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Arboricultural Assessment Report (Ver 2)

Rowland Road
Scunthorpe
North Lincolnshire

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		Staff Member	Position
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Report verified by	:	Chris Toohie MSc MIEEM	Project Manager

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report provides information in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' for a proposed development at Rowland Road, Scunthorpe.

1.2 The aims of the survey are to undertake a survey of all trees and within and on the boundaries of the site.

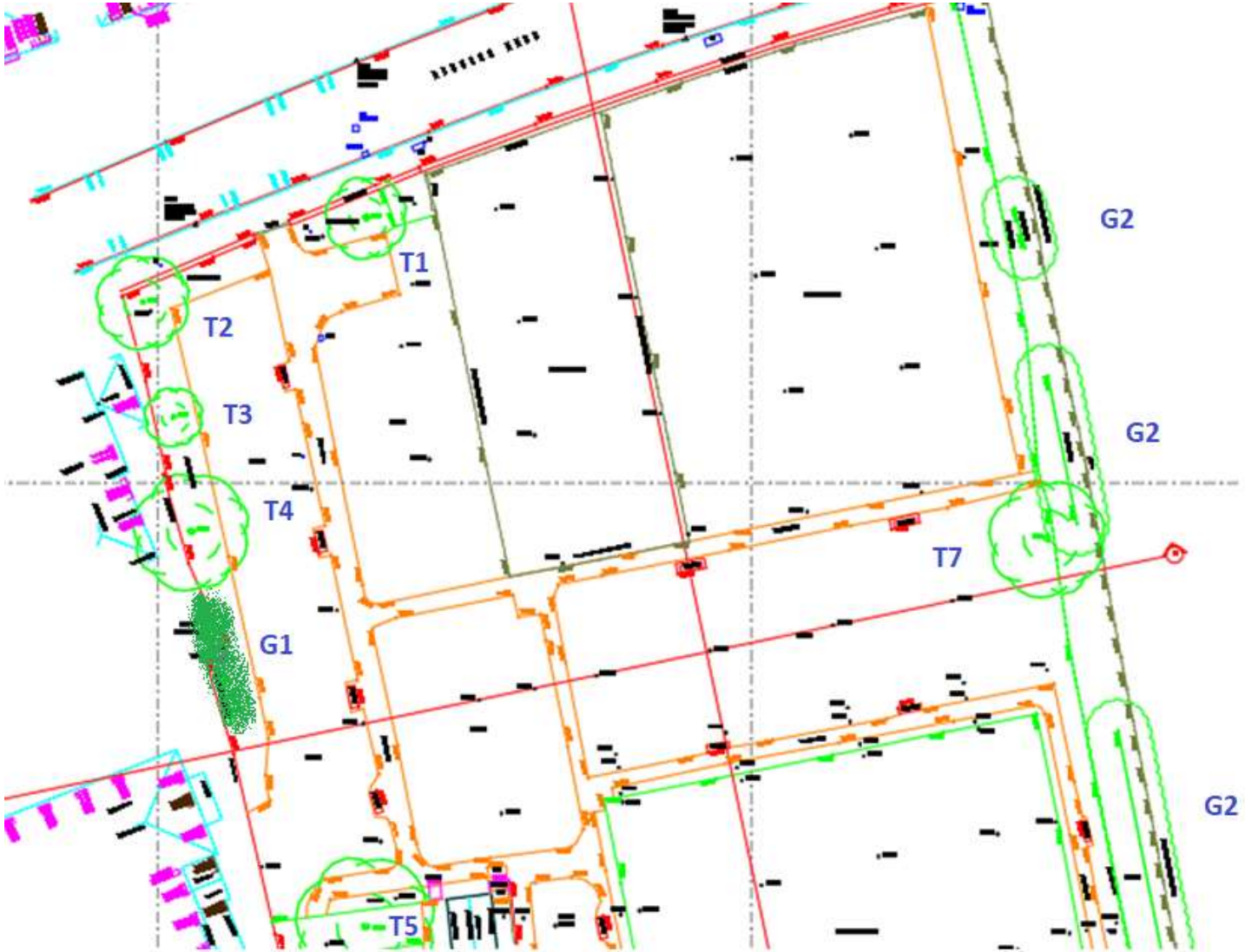
1.3 The following information was requested as part of the brief: -

- Designated tree number.
- Tree Species – the common name has been given followed by the Latin or scientific name.
- Height.
- Stem or base (multi stemmed trees) diameter
- **Root protection area** provided as a radius from the trunk, listed below the stem diameter.
- Crown clearance (height of the periphery of the crown spread above ground level).
- Branch spread (to N, S, E, and W).
- Age class. This is given as young (Y), middle age (MA), mature (M), and over mature (OM).
- Physiological condition - general comments given only, poor, fair, good.
- Tree structural condition - general comments given only, poor, fair, good.
- Useful life expectancy.
- Preliminary management recommendations (a full tree risk survey will not be undertaken at this stage).
- Tree category (U, A, B or C).

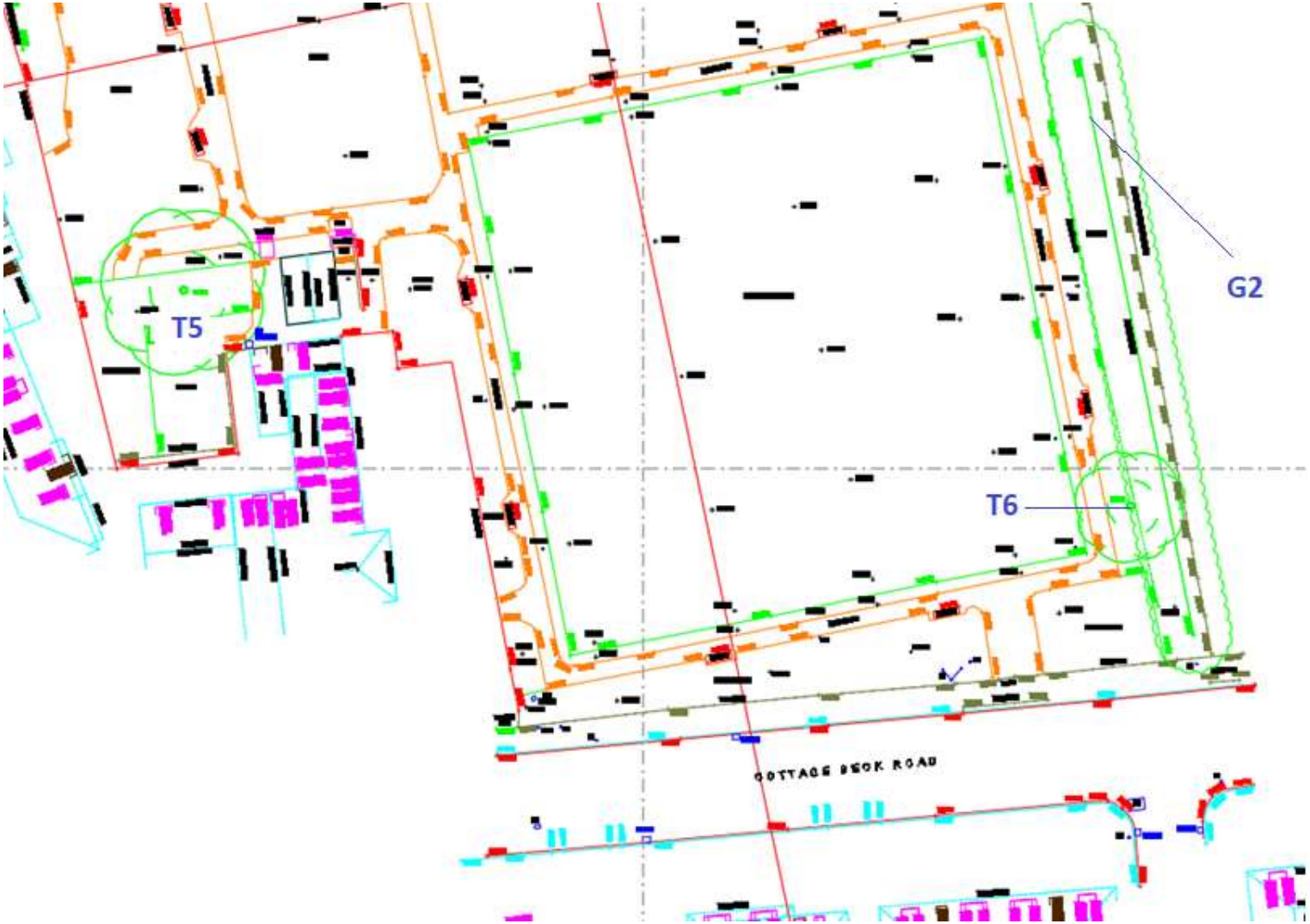
2.0 SITE SURVEY

2.1 Location Plan

2.2 Plan 1a



2.3 Plan 1b



3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SCHEDULE

3.1 The survey was carried out to British Standard 5837:2012, using the categories explained below:-

3.1.1 The trees were assessed visually from ground level. Where potential problems were identified, further inspection by tree climbing is recommended. No digging or drilling methods were employed during this survey.

3.1.2 The tree numbers within the schedules refer to the order in which the trees were recorded.

3.1.3 The approximate height of each tree is measured from ground level to top of canopy using a clinometer.

3.1.4 The approximate diameter of each tree is measured at 1.5m above ground level. Many trees are not measured due to inaccessibility. The root protection distance which has been expressed as a radius from the trunk of the tree has been given below the diameter measurement.

3.1.5 The age of each tree is based upon our experience.

3.1.6 The physiological condition of the trees is based upon our experience.

3.1.7 The structural condition and description is based upon our experience.

3.1.8 Both the approximate expected lifespan remaining and category/rating of each tree is based upon the surveyor's experience.

3.1.9 The retention category of each tree or group of trees is based upon the information detailed above using the following categories: -

U Trees to be removed for arboricultural reasons
A Trees of high quality and value
B Trees of moderate quality and value
C Trees of low quality and value

3.1.10 The following subcategories have been used in rating tree value: -
1 Mainly arboricultural value
2 Mainly landscape value
3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation

TREE SCHEDULE – (See Plan 1a) – Note root protection area (RPA) provided as a radius below the Stem Diameter

Tree No	Species	Height M	Stem Dia (RPA)	Branch Spread (m)	Height of crown clearance	Age Class	Physiological condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Useful life expectancy	Category grading
T1	Whitebeam	12m	390 4.7m	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	3m	M	Good	Good	Remove for development	30+	B2
T2	Whitebeam	13m	410 4.9m	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	3m	M	Good	Good	No action	30+	B2
T3	Whitebeam	8m	240 2.9m	N 3 S 3 E 5 W 2	3m	M	Fair	Fair	Remove for development	30+	C2
T4	Norway Maple	17m	560 6.7m	N 8 S 8 E 8 W 8	2m	M	Good	Fair	Remove for development	30+	C2
T5	Hornbeam	20m	540 6.5m	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	3m	M	Good	Good	Remove for development	30+	B2
T6	Whitebeam	15m	430 5.2m	N 6 S 6 E 3 W 6	2m	M	Good	Good	Remove for development	30+	C2
T7	Cherry	14m	580 6.9m	N 6 S 6 E 6 W 6	2m	M	Good	Poor	Remove for development	30+	C2

Group No	Species	Height M	Stem Dia (RPA)	Branch Spread (m)	Height of crown clearance	Age Class	Physiological condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Useful life expectancy	Category grading
G1	Leyland Cypress 9 stems	6m to 20m	300e 3.6m	2m	2m	M	Fair	Poor	Remove- Being removed at time of inspection	30+	C2
G2	Lombardy Poplar	25m	300 To 900 10.8m	3m	3m	FM	Good	Fair	Remove for development	30+	C2

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Proposed Site Layout (Plan 2A)

4.2 General Comments

The site contains a number of trees which are located around the perimeter of the site. However, with the exception of tree T2 it proposed to remove the trees and look to replace them with new trees more compatible with this type and density of development. The report considers each trees as follows

4.2.1 Leyland Cypress (G1) and Norway Maple(T4)

The group of Leyland cypress (G1) appeared to be being removed at the time of inspection, perhaps due to their condition and close proximity to the adjacent property. The Norway Maple tree (T4) is a large mature tree but sadly has extensive bark damage up to 2m on the stem on the field side of the tree. This could well have been caused by a fire. In the long term this might be an area where decay enters the tree. The tree is also very close to the adjacent property as illustrated in the photograph above and it is therefore recommended for removal.

Photograph 1 - Norway Maple T4

4.2.2 Poplar Trees (G2) – Cherries T6 and T7

The poplar trees (G2) as illustrated on the photograph below form a substantial feature on the eastern boundary of the site. However, they have been topped in the past at approximately 14m and regrowth over the last few years has increased their height to around 24m. Poplar tend to decay fairly rapidly and once pollarding has been undertaken it is generally recommended to repeat the process. The Lombardy form of poplar produces a very upright tree and whilst it is subjective they can appear slightly out of place. In this instance they would shade the adjacent public amenity area and would be out of scale for residential development. The height of the trees and shading often results in anxiety to people living close by. Taking into consideration the condition of the trees, impact on the adjacent amenity land and landscape form it is recommended to fell and replace the trees. A new tree belt along the boundary with a mixture of native trees and hedging would provided in the long term a more attractive tree belt, more in keeping with the local landscape and of greater wildlife benefit. IF the poplars are removed then the Whitebeam tree T6 and Cherry T7 might also be removed as neither tree has good form.

4.2.3 Whitebeams T1 & T2

These two trees are located on the road frontage and it is proposed to retain tree T2 on the corner of the site.

4.2.4 Hornbeam T5

This tree is perhaps the best specimen on the site and as a large tree it would sit comfortably within a large garden area which is normally found with a large residential property. The tree would not be accommodated comfortably within the garden of the small residential properties proposed.

4.2 Root Protection Measures

Tree protection measures in the form of protective fencing and scaffold board ground protection are considered necessary during construction work. Details of the position of the fencing and scaffold boarding have been shown on plan 3A with further details of the construction of the fencing and scaffold boarding in appendix A.

4.3 Construction and Storage Space

Adequate space exists for construction work and for the supply and storage of materials utilising the driveway, parking and lawn areas.

4.4 Services

No new services will be dug within the root protection areas of the trees. It is assumed that new services and drainage would be connected to existing supplies.

5.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES (Plan 3A)

6.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

6.1 General Site Management Constraints

- No soil stripping, compaction, excavation or removal is to take place other than for the foundations, services and drainage as proposed.

6.2 Local Planning Authority Meeting

- The Local Planning Authority to be notified not less than 72 hours prior to commencement of works on site.

6.3 Tree Removal and Site Clearance

- Undertake tree removal

6.4 Erection of Tree Protection Fencing and Scaffold Board Ground Protection

- Tree Protection Fencing and scaffold board ground protection to be erected as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (plan 3A) and as detailed in Appendix A.

6.5 Construction Work

- Once the tree protection measures are in place then construction work can commence.
- Services for the development are to be located as indicated on the plans with the service runs agreed with the architect and service providers before any excavation work commences. No services to be located within the root protection areas of the trees.
- No site materials to be stored within the fenced tree protection areas.

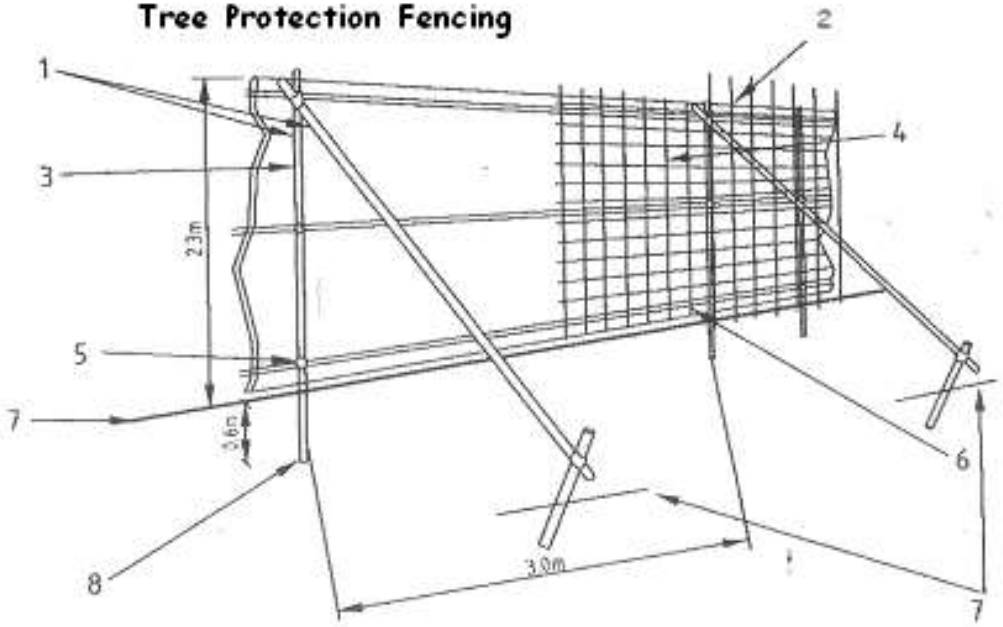
6.6 Completion of work.

- On completion of the construction work the tree protective can be removed.
- Ground preparation may be required and could include light cultivation of the surface of the soil to enable seeding or turfing. Such light cultivation would not exceed 5cm and therefore have no impact on the existing trees.

7.0 Appendix A – Tree Protection Details

Extract from BS5837

Tree Protection Fencing



1) Standard Scaffold Poles 2) Uprights to be driven into the ground
3) Panels secured to uprights with wire ties 4) Weldmesh
5) Standard clamps 6) Wire twisted and secured on inside of fence
7) Ground level 8) Approx 0.6m into the ground

Scaffold Board Ground Protection