed Tree Works and installation of Tree protection measures.

9.5 **Tree protection measures installed around all trees as shown in the Tree Protection Plan and ground protection and no-dig surface to be in place** - Site to be inspected by the arboriculturalist. When the tree contractor has carried out removal and pruning of trees then the protective fencing will be erected to the measurements of the CEZ on the TCP.

9.6 **Development Stage** - This stage is subject to site monitoring visits by the developer's arboriculturalist at intervals as agreed at the pre-commencement site meeting. These visits are to ensure that the agreed protection measures are functional and correctly achieving their purpose.

Temporary Barriers

9.7 Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) will be created as shown in the attached Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

9.8 Temporary barriers will be erected as shown by the green lines in the TPP to form the CEZ. The barriers will be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees. The barriers will consist of scaffold poles driven 0.6m into the ground at no more than 3m apart. The poles will be 2m above ground level and will have 3 horizontal poles attached on the uprights at the lower, higher and middle section of the barrier. Welded mesh panels shall infill the barriers and all weather signs will be attached to the barrier stating: Construction Exclusion Zone-No Access

9.9 The CEZ will remain sacrosanct during the construction period and will not be taken down or moved without prior approval from the arboriculturist.

9.10 Services will be installed as specified in NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. The services will be placed within the permitted zone.

9.11 **PERMITTED ZONE – outside of the precautionary zone**. Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone, however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

9.12 In considering the location or renewed apparatus in conjunction with a new tree planting scheme early consultation is essential between the relevant professional organizations e.g. local authorities, utility companies and developers. Where works are required for the laying or maintenance of any apparatus within the Prohibited or Precautionary Zones there are various techniques available to minimise damage.

Continuous Trench - Hand-dug

9.13 The use of this method must be considered only as a last resort if works are to be undertaken by agreement within the Prohibited Zone. The objective being to retain as many undamaged roots as possible. Hand digging within the Prohibited or Precautionary zones must be undertaken with great care requiring closer supervision than normal operations.

9.14 After careful removal of the hard surface material digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works great care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots. All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be preserved and worked around.

9.15 These roots must not be severed without first consulting the owner of the tree or the local authority tree officer / arboriculturist. If after consultation severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound.

9.16 **Backfilling** Backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid damage to roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them. The backfill should where possible include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand around the roots. This should allow the soil to be compacted for resurfacing without damage to the roots securing a local aerated zone enabling the root to survive the long term

Site Huts and Temporary Buildings

9.17 All site huts and temporary buildings will be cited outside the CEZ and situated as shown in the draft tree protection plan.

9.18 **General Protection Measures**

9.19 No cement, oil, bitumen or any other products likely to be detrimental to tree growth will be stored within 10m of the trunk of the trees, or materials of any type to be stored within the RPA.

9.20 No concrete mixing will be carried out within 10m of the trees.

9.21 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trees.

9.22 Hydraulic cranes, forklifts, excavators or piling rigs will not be used under and in the immediate vicinity of the crown of the trees.

Site Monitoring

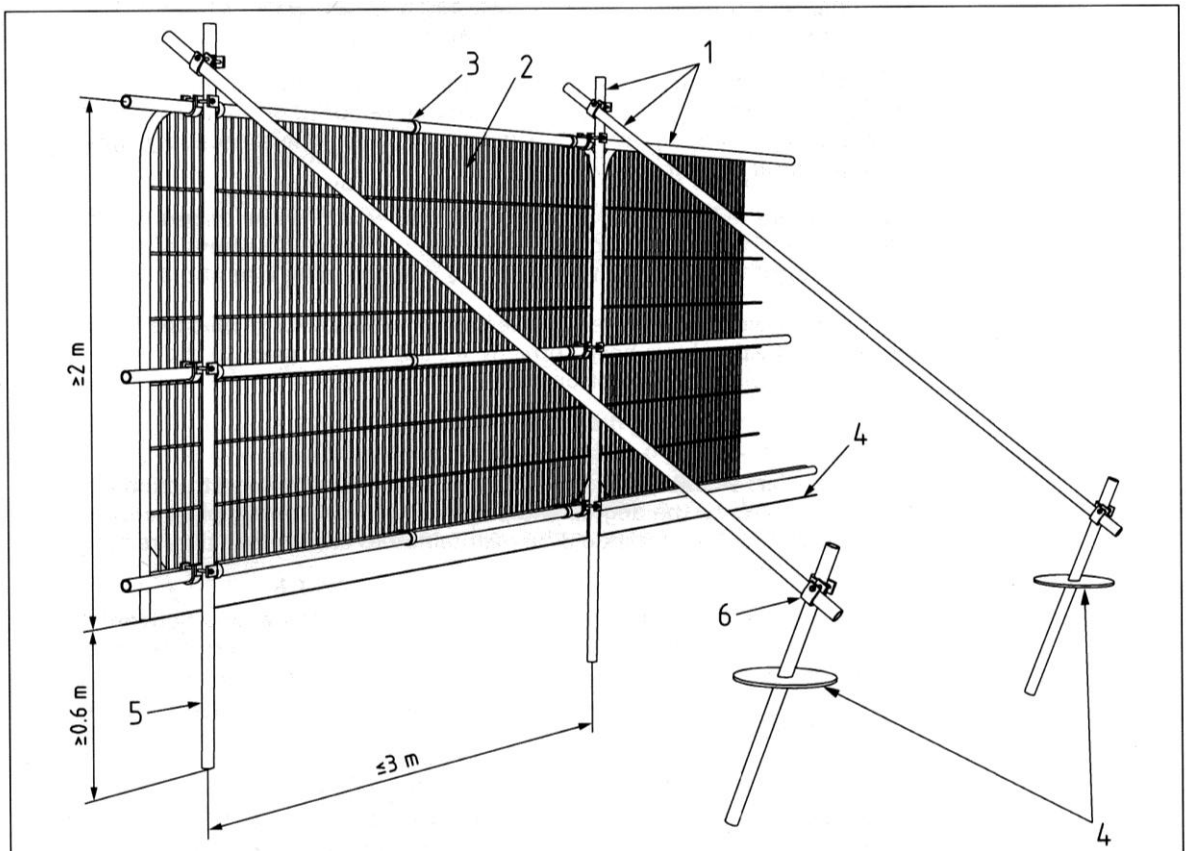
9.23 Supervision will be carried out throughout the construction phase by the nominated arborist, who will be responsible for consultation with the local authority and the site manager/foreman. The arborist will also be on site to supervise the no-dig surface.

9.24 The arborist will complete regular site visits to check that the protection measures are being carried out. The frequency of the visits will be dictated by the level of activity and degree to which the tree protection measures are being respected. A note of the date of each visit and a summary of the findings will be forwarded to the main contractor.

9.25 On completion of the works the trees will be inspected by the arborist to check the condition of the trees and to advise if any remedial work is necessary.

Figure 1

BS 5837 2012: Default specification for protective barrier

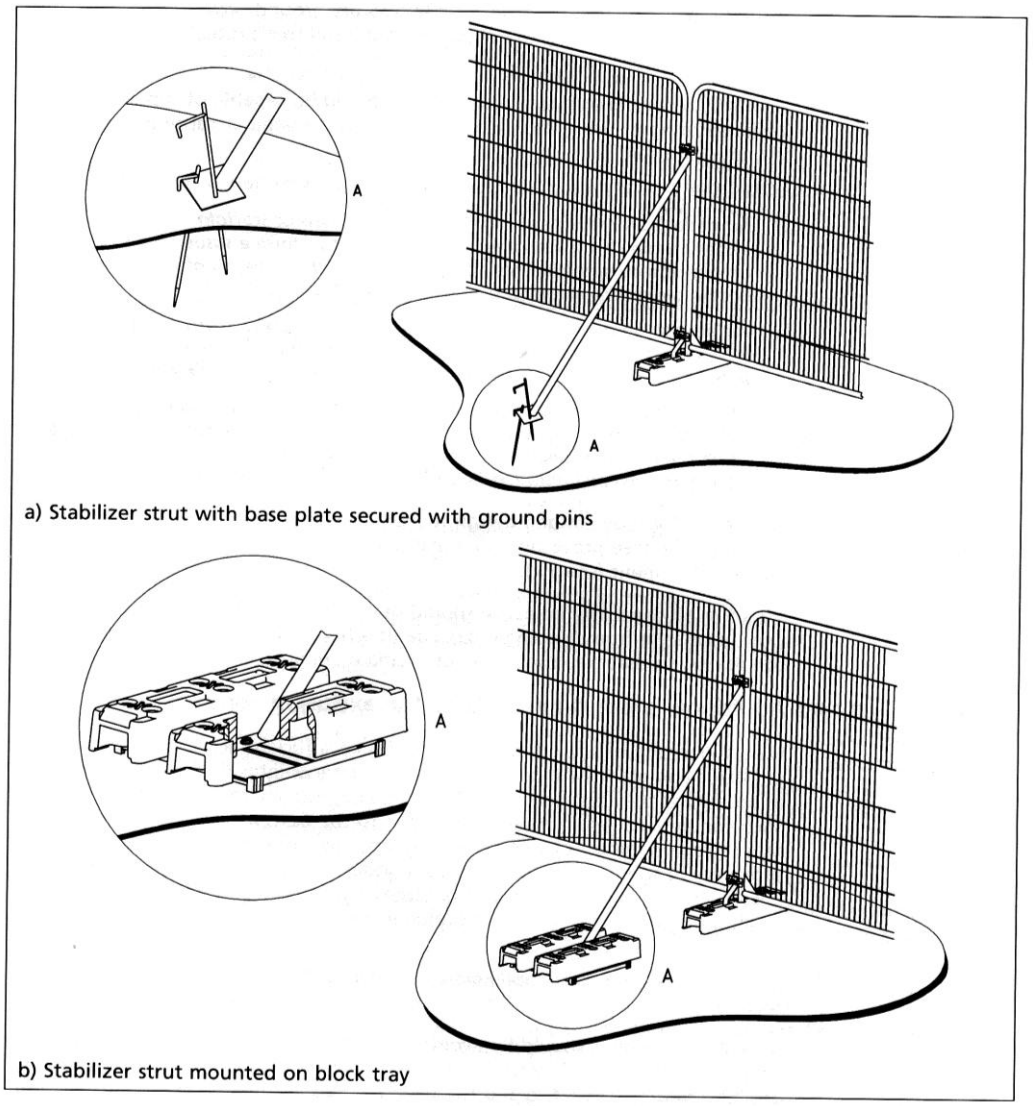


Key

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

Figure 2

BS 5837 2012: Examples of above-ground stabilising systems



10 REFERENCES

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