

Client No: 15065/64293



**Newland Homes Limited**

## **PRE-DEVELOPMENT TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS**

**Land at Upton Gardens, Whitminster**



Unit 60, Aston Down  
Gloucestershire GL6 8GA  
Tel: 01285 760466  
Fax: 01285 760983  
Email: [sales@treemaintenance.co.uk](mailto:sales@treemaintenance.co.uk)  
[www.treemaintenance.co.uk](http://www.treemaintenance.co.uk)



 Institute of  
Chartered Foresters  
Registered Consultant

# CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	3
2.0	SUMMARY	4
3.0	SITE DESCRIPTION	6
4.0	SOILS AND DRAINAGE	7
5.0	TREE CONSTRAINTS	8
6.0	PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS	9
7.0	WILDLIFE ISSUES	10
8.0	LIMITATIONS	10
9.0	REFERENCES	11
APPENDIX 1. METHOD AND DEFINITIONS		13
APPENDIX 2. TREE SURVEY SCHEDULES		18
APPENDIX 3. TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN		23

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 I am Ken Sheppard, *MICFor, FArborA, Dip Arb (RFS), Tech Cert (ArborA), CUEW*. I am a senior Arboricultural Consultant with Tree Maintenance Limited. I have 34 years' experience in arboriculture; I am a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and a Chartered Arboriculturalist through the Institute of Chartered Foresters. I am also a qualified Professional Tree Inspector as assessed by the industry lead body, Lantra.
- 1.2 In accordance with quotation 15065/64125 dated 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020. I have been instructed by Mr T Sheppard of Newland Homes to:
- Attend land to the rear of Upton Gardens, Whitminster and to carry out a tree survey in accordance with section 4.4 of British Standard 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations 2012 (BS 5837:2012)
  - Provide a schedule of findings
  - Using and relying upon the accuracy of Topographical Plan 20235 supplied, provide a Tree Survey and Constraints Plan showing the position, crown spread, dimensions and grade of each tree surveyed, and Root Protection Areas calculated, in accordance with section 5.2 British Standard 5837: 2012.
  - Provide information in electronic format.
- 1.3 Explanation of the survey methodology and abbreviations are included at Appendix 1, Survey Schedules for both individual trees and groups are attached at Appendix 2 with the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan included at Appendix 3.

## 2.0 SUMMARY

- 2.1 Five individual trees and eight groups on or adjacent to the site were surveyed
- 2.2 There is one 'U' grade, no 'A' grade trees, two 'B' grade and two 'C' grade trees (see Figure 1). Groups consist of two 'U' grade groups, no 'A' grade groups, one 'B' grade groups, and five 'C' grade groups.
- 2.3 With regard to individual trees, there are: no young trees, one semi-mature tree, two middle-aged trees, two mature trees and no over mature trees (see Figure 2). This is a fair age spread overall and could be improved as part of the future landscape proposals.
- 2.4 The assessed physiological condition of the individual tree population consists of 40 % good, 40% fair and 20% poor (see Figure 3).
- 2.5 The assessed structural condition of the individual tree population consists of 20% good, 40% fair and 40% (see Figure 4).

Fig.1 Tree Grade

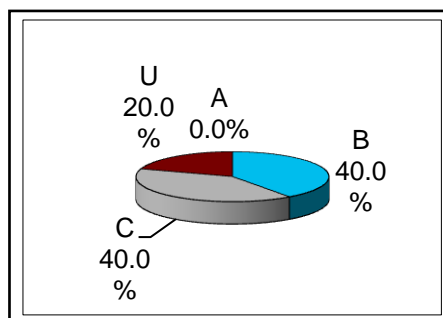


Fig.2 Age Spread

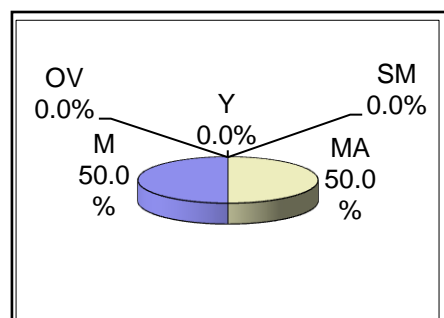


Fig.3 Physiological Condition

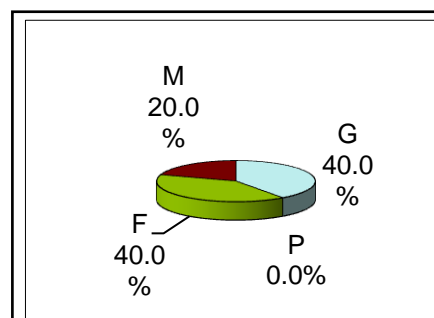
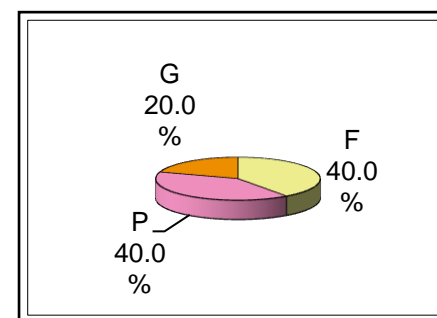


Fig.4 Structural Condition



- 2.6 Overall, the tree population is in fair - poor condition. The tree stock will continue to decline without future management, and consideration should be given improving this as part of the future landscape proposals.
- 2.7 The tree group along the north western boundary provide a significant visual break between the site and open space. Unfortunately, this group of trees consists of mainly Ash and coppiced Horse Chestnut. The Ash are already showing evidence of early stage Ash Dieback and the Horse Chestnut trees have basal decay, included forks and extensive bark wounds which are also starting to decay. Any coppice stools which are acceptable are likely to become unstable once exposed following the removal of the poor quality trees. Remaining trees on other boundaries and internal to the site are in most cases self sown, small and contribute little to the local or wider landscape; however, consideration should be given to retaining grade B trees where possible, and C quality trees where these do not significantly impact on the optimum design layout.

### 3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 The site is located on the western outskirts of Whitminster village. It is surrounded by Upton Gardens to the east and south, sports fields to the north and agricultural fields to the west (Figure 5).
- 3.2 The site is generally level, and has smaller groups of developing self-sown trees developing along the eastern, southern and western boundaries consisting of mainly Elm, Ash and Goat Willow. A larger group of Ash and Horse Chestnut coppice trees extends along the northern boundary (Figure 6).

Figure 5. Approximate site location (Google Earth 2020)

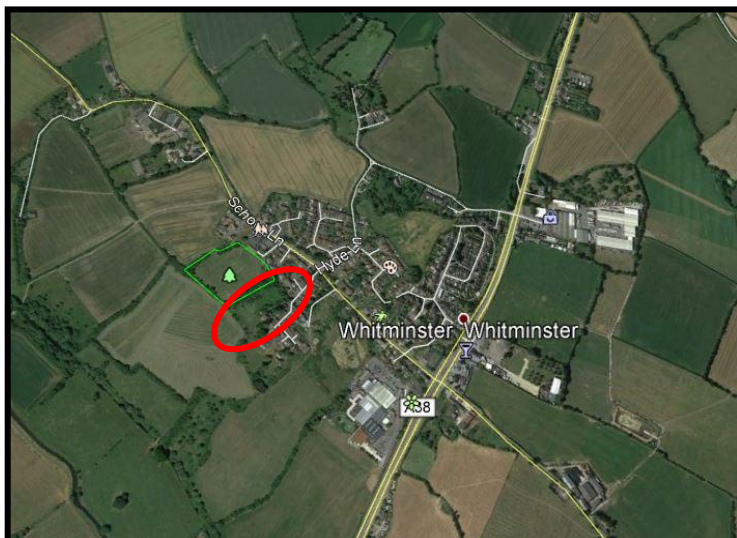


Figure 6. Approximate site outline (Google Earth 2019)



## 4.0 SOILS AND DRAINAGE

- 4.1 Careful consideration should be given to soil care and management within the RPA of retained trees and within areas of structural landscaping. Sudden changes in soil structure, ph (acidity/ alkalinity), nutrient availability and hydrology can have a catastrophic impact on the health and longevity of existing and newly planted trees. It is crucial to tree survival that soils are not impoverished or significantly altered. It is, however, possible to improve poor quality soils as part of the site works.
- 4.2 Basic soil information has been obtained using the Cranfield University web site and provides a broad overview of the soils within the general locality (soil data © Cranfield University (NSRI) and for the Controller of HMSO 2014 [www.landis.org.uk](http://www.landis.org.uk)).
- 4.3 The soils are likely to consist of Lime-rich loamy and clayey soils of high fertility and with impeded drainage.
- 4.4 At the time of the site survey, the site was well drained and free from areas of waterlogging or ponding.
- 4.5 As the soil appears to contain a clay element, it may be prone to volumetric change as a result of past existing and future vegetation. This will need to be considered when designing foundations if future damage is to be avoided. Clay soils are also prone to compaction, especially if trafficked when wet or with heavy, wheeled machinery. Compaction will be detrimental to tree establishment and the future health of existing trees. Ideally, landscape areas should not be compacted so as to avoid additional remediation works prior to final landscaping.
- 4.6 As a minimum, soils should be handled and managed in accordance with BS 3882 Top Soil 2015 and DEFRA guidance Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites 2009 ([https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/716510/pb13298-code-of-practice-090910.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716510/pb13298-code-of-practice-090910.pdf) ). It is advised that any imported soil has a certificate of compliance from the soil supplier.

## 5.0 TREE CONSTRAINTS

### 5.1 Primary Constraints.

- 5.1.1 Below ground constraints (Root Protection Areas (RPAs)) are shown on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan 15065/64293 (Appendix 3). This is the minimum area which should remain undisturbed and protected from construction activity. At this stage it is represented as a circle centred on the trunk of each tree. Groups of small trees are shown with root protection areas 1 metre outside the plotted canopy, groups of large trees are based on the largest stem diameter within the group to ensure sufficient space has been provided. As a default position, construction, services and working space should not be required within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 5.1.2 Subject to assessment by the project arboriculturalist, the shape of the RPA may be changed providing, adequate protection can be provided to the root system to meet the existing and long term biological requirements of the tree. Any new hard surfacing or structures should not generally exceed 20% of any unsurfaced ground within the RPA. Where hard surfacing or structures must be proposed within the RPA they should be designed to completely avoid or at least require minimal excavation. Foundation designs should consider the use of surface mounted slabs or ground beams with pile, pad or cantilevered supports. New hard surfaces should be designed with a porous surface and sub base. Levels of these surfaces must be taken into account at the outset as it will require an increase in final floor levels and damp proof courses.
- 5.1.3 The size and shape of the RPAs will be considered during the Arboricultural Implications Assessment. Consideration will be given to the likely shape and extent of the root system which may have been influenced by past or existing site conditions. Consideration will also be given to the likely tolerance of the particular tree to root disturbance, damage and general construction pressures.
- 5.1.4 Where trees are to be retained as part of the new layout, all efforts should be made to retain existing levels and avoid the installation of services within their RPAs. This would remove the added cost of specialist installation methods and supervision during installation. Service installation, level changes and landscaping details within the RPA of retained trees require careful consideration as cumulative effects of seemingly minor construction operations can have a significant detrimental effect on the health and longevity of retained trees.
- 5.1.5 Detailed information on soil type, structure, site topography, existing underground structures and drainage will be of assistance when determining and justifying changes to RPAs. The draft and final Tree Protection Plan (TPP) will show the required protected area shown as a polygon, as opposed to a circle. This might include temporary site huts as part of the protection and could have implications for the layout, implementation and traffic plan.

### 5.2 Secondary Constraints

- 5.2.1 Future growth of retained trees must be considered at the design stage if future pressure to inappropriately prune or remove the retained tree/s is to be avoided. This is of particular importance where trees are young, semi mature and middle aged as these trees will have the greatest potential for further growth.



- 5.2.2 Trees 748, 751, 752 and Group 3 and are potentially large specimen with high crown density and large leaves. If retained, their position within residential gardens need to be carefully considered if problems and conflicts such as shading, leaf fall and insect secretions are to be avoided which may increase pressure from future residents to remove them.
- 5.2.3 Obstruction of sun and daylight. Sunlight obstruction has been crudely estimated on the tree constraints plan. It is represented by a grey segment the height of the tree from east through north to south west, centred on the trunk of the tree. This depicts the approximate area of shade from May to September between 10.00am to 6.00pm daily. Detailed sunlight and daylight obstructions were not requested at the time of the instruction but can be provided subject to agreement of costs. Those trees on the south and west boundary are likely to require the greatest consideration.
- 5.2.4 Construction requirements. At this stage no information has been provided regarding the layout, method and phasing of demolition or construction. Ideally site offices, permanent and temporary access, material storage, contractor parking, working space and scaffolding should be provided without encroaching on the RPA of retained trees.
- 5.2.5 Consideration will need to be given to the positioning of new underground services which should be located outside the RPA of retained trees if specialist installation methods are to be avoided.
- 5.2.6 New hard surface installation may be possible within the RPA of retained trees. This will need to be considered at the outset of the design as the increased levels may impact on required finished levels of floor slabs and connecting surfaces. New surfaces should be constructed using a 'no dig' construction method using a porous sub base and wearing surface. Depending on the load exerted some form of three dimensional load suspension system may be required to prevent ground compaction during and following construction. Working methods should also be considered as new surfaces should be constructed as a rolling programme working over the engineered surface.
- 5.2.7 Areas for new landscape planting should be identified as part of the design process. Large areas of amenity space should be protected from degradation of the soil quality and compaction with either ground protection or fencing. As part of any design consideration should be given to the genetic suitability of species, their mature size and biological requirements of the selected species to ensure they are met throughout their lives. Poor species selection, compacted sub-soils, shallow or limited soil volumes or contaminated soils will all have a significant and detrimental effect on the long term health and longevity of installed trees. Tree Maintenance Ltd is able to provide assistance in the design and implementation of new planting to ensure it meets it full design potential.

## 6.0 PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 It has been confirmed on the Stroud District Council web site that the trees within the site are not protected by a Tree Preservation Order or located within a Conservation Area. Therefore, at the time of writing there are statutory constraints to prevent works being completed prior to the granting of planning consent. This does not however preclude the Authority from issuing an order at any point where they consider trees of

high amenity value are at risk from development.

## 7.0 WILDLIFE ISSUES

- 7.1 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat' (Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2001 and further strengthened by other legislation). Where work is being carried out and bats are present, or if the tree is a known roost, consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation Natural England 0845 6003078 [www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk). A European Protected Species Habitat Regulations Licence is likely to be required. Work to trees with the potential for roosting bats is best done from late August to early October. March through to April is also suitable although this may conflict with nesting birds (see below).
- 7.2 Birds. It is an offence under Section 1 of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) to kill, injure or take any wild bird; intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds should be avoided from late March to August.
- 7.3 All trees requiring work should be evaluated prior to work starting as part of a normal on-site risk assessment. If bird or bat issues are suspected then the tree works will be suspended and further advice from our office should be sought.
- 7.4 Ivy has significant ecological benefit, in particular as a late nectar source and habitat for insects, and as a nesting or roosting site for birds and bats. It is non-parasitic, only using the tree for support and to reach the light. However, when extensive it can become disadvantageous to the tree through displacing foliage, preventing new shoots arising (making a 'hollow' crown), masking defects preventing a proper inspection and, in particular, adding wind load. Therefore, it has been recommended for removal (or severing at the base, when it will die off) where the growth is extensive, defects are suspected and the location of the tree critical to safety.
- 7.5 As with ivy, dead trees, cavities and deadwood often provide important habitat and often do not constitute a danger where they are positioned away from targets. Therefore they normally only warrant action when risk assessed is considered high. Where risks remain acceptable, all efforts should be made to retain deadwood within and adjacent to sites.


## 8.0 LIMITATIONS

- 8.1 This report has been compiled as a preliminary assessment of the current health and condition of trees within and immediately adjacent to the site. It provides guidance on their suitability for retention when considering future development. This is an initial survey and no detailed tree

inspection or invasive investigation to confirm suspected defects has been carried out. Where this is considered necessary, it will be highlighted in recommendations

- 8.2 It is a data collection exercise from which broad constraints advice is provided. It is not an Arboricultural Implications Assessment of the scheme or, full or detailed safety survey. The assessment considers the trees only within their existing setting and does not consider any future development requirements.
- 8.3 Due to the changing nature of trees – and possibly other site circumstances – the dimensions given within this report are limited to a two year period after which time a resurvey of trees will be required. Observations relating to health and condition of the tree are valid on the day of the survey and could possibly change between the survey and submission of a Planning Application. The project arborist must be notified by client if any significant changes are to have occurred.
- 8.4 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer occasional damage under only average weather conditions. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree will never suffer damage. This report could be invalidated if any alterations are made to the site that could change the conditions as seen at time of inspection.
- 8.5 Under certain circumstances, roots can affect existing foundations, drains and other underground services. These issues are beyond the scope of instruction and have not been addressed by this report. Whilst comments relating to built structures and soil data appear any opinion expressed is qualified as that of a competent arboriculturalist and should be confirmed by an appropriately qualified professional.
- 8.6 All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature, without written permission from Tree Maintenance Limited. Its content and format are for the exclusive use of the addressee in dealing with this site. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without the written consent of Tree Maintenance Limited.

Signed:



**Ken Sheppard. MICFor. F.Arbor.A. Dip. Arb. (RFS) Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A.) CUEW.**  
Senior Arboricultural Consultant

DATE: 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2020

## 9.0 REFERENCES

British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition design and construction - Recommendations*  
British Standard 3998:2010 *'Recommendations for Tree Work'*  
Diagnosis of ill-health in trees. Strouts & Winter. DOE/HMSO. 1994.

Site: Upland Gardens, Whitminster  
TM/KS/ 15065/64293

© Tree Maintenance Limited 2019. Tel. 01285 760466. Email: [sales@treemaintenance.co.uk](mailto:sales@treemaintenance.co.uk)

Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management. Lonsdale. DETR/HMSO. 1999.  
Tree Roots in the Built Environment Robert, Jackson & Smith. HMSO 2006  
The Body Language of trees. Mattheck & Breloer. DOE/HMSO. 1994.  
Updated Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment. C. Mattheck. Karlsruhe Research Centre. 2007

## APPENDIX 1. METHOD AND DEFINITIONS

- A.1 Trees have been surveyed using the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The body language of trees, DoE Booklet Research into Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994 and Mattheck, Updated Field Guide for Visual tree Assessment 2007). It is a preliminary assessment from ground level using binoculars to inspect crown features where necessary. Suspected defects have been subject to cursory ground level investigation using a light steel probe and/or soft faced mallet. Where considered necessary, further investigations may be recommended within the Survey Schedule.
- A.2 **Tree No.** Trees are identified with sequentially numbered metal tags. Where possible these are installed at 1.5-2 metres on the north side of the trunk. Numbers are recorded within the Survey Schedule and shown on Tree Survey and Constraints Plan 15065/64293 included at Appendix 2. Groups, woodlands and hedges are not numbered on site but are marked on the plan. Trees are marked (Y) yes or (N) no on the tree number column on the survey schedule to indicate if they were tagged or not, as access allowed.
- A.3 **Species.** Both common and botanical names are given. Botanical names are *italicised*. *sp.* after the genus name indicates that genus only has been identified. For groups, hedges and woodlands the first five most common species are listed with common name only together with the estimated number of each of the main species. There may be other less frequent species included in the group which are not listed but will be reflected in the number of trees within a group.
- A.4 (Yes), (No) or (TBC,(to be confirmed)) beneath the name indicates if the tree or group are at the time of survey known to be protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or located within a Conservation Area. Private Covenants and land charges have not be investigated.
- A.5 **Age Class.** This is a best predicted assessment considering the tree species together with its environment.
- |           |                     |   |
|-----------|---------------------|---|
| <b>NP</b> | <b>New Planting</b> | Recently planted young trees capable of easy relocation.                            |
| <b>Y</b>  | <b>Young</b>        | Newly established trees of less than ¼ life expectancy .                            |
| <b>SM</b> | <b>Semi mature</b>  | Established trees between ¼ but less than ⅓ predicted life expectancy               |
| <b>MA</b> | <b>Middle Aged</b>  | Trees within ⅓ and ⅔ predicted life expectancy                                      |
| <b>M</b>  | <b>Mature</b>       | Trees over ⅔ predicted life expectancy with limited potential for future growth     |
| <b>OM</b> | <b>Over mature</b>  | Towards end of normal life expectancy and showing some signs of decline             |
| <b>V</b>  | <b>Veteran</b>      | Over mature trees which have significant cultural, landscape or biological interest |
- A.6 **Number of Trunks.** Identifies the number of vertical trunks assessed and recorded. Up to 10 individual trunks are recorded followed by ranges 10-20 or more than 20.

A.7 **Measurements.** (E) Indicates that measurements are estimated, (M) indicates diameters are measured. Where trees are located offsite or in inaccessible locations within the site, all measurements will be estimated and a 'best available' assessment made. Trees shown using estimated data will be marked as para. 3.5

**Trunk Diameters.** Measured using a metric diameter tape which provides an average stem diameter in millimetres. Trees are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level including those with more than one trunk (up to 5 stems are recorded). Where trees have more than 5 stems all stems are measured but only the mean average stem diameter and numbers of stems are recorded. (BS 5837: 2012 Section 4.6). On sloping ground all measurements are taken on the uphill side of the trunk but below bulges and flares where these would significantly distort the measurements. Measurements are rounded up to the nearest 10mm. Trees within a group are awarded a single trunk measurement of the largest tree measured within the group.

**Tree Height.** Measured with an optical measuring device to ensure consistency where a clear view can be made otherwise heights are estimated to the nearest metre.

**Branch Spread.** Measured and rounded up to the nearest metre. For individual trees these are recorded in the four compass point directions from the centre of the trunk. Groups are recorded to the maximum canopy extent in each of the four compass point directions.

**Height and Direction of First Branch.** Estimated in metres from ground level and expressed in the main four compass point directions.

**Height of Crown above Ground Level.** This is estimated in metres to the lowest point in the four cardinal compass point directions. Trees with extensive basal growth or drooping crowns may be recorded as a zero height.

A.8 **Physiological Condition.** An assessment of the tree's overall health (ability to resist strain) which affects its ability to tolerate changes such as, climate, local environment and colonisation by pests and diseases. The assessment is based on bud density and distribution, leaf size and colour, crown density, annual extension and wound closure compared with similar species within the locality.

<b>G</b>	<b>Good</b>	A tree with a fully functioning biological system showing evidence of strong sustained growth.
<b>F</b>	<b>Fair</b>	A tree with fully functioning biological system showing evidence of continuing growth which has the potential to improve or decline depending on environmental conditions and future management.
<b>P</b>	<b>Poor</b>	A tree with a biological system of limited functionality and declining health, unlikely to recover but which may remain in a moribund state for a significant period of time.
<b>D</b>	<b>Dead</b>	A tree which lacks any significant live tissue or functioning biological systems.

A.9 **Structural Condition.** This relates to the physical condition of a tree including its roots, trunk, branch unions and limbs. It is an overall assessment of bio mechanical strength based on visible defects or defect indicators identified at the time of the survey.

<b>G</b>	<b>Good</b>	No significant structural defects.
<b>F</b>	<b>Fair</b>	Structural defects which can be improved or removed through moderate remedial tree surgery or other management practices.
<b>P</b>	<b>Poor</b>	Significant structural defects which cannot be alleviated through moderate tree surgery or other management practices.

A.10 **Observations and Comments.** Provides specific descriptive and analytical comments on the tree and its environment. These are likely to be of assistance at later stages of the design process in determining suitability of trees for retention, tree protection requirements and necessary management works. It will identify major observable defects and signs of ill health.

A.11 **Useful Life Expectancy.** A best assessment given the tree's environment, health and structural condition at the time of the survey. This estimate does not take into account the possible effects of future development on the trees health and longevity. The trees are assessed as being within the broad bands of <10, 10-20, 20-40 or 40+ years.

A.12 **BS Category.** Based on the above information trees are classified into one of the following categories as defined in section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS 5837:2012. Trees may be given one or more sub categories however this does not increase the value of the tree but indicates identifiable attributes. Where trees cannot be fully assessed due to access they will be awarded they highest possible grade they could reasonably achieve but may be reviewed following access being obtained and trees being re-surveyed at a later date.


Category and identification Colour on plan	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values
<b>U (red)</b>			
Trees of such a condition that they can not be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse including those which will become unviable after the removal of other category U trees ( where for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality</li> </ul> <p><i>Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve</i></p>		
<b>A (green)</b>			
<b>Trees of high quality</b> with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are a particularly good example of their species, especially if rare or unusual, essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal features (e.g. the dominant or principle trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural or landscape features	Trees, groups of trees or woodlands of significant conservation, historical or other value (e.g. veteran or wood pasture)
<b>B (blue)</b>			
<b>Trees of moderate quality</b> with a remaining life expectancy of at least 20 Years	Trees which may be in the A category but are downgraded due to their impaired condition ( e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit category A designation	Trees that are 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.	Trees with material identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
<b>C (grey)</b>			
<b>Trees of low quality</b> with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them any greater collective landscape value ; and/or trees offering low or only temporary /transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value



- A.13 **Recommendations.** Are those required for reasons of health and safety which a prudent owner may wish to carry out. If necessary further investigation works may be recommended to ascertain the extent and implications of suspected major defects. Works necessary to facilitate development have not been included as part of this exercise but will form part of a comprehensive schedule of works included within the draft arboricultural implications assessment and final arboricultural method statement (if required). Specified works should be completed within the designated time frame to ensure compliance with owner/occupiers general duty of care. All works should be completed in accordance with British Standard 3998 Tree work – recommendations 2010 by a suitably competent, qualified and insured arboricultural contractor.
- A.14 **Priority.** For specified works and are the reasonable recommended time frames in which work should be reasonably completed in order to comply with the general duty of care or obtain further data to guide the design process.

<b>Months</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1-3	Urgent	Indicates works that are and relate to imminently dangerous trees or tree parts and should be completed without delay.
3, 6, 12	Works required	A guide in which non urgent but necessary works should be completed. Most re-inspection works should be completed within 1-3 months in order to guide the design process.
ABA	As Budgets Allow	Non urgent works, mainly for cultural future management
N/A	Not Applicable	No works specified at the time of survey

## APPENDIX 2. TREE SURVEY SCHEDULES

	TREE SURVEY			
	Client: Newland Homes		Site: Upton Gardens, Whitminster.	
	Date: 21/10/2020		Consultant: Ken Sheppard	
	Tagged: Yes		Weather: Overcast and raining.	

Tree No. (Tagged Yes/No)	Species Common Name (Botanical name) (Legal Protection)	Age Class	No. of Stems (Measured (M) / Estimated (E))	Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Ht. & Direct. 1 <sup>st</sup> Branch (M)	Crown Height (M)				Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy (Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority	RPA Radius (M) (RPA (m2))
						N	E	S	W		N	E	S	W								
748 (Y)	Weeping Willow <i>(Salix chrysocoma)</i> (No)	MA	1 (E)	600	16	4	7	3	5	2 E	8	4	3	4	F	F	Boundary edge tree. Part of group. Ivy on trunk. Trunk leans to South. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Crown weighted to South. Major deadwood in crown.	10 to 20 yrs	C1 +2	Remove major dead wood.	A B A	7.20 (162)
749 (Y)	Sycamore <i>(Acer pseudoplatanus)</i> (No)	SM	2 (M)	270 0	10	2	1	5	4	5 w			5	5	F	P	Boundary edge tree. Part of group. Vulnerable to windthrow if exposed. Suppressed and stunted. Multi stemmed at ground level with included bark. Trunk leans to South. Trunk leans to West. Tight forks with included bark. Crown weighted to South and West.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	No works required at time of survey.	N/ A	3.24 (32.)

Site: Upland Gardens, Whitminster  
TM/KS/ 15065/64293

© Tree Maintenance Limited 2019. Tel. 01285 760466. Email: [sales@treemaintenance.co.uk](mailto:sales@treemaintenance.co.uk)

Tree No. (Tagged Yes/No)	Species Common Name (Botanical name) (Legal Protection)	Age Class	No. of Stems (Measured (M) / Estimated (E))	Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Ht. & Direct. 1 <sup>st</sup> Branch (M)	Crown Height (M)				Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy (Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority	RPA Radius (M) (RPA (m <sup>2</sup> ))
						N	E	S	W		N	E	S	W								
751 (Y)	Common Horse Chestnut <i>(Aesculus hippocastanum)</i> (No)	M	1 (M)	790	17	6	3		6	5 N		6		4	G	F	Boundary edge tree. Part of linear group. Woodland edge tree. Vulnerable to windthrow if exposed. Large buttress roots. Large surface roots. Ivy on trunk. Crown shape distorted. Crown weighted to North. Crown weighted to West. Broken hanging branches. Minor deadwood in crown. Recently exposed following collapse of adjacent tree.	20 to 40 yrs	B1 +2	Reduce entire crown by 3-4 metres back to a suitable growing point that maintains a flowing branch line and character of the tree.	3	9.48 (282)
750 (Y)	Common Horse Chestnut <i>(Aesculus hippocastanum)</i> (No)	MA	10 (M)	480	14	4	5	6	1 4	3 N	4	6	6	0	M	P	Boundary edge tree. Part of linear group. Woodland edge tree. Partially collapsed coppice stool.	<10 yrs	U1	Fell to ground level. Stumps to remain untreated.	3	15.00 (706)
752 (Y)	Common Horse Chestnut <i>(Aesculus hippocastanum)</i> (No)	M	1 (M)	990	17	5	4	2	9	3 S		6	2	4	G	G	Boundary edge tree. Part of linear group. Woodland edge tree. Vulnerable to windthrow if exposed. Large surface roots. Ivy on trunk. Crown weighted to South. Crown weighted to West. Probably part of original planting.	20 to 40 yrs	B1 +2	Reduce entire crown by 2-3 metres if neighbouring trees are removed.	A B A	11.8 (443)

Group No.	Species (Common name)  (Number in group)	Age Class	No. of Trees	Average Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Average Crown Height (M)	Condition		Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy. (Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority (Months)	Root Protection Area (M) (Beyond group outline)
							Physiological	Structural						
1 (TB C)	Willow(4)	Y	5	150	10	2	G	P	Crown shape distorted due to group environment. Self-sown group. Tall and etiolated due to group environment. Vulnerable to wind throw if exposed. Multiple trees with tight forks and included bark. Multi stemmed at ground level with included bark.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	No works required at time of survey.	N/A	1
2 (TB C)	Prunus(5) Maple(3) Hawthorn(4)	S M; M A	11 to 15	100	5	0	F	F	Boundary edge feature. Crown shape distorted due to group environment. Tall and etiolated due to group environment. Multi stemmed at ground level. Multiple trees with tight forks and included bark. Over grown group dominated by Laurel.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	Thin density by 50% to improve growth of better quality specimens and ground flora.	ABA	1
3 (TB C)	Sycamore(2)	M A	2	580	10	2	G	G	Boundary edge feature. Self-sown group. Ivy on trunks and throughout crowns. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Squirrel damaged branches.	20 to 40 yrs	B1 +2	Sever Ivy at base and allow to die off.	ABA	2
4 (TB C)	Elm(10)	S M	10	180	8	2	M	P	Boundary edge feature in decline due to Dutch Elm Disease.	<10 yrs	U1	Fell to ground level.	6	

Group No.	Species (Common name)  (Number in group)	Age Class	No. of Trees	Average Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Average Crown Height (M)	Condition		Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy.(Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority (Months)	Root Protection Area (M) (Beyond group outline)
							Physiological	Structural						
5 (TB C)	Ash(12) Horse Chestnut(40-50) Elm(50+) Sycamore(8) Hawthorn(10)	S M; M A	41 +	450	14	2	F	P	Boundary edge feature. Crown shape distorted due to group environment. Self-sown group. Wind thrown trees present. Bark wounds occluded on trunks. Multi stemmed at ground level. Ivy on trunks. Multiple trees with tight forks and included bark. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Tight forks with included bark. Elm, mainly internal to site, dead or moribund due to Dutch Elm disease. Ash at stage 1 and 2 Ash Dieback. Majority of Horse Chestnuts regrown multi stemmed coppice stools with extensive bark wounds. Starting to collapse from base due to bark inclusions and decay.	10 to 20 yrs	C1 +2	See Comment	ABA	2
6 (TB C)	Ash(2) Hawthorn(4)	Y; S M	6	250	6	1	F	F	Boundary edge feature. Linear feature. Self-sown group. Ash Stage 1 and 2 ADB.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	Fell diseased trees.	12	1
7 (TB C)	Prunus(9)	M A	9	100	6	0	G	F	Boundary edge feature. Purple Plum with thicket of basal suckers.	10 to 20 yrs	C1 +2	No works required at time of survey.		1

Group No.	Species (Common name)  (Number in group)	Age Class	No. of Trees	Average Stem Diameter	Height (M)	Average Crown Height (M)	Condition		Observations and comments	Useful life Expectancy.(Yrs.)	BS Category	Recommendations	Priority (Months)	Root Protection Area (M) (Beyond group outline)
							Physiological	Structural						
8 (TB C)	Willow(8) Ash(14)	Y	16 to 20	200	7	0	P	P	Self sown group. Goat Willows multi stemmed at ground level with included bark, tall and drawn with end loaded limbs. Ash at stage1and 2 ADB.	<10 yrs	U1	Fell to ground level, stumps to remain untreated.	ABA	1

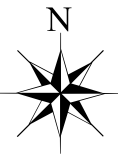
**APPENDIX 3. TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN  
15065/64293**



Unit 60, Aston Down,  
Stroud, Gloucestershire  
GL6 8GA  
Tel 01285 760466 Fax 01285 760983  
sales@treemaintenance.co.uk  
www.treemaintenance.co.uk

**Land At Upton Garden Whitminster  
Tree Survey and Constraints Plan**

SCALE : 1 : 500      DATE : 22/10/2020  
MAP FILENAME 15065/64293  
Based on Topographical Plan 20235.  
This plan must be read and reproduced in colour



**Legend**

