



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Land at:
**King Edward Street,
Belton,
North Lincolnshire
DN9 1QN**

Prepared for:
Robert Bryan Planning

Date: May 2021

Reference: AWA3768



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Robert Bryan Planning to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during May 2021.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey and data collection was carried out by Mr Tom Readman Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

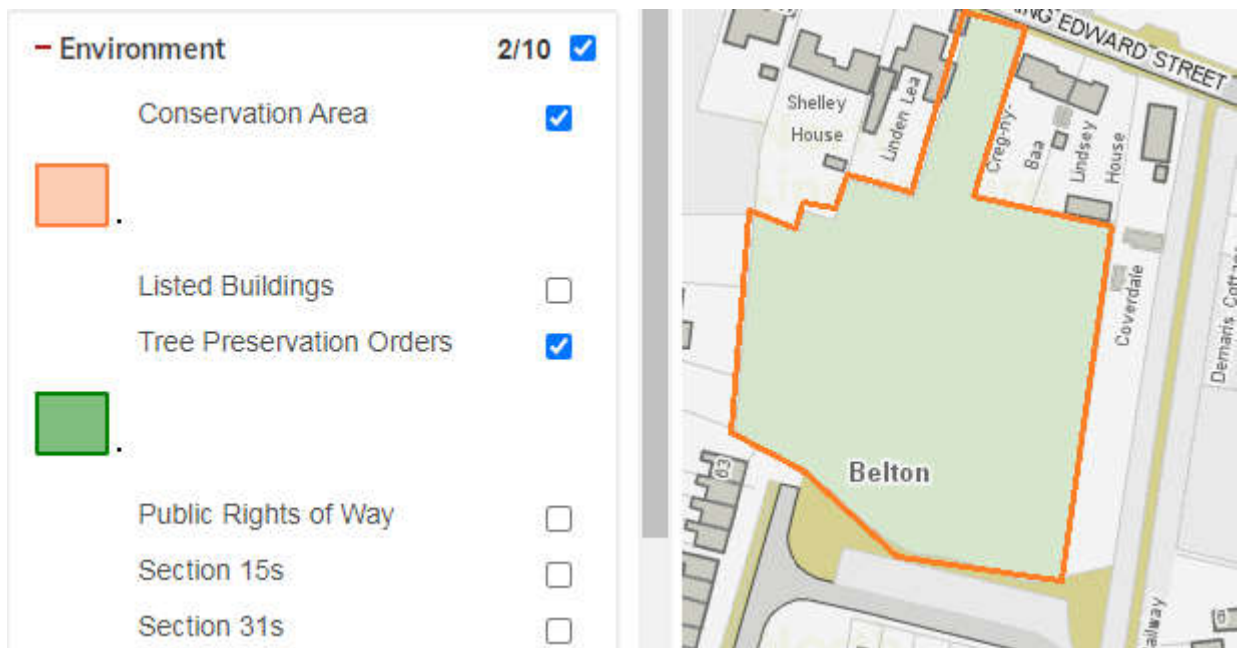
- 2.1.1 The site is located on Belton, a village and civil parish in North Lincolnshire.
- 2.1.2 The surveyed area is comprised of an open area of land, with what appears to be sporadically managed rough grass and shrubs with occasional mounds of earth. There is a strip of land, used for access, at the north of the site. This space is bordered by neighbouring gardens to the north, east and west, with what appears to be a more modern housing estate to the south.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2019):



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 An online search has been carried out with North Lincolnshire Council on 25/05/21 to ascertain whether any trees at the site are located within a Conservation area or are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). As of this date no trees within the site are legally protected. This is highlighted in the image below (North Lincolnshire Council, 2021).



3.1.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.

3.1.3 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3.1.4 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 29 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 22 trees and 7 groups of trees.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 6 trees are retention category 'B', and the remaining 23 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Species diversity is reasonable. The most common species is Ash, with a large number of Sycamore trees, and occasional Horse Chestnut and Spruce. Groups are typically comprised of Cypress or Hawthorn, with occasional groups of self-set, mixed broadleaves. There is good range of age categories, with a range of young, semi-mature and early-mature to mature trees.
- 3.2.4 At the north-east boundary of the surveyed area are T1 to T4. T1 and T2 are small Plum trees, situated within the boundary, with limited value due to being obscured by adjacent structures and vegetation. Additionally, T2 has a significant lean, due to being suppressed by adjacent trees. T3 and T4 are Spruce trees situated in the neighbouring garden, which provide screening value at the boundary.
- 3.2.5 At the eastern boundary there are a number of trees that extend along the fence line of the neighbouring garden. These include G5, and T6, T7 and T9 to T11. Of the individual trees, T6, T7, T9 and T10 are of more moderate amenity value, and have reasonable long-term prospects. G5 is a little-managed, predominantly Cypress hedge group that provides good boundary screening. T11 is a large, mature Ash tree with occasional indicators of Ash dieback in the lower crown and was particularly late to flush compared to other surveyed Ash trees, and so may have more limited long-term prospects.
- 3.2.6 At the southern boundary is large screening group G12, with individual trees T13 to T15, and T29, situated throughout. G12 has a number of failed stems at the western aspect, as well as occasional gaps which have been used for fly-tipping. The trees at the southern boundary have limited individual value but do collectively provide reasonable screening.
- 3.2.7 At the western boundary is T16, a large mature Sycamore. The tree is prominent within the surveyed area, and will likely be prominent from neighbouring properties, and so has moderate amenity value.

- 3.2.8 At the north-west boundary of the open space are T19, T20, T22 and T23, and hedge groups G18 and G21. The Ash trees T19 and T20 have limited long-term value, due to the prevalence of Ash dieback on nearby surveyed trees, however Ash T22 is potentially mature enough that its prospects will not be significantly limited by Ash dieback. G18 and G21, situated in adjacent gardens, provide reasonable screening value.
- 3.2.9 At the site access, linking the open space to the highway to the north, are trees T24 to T26. T24 is a mature Horse Chestnut, in good condition and with moderate amenity value. T25 and T26 are previously been pollarded at approximately 9m, although do not seem to have been managed in a number of years and so have reasonably large regenerative growth from pollard points. This can result in weaker attachments, and so reduces the long-term prospects of these trees. While the prospects of T25 may be increased with similar future management, T26 is an Ash tree and may be more susceptible to damage from Ash dieback if re-pollarded.
- 3.2.10 There are a number of self-set groups situated throughout the survey area; G8, G17 and G27. Trees within these groups have negligible individual value, although may provide some limited screening at the boundaries.
- 3.2.11 Many of the Ash trees surveyed show symptoms consistent with Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.
- 3.2.12 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4) in such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.13 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.
- 3.2.14 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of the low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: The site, as viewed from the north



Photo 2: T1 to T4, at the northern boundary, with T3 and T4 providing screening



Photo 3: Trees at the eastern boundary, including G5, T6, T7 and T9



Photo 4: Trees at the southern boundary, including G12 and T15



Photo 5: T16, at the western boundary, with understory group G17



Photo 6: T24 to T26, in the adjacent garden, close to the site access

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 3.4.1 The higher value retention category 'B' trees and groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 3.4.2 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees and groups with reasonable future prospects (as detailed at Appendix 4) should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.
- 3.4.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees at the southern boundary could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.4.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 3.4.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation.
- 3.4.6 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.
- 3.4.7 The design of the new development should consider the trees crown position in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 3.4.8 The access road to the site provides an excellent opportunity for mitigation planting, if required by the planning authority as a condition of development.

3.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 3.5.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.
- 3.5.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM.

25th May 2021

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr Adam Winson Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered

Adam is the company Director and Principle Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion-pound housing developments and infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the Crown Court.

Mr James Brown BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra)

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James joined AWA in 2016, after previously working in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Dr Felicity Stout Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced Social Forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Tom Readman Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, Valid Tree Risk-Benefit Validator

Tom joined AWA from his previous role as a tree risk surveyor with Harrogate Borough Council, where he undertook tree risk surveys at a range of sites and prescribed suitable works. Tom also has extensive previous experience as a climbing arborist. Tom achieved at Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture and is now completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects to BS 5837:2012.

Mr James Godfrey BA (Hons), Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA

James has extensive arboricultural experience working as a team leader in both the public and private sector. Achieving a Distinction Star in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture allowed James to utilise this knowledge in order to inform the maintenance and wellbeing of trees across the UK over the course of his career. During his time at Darlington Borough Council, James was responsible for on-site assessment and advising of remedial works for council owned trees. Currently, James is completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management, while working at AWA.

Mr David Miller BA (Hons), PGCE education, Dip Arboriculture Level 4

David joined AWA after having managed his own tree care team for 8 years and gained a wealth of experience in the tree care industry. Prior to this David spent 10 years working in secondary mainstream and special education. David has also travelled worldwide, mainly trekking and running. His main work at AWA consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations*'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Young	3.5	2	50, 50	No	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 1m, Old pruning wounds, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark	Normal	Self-set tree	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	1	110	No	2.5	0.5	2	3.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean south, Stubs	Unbalanced	Suppressed by adjacent trees	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T3	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Semi-mature	8.5	1	250	Yes	2	3	3	3	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Slightly unbalanced	Access prevented detailed inspection. Crown lifted at west aspect, to low standard. Yew hedge understory	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T4	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Semi-mature	8.5	1	250	Yes	2	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Access prevented detailed inspection. Yew hedge understory	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G5	Cypress, Spruce	<i>Cupressus sp.</i> , <i>Picea sp.</i>	Semi-mature	11	10+	200 avg	Yes	2.5	See Plan				Little managed boundary group in adjacent garden. Mostly Cypress with one Spruce, with occasional shrub understory. Cypress trees typical of managed hedges, with tight unions				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context

TREE DATA

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T6	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	15	4	470, 410, 340, 300	No	2	7	4.5	6	6	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Ivy covered, Tight union with partially included bark	Slightly unbalanced	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Situated within site, slightly suppressed by G5. Limited reaction on tight unions	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T7	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	18	1	750	Yes	3	9	7	7	8	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Ivy covered	Snapped /hanging branches, Minor deadwood, Minor bark damage	Access prevented detailed inspection. Low hanger at west aspect. Occasional epicormic in crown	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
G8	Ash, Cherry, Elm, Hawthorn, Rowan	<i>Fraxinus sp., Prunus sp., Ulmus sp., Crataegus sp., Sorbus sp.</i>	Young	5.5	10+	70 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Group comprised of natural regeneration. Occasional dead Elm but no obvious indicators of Dutch Elm disease. Some Ash dieback				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T9	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	19	1	750	Yes	3	6	6	6	5.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Ivy covered, Tight union	Minor deadwood over site	Access and ivy prevented detailed inspection	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T10	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	17	1	450	Yes	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Access and ivy prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T11	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	16	1	700	Yes	1.5	10	9	10.5	10.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Tight union, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Minor dieback indicators in lower crown, with limited flush at west aspect	Access and ivy prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
G12	Hawthorn, Ash, Elder, Maple	<i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Early-mature	7.5	10+	200 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Dense boundary group. Most stems covered in ivy, preventing detailed inspection. Numerous failed stems at west aspect of group, which all lean east. Predominantly Hawthorn				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	12	2	330, 270	No	2	6	6	4.5	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Ivy covered, Tight union	Minor dieback at north aspect	North stem leans north. Limited reaction at tight union	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T14	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	12	1	350	Yes	4	4.5	2	4.5	4.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean north, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T15	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	12	2	430, 170	No	4	4.5	4.5	4	5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean north, Becoming vertical, at 3m, Ivy covered, Tight union	Stubs at north aspect, Minor dieback	Bark damage consistent with vehicle damage, from mowers. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of unions	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T16	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	15	1	580	No	4	5.5	5	5.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Very large epicormic and suckering growth	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
G17	Sycamore, Ash, Elder	<i>Acer sp.</i> , <i>Fraxinus sp.</i> , <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	7	10+	70 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Predominantly comprised of suckering growth of T16, with occasional Ash and Elder. Suckering growth in good condition, Ash and Elder in poor condition. Mostly vertical, with only occasional leaning stems				Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G18	Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	70 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Managed hedge, heaving pruned at southern aspect, beyond photosynthetic material which may limit long-term value				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T19	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Young	4.5	3	90, 90, 70	Yes	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Some leaning stems, Bark damage on central stems	Minor dieback	Access prevented detailed inspection. Prominent dead stub	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T20	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	230	No	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	No visual defects	Kinked stem, Bark damage	Normal. Suppressed by hedge	Situated in fenceline, which is rubbing and causing bark damage fence. Low SULE due to Ash dieback on site	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

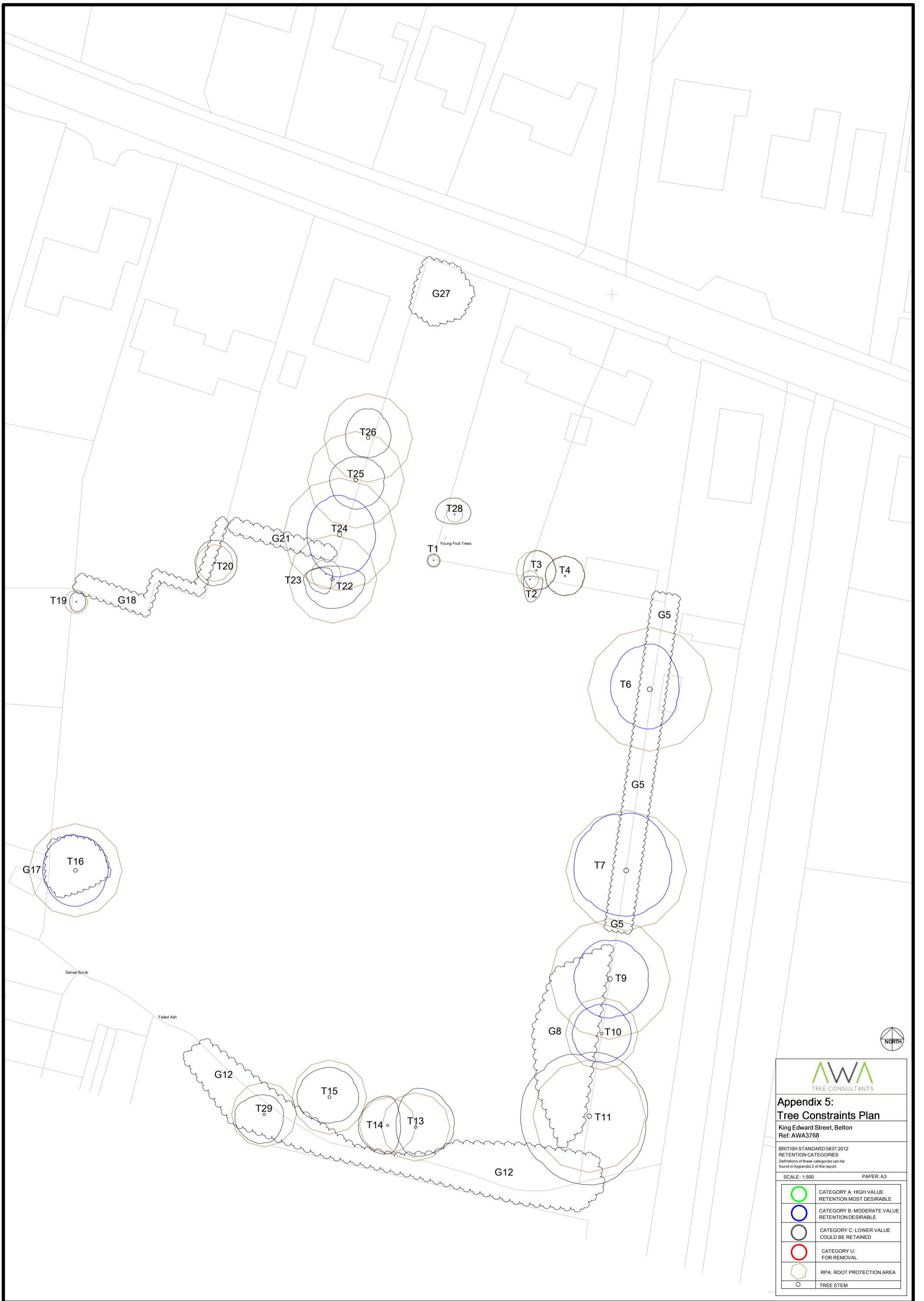
Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G21	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	50 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Managed hedge in adjacent garden				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T22	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	11	3	420, 260, 240	No	1	2	5	4.5	4.5	Increase in soil level	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Ivy covered, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Stubs, Overhanging adjacent land, Boundary pruned at north aspect	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Topsoil and green waste piled at base between stems.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T23	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	4	7	70 avg	Yes	1	1	1	3	3	Increase in soil level	Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Stubs, Tight union, Ivy covered	Stubs, Unbalanced	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Pruned at north aspect	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T24	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	15	1	700	Yes	1	6	5.5	6.5	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Pruning wounds - healing poorly with some decay	Minor deadwood	Lifted over garden. Some cavities with minor decay and water collection likely, but not immediate concern	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context

TREE DATA

Tree Species		Measurements						Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T25	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	12	1	600	Yes	5	3.5	4.5	4.5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Minor cavities, Minor cavity, Tight union with partially included bark	Stubs, Minor deadwood	Access prevented detailed inspection. Pollarded at 9m, with occasional large pruning wound at 5m. Some pruning wounds with minor decay. Continued pollarding will increase SULE	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T26	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	10	1	550	Yes	5	4.5	3.5	3	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Stubs, Minor deadwood	Access prevented detailed inspection. Previously pollarded at 9m, may be a short-term concern with Ash dieback.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
G27	Cherry, Hawthorn	<i>Prunus sp., Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	7.5	10+	100 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Self-set group, close to boundary. Cherry overstory with Hawthorn and bramble understory. Occasional stems close to boundary have been heavily pruned				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T28	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Young	7	1	100	Yes	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Overhanging into the site	Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

TREE DATA

Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management			
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T29	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	13	2	290, 280	No	5.5	3	3	4.5	4.5	Soil compaction	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean south, Becoming vertical, Ivy covered	Slightly unbalanced	In fenceline	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context



**Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan**

King Edward Street, Belton
Ref: AWA3768

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A3

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: FOR REMOVAL
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM