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Brumby Engineering College Arboricultural and Landscape Report

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	Staff Member	Position
Field Survey	Mark S. Feather BSc M Arb (RFS)	Arborist
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Report signed by	Chris Toohie M Sc., MIEEM	Project Manager
Notes.	This report contains sensitive information concerning protected species and caution should be exercised when copying and distributing to third parties.	

1.0 Land Survey

The land survey was undertaken by Measured Ltd of 59 Lee Lane West, Horsforth, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS18 5RJ with drawings number B/T01 and B/T02 of job number M214, dated February 2007.

2.0 Tree Survey

The tree survey has been undertaken in accordance to the guidelines laid down in British Standard 5837:2005 'Trees in relation to construction'.

2.1 Tree Categorisation

The survey includes tree categorisation with an extract of the BS cascade chart for tree quality assessment given in appendix A. However, the site has a large number of young and middle aged trees where their main value is of group rather than as individual specimens. The site has very few category A trees, the exception being the Kanzan Cherry trees which form an impressive line of trees in the street scene of Queensway.



Kanzan Cherry - Queensway

The copper beech (tree No 52), adjacent to the entrance to the college.



Copper Beech – No 52

The other trees which are clearly important on the setting of the college are the mature trees outside the site within the cemetery grounds, the most notable of which is the Horse Chestnut tree (Tree number 1) which forms a strong feature in the street scene of Cemetery Road.



Chestnut on Cemetery Road

2.2 Root Protection Areas

The root protection areas for trees have been provided. This information gives initial guidance on the area required to safe guard the health of the trees, but does consider other design issues such as ultimate height and the correct relationship that trees should have to buildings.

2.3 Tree Survey

The general layout of the trees on the site has been provided in the sketch plan in appendix B. Details of the exact location of trees corresponding to the tree schedule can be found on the application plans at 1:500 scale. The key to the tree schedule is given below:-

No – Number of tree.

Species – Common name give.

Height - Height of tree in metres.

Spread – The radius of the crown given in metres.

DBH – The diameter of the trunk in millimetres taken at 1.5m.

RPA – Root protection area, expressed as a radius from the trunk of the tree, measurement given in metres.

Condition – Observation on the condition of the tree if the tree is not in normal health.

Retention Categories

- (A) Trees whose retention is most desirable.
- (B) Trees whose retention is moderately desirable.
- (C) Trees which could be retained.
- (R) Trees of poor condition which are unsuitable for retention.

Tree Schedule.

No	Species	Height	Spread	DBH	RPA	Condition	Cat
1	Horse Chestnut	18	9	1200	14.4		A
2	Corsican Pine	17	4	620	7.4		A
3	Lime	16	6	630	7.5		A
4	Sycamore	17	7	840	10		A
5	Norway Maple	13	6	350e	4.2	Minor bark damage	B
6	Ash	12	3	280	3.3	Tight to brick wall	B
7	Holly	2	1	-			C
8	Norway Maple	14	6	350e	4.2		B
9	Norway Maple	14	6	350e	4.2		B
10	Norway Maple	14	5	350e	4.2		B
11	Corsican Pine	12	7	500	6.0		B
12	Norway Maple	15	7	650	7.8		A
13	Ash	20	7	520	6.2	Poor form	C
14	Hawthorn	16	4	370	4.4		B
15	Norway Maple	14	8	400	4.8		B
16	Norway Maple	12	7	360	4.3	Poor form	C
17	Birch	18	5	340	4.1		B
18	Norway Maple	15	4	310	3.7		B
19	Norway Maple	15	6	360	4.3	Minor bark damage	B
20	Norway Maple	15	6	290	3.4	Minor bark damage	B
21	Norway Maple	14	4	290	3.4		B
22	Norway Maple	14	5	280	3.3		B
23	Norway Maple	11	3	250	3.0	Crown stressed	C
24	Sycamore	12	4	320	3.8		B
25	Whitebeam	12	5	320	3.8		B
26	Sycamore	12	3	340	4.1		B
27	Sycamore	13	5	310	3.7		B
28	Lombardy Poplar	26	4	760	9.1		B
29	Whitebeam	8	3	300e	3.6		B
30	Whitebeam	9	3	300e	3.6		B
31	Kanzan Cherry	12	4	300e	3.6		B
32	Whitebeam	10	3	300e	3.6		B
33	Whitebeam	10	3	300e	3.6		B
34	Whitebeam	10	3	300e	3.6		B
35	Whitebeam	9	3	250e	3.0		B
36	Silver Birch	14	4	430	5.1		B
37	Silver Birch	14	4	240	2.9		B
38	Silver Birch	14	4	130	1.6		B
39	Silver Birch	14	4	250	3.0		B
40	Stump	-	-	-	-		-
41	Silver Birch	14	4	260	3.1		B
42	Silver Birch	14	4	350	4.2		B
43	Silver Birch	14	4	220	2.6		B
44	Silver Birch	14	4	280	3.3		B
45	Sycamore & Rowan	10	1 & 1	150	1.8	Poor specimens	R

No	Species	Height	Spread	DBH	RPA	Condition	Cat
46	Willow	7	4	150	1.8		C
47	Norway Maple	14	5	370	4.4		B
48	Norway Maple	12	5	360	4.3		B
49	Kanzan Cherry	10	7	380	4.6		B
50	Kanzan Cherry	10	7	490	5.9		B
51	Beech	18	7	660	7.9	Pollarded in the past	C
52	Copper Beech	17	6	470	5.6		A
53	Rowan	7	3	240	2.9		C
54	Rowan	7	1.5	130	1.6		C
55	Rowan	6	2	120	1.4		C
56	Purple Plum	5	3	210	2.5		C
57	Rowan	7	2	180	2.2		C
58	Rowan	4	1	100	1.2		C
59	Rowan	4	1	90	1.1		C
60	Rowan	8	2	170	2.0		C
61	Rowan	8	3	200	2.4		C
62	Cypress	11	3	510	6.1		B
63	Rowan	4	2	130	1.6		C
64	Rowan	8	2	220	2.6		C
65	Lombardy Poplar	26	4	840	10		B
66	Whitebeam	10	4	260	3.1		B
67	Ash	11	5	310	3.7		B
68	Ash	11	5	350	4.2		B
69	Whitebeam	12	5	400	4.8		B
70	Lombardy Poplar	26	6	800	9.6		B
71	Wild Cherry	14	5	340	4.1		B
72	Lilac	4	2	-	-		C
73	Wild Cherry	11	5	260	3.1		B
74	Wild Cherry	8	6	170	2.0	Poor specimen	R
75	Crab Apple	3	1.5	90	1.1		C
76	Lilac	4	3	130	1.6		C
77	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	440	5.3		A
78	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	620	7.4		A
79	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	620	7.4		A
80	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	600e	7.2		A
81	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	590	7.1		A
82	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	680	8.2		A
83	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	670	10.4		A
84	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	570	6.8		A
85	Kanzan Cherry	9	6	590	7.1		A
86	Lombardy Poplar	25	4	800e	9.6		A
87	Hybrid Poplar	25	7	800e	9.6		A
88	Hybrid Poplar	25	7	800e	9.6		A

Appendix A – Cascade tree chart for tree categorization

Table 1 — Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL		Criteria		Identification on plans	
Category B Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have a serious, irreparable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unstable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. 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 infested with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p>NOTE: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category trees used as a bat roost; installation of bat box in nearby trees).</p>			DARK RED	
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION					
Category and definition		Criteria — Subcategories			Identification on plans
		1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor stem damage)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pastures)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that are not included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor stem damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees assessed mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with closely identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE	
Category C Those of low quality and value: those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY	
NOTE: Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for retention.					

Appendix B - Tree Locations

See application plan at 1:500 scale for detailed positions of trees. The general layout of the trees on the site has been provided in the sketch plans below



