ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Client: **David Allen**

Site: **Highfields**
Leek

Date: **22 October 2018**

Ref.: **THR18-92**

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this report is to be an aid to the design of the layout of the site. It identifies the better trees and specifies necessary protective measures that are required to keep the trees within the development. It may also give recommendations for remedial work that may be desirable in order to keep or improve the quality of the trees.

1.2 The survey complies with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. All significant trees on the site have been inspected including any that may be on the boundary or on adjacent land that may be affected by any development. Included in the schedule of trees are the relevant areas of protection for the trees or the Root Protections Areas (RPAs). The relevant distance from each tree from which construction work should be excluded by the erection of a Protective Barrier is also listed.

1.3 The site visit was on 28 April 2017. Surveyor: Ben and Hugh Williams. The weather conditions: Dry but overcast.

2.0 Limitations of report

2.1 The trees were inspected from ground level only and no invasive tools were used.

2.2 Due to the changing nature of trees the report is valid for a period of 6 months for the condition and 2 years for all other data.

2.3 Trees may affect buildings by indirect influence of their roots on the substrate on which structures are built and by direct action on foundations, drains and other underground services. This report does not attempt to address these issues.

2.4 Trees are dynamic structures that can change rapidly and can never be guaranteed 100% safe: even if they were deemed safe on the day of the inspection they can sometimes suffer damage in adverse weather conditions. All trees should be inspected following any bad weather.

3.0 Method

3.1 The survey was undertaken from ground level and includes all individual significant trees shown in position and numbered on the site plan. Low grade or sapling trees may be grouped together as numbered groups e.g. G1. The following information is collected and given in a schedule;

- Number
- Tree Species (Common Name)
- Height in metres
- Stem diameter at 1.5 metre above ground level in millimetres.
- Crown Spread at compass points NSEW in metres.
- Crown clearance (height of lowest branch above ground) in metres.
- Age Class (Young, Middle-aged, Mature, Over mature and Veteran)
- Physiological Condition (Good, Fair, Poor or Dead). This is an overall assessment of the health of the tree based on leaf size, colour, density, annual growth increments and die-back or dead wood.
- Structural Condition (comments on decay, cavities, disease and other defects and issues that will affect its suitability for retention).
- Recommendations (These are based on the previous two categories and may include pruning or removal amongst other recommendations).
- Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years <10,10>20, 20>40 and 40+)
- Category Grading:

  U= Remove (unsuitable for retention due to its poor condition or less than 10 years contribution).

  A= High quality tree of good form with at least 40 years contribution.

  B= Moderate quality tree with 20>40 years contribution.

  C= Low quality tree (usually of poor form or condition). Also trees of less the 150mm stem diameter (these may be considered for relocation).

  Subcategory:

  1= mainly Arboricultural Merit

  2= mainly Landscape Merit

  3= mainly Cultural or Conservation Merit

4.0 Trees and Construction: General overview

4.1 Trees are large dynamic organisms that have basic requirements in order to survive. The obvious part of the tree is the trunks and branches with the leaves that are essential for survival and these are easily damaged by machines etc. This damage though is easily avoided and very obvious when it occurs. They have roots that anchor the tree into the ground but also take up moisture and oxygen as well as nutrients from the soil. Most tree roots are in the upper 0.5 metres of the soil and also extend well beyond the extent of the trees leafy canopy. Roots are easily damaged during any construction process although sometimes the immediate effect is not obvious. The main threats from construction work come from:

a) Compaction of the soil prevents gaseous exchange and water drainage.
b) Roots being severed or crushed.
c) Drainage being affected by alteration of levels and installation of trenches for services.
d) Physical damage to branches and trunks.
e) Poisoning of trees with contamination from fuel and oil leaks from machinery, run off from concrete mixers or other toxic materials used during construction.

The main consequences of the above in terms of damage are:

i) Compaction kills roots by preventing oxygen and water take-up.
ii) Severance can lead to pathogenic fungi invading the tree and in the worst cases, it can also lead to instability.
iii) Loss of vitality caused by the above can dramatically affect the life span of the tree.
iv) Damage to the crown can also lead to disease and instability in the worst cases.

5.0 Protection of the trees that are retained

5.1 BS 5837:2012 is intended to give recommendations to protect the trees during development and ensure their survival following the construction work. To achieve this there are two main considerations. The first is to protect the roots of the trees and the second to protect the upper parts of the tree, the trunk and branches.

5.2 The main tool to achieve the above is to create “Construction Exclusion Zones” around the trees. These are based on the “Root Protection Area” or RPA as calculated as required in BS 5837:2012. The RPAs for all the trees are included in the survey schedule. It is possible to vary the RPA from a circle to allow for specific site conditions.

5.3 To achieve an effective “Construction Exclusion Zone” (CEZ) it is necessary to erect a protective barrier along the edge of the RPA’s. The details of this fencing are shown in Figure 2, which is included as an appendix (B) to this report. The barrier should be erected a minimum distance from each tree. This minimum distance is provided as a radius in the Survey Schedule and shown on the plan. It is essential that this barrier is well anchored into the ground to prevent it being moved. It is acceptable to use “Herras” fencing in concrete or rubber feet and appropriately back braced in areas where site circumstances and the associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA are low.

5.4 The Tree Protective Fencing should be installed before any construction work takes place. This includes demolition, site clearance and drainage work.

5.5 Notices should be fixed to the fencing warning personnel not to enter. They should read “CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS”.

5.6 In some circumstances, with agreement from the LPA, it may be necessary to work within the RPA. In these circumstances the barrier may need to be realigned and ground protection used even for access on foot. If vehicular access is required then this will have to be specifically designed to prevent compaction and agreed in writing.

5.7 If the LPA agree to work within the RPA then any excavation work would have to be done by hand and usually supervised by the Arboriculturalist. Drives or access roads will also require a specific Method Statement and include “No-Dig” construction methods.

5.8 Some operations such as the delivery of large section of buildings or the use of cranes for construction or demolition will need to be carefully organised and supervised to avoid accidental damage to the branches and stems of the retained trees. It may be advisable where damage is inevitable to carry out facilitation pruning to avoid initial conflict. This would have to be agreed by the Arboriculturalist and the LPA.

5.9 Tree should not be used to support notices and under no circumstances should nails, screws or bolts be driven into the trees. Likewise trees should not be used to support cables or lights.

5.10 Care should be taken to avoid the discharge of any material that could contaminate the soil within 15 metres of any tree. This would include: washings from cement mixers, fuel or oil storage etc. This distance may need to be extended if the ground slopes towards the tree.

6.0 Arboricultural Methods

6.1 The Arboriculturalist or the LA Tree Officer should be consulted if there are any unforeseen issues in relation to any tree on site including any unexpected work within the Root Protection Areas.

6.2 All tree work should be carried out by highly skilled professionals and it is recommended that contractors are selected from the Approved List of Arboricultural Association Contractors. This is obtained from www.trees.org.uk

6.3 All tree work should be carried out to the latest standards based on BS 3998: 2010 ‘Recommendations for Tree Work’.

6.4 It is also advisable to draw up a final Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan to be agreed with the LPA.

7.0 Wildlife and Timing of Operations

7.1 Many animals including bats and birds are given special protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2001 amongst other legislation.

7.2 **Bats**. It is an offence to "intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat" or "damage, destroy or block the access to the resting place of any bat". An assessment of trees on the site for "suitability for bats" is an essential part of the pre-planning stage. If bats are found or even reported to have used the trees for roosts then it is essential that a specialist in this field is contacted for advice. Natural England should be contacted on 0300 060 6000 or through www.naturalengland.org.uk for details of suitable specialists. It may be that a European Protected Species Habitat Regulations Licence is required before work can continue. Following advice, it is usual that work to trees with potential for bat roosts is best done from late August to early October. March through to April is also suitable but there may be conflict with nesting birds. (see below)

7.3 **Birds**. It is an offence to disturb, injure or kill any bird whilst it is at or building a nest. This includes damage to or removal of the actual nest whilst it is in use or being built. Tree works that could lead to the above should therefore be avoided during the months of late March through until August.

7.4 To avoid problems with either, it would be advisable to programme all necessary site clearance work and tree pruning during August to late October**.**

8.0 Planning Considerations

8.1 Full planning consent that includes any proposed tree works usually overrides the requirement to get specific permission even for trees that are within a Conservation Area or protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

8.2 If work is to be carried out prior to planning consent being sought, then it may be necessary to apply for permission separately. In a Conservation Area it is a requirement to give Six Weeks Written Notice of any intended works. In the case of a TPO an application is required to the LPA on a 1APP form; in this case it may take 8-10 weeks before permission is given. It should be noted that permission is not required from the LPA to remove "Dead or Dangerous" trees although it is always best to inform the LPA of your intentions and supply suitable evidence to support your actions.

9.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment for this site

9.1 There are a large number of trees around the edge of the site but the layout has been carefully designed to avoid removing any of the Category A or B trees. The effect on the trees is shown on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing THL-0513-6

9.2 It will be necessary to remove some of the lower quality trees along the access from the Cricket Club drive, but the overall appearance of the drive should not alter greatly from a tree perspective.

9.3 The requirement for a second entrance off the main road has been removed and so this means that the overall scheme will have a relatively low impact on the trees. It is suggested that some new trees are planted along the driveway to and from the Cricket Club drive and around the site. Some low planting around the entrance to the site would also mitigate the loss of the trees that will be removed.

9.4 All retained trees will require protection during the construction work to make sure that they are not damaged. This can be achieved by the use of barriers to exclude vehicles, details of this are found in section 5 of this report.

9.5 The suggested position of the Tree Protection Barriers is shown on the Tree Protection Drawing THL-0513-7 should be discussed on site with the agreement of the LPA Tree Officer. It is essential that they are erected before any work starts on the site.

Tree Heritage Ltd

H.E. Williams

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22/10/2018

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Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category 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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **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)	See Table 2
Category B **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	See Table 2
Category C **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	See Table 2

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Site: Highfields, Leek
Surveyed by: Hugh Williams and Ben Williams BSc (Hons) Arb. M.Arbor.A
Date: 28/04/2017

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APPENDIX A: TREE SURVEY and WORK SCHEDULE

KEY:

Measurements	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Category Grading	Symbols
Height - *Metres* Stem Diameter - *Millimetres at 1.5m above ground level* Branch Spread - *Metres (North, South, East and West)* Crown Clearance - *Metres* RPA Radius - *Metres* Estimated Remaining Contribution - *Years* FSB - First Significant Branch - *Metres*	Y - *Young* SM - *Semi-Mature* EM - *Early Mature* M - *Mature* OM - *Over-Mature* V - *Veteran*	G - *Good* F - *Fair* P - *Poor* D - *Dead*	A - *High (green)* B - *Moderate (blue)* C - *Low (grey)* *U - Poor/Trees for removal (red)* **Sub-Categories:** 1 - *Mainly Arboricultural value* 2 - *Mainly Landscape value* 3 - *Mainly Cultural value*	< - *Less than* ~ - *Approximately* > - *Greater than*
RPA - *Root protection area (equivalent to a circle with a radius 12x the stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level)*				

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Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T1	Ilex aquifolium 'Argentea Marginata' (Silver Variegated Holly)	10	400	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	1(E)	M	Fair	Minor deadwood in crown.Some damage from bonfires.	No work required.	10+	C1	4.8
T2	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	10	300, 220, 280	4	4	4	4	3	2(N)	M	Poor	Declining. Decay present on stem. Dieback in crown.One stem is dead and one declining.	Consider removal.	<10	U	5.59
T3	Taxus baccata (Yew)	10	440	2	4	4	4	2	4(S)	M	Fair	Decay present at base. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	Consider removal.	20+	C1	5.28
T4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17	730	7	7	7	7	5	4(S)	M	Good	Epicormics on stem. Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	40+	A1	8.76
T5	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	12	600	5	5	5	5	2	2(S)	M	Fair	Decay present on stem. Major bark wounding on stem.	Consider	20+	B1	7.2
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17	940	7	7	7	7	5	4(S)	M	Good	Epicormics on stem. Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	40+	A1	11.28
T7	Taxus baccata (Yew)	10	320	4	4	4	4	1	1(N)	EM	Good	Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	40+	C1	3.84
T8	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17	730	7	7	7	7	5	4(S)	M	Good	Epicormics on stem. Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	40+	A1	8.76

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				N	S	E	W									
T9	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	15	450	2	2	2	2	3	4(E)	M	Fair	Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+	B1	5.4
T10	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	12	360	3	3	3	3	1	2(S)	OM	Poor	Decay present at base. Decay present on stem.Severe decay in stem,tree liable to collapse.	Consider removal.	<10	U	4.32
T11	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	12	600	5	5	5	5	2	2(S)	M	Fair	Declining. Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	10+	C1	7.2
T12	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	12	500	3	5	5	5	6	3(S)	M	Fair	Minor deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	No work required.	20+	B1	6
T13	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	10	190	2	2	2	2	3	4(S)	M	Poor	Leaning South.Tree liable to fail.	Consider removal.	10+	C1	2.28
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	550	5	5	5	5	3	1(S)	M	Good	Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+	B1	6.6
T15	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	890	6	6	6	6	3	1(S)	M	Good	Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	40+	A1	10.68
T16	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	10	200, 200	4	4	4	4	1	1(N)	M	Fair	Suppressed.	No work required.	10+	C1	3.4
T17	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	10	450	4	4	4	4	1	1(N)	M	Fair	Stem divides below 1.5m. Weak fork.	No work required.	10+	C1	7.63
T18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	440	6	6	6	6	3	4(N)	M	Fair	Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+	B1	5.28

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				N	S	E	W									
T19	Taxus baccata (Yew)	12	340	2	4	4	4	3	2(S)	M	Fair	Suppressed. Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+	B1	4.08
T20	Taxus baccata (Yew)	12	340	4	2	4	4	3	2(S)	M	Fair	Suppressed. Minor deadwood in crown.	No work required.	20+	B1	4.08
T21	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	14	480	4	4	4	2	0.5	2.5(N)	M	Poor	Included bark present in fork. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Remove tree to allow for development.	<10	U	5.76
T22	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	14	520	5	5	5	5	0.5	2(N)	M	Fair	Included bark present in fork. Decay present on stem. Weak fork.	Remove tree to allow for development.	<10	U	6.24
T23	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	14	310,350	4	4	4	4	0.5	2(N)	M	Fair	Decay present at base. Major bark wounding on stem.	Remove tree to allow for development.	10+	C1	5.62
T24	Chamaecyparis pisifera (Sawara Cypress)	15	400	3	2	3	2	1	3(N)	M	Good	Included bark present in fork. Weak fork.	Remove tree to allow for development.	<10	U	4.8
T25	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	8	290,470	4	4	4	4	1	2(S)	OM	Poor	Decay present at base. Decay present on stem.Severe decay in stem,tree liable to collapse.	Remove tree to allow for development.	<10	U	6.62
T26	Taxus baccata (Yew)	9	210	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	1(S)	M	Fair	Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	10+	C1	2.52
T27	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8	230	2.5	1	2	2	3	3(N)	EM	Fair	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No work required.	10+	C1	2.76

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				N	S	E	W									
T28	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	15	450,210	4	4	4	4	1	1(N)	M	Good	Decay present on stem. Cavity at base. Cavity on stem.	Monitor.	<10	U	5.96
T29	Taxus baccata (Yew)	14	430	5	3	4	3	3	2.5(N)	M	Good		No work required.	20+	B1	5.16
T30	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	8	360	4	4	4	4	1	2(S)	OM	Poor	Decay present at base. Decay present on stem.Severe decay in stem,tree liable to collapse.	Consider removal or reduction.	<10	U	4.32
T31	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	8	470	4	4	4	4	1	2(S)	OM	Poor	Decay present at base. Decay present on stem.Severe decay in stem,tree liable to collapse.	Consider removal or reduction.	<10	U	5.64
T32	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15	380	4	5	4	4	5	2.5(S)	M	Good		No work required.	20+	B1	4.56
T33	Taxus baccata (Yew)	10	360	2	5	3.5	3.5	2	2(S)	M	Fair	Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	10+	C1	4.32
T34	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	16	410	4	4	4	4	1	2(N)	M	Good		No work required.	20+	B1	4.92
T35	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	470	5	0	4	5	2.5	2(N)	M	Fair	Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No work required.	10+	C1	5.64
T36	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	12	360	3	3	3	3	1	3(NW)	M	Fair	Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem.	Monitor.	<10	U	4.32
T37	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	8	320	3	3	3	3	2	2(N)	M	Fair		No work required.	10+	C1	3.84
T38	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	8	320	3	3	3	3	2	2(N)	M	Fair		No work required.	10+	C1	3.84

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				N	S	E	W									
T39	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	8	320	3	3	3	3	2	2(N)	M	Fair		No work required.	10+	C1	3.84
T40	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18	760	8	8	5	8	4	5(S)	M	Fair	Major deadwood in crown.	Remove major deadwood.	20+	B1	9.12
T41	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	18	610	4	8	4	5	5	6(N)	M	Fair	Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Remove major deadwood.	20+	B1	7.32
T42	Taxus baccata (Yew)	7	410	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2	2(N)	M	Good		No work required.	20+	B1	4.92
T43	Taxus baccata (Yew)	7	290	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2	2(N)	M	Good		No work required.	20+	B1	3.48
T44	Chamaecyparis pisifera (Sawara Cypress)	8	210	2	2	2	2	4	4(S)	EM	Dead	Dead.	Remove tree.	<10	U	2.52
T45	Chamaecyparis pisifera (Sawara Cypress)	6	330	2	2	2	2	2	2(S)	EM	Poor	Leaning South. Decay present on stem.	Remove tree.	<10	U	3.96
T46	Chamaecyparis pisifera (Sawara Cypress)	8	250	2	2	2	2	2	3(S)	EM	Fair		No work required.	10+	C1	3
T47	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	22	1110	9	10	8	10	4	5(SW)	M	Good	Storm damage in crown. Broken branch/es in crown.	Carry out aerial inspection.	20+	B1	13.32
T48	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	14	330	3	1	2	3.5	2	4(NE)	M	Good	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No work required.	20+	B1	3.96
T49	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	16	620	5	5	5	5	3	2(NE)	M	Good	Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	40+	A1	7.44
T50	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12	540	5	2	2	8	2	3(W)	M	Good	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No work required.	20+	B1	6.48

Site: Highfields, Leek
Surveyed by: Hugh Williams and Ben Williams BSc (Hons) Arb. M.Arbor.A
Date: 28/04/2017

Tree Heritage Ltd, 100 North St, Leek, Staffs, ST13 8DQ
T: 01538 384019 E: info@treeheritage.co.uk

Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T51	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	8	340	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	5(E)	M	Fair	Decay present at base. Decay present on stem.	No work required.	<10	U	4.08
T52	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14	390	2	2	4	2	3	4(NE)	M	Fair		No work required.	10+	B1	4.68
T53	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14	420	5	2	4	4	3	3.5(N)	M	Fair		No work required.	10+	B1	5.04
T54	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	8	400	3	3	3	3	1	2(N)	M	Good	Decay present at base. Major bark wounding on stem.	No work required.	<10	U	4.8
T55	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18	820	9	9	7	9	3	2.5(NW)	M	Fair	Fungal brackets visible on stem.Swelling at base.	Carry out further inspection.	20+	B1	9.84
T56	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14	520	5	5	5	5	3	3(N)	M	Poor	Declining. Decay present on stem. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Fell tree on the grounds of safety.	<10	U	6.24
T57	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16	650	6	6	4	8	2	3.5(SW)	M	Fair	Included bark present in fork. Weak fork.	Monitor.	<10	U	7.8
T58	Malus (Apple)	6	120	3	1	2	2	2	2.5(N)	M	Fair		Remove tree to allow for development.	10+	C1	1.44
T59	Malus (Apple)	6	210	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2.5(N)	M	Fair		Remove tree to allow for development.	10+	C1	2.52
T60	Malus (Apple)	7	410	3	5	3	3	2	2.5(N)	M	Fair	Cavity on stem.	Remove tree to allow for development.	10+	C1	4.92

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Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T61	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14	460	4	7	5	5	2	3(S)	M	Fair	Included bark present in fork. Decay present on stem. Weak fork.	Fell tree on the grounds of safety.	<10	U	5.52
T62	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16	400	3	3	3	3	6	6(E)	M	Good		No work required.	40+	A1	4.8
T63	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16	400	3	3	3	3	6	6(E)	M	Good		No work required.	40+	A1	4.8
T64	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16	400	3	3	3	3	6	6(E)	M	Good		No work required.	40+	A1	4.8
T65	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16	400	3	3	3	3	6	6(E)	M	Good		No work required.	40+	A1	4.8
T66	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16	400	3	3	3	3	6	6(E)	M	Good		No work required.	40+	A1	4.8
T67	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16	400	3	3	3	3	6	6(E)	M	Good		No work required.	40+	A1	4.8
T68	Prunus spp. (Cherry spp.)	6	430	4	4	3	4	2	1.5(N)	OM	Poor	Declining. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Remove tree.	<10	U	5.16
T69	Lawson Cypress(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	18	500	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	6	6(N)	M	G	Leaning North. Weak fork.	No work required.	10+	C1	6
T70	Beech(Fagus sylvatica)	16	820	10	8	9	8	2	4.5(NE)	M	G	Major deadwood in crown. Low branches over road/footpath. Canker on stem.	Monitor. Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m over road.	20+	B1	9.84
T71	Beech(Fagus sylvatica)	16	850	8	8	8	8	1.5	4.5(W)	M	G	Major deadwood in crown.	Remove major deadwood.	40+	A1	10.2

Site: Highfields, Leek
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Date: 28/04/2017

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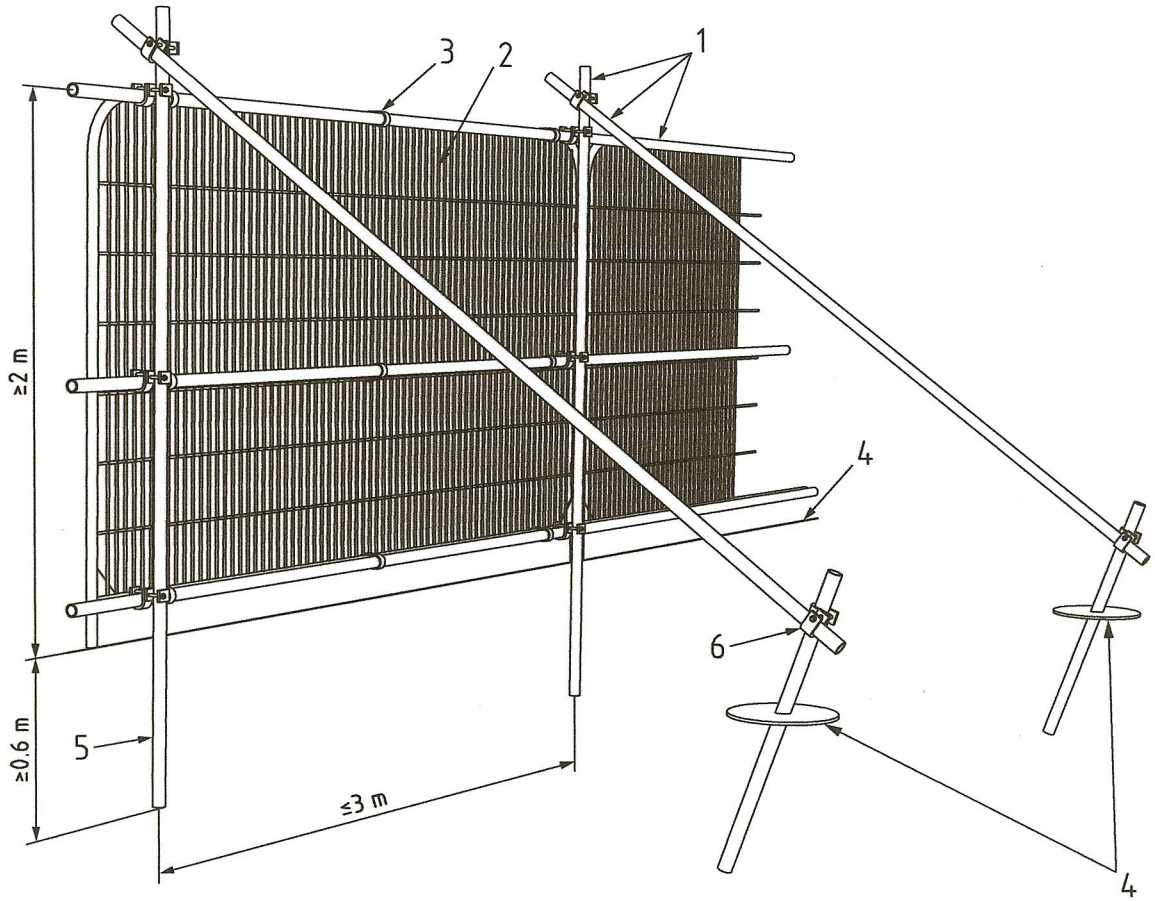
Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T72	Beech(Fagus sylvatica)	14	650	2	8	5	8	1.5	4(SW)	M	G	Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Low branches over road/footpath.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m over road.	20+	B1	7.8
T73	Common Lime(Tilia X europaea)	17	450	5	6	5	5	1	1(W)	M	F	Epicormics on stem. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Remove major deadwood.	40+	B1	7.63
T74	Beech(Fagus sylvatica)	12	460	5	5	5	5	2	2(N)	M	G		No work required.	40+	A1	5.52
T75	Scots Pine(Pinus sylvestris)	12	240	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	5	5(N)	EM	G	Poor shape & form. Major deadwood in crown.	No work required.	10+	C1	2.88
T76	Scots Pine(Pinus sylvestris)	12	450	2	3.5	3	3	1.5	4(S)	M	G	Unbalanced crown shape. Low branches over road/footpath.	Crown lift to 3m over footpath.	20+	B1	5.4
T77	Scots Pine(Pinus sylvestris)	4	240	1	1	1	1	2	2(N)	M	D	Dead.	Remove tree.	<10	U	2.88
T78	Sweet Chestnut(Castanea sativa)	11	470	1	5	1	2	3.5	3.5(S)	EM	G	Included bark present in main fork. Weak fork.	Fell tree on grounds of safety.	<10	U	5.64
T79	Sweet Chestnut(Castanea sativa)	12	350	4	4	2	2	2.5	2(N)	EM	G	Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No work required.	10+	C1	4.2

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Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T80	Scots Pine(Pinus sylvestris)	12	390	2.5	4	1	1	3.5	2(E)	M	G	Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No work required.	10+	C1	4.68
T81	Scots Pine(Pinus sylvestris)	12	400	2.5	4	1	1	3.5	2(E)	M	G	Major deadwood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	No work required.	10+	C1	4.8
T82	Beech(Fagus sylvatica)	11	310	3.5	2.5	3.5	2.5	2	2(N)	EM	G		No work required.	20+	B1	3.72
T83	Silver Birch(Betula pendula)	11	170	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	4	4(N)	EM	F	Poor shape & form.	No work required.	10+	C1	2.04
T84	Scots Pine(Pinus sylvestris)	12	410	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4	2.5(NE)	M	G		No work required.	20+	B1	4.92
T85	Silver Birch(Betula pendula)	11	300	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2(N)	M	F		No work required.	10+	C1	3.6
G1	Holly(Ilex aquifolium)	10	250	4	4	4	4	0	2(N)	M	F	Some trees in group have die back in crown.	No work required.	10+	C1	3
G2	Lawson Cypress(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	12	350	3	3	3	3	1	1(N)	M	G		No work required.	10+	C1	4.2

Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

0 2 4 6 8 10m
1:200

A523 Macclesfield Road

PRIVATE ROAD

Lowfield

Bumble Bee Cottage

Highfield Cottage

Garage

Plot 2

Plot 1

Proposed Private Drive

Highfield

Existing Building

Existing Building

Existing Building

Existing Building

Existing trees shown dotted to be removed to allow driveway to be created

New private driveway to serve the housing development is to be created through the poorest section of existing tree belt

Highfield Lodge

Existing access to be used

PRIVATE ROAD

PRIVATE ROAD

Private Road

LEEK CRICKET CLUB

T1-Silver Variegated Holly
T2-Holly
T3-Yew
T4-Sycamore
T5-Holly
T6-Sycamore
T7-Yew
T8-Sycamore
T9-Lawson Cypress
T10-Portugal Laurel
T11-Holly
T12-Whitebeam
T13-Lawson Cypress
T14-Sycamore
T15-Sycamore
T16-Holly
T17-Holly
T18-Sycamore
T19-Yew
T20-Yew
T21-Holly
T22-Holly
T23-Holly
T24-Sawara Cypress
T25-Portugal Laurel
T26-Yew
T27-Sycamore
T28-Holly
T29-Yew
T30-Portugal Laurel
T31-Portugal Laurel
T32-Ash
T33-Yew
T34-Holly
T35-Sycamore
T36-Holly
T37-Holly
T38-Holly
T39-Holly
T40-Ash
T41-Ash
T42-Yew
T43-Yew
T44-Sawara Cypress
T45-Sawara Cypress
T46-Sawara Cypress
T47-Beech
T48-Common Lime
T49-Common Lime
T50-Sycamore
T51-Holly
T52-Sycamore
T53-Sycamore
T54-Holly
T55-Sycamore
T56-Sycamore
T57-Ash
T58-Apple
T59-Apple
T60-Apple
T61-Sycamore
T62-Scots Pine
T63-Scots Pine
T64-Scots Pine
T65-Scots Pine
T66-Scots Pine
T67-Scots Pine
T68-Cherry spp.
T69 Lawson Cypress
T70 Beech
T71 Beech
T72 Beech
T73 Common Lime
T74 Beech
T75 Scots Pine
T76 Scots Pine
T77 Scots Pine
T78 Scots Pine
T79 Scots Pine
T80 Scots Pine
T81 Scots Pine
T82 Silver Birch
T83 Silver Birch
T84 Scots Pine
T85 Silver Birch
G1 Holly
G2 Lawson Cypress

Notes:

1. Contractors are advised to check all dimensions against the tree schedule. Tree canopies are symbolic only and are representative of the average spread; this may not represent the true outline. Note that the tree stem may not sit centrally to canopy. Tree stems are symbolic only and are representative of the tree category; this does not represent the stem diameter - see schedule for details.
2. The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Rev.	Date:	Status/Amendments:	By:

Key:

- Category A Tree / Group
- Category B Tree / Group
- Category C Tree / Group
- Category U Tree / Group
- Branch Spread
- Tree to be Removed
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- First Significant Branch Direction
- Root Protective Barrier
- Special Measures
- Tree Shadow

GROWING SINCE # 1992
TREE HERITAGE
Tree Heritage Ltd, 100 North Street, Leek, Staffordshire, ST13 8DQ
Telephone: 01538 384019
treeheritage.co.uk # info@treeheritage.co.uk

Client: Mr David Allen

Project: Land at Highfield, Leek

Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Scale:	1:200	Paper Size:	A0
Drawing Number:	THL-0513-6	Date Created:	15/10/18

0 2 4 6 8 10m
1:200

A523 Macclesfield Road

PRIVATE ROAD

Lowfield

Highfield

Existing Building

Existing Building

Existing Building

Highfield Lodge

Existing access to be used

Bumble Bee Cottage

Highfield Cottage

Garage

Plot 2

Plot 1

Garage

Proposed Private Drive

Proposed Private Drive

New private driveway to serve the housing development is to be created through the poorest section of existing tree belt

Private Road

LEEK CRICKET CLUB

T1-Silver Variegated Holly
T2-Holly
T3-Yew
T4-Sycamore
T5-Holly
T6-Sycamore
T7-Yew
T8-Sycamore
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T12-Whitebeam
T13-Lawson Cypress
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T15-Sycamore
T16-Holly
T17-Holly
T18-Sycamore
T19-Yew
T20-Yew
T21-Sycamore
T22-Holly
T23-Yew
T24-Holly
T25-Yew
T26-Yew
T27-Sycamore
T28-Holly
T29-Yew
T30-Portugal Laurel
T31-Portugal Laurel
T32-Ash
T33-Yew
T34-Holly
T35-Sycamore
T36-Holly
T37-Holly
T38-Holly
T39-Holly
T40-Ash
T41-Ash
T42-Yew
T43-Yew
T44-Sawara Cypress
T45-Sawara Cypress
T46-Common Lime
T47-Beech
T48-Common Lime
T49-Common Lime
T50-Sycamore
T51-Holly
T52-Sycamore
T53-Sycamore
T54-Holly
T55-Sycamore
T56-Sycamore
T57-Ash
T58-Sycamore
T59-Sycamore
T60-Scots Pine
T61-Sycamore
T62-Scots Pine
T63-Scots Pine
T64-Scots Pine
T65-Scots Pine
T66-Scots Pine
T67-Scots Pine
T68-Cherry spp.
T69-Lawson Cypress
T70 Beech
T71 Beech
T72 Beech
T73 Common Lime
T74 Beech
T75 Scots Pine
T76 Scots Pine
T77 Scots Pine
T78 Scots Pine
T79 Sweet Chestnut
T80 Sweet Chestnut
T81 Scots Pine
T82 Scots Pine
T83 Beech
T84 Scots Pine
T85 Silver Birch
T86 Silver Birch
G1 Holly
G2 Lawson Cypress

Notes:

1. Contractors are advised to check all dimensions against the tree schedule. Tree canopies are symbolic only and are representative of the average spread; this may not represent the true outline. Note that the tree stem may not sit centrally to canopy. Tree stems are symbolic only and are representative of the tree category; this does not represent the stem diameter - see schedule for details.
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Rev:	Date:	Status/Amendments:	By:

Key:

- Category A Tree / Group
- Category B Tree / Group
- Category C Tree / Group
- Category U Tree / Group
- Branch Spread
- Tree to be Removed
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- First Significant Branch Direction
- Root Protective Barrier
- Special Measures
- Tree Shadow

GROWING SINCE # 1992
TREE HERITAGE
Tree Heritage Ltd, 100 North Street, Leek, Staffordshire, ST13 8DQ
Telephone: 01538 384019
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Client: Mr David Allen

Project: Land at Highfield, Leek

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan

Scale:	Paper Size:
1:200	A0
Drawing Number: THL-0513-7	Date Created: 15/10/18