

Arboricultural Method Statement For Cockpit Farm, Knowle Lane, Fair Oak

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

Cockpit Farm, Knowle Lane, Fair Oak

Produced by:

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

Arboricultural Consultant

Report Ref: **221462 - AMS**

Report Date: **4 August 2025**

ecourban ltd: Registered in England and Wales No.: 07376860

Registered Office: 12 Millstream, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 3SE

T: 07532 373 563 E: barrie@eco-urban.co.uk

No.	Title	Page
1	Introduction	3
2	Arboricultural Method Statement	5
Appendix 1	Tree Protection Plan	10
Appendix 2	Tree schedule and inventory	11
Appendix 3	Illustrative specification for tree protection barriers	17
Appendix 4	Specifications for 'low invasive' type surfacing in RPAs	18
Appendix 5	BS 5837:2012 – Assessment categories	19
Appendix 6	Qualifications and experience of Barrie Draper	20

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Alderbury Homes to report on trees which could be affected by development activity at Cockpit Farm, Knowle Lane, Fair Oak and prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to assist with the discharge of tree related planning conditions attached to a recently issued planning appeal decision.
- 1.2 **Document disclosure:** Initially, I was provided with a topographical survey (drawing reference '1164HH01 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 '205 General Site Plan') showing a new site configuration.
- 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 adjacent private property. I have therefore confined observations of these trees 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 and the consented layout is shown superimposed over the top in blue. The Tree Protection Plan has also been annotated to show protection measures for any trees which could realistically be affected by the consented development. It shows any activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and if trees are to be removed, they are shown with a red dashed crown 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 Decision Ref: 'APP/Y3940/D/23/3332579'). Planning conditions have been attached to the permission relating to trees, as follows:

5) No excavation, demolition or development related works shall commence until the tree protection measures have been installed as per the tree protection plan contained within the arboricultural report reference 221462 - AIA 2 and letter reference 221462 - Let 2. Once installed, no access by vehicles or placement of goods, chemicals, fuels, soil or other materials shall take place within the protected area. Tree protection measures shall be retained in their approved form for the duration of the work.

6) Notwithstanding the information submitted to date, no development related works shall take place on site until a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (as per BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction) is submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The approved Method Statement must include a management plan and full details of cellular confinement installation. The development shall thereafter take place in accordance with the approved documents

This report and Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 1) are presented to the council in pursuance of the discharge of these tree related planning conditions.

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. The plan also shows the locations of the proposed protective measures, including areas where special care may be required. Additionally, any trees to be removed are indicated with a red dashed crown outline. The TPP is an important document and a copy of it should be kept on site for reference whilst the development is under construction.

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. With the exception of the barrier positions around trees/groups G1 and T8 (see below), 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 areas and the storage of excavated debris and building materials will be prohibited, 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 **Temporary repositioning of barriers:** With regard to trees/groups G1 and T8, the barriers around these trees encompass areas where existing surfacing is indicated for removal (and returned to soft landscaping) or where new footpaths/hard surfacing is indicated. The barriers in these locations will therefore need to be redeployed to the edge of the construction zone to allow this activity to commence and then returned to the positions indicated (for the duration of the construction phase) on the TPP once the work has been completed. However, the movement of the barriers will only occur immediately prior to the commencement of these tree sensitive works, so as to reduce the risk of any incidental construction related damage occurring to these trees.

2.2 Arboriculturally sensitive operations

2.2.1 **Activities within Root Protection Areas (RPAs):** Work within RPAs must be undertaken 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 **Removal of existing surfacing:** Tree T8 and trees in group G1 could be potentially affected by this activity and great care must be taken to avoid damage, particularly to tree roots. With this in mind, I set out the following guidance to help minimise the risk of significant impact occurring:

- **Working in RPAs:** All works will generally be undertaken using appropriate hand operated tools. A machine on rubber tracks and with a suitable reach may be used (under supervision) if it can work from outside the RPAs indicated on the plan in Appendix 1, or from an element of the existing temporarily retained surfacing. If a machine is being used, the bucket of the excavator should only be used in a careful scraping or lifting motion to minimise any disturbance to the underlying soil where tree roots are likely to be found.
- **Tree roots:** During digging, care will be taken to locate any substantial tree roots. Any roots temporarily exposed will be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by appropriate covering. Where 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.
- **Surfacing debris removal:** Work to remove the surfacing will start at a point closest to the trees and then work backward away from them. In this way, there should be no need to repeatedly traverse the areas where the surfacing has been removed. Debris and other material will be moved manually across the existing surfacing in a way that prevents any soil compaction. Alternatively, debris or spoil can be lifted out by machines working from outside the RPAs. Once the surfacing has been removed, the newly exposed soil and any roots beneath are vulnerable to compaction damage. Therefore, vehicular or repeated pedestrian access across the RPAs will be restricted during this activity.

-
- **Installation of new soft landscaping:** Soft landscaping activity after construction can also be damaging to tree roots. Therefore, no significant level changes, deep excavation or cultivation shall occur within the RPAs. Where necessary, good quality top soil can be used around the trees and this should be firmed into place, but not overly compacted in preparation for turfing or grass seeding. As discussed, exposed soil and tree roots are vulnerable to damage by compaction. Therefore, vehicular access will not be permitted within the RPAs during the soft landscape installation phase and pedestrian movements required to carry out the necessary work will be kept to a minimum. In order to protect the recently exposed soil, new soft landscaping and tree root activity beneath, the tree protection barriers will need to be redeployed to their original positions until such times as all construction related activities are complete.

2.2.3 **Installation of new surfacing:** Trees/groups G1, T8, T11, T13, T15 and T16 may be affected by the installation of new vehicular and pedestrian surfacing. The sub base for the new surfacing within RPAs will utilise a cellular confinement system sub base. The use of a cellular confinement system is suggested in BS 5837:2012 as one appropriate way to achieve hard surfacing over tree roots and the following guidance is based on this principle.

- **Installation:** An installation video for a proprietary cellular confinement system is available to view at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OuyM1guylBM>. Generally, any required changes in topography will be accomplished by the use of fill materials rather than cutting into the existing site levels, which could have a significant impact on tree health. Suitable fill materials include uncompacted crushed stone or sharp sand. In this instance, the removal of the top layer of vegetation to a depth of 50mm (to provide a flat surface for the installation of the cellular sub base) is unlikely to encounter or damage any tree roots. Any additional excavation will need to be assessed by an arboriculturist, in consultation with the council's tree officer. However, 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.
- **Sub base and final wearing courses:** Once a level surface has been formed, the cellular system will be installed on top of the existing soil, with no compaction of its structure. The cell infill material will be crushed aggregate (typically 20-40mm, clean angular stone), with no fines, as per the manufacturer's specification. Suitable final wearing

courses include resin bound gravel, paving slabs, washed gravel or block pavements set on a sand base, although other surfacing may be appropriate after consultation with the project arboriculturist.

- **Edge retention:** The use of non-invasive ground contact structures (including proprietary edging products, gabions, wooden boards or railway sleepers) is suggested in BS 5837:2012 as effective edge supports in RPAs, to be secured by metal rods, track or road pins or wooden pegs. This, or a similar approach (negating the need for excessive ground disturbance within RPAs) will be used to help minimise the risk of impact on trees.
- **Surfacing specifications:** Final drawings have been prepared by the project engineer and these are included in Appendix 4.

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 **Contractors car parking, site offices and welfare facilities:** Whilst it is possible to have site offices and welfare facilities within RPAs, care is needed in their positioning and also in the connection of water, electricity and drainage to service them. Therefore, these will generally be sited outside the tree RPAs, unless agreed previously with the council. Contractor's car parking facilities will also be located away from retained trees.
- 2.3.4 **Installation of new services or upgrading of existing provision:** Where practicable, all new services will be outside the protected areas indicated on the plan in Appendix 1, but where existing services within RPAs require upgrading or new provision is needed, great care will be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation will be the preferred option, but if this is not feasible, any excavation will be carried out by hand in accordance with the guidelines

set out in NJUG Volume 4 - Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

2.3.5 **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.

2.3.6 **Planning, communication and preliminary 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:

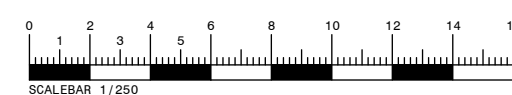
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Extent of any arboricultural supervision agreed
3. Tree works undertaken
4. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
5. Redeployment of barriers to allow surfacing removal and installation of new footpaths/surfacing. Removal of surfacing undertaken and return of areas to soft landscaping
6. Installation of surfacing within tree RPAs
7. Tree protection only removed at the end of the construction phase when there is no longer any risk to trees

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

Date: **4 August 2025**

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Plan

1 A1 plan



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)				Ht 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							
All trees																		Crown clean all trees. Where appropriate, crown lift trees by up to 4m over site and 5m over public carriageway.					
G1	Ash, hornbeam, sycamore and oak	19 Avg, group ht.	58	* Lgst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	7	4	MA	Mixed species and closely spaced trees. Ash component of group with canopy symptom indicating declining vitality, extensive deadwood on ground.	Monitor vitality of trees annually and implement appropriate tree management as required.	C1	152	7.0
T2	Oak	11	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	6	7	3	MA	Conjoined stems with some deadwood in canopy. Marginal Cat B tree.		B1	180	7.6

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)				Ht 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							
G3	Lombardy poplar and Lawson cypress	27	101	* Lgst	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	5	M	Typical multi stemmed Lombardy poplar (LP), with unremarkable Lawson cypress. Some tight forks amongst the LP.		C1	461	12.1
G4	Mainly grey poplar with birch, hawthorn, field maple and hazel	19	25	* Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	4	Y	Stand of closely spaced mainly grey poplar trees, with additional small trees on periphery of main group. Bulk of individual grey poplar stems not shown or survey.	Remove part of group (see plan)	C1	28	3.0
T5	Goat willow	11	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	-	3	M	Multi stemmed, partially collapsed and leaning. Decayed at base.	Fell.	U	0	0.0
T6	Goat willow	10	22	* Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	MA/ M	Closely spaced trees, one tree collapsed, remaining unbalanced and declining.	Fell.	U	22	2.6
T7	Ash	4	22	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	Y/ MA	Trunk covered in ivy. Stem failure/collapse at 4m.	Fell.	U	22	2.6

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)				Ht 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							
T8	Yew	10	105	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	4	3	M	Offsite tree, no direct access to survey and restricted clear line of sight. Some crown asymmetry.		B1	499	12.6
G9	Elm and elder	7	10	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n/a	Y	Small dead and moribund trees/shrubs.	Fell dead stems and cut remainder to ground level and allow to regenerate.	U	5	1.2
T10	Sycamore	15	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0	5	4	Y	Severely unbalanced canopy due to proximity to adjacent tree.		C1	28	3.0
T11	Oak	16	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	4	6	4	MA	Influenced by proximity to adjacent tree. Some decay in vicinity of secondary stem near base.		B1	152	7.0
G12	Mainly hawthorn and holly	9	20	* Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	4	n/a	MA	Linear grouping of roadside trees/undermanaged hedgerow. Some with structural deficiencies.		B2	18	2.4
T13	Oak	12	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	6	2	4	MA	Unbalanced canopy. Marginal Category B tree.		B2	127	6.4

Arboricultural Method Statement for Cockpit Farm, Knowle Lane, Fair Oak

Report Ref: 221462 - AMS

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)				Ht 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							
G14	Mainly hawthorn	7	15	* Avg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	3	n/a	MA	Linear grouping of roadside trees/undermanaged hedgerow. Some with structural deficiencies.		B2	10	1.8
T15	Oak	10	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	3	4	MA	Some crown asymmetry.		B1	80	5.0
T16	Oak	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	3	3	4	Y/ MA	Some crown asymmetry.		B1	43	3.7

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

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

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).
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.

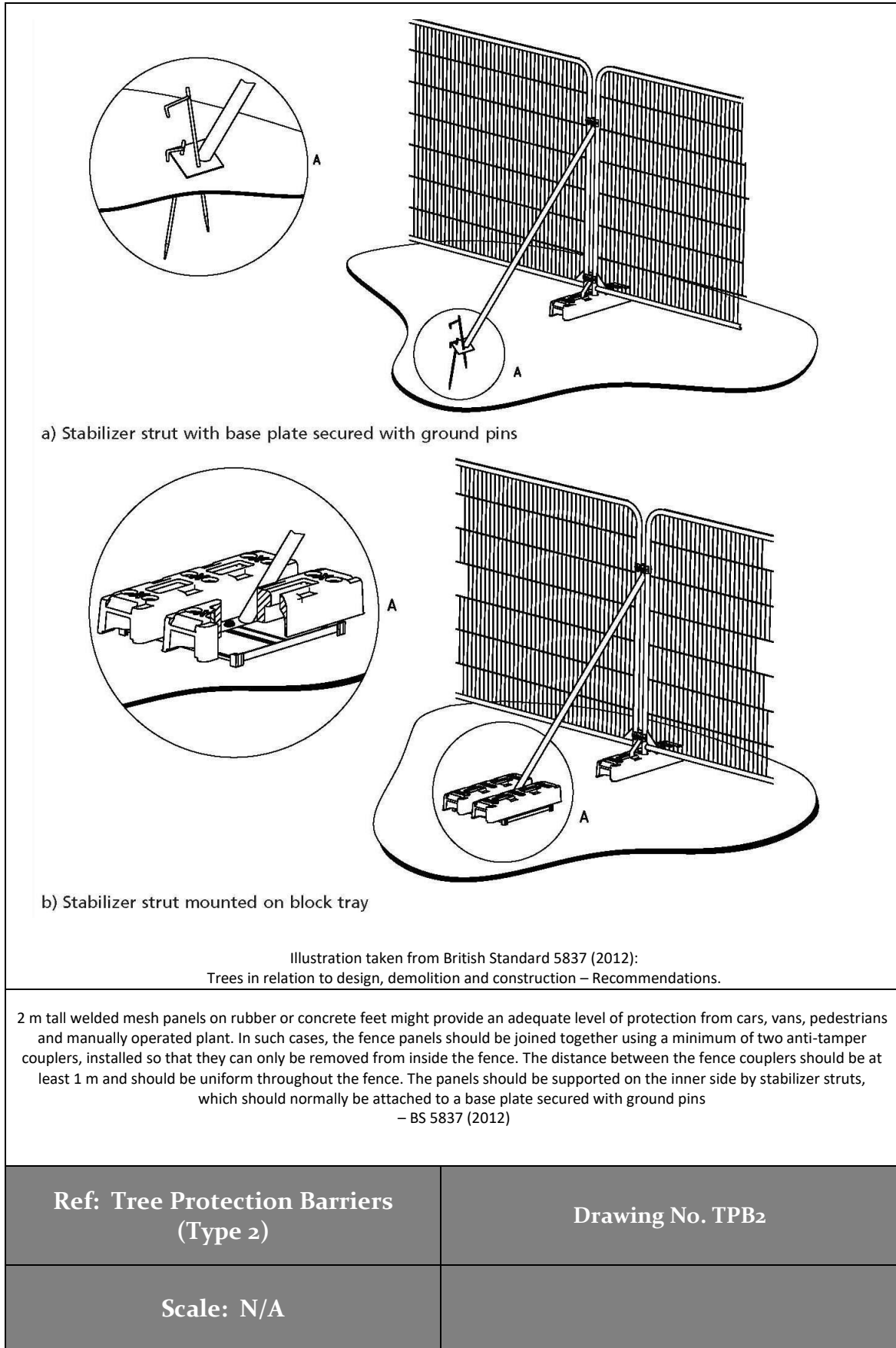
Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Management proposals	<i>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.</i>
BS 5837 (2012) Category	<i>Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837 (2012) guidance.</i>
RPA and RPA radius	<i>RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012).</i>

Tree Inventory:

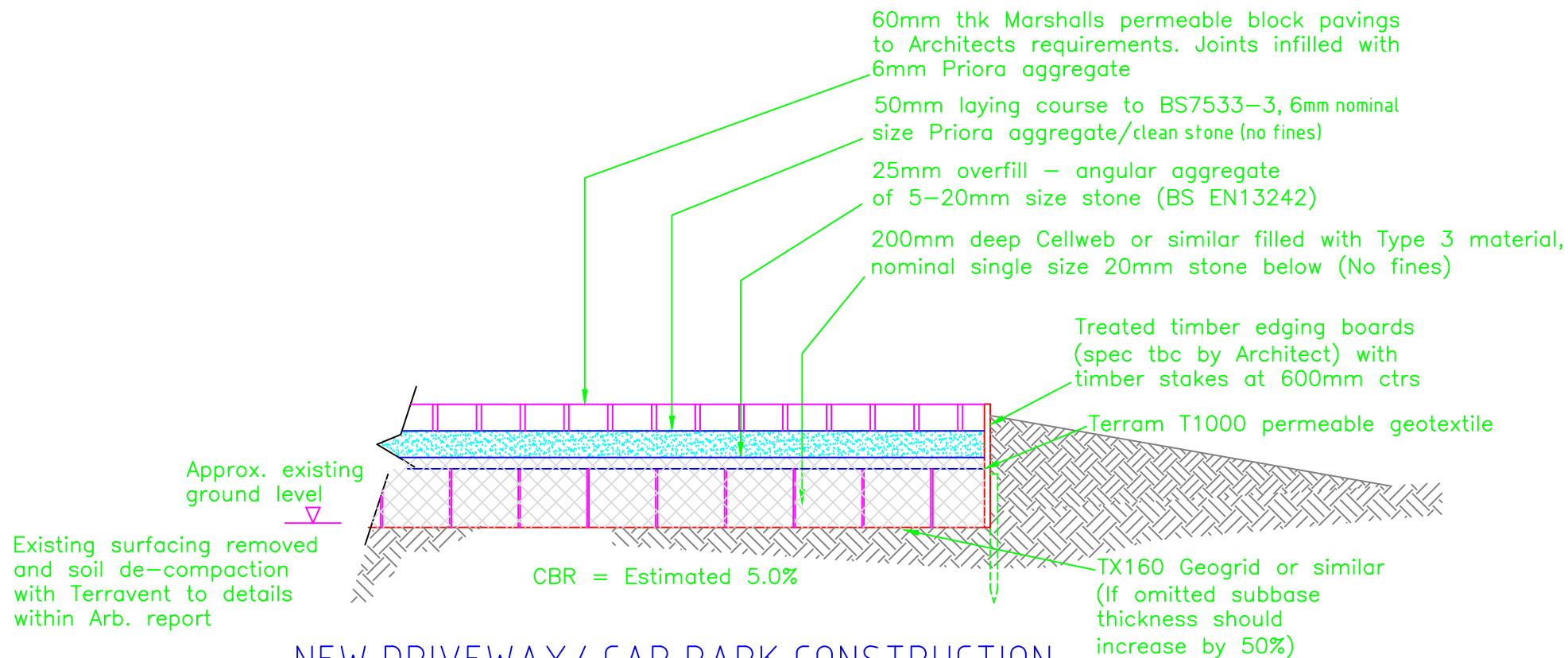
Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Birch	<i>Betula pendula / pubescens</i>		Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus</i> sp		Lawson cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Field maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>		Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>
Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>		Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Grey poplar	<i>Populus x canescens</i>		Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

Appendix 3: Illustrative Specification for Tree Protection Barriers



Appendix 4: Specification for 'Low Invasive' Type Surfacing

1 A4 plan



NEW DRIVEWAY/ CAR PARK CONSTRUCTION TYPICAL SECTION WHERE WITHIN TPZ

SCALE 1: 20

435369 – COCKPIT BARN

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.



ecourban ltd: Registered in England and Wales No.: 07376860

Registered Office: 12 Millstream, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 3SE

T: 07532 373 563 E: barrie@eco-urban.co.uk