

Arboricultural and Method Statement For 307 Hursley Road, Changers Ford

eco **urban**
ARBORICULTURAL

Ash Fraxinus excelsior Aspen Populus tremula Beech Fagus sylvatica Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Black poplar Populus nigra Box elder Acer negundo Catalpa Catalpa bignonioides Coast redwood Sequoia sempervirens Dawn redwood Metasequoia glyptostroboides Deodar cedar Cedrus deodara Douglas fir Pseudotsuga menziesii Elder Sambucus nigra False acacia Robinia pseudoacacia Field maple Acer campestre Goat willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana Holm oak Quercus ilex Holly Ilex aquifolium Hornbeam Carpinus betulus Horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Indian bean tree Catalpa bignonioides Japanese cedar Cryptomeria japonica Judas tree Cercis siliquastrum Lawson cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Leyland cypress x Cupressocyparis leylandii Liquidambar Liquidambar styraciflua Lombardy poplar Populus nigra 'Italica' London plane Platanus x hispanica Maidenhair Ginkgo biloba Mimosa Acacia dealbata Monkey puzzle Araucaria araucana Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa Monterey pine Pinus radiata Norway maple Acer platanoides Norway spruce Picea abies Oak Quercus robur Persian ironwood Parrotia persica Red horse chestnut Aesculus carnea Red oak Quercus rubra Rowan Sorbus aucuparia Scots pine Pinus sylvestris Sitka spruce Picea sitchensis Swedish whitebeam Sorbus intermedia Sweet chestnut Castanea sativa Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Tulip tree Liriodendron tulipifera Turkey oak Quercus cerris Walnut Juglans regia Western Hemlock Tsuga heterophylla Western red cedar Thuja plicata Whitebeam Sorbus aria Wild cherry Prunus avium Wellingtonia Sequoiadendron giganteum White poplar Populus alba White willow Salix alba Wild Cherry Prunus avium Yew Taxus baccata Ash Fraxinus excelsior Aspen Populus tremula Beech Fagus sylvatica Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Black poplar Populus nigra Box elder Acer negundo Catalpa Catalpa bignonioides Coast redwood Sequoia sempervirens Dawn redwood Metasequoia glyptostroboides Deodar cedar Cedrus deodara Douglas fir Pseudotsuga menziesii Elder Sambucus nigra False acacia Robinia pseudoacacia Field maple Acer campestre Goat willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana Holm oak Quercus ilex Holly Ilex aquifolium Hornbeam Carpinus betulus Horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Indian bean tree Catalpa bignonioides Japanese cedar Cryptomeria japonica Judas tree Cercis siliquastrum Lawson cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Leyland cypress x Cupressocyparis leylandii Liquidambar Liquidambar styraciflua Lombardy poplar Populus nigra 'Italica' London plane Platanus x hispanica Maidenhair Ginkgo biloba Mimosa Acacia dealbata Monkey puzzle Araucaria araucana Monterey cypress Cupressus macrocarpa Monterey pine Pinus radiata Norway maple Acer platanoides Norway spruce Picea abies Oak Quercus robur Persian ironwood Parrotia persica Red horse chestnut Aesculus carnea Red oak Quercus rubra Rowan Sorbus aucuparia Scots pine Pinus sylvestris Sitka spruce Picea sitchensis Swedish whitebeam Sorbus intermedia Sweet chestnut Castanea sativa Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Tulip tree Liriodendron tulipifera Turkey oak Quercus cerris Walnut Juglans regia Western Hemlock Tsuga heterophylla Western red cedar Thuja plicata Whitebeam Sorbus aria Wild cherry Prunus avium Wellingtonia Sequoiadendron giganteum White poplar Populus alba White willow Salix alba Wild Cherry Prunus avium Yew Taxus baccata Ash Fraxinus excelsior Aspen Populus tremula Beech Fagus sylvatica Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Black poplar Populus nigra Box elder Acer negundo Catalpa Catalpa bignonioides Coast redwood Sequoia sempervirens Dawn redwood Metasequoia glyptostroboides Deodar cedar Cedrus

Arboricultural Method Statement

307 Hursley Road, Chandlers Ford

Produced by:

Barrie Draper BSc (Hons) Arb TechCert(ArborA) CertArb(RFS)

Arboricultural Consultant

Report Ref: **201314 - AMS 2**

Report Date: **29 September 2022**

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Ms Katarina Broadribb to report on trees which could be affected by a development at 307 Hursley Road, Chandlers Ford and prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to assist with the discharge of a tree related planning condition attached to a recently issued appeal decision.
- 1.2 **Document disclosure:** I was provided with a topographical survey (drawing reference '307 Hursley Road-Site Survey'). This showed the positions of the significant trees on or near the site, together with the existing buildings and other important features. Subsequently, I was supplied with a copy of the consented layout, (drawing reference '610.1_101 - Planning App - PROP CARPORT A3 v1') showing a new car port position and the foundation design for this structure.
- 1.3 **Scope of report:** All my tree observations are of a preliminary nature, with the tree survey carried out from ground level without any investigations using invasive or diagnostic equipment. I was not able to fully view all the trees detailed in this report from all directions, as some were located on an adjacent private property. I have therefore confined observations of them to what was visible from within the site. I have not checked the accuracy of the positions of the trees shown on the provided plans and I have estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated.
- 1.4 **The Tree Protection Plan:** This is included in Appendix 1 and is a composite drawing derived from the information provided. It shows the existing landscape features (from the land survey) in grey superimposed over the position of the new port shown in blue. The Tree Protection Plan has been annotated to show protection measures for the trees which could realistically be affected by the development. It shows any activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and if trees are to be removed, they are shown with a red dashed outline.
- 1.5 **Qualifications and experience:** This report is based on my site observations and I have come to my conclusions in the context of my experience as a former local government tree officer and a private practice arboricultural consultant. I have qualifications in both arboriculture and forestry and details of these, together with a career summary are provided in Appendix 6.
- 1.6 **Relevant background information:** As discussed, this report relates to an extant planning consent for the site (Appeal Ref: 'APP/W1715/D/21/3285238'). A planning condition was attached to the appeal decision relating to trees, as follows:

-
4. *Notwithstanding the submitted Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement, no development above slab level shall take place on site until a revised Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan (in accordance with BS5837:2012) is submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.*

This report (and Tree Protection Plan) is presented to the council in pursuance of the discharge of this tree related planning condition.

2 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

2.1 Tree protection issues

2.1.1 Tree Protection Plan (TPP): The plan in Appendix 1 is illustrative, but is based on the layout drawings and topographical survey provided. Therefore, all scaled measurements should be checked against the original design documents. The attached plan and all other information in this report should only be used for dealing with the tree protection issues and all other uses are prohibited, unless authorised by ecourban ltd. All the existing trees will have been numbered, with any higher categories (A and B) highlighted in green and blue rectangles and any low categories (C and U) highlighted in grey and red respectively. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 5 for easy reference. The plan also shows the locations of the protective measures, including areas where special care may be required. Additionally, any trees to be removed are indicated with a red dashed outline. The TPP is an important document and a copy of it should be kept on site for reference during the construction phase

2.1.2 Protective barriers: The approximate location of the barriers is illustrated on the plan in Appendix 1 and information on barrier design based on BS 5837 (2012) guidance is included in Appendix 3. The protective barriers will be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities occur. Once the protective barriers have been positioned, these will stay in situ for the duration of the construction, unless previously agreed with the arboricultural consultant or council's tree officer. There will be no access into the protected area and the storage of excavated debris and building materials will be prohibited in RPAs, unless authorised by the arboricultural consultant, after discussion with the council's tree officer. No fires or fuel storage will be allowed within or near to protected areas under any circumstances.

2.1.3 Ground protection measures: Where the positioning of tree protection barriers is not feasible due to the need for construction access, then ground protection measures will be needed to safeguard RPAs. The position of ground protection is shown on the plan included in Appendix 1, with guidance for ground protection design included in Appendix 4. The ground protection will be installed before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities occur. Again, once the ground protection has been positioned, it will stay in situ for the duration of the construction phase, unless previously agreed with the arboricultural consultant or council's tree officer.

2.2 Arboriculturally sensitive operations

2.2.1 **Activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs):** Work in RPAs must be done with care, as set out in the following text. Site personnel will be properly briefed before any activities start and all sensitive work will be inspected regularly during the course of operations.

2.2.2 **Installation of car port and surfacing:** Trees T3, T5, T6 and T7 could be potentially affected by this activity and great care must be taken to avoid damage, particularly to tree roots, as some of these trees are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. With this in mind, I set out the following guidance to help minimise the risk of any significant impact occurring:

- **Ground preparation work:** In this instance, the removal of the top layer of vegetation and leaf litter to a depth of 50mm (to provide a flat surface for the installation of the foundation slab) is unlikely to encounter or damage any tree roots. A small machine on rubber tracks can be used under arboricultural supervision for this work. However, if a machine is being used, the bucket of the excavator should only be utilised in a careful scraping motion to minimise any disturbance to the underlying soil where tree roots are likely to be found. Nonetheless, in the event that roots may need to be cut, those smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side junction, using a cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm must only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability.
- **Installation of foundation:** The foundation has been designed to support the above ground part of the garage/car port on a reinforced slab positioned on small diameter piles, as shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Before the installation, the parts of the RPAs outside the tree protection barriers will be covered in temporary ground protection, as set out in 2.1.3 above. Gaps in the ground protection will be left where pile positions are required, with the pile locations then initially hand dug to a depth of 600mm to establish if there are any significant roots over 25mm in diameter that could be damaged. If significant roots are found, then the pile location must be moved slightly and a new exploratory hole dug. Once the piles are in situ, the foundation slab can then be cast in position (on top of any aggregate base/membrane) at natural ground level and using wooden shuttering for the sides.

-
- **Installation of new services:** Where practicable, all new services will be outside the protected areas indicated on the plan in Appendix 1, but where new provision is needed, great care will be taken to minimise any disturbance. Consequently, any excavation will be carried out using hand operated tools only and under appropriate arboricultural supervision.
 - **Installation of new aggregate surfacing:** The position of this is shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. It will consist of unconsolidated aggregate fill material overlaying a permeable geotextile membrane held in place with wooden board edging. The construction will be placed at natural ground level and will be ramped up as needed to meet the front edge of the garage, with no other manipulation of the existing ground levels. The installation will follow the careful removal of the ground protection measures indicated in section 2.1.3 above.
 - **Installation of new steps to second storey accommodation:** The steps will be positioned within tree RPAs. However, the installation of these need not have significant implications for trees, provided the holes for the uprights are carefully dug using hand operated tools and these excavations are kept as small diameter as possible. Roots larger than 25mm should be retained where this is possible, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability. Operatives should therefore continuously check for the presence of any tree roots greater than 25mm diameter during the step installation work. However, as above, in the event that roots may need to be cut, those smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side junction, using a cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm should only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability.

2.3 Additional tree-related issues

- 2.3.1 **Site supervision:** Site personnel will be properly briefed regarding the tree protection issues before any work starts, and the tree protection will be inspected periodically to ensure the retained trees are protected in accordance with this document and any conditions imposed by the council.

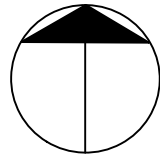
-
- 2.3.2 **Material storage areas and site compounds:** All construction material storage areas, cement silos or cement mixing areas, fuel storage points and compounds for machinery etc. will be outside protected areas, unless otherwise agreed with the council.
- 2.3.3 **Tree works:** Any tree pruning or tree removal operations are set out in the tree schedule included in Appendix 2. Additionally, those trees scheduled for removal are also shown on the Tree Protection Plan included in Appendix 1.
- 2.3.4 **Timing of events:** I propose the following preliminary cascading timetable of events to help minimise the risk of impact on important trees. However, the following schedule may be modified at the pre-commencement meeting, subject to discussion with all parties and agreement with the council:
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
 2. Extent of any arboricultural supervision agreed
 3. Tree works undertaken
 4. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
 5. Ground protection installed before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
 6. Installation of new garage and any services
 7. Installation of new aggregate surfacing
 8. Tree protection only removed at the end of the construction phase when there is no longer any risk to trees

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Arboricultural Consultant

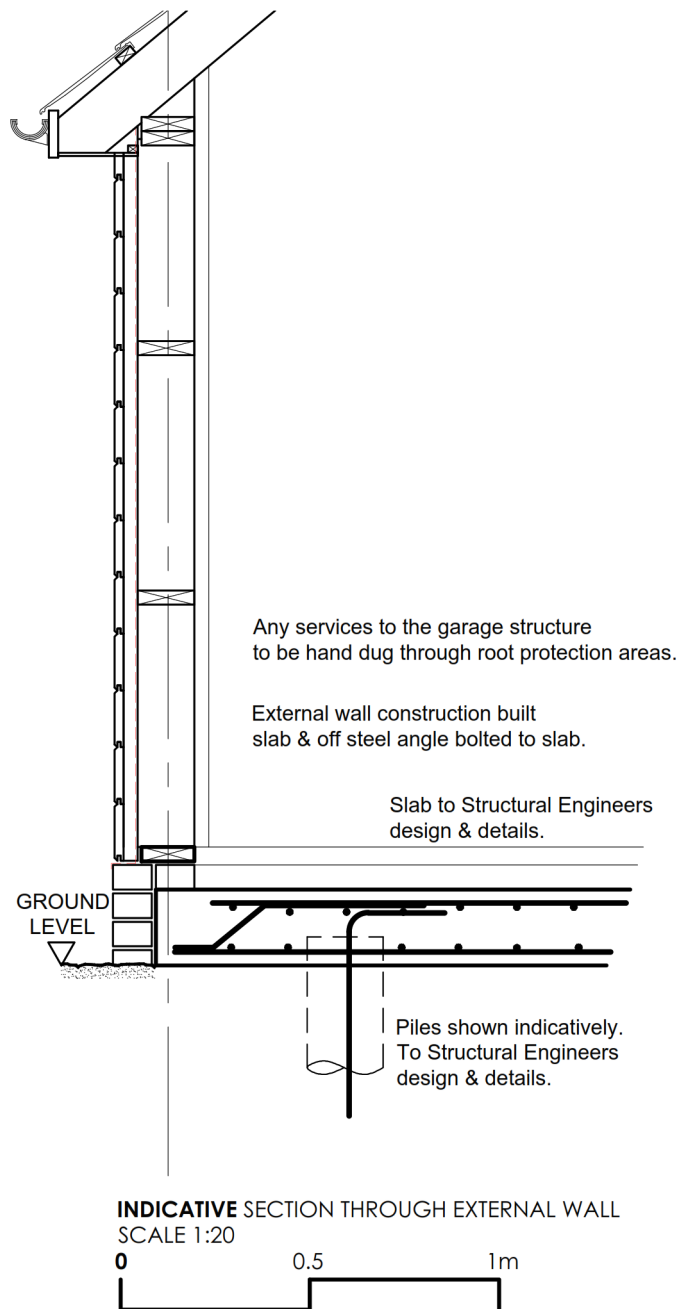
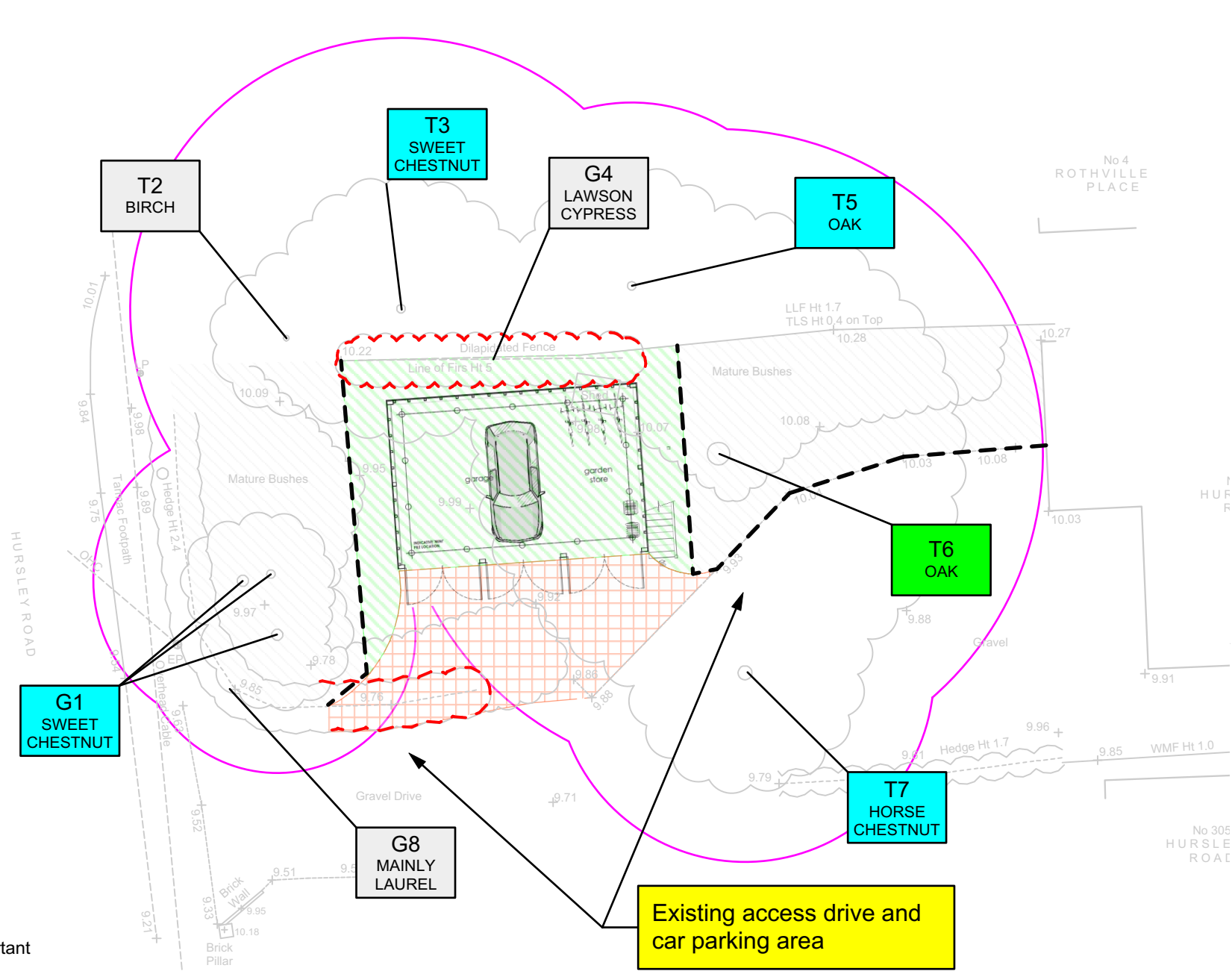
Date: **29 September 2022**

Appendix 1: Tree Protection and foundation plans

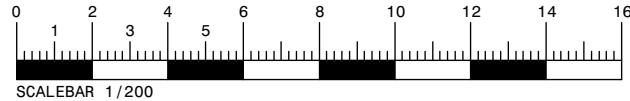
2 A3 plans



Indicative
North



Root Protection Areas (RPAs):
Below ground tree constraints for important trees based on BS 5837 guidance



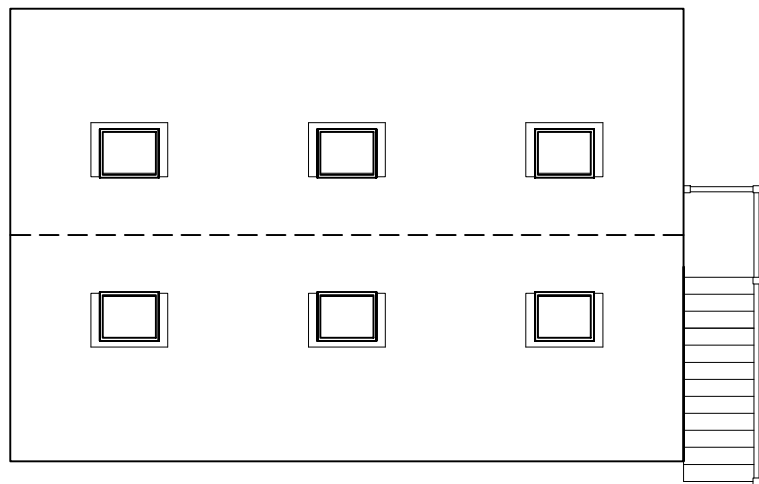
ECO 4 - TREE PROTECTION AT 307 HURSLEY ROAD,
CHANDLERS FORD

SCALE: 1:200 @ A3

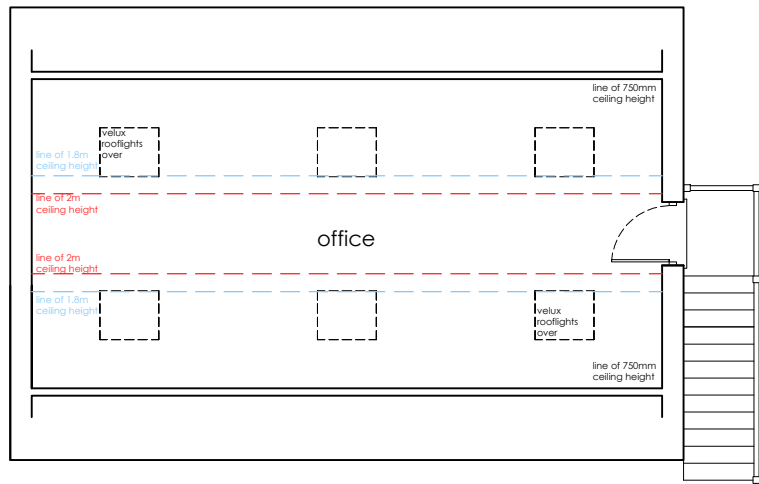
COMPOSITE PLAN:
LAND SURVEY IN LIGHT GREY,
NEW GARAGE POSITION IN BLACK

This drawing was originally produced in colour, therefore any subsequent monochrome photocopies may not show appropriate levels of detail and should not be relied upon for the purposes of dealing with site tree issues

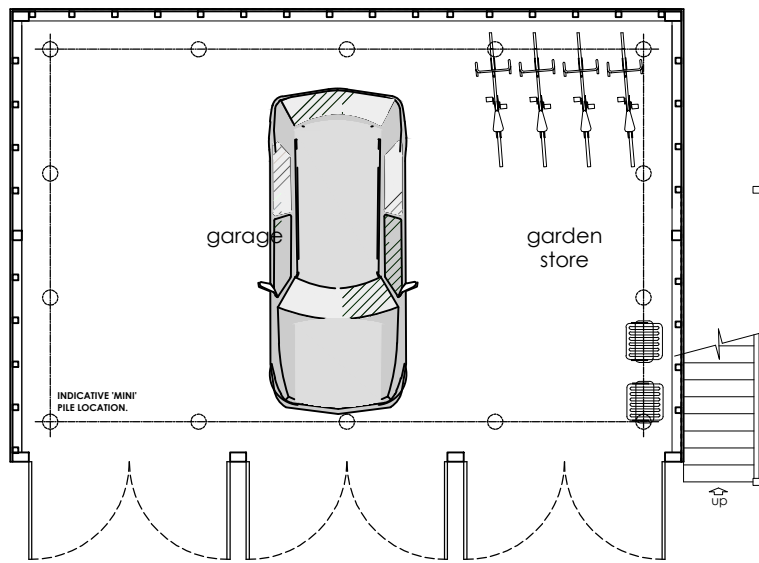
	BS Category A: Trees of high quality		BS Category B: Trees of moderate quality		BS Category C: Trees of low quality		Tree protective barriers with construction exclusion zone		RPA outside barriers requiring ground protection measures before placing of new aggregate surfacing		RPA outside barriers requiring temporary ground protection measures during construction phase		Vegetation to be removed
--	---	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--------------------------



PROPOSED CARPORT ROOF PLAN
SCALE 1:100



PROPOSED CARPORT 1st FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1:100



PROPOSED CARPORT & STORE PLAN
SCALE 1:100



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It is the sole responsibility of the building owner to comply with the party wall act 1996 CMCdesign can not be held responsible in any way if non compliance is adopted.

use figured dimensions only in millimetres only unless stated otherwise.

all clients and contractors to check all drawings and to verify all dimensions on site prior to works commencing, any discrepancies in dimensions or boundary locations are to be brought to the attention of CMCdesign immediately before any further works take place on site

PROPOSED MATERIALS -



walls - timber boarding



roof - tiled to match dwelling



stair - timber



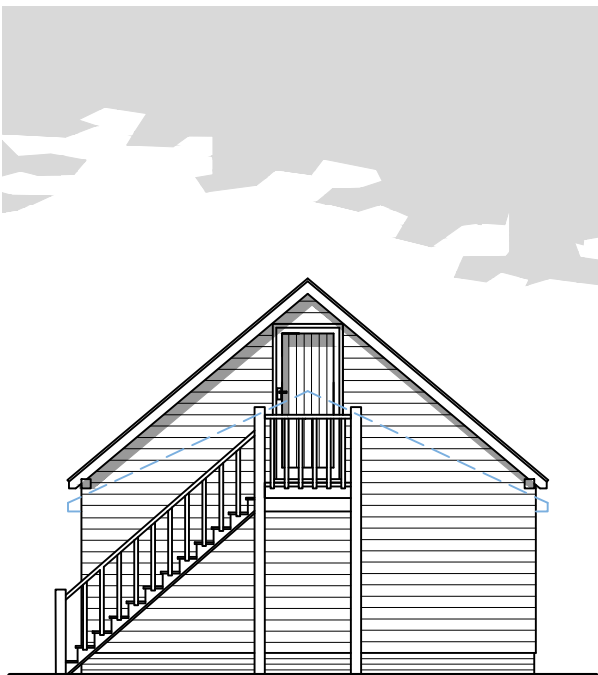
door - timber paneled



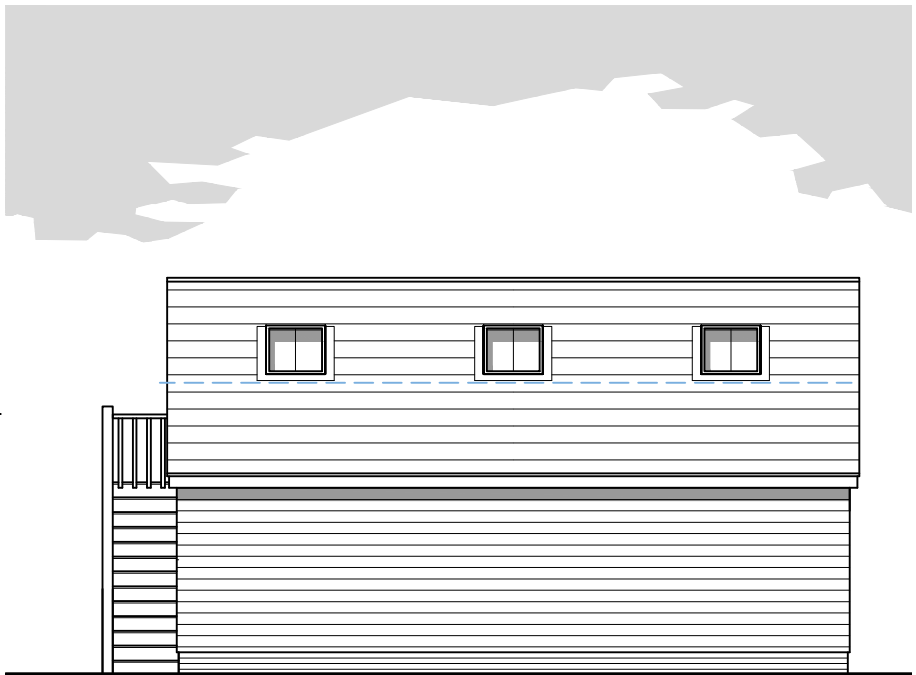
rooflights - conservation



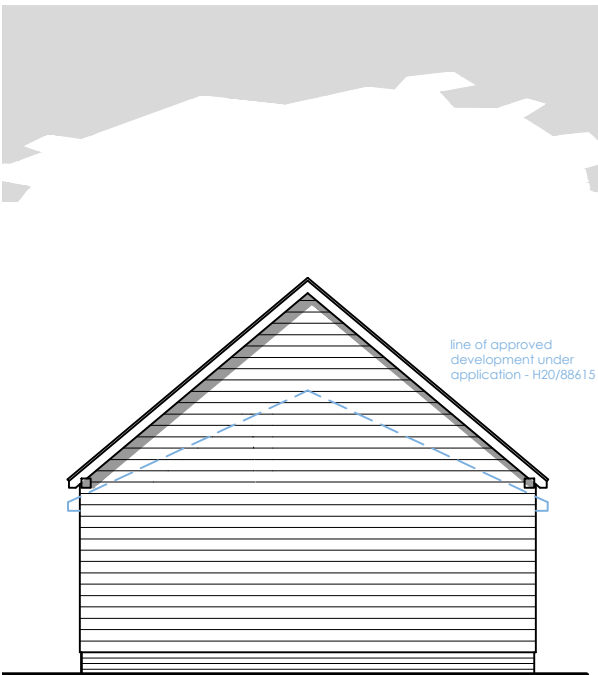
PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



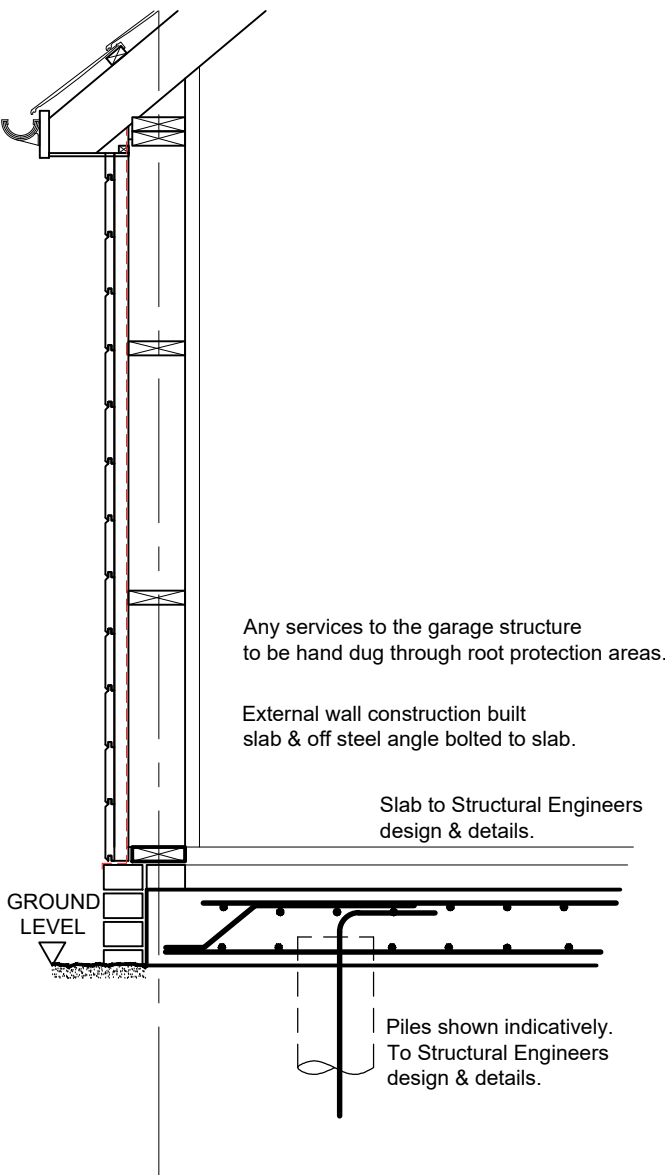
PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION
SCALE 1:100



INDICATIVE SECTION THROUGH EXTERNAL WALL
SCALE 1:20



revision

client
broadrib

stage
planning

date
july 2020

scale
1:100 @ A3

address
307 hursley road
chandlers ford
hampshire
so53 5pj

drawing no.
610.1/07/101

drawing
proposed
carport plans &
elevations

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Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Background fill colour represents BS 5837 (2012) categories: A Category trees have green backgrounds, B Category trees have light blue backgrounds, C Category trees have grey backgrounds and U Category trees have red backgrounds.

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	Est. Dia. *	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
					1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
G1	Sweet chestnut	18	44	* Lgst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	3	5	MA	Closely spaced trees along onsite frontage. Influenced by close proximity to one another.		B2	88	5.3
T2	Birch	16	24	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	2	1	4	3	5	Y/ MA	Offsite tree located on site frontage, unbalanced due proximity to adjacent tree.		C1	26	2.9
T3	Sweet chestnut	20	-	-	38	38	41	43	-	80	-	-	6	3	2	6	5	MA/ M	Offsite tree, multi stemmed unbalanced canopy with dieback south side. Marginal Cat B tree.		B2	290	9.6
G4	Lawson cypress	3	8	* Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	n/a	Y	Linear grouping of unremarkable domestic conifer type planting.	Remove.	C2	3	1.0
T5	Oak	19	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	1	3	5	MA	Offsite tree, unbalanced due proximity to adjacent tree.		B1	132	6.5

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	Est. Dia. *	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
					1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T6	Oak	23	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	12	9	5	M	Large tree close to building. Ivy on main stem and woody shrubs around base, limited access to survey. Some epicormic growth lower scaffold branches and some small diameter dead wood in canopy.		A1	417	11.5
T7	Horse chestnut	22	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	4	5	MA/ M	Tree positioned in middle of driveway. Unbalanced due to proximity to adjacent tree. Ubiquitous Guignardia leaf blotch infection. Marginal Cat B tree.		B1	142	6.7
G8	Mainly laurel with holly	3	-	* Lgst	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	1	1	1	1	n/a	Y/ MA	Small frontage and side boundary trees/shrubs.	Remove part of group (see plan)	C2	17	2.4

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
T	Individual tree	M	Mature	RPA	Root Protection Area
G	Groups of trees	MA	Maturing	<	Less than
H	Hedge	Y	Young	>	More than

Tree Schedule Notes:

Tree number	Assigned during the site visit and also referenced on the plan in Appendix 1.
Species	Common name and referenced to scientific name in the above list. Where I have some doubt over the actual tree species, the genus will have been noted followed by sp. Where trees are numerous and present in groups, not every individual species may have been noted.
Height	Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre or where clear line of site is not possible then an estimate based on interpolation of heights of nearby measured trees.
Stem diameters	Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS guidance where trees have multiple stems) with a forester's girth measuring tape. Diameters followed by asterisk symbol indicate estimated diameters because of access difficulties, presence of ivy or other obstructions. Where trees are present in a group, the tree with the largest stem diameter within the group will have been measured/estimated.
Est. Dia.	Estimated diameters due to access restrictions are indicated with an asterisk
Branch spread	Where appropriate and where ground conditions allow, an estimate of the crown spread at each of the cardinal compass points. Where only part of the site is affected by trees, measurement may be in one or two directions only
Existing height above ground level	Distance in metres to first significant branch or canopy or a height above which crown lifting operations would not be appropriate
Age class	Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of FOUR categories (young, maturing, mature or over mature).

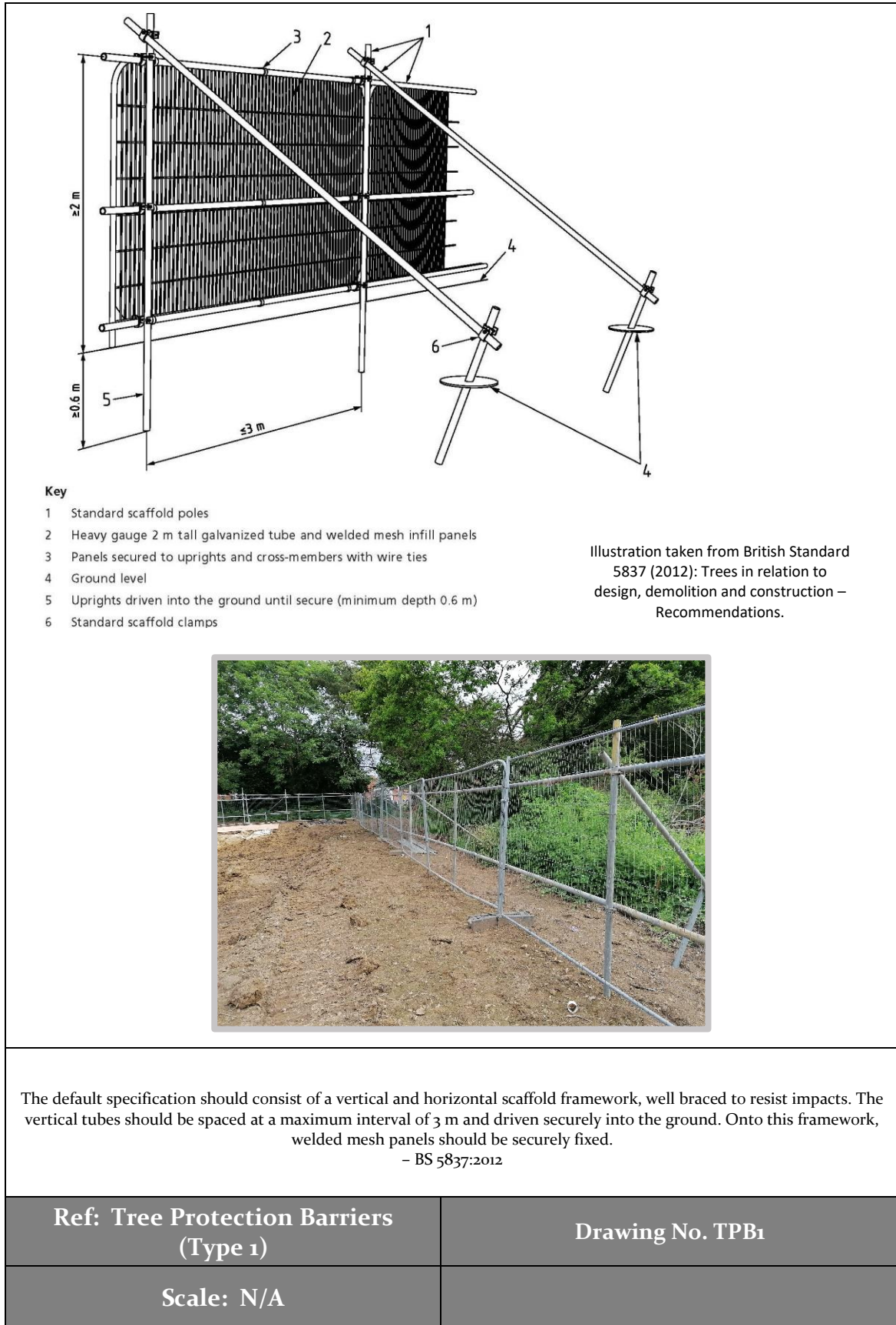
Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Notes	Although this document is not intended to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant structural defects or physiological conditions have been identified where these were visible. Where no entries are recorded, this indicates no observable issues were identified. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during a walkover tree survey and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground.
Management proposals	The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been identified. Monitoring may be indicated where tree risk can be adequately managed by increased frequency of site inspections. Further investigation may be indicated where additional data may be required beyond a purely visual assessment. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.
BS 5837 (2012) Category	Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837 (2012) guidance.
RPA and RPA radius	RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012).

Tree Inventory:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Birch	<i>Betula pendula / pubescens</i>		Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>		Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>			

Appendix 3: Illustrative Specification for Tree Protection Barriers



Appendix 4: Illustrative Specification for Ground Surface Protection



New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

NOTE The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards, placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

– BS 5837:2012

Ref: Ground Protection	Drawing No. GP1
Scale: N/A	

Appendix 5: BS 5837 (2012) – Assessment Categories

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
<u>Category U</u> 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	• 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i>			RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria — Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<u>Category A</u> Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
<u>Category B</u> Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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 for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation)	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	BLUE
<u>Category C</u> Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	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 significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

Appendix 6: Qualifications and Experience of Barrie Draper

- 1 Qualifications:** I have a BSc degree (with Honours) in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire. I also hold a BTEC Higher National Diploma (HND) in Forestry (Lowland Management), the Arboricultural Association's Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture (Tech Cert), the Royal Forestry Society's Certificate in Arboriculture (Cert Arb) and the National Examinations Board Certificate in Forestry.

- 2 Career experience:** I began my arboricultural career in 1993 as an arborist with Portsmouth City Council. During my time with the council I worked for both the direct labour organisation and for a private contractor where I obtained valuable hands on experience in all aspects of arboriculture. From 1999 to 2002 I was employed as Senior Arborist by Parchment Housing Group, a housing association based near Portsmouth. I managed the Groups' tree stock on their behalf, carrying out tree inspections and practical management operations. I have also worked in local government, spending time with Thurrock Borough Council in Essex where I was the Tree and Landscape Officer, and with Winchester City Council, where I was Arboricultural Officer for a period of 2 years. During my time working in local government I was responsible for making Tree Preservation Orders, administering applications to work on protected trees and advising on planning applications when trees were considered material constraints on development. Working within a planning environment allowed me to gain valuable experience in the management of trees in development situations and an understanding of the planning process and how it relates to trees. From January 2005 I worked for Barrell Tree Consultancy Ltd advising clients on a wide range of tree related issues. I left the company in September 2008 and set up ecourban ltd.



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