PHOENIX PARKWAY, SCUNTHORPE
for Gleeson Homes & Regeneration

ROSETTA LANDSCAPE DESIGN

Chartered Landscape Architects

Swallow's Nest, Main Street, Askham Richard, YORK, YO23 3PT

Telephone: +44 (0)1904 500410

Email: design@rosettalandscape.co.uk

Web: www. rosettalandscape.co.uk

CONTENTS

1.0 GENERAL

2.0 SPECIES AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT IN THE LANDSCAPE

3.0 HEIGHT AND SIGNIFICANCE IN THE LANDSCAPE

4.0 AGE AND CONDITION

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

6.0 CODES USED WITHIN SCHEDULE

7.0 TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

8.0 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF VEGETATION ON SITE

9.0 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

APPENDIX: PHOTOGRAPHS

DRAWING: 3704/1 (EXISTING TREES ON SITE)

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 This tree survey was undertaken by Martin Popplewell (Landscape Architect) on 06 January 2021 on behalf of Gleeson Homes & Regeneration in conjunction with proposals for residential development on site.

1.2 The survey should be read in conjunction with drawing 3704/1 (Existing Trees on Site).

1.3 The study site is located on the northern edge of Scunthorpe. It is bounded to the north by the A1077 Phoenix Parkway (beyond which lies an industrial estate and to the east by Phoenix Avenue (which provides access to the Phoenix Park Care Village). Buildings within the Care Village abut the eastern end of the southern site boundary whilst the remainder of this boundary abuts open land. An area of tree planting – part of Foxhills Plantation - abuts the site to the west.

1.4 The site is presently not in active use and is covered in unmaintained grassland and self-sown trees. Ground across the site falls gradually from around 53 metres Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) along the eastern boundary to around 28m AOD in the north west corner.

1.5 The interactive map on North Lincolnshire Council's website indicates that no trees on or adjacent to the site are included within a Tree Preservation Order and the site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

1.6 Trees grow and can develop weaknesses, the climate is thought to be changing and the many other factors which affect trees are rarely static. It is advisable to have trees inspected by a qualified arboriculturist regularly, and in this instance, it is recommended that these inspections should be made every year.

1.7 The report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant 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 the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.

1.8 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

1.9 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations (see Section 9) are carried out under their supervision and within the timescale indicated.

1.10 The report aims to consider both the aesthetic qualities of the trees as well as their health. The health of the trees is considered in relation to the proposed change of use.

1.11 It must be noted that this tree report and accompanying drawing(s) do not constitute a Schedule of Works, and approval should be sought from the local authority prior to any works commencing.

2.0 SPECIES AND THEIR ARRANGEMENT IN THE LANDSCAPE

2.1 Most significant trees surveyed lie either along or just beyond the site perimeter; however there are two substantial hedgerows crossing the site from north to south and large areas of young, self-sown trees within the western part.

2.2 The principal tree species – in terms of number - on or adjacent to the site is poplar. These can be found as isolated specimens along the site boundary hedges as well as very large numbers of young, self-sown specimens within the western part.

2.3 Other tree species present are Sycamore, Oak and Ash (within the plantation to the west), a line of Field Maple (in the south east corner) and a single Sycamore (mid-way along the southern boundary).

2.4 Shrub species (almost entirely Hawthorn) are found within well-established, unmaintained hedges along the northern and southern boundaries. There are also two lengths of well-established, unmaintained hedging running north south across the site.

3.0 HEIGHT AND SIGNIFICANCE IN THE LANDSCAPE

3.1 The most visually prominent trees are the mature trees within Foxhills Plantation which runs along the whole of the western boundary together with mature Sycamore T13 and Ash T11-12 on the southern boundary. The plantation trees and T13 are in the 22-25m range whereas the Ash are smaller at 12-15m.

3.2 Other than the above the principal vegetation in the vicinity are the substantial hedgerows along most of the northern and southern site boundaries. Although the individual specimens contained therein are only of modest quality and height (around 8m maximum) this panting provides dense screening from offsite views.

4.0 AGE AND CONDITION

4.1 The majority of trees range from 'Semi mature' to 'Mature' categories and all are in Fair or Good condition with no action required on arboricultural grounds at the present time.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

5.1 Due to their location on open, slightly elevated ground (in comparison to land to the west) trees on site might be expected to be subject to potential impact from prevailing winds. However, there is no evidence of this at the present time possibly due to the area of woodland immediately to the west which will continue to provide sheltered conditions for trees on site over time.

5.2 Ground water conditions are also not assessed to be a significant factor in present or future growth or health of trees due to the sloping nature of the ground.

6.0 CODES USED WITHIN SCHEDULE

Column	Information
1	Tree reference number (recorded on tree survey drawing).
2	Species (common and scientific names, where possible).
3	Height of tree in metres.
4	Stem diameter in centimetres at 1.5m above adjacent ground level (on sloping ground taken on the upslope side of the tree base) or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees. # - estimated value
5	Branch spread in metres taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown (recorded on the tree survey drawing).
6	Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature, veteran).
7	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level (to inform on ground clearance, crown stem ratio, and shading).
8	Physiological condition (e.g. good, fair, poor, dead).
9	Estimated remaining contribution in years (e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40).
10	Category grading. Trees are assessed in terms of quality in accordance with BS 5837:2012 into U or A to C categories (see Section 7.0) which are recorded on the tree survey drawing.
11	Notes on appearance and structural condition (e.g. collapsing, the presence of any decay, and physical defect).
12	Preliminary management recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment, and potential for wildlife habitats.

7.0 TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

7.1 TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION

Definition – Category U
(*Shown in broken outline on drawing with cross at trunk location)*
Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Criteria – Category U
Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)

Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.

Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve;

7.2 TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION

Definition - Category A1, A2, A3
(*Shown in heavy outline on drawing with star at trunk location)*
Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Criteria - Category A

A1 (*Mainly arboricultural qualities*)
Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).

A2 (*Mainly landscape qualities*)
Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

A3 (*Mainly cultural values, including conservation*)
Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).

Definition - Category B1, B2, B3
(*Shown in medium outline on drawing with solid dot at trunk location)*
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Criteria - Category B

B1 (*Mainly arboricultural qualities*)
Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable fore retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.

B2 (*Mainly landscape qualities*)
Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

B3 (*Mainly cultural values, including conservation*)
Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Definition - Category C1, C2, C3
(*Shown in light outline on drawing with open circle at trunk location)*
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Criteria - Category C

C1 (*Mainly arboricultural qualities*)
Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

C2 (*Mainly landscape qualities*)
Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefit.

C3 (*Mainly cultural values, including conservation*)
Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

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 150mm should be considered for relocation.

8.0 DETAILED SCHEDULE OF VEGETATION ON SITE

Tree number on dwg	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age class	Crown clearance + Ht/direction of lowest branch	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Notes / Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations
H1	Hawthorn	6	<10	As plan	M	0	Good	20-40	B2	Unmaintained roadside hedge with Dense foliage to ground level. Topped to 1.5m where it passes beneath the overhead power line. Otherwise provides good screening.	No action
H2	Hawthorn	5	<10	8m wide	M	0	Fair	10-20	C2	Two remnants of field hedgerow, both now unmaintained. Dense foliage to ground level.	No action
G3	Poplar	10	25, 2x15	6m rad.	EM	2	Good	10-20	C2	Group of multi-stemmed trees lie offsite, but canopies extend over site boundary. dense, rounded crowns read as one.	No action
H4	Hawthorn, Poplar	5	<10	8m wide	M	0	Good	10-20	C2	Overgrown field hedge contains small group of self-sown trees towards northern end. Short section beneath the overhead power line has been coppiced to ground level. Otherwise provides good screening.	No action
G5	2nr. Poplar	11	(n) 20, 15,10 (s) 15	4m rad.	SM	1	Fair	10-20	C2	Pair of trees lies on western edge of hedge line. dense, rounded crowns read as one.	No action
G6	Poplar	<10	<12	As plan	SM	1	Fair	10-20	C2	Several groups of young self-sown trees are scattered about the open parts of the site. Most are multi-stemmed with evenly balanced crowns. Limited arboricultural value.	No action
G7	Poplar, Silver Birch, Oak	<10	<10	As plan	SM	0+	Fair	10-20	C2	Area of self-sown trees has been clear-felled where it lies beneath the overhead power line but otherwise forms a dense thicket of stems around 1m apart. Dense, shrubby crowns read as one	No action

Tree number on dwg	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age class	Crown clearance + Ht/direction of lowest branch	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Notes / Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations
T8	Silver Birch	11	20	2.5m rad.	SM	0.5	Good	40+	C1	Isolated specimen within open glade. Straight main stem and narrow, delicate crown typical of species.	No action
G9	Ash, Oak, Sycamore, Poplar	<25	<60	As plan	EM	3	Good	40+	A2	Area of woodland lies offsite but canopies extend over site boundary. Most trees within are single stemmed with relatively high crowns that read as one.	No action
G10	Hawthorn	<8	<15	As plan	M	0	Good	20-40	B2	Double line of hedgerow trees run along ridge of high ground and adjacent ditch. Provides good screening.	No action
T11	Ash	18	2x50	N 8 S 9 E 9 W 8	M	2	Good	20-40	B1	Tree lies offsite but canopy extends over site boundary. Stem forks into 2 at 1m; wide spreading open crown.	No action
T12	Ash	15	40	N 6 S 8 E 6 W 6	EM	2	Good	20-40	B1	Tree lies offsite but canopy extends over site boundary. Stem forks into 2 at 1.5m; relatively narrow crown.	No action
T13	Sycamore	22#	4x50#	9m rad.	M	0+	Good	20-40	B1	Major multi-stemmed tree lies on or just beyond site boundary surrounded by dense scrub. Limited access prevents a detailed examination, but tree appears to be in acceptable condition at present.	Detailed inspection recommended to confirm condition.
H14	Hawthorn	5	<10	4m wide	EM	0+	Fair	10-20	C2	Unmaintained field hedgerow contains occasional mature specimens. Dense foliage to ground level.	No action
H15	Hawthorn, Poplar, Goat Willow, Ivy	<8	<15	As plan	EM/ M	0+	Fair	20-40	B2	Double line of hedgerow trees run along ridge of high ground and adjacent ditch. Provides good screening. Many canopies covered in ivy.	Remove ivy
G16	3nr. Ash	12	50	7m rad.	EM	2	Fair	10-20	C1	Group of hedgerow trees with dense, rounded crowns.	No action

Tree number on dwg	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	Branch spread (m)	Age class	Crown clearance + Ht/direction of lowest branch	Physiological condition	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading	Notes / Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations
G17	9nr. Field Maple	8	25	3m rad.	SM	1+	Good	40+	C1	Line of recently planted ornamental trees along boundary of care village. All have Straight main stems and relatively narrow evenly balanced crowns. Stakes and ties from time of planting still in place	No action

9.0 GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Generally

Any recommended tree works should only be carried out with the consent of the local authority.

9.2 Trees in relation to Development

Consider the depth of foundations with reference to NHBC recommendations.

9.3 Tree Work before Development

Remove all 'U' category trees including those approved for removal in relation to approved development. Erect a robust fence to protect not only the retained trees themselves, but also the rooting zones at limit of canopy spread or in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

9.4 Care of Trees during Development

It is recommended that the precautions below be issued to the site manager for display on site.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS DURING DEVELOPMENT:

- Section 4.6 of British Standard 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Construction" gives details of the method for calculating the root protection area (RPA - based on stem diameter) which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. This is to prevent soil compaction, stacking etc. during demolition/construction. The RPA is included on the Tree Constraints Plan together with an indication of Above Ground Constraints.

- Based on the above calculation, and taking into account site specific issues, fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 should be erected around trees to be retained. This shall comprise a framework of scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground with diagonal bracing for support and welded mesh panels wired to uprights. This must be erected before any site access for demolition or construction. The above details and distances of tree protection will normally be set as a condition of any planning approval.

- British Standard 5837:2012 provides guidance for methods of working on development sites in proximity to retained trees and the principles set down in Section 7 of the document should be strictly adhered to. The following principles are particularly important:

    - Traffic must not enter tree root protection areas.

    - Stacking of construction materials should not occur beneath any tree canopies or within tree root protection areas.

    - Cement mixing or flushing should not occur inside minimum tree protective zones or within 10m of any tree (including trees on adjacent properties).

    - Fires should not be lit within 10m of any tree/canopy (this distance should be increased if conditions are windy).

    - Toxic materials (cements, oils, etc) should not be stored beneath canopies or within tree root protection areas.

9.5 **Towards Conclusion of Development**

Surgery is best carried out at this stage so that any known root damage can be corrected by the appropriate crown thinning to restore root/shoot balance. Similarly, trees now seen in relation to garden situations can be shaped as required. Planting to augment existing trees as part of the landscape works can now be appropriately undertaken at this stage.

mp/ROSETTA LANDSCAPE DESIGN

08 January 2021

projects/docs/3704-ts-08jan21

APPENDIX

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1:

View east along northern site boundary showing tree group G3 (in foreground) set within hedge H1 (across centre of view).
◀

Photo 2: ▲

View north towards northern site boundary showing typical character of tree group G7 and clearance of stems beneath power line.

Photo 3: ▶

View north towards Ash trees in south west corner of site –T11 on left and t12 on right.