



Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement



'Littlemead', West Lane, Hayling Island

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

'LITTLEMEAD', WEST LANE, HAYLING ISLAND

Produced by:

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

Arboricultural Consultant

Report Ref: **14593 - AIA 2**

Report Date: **19 November 2015**

CONTENTS

No.	Title	Page
1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	SITE VISIT, DESCRIPTIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY	5
3	ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT	7
4	SUMMARY OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON TREES	10
5	PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	11
APPENDIX 1	Tree Protection Plan	14
APPENDIX 2	Tree schedule and inventory	15
APPENDIX 3	Illustrative specification for tree protection barriers	19
APPENDIX 4	Illustrative specification for ground protection measures within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)	20
APPENDIX 5	BS 5837 (2012) – Assessment categories	21
APPENDIX 6	Qualifications and experience of Barrie Draper	22

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by PWP Architects to report on trees that could be affected by a development proposal at 'Littlemead', West Lane, Hayling Island and prepare an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to support a planning application on the site.
- 1.2 **Document disclosure:** I have been provided with a topographical survey, drawing reference '06514_TOPO_500'. This shows the positions of the significant trees on or near the site, together with other important features. I was also supplied with a copy of the proposed layout, drawing reference '1210A Ground Floor 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 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 proposed layout shown superimposed over the top in blue. This allows the relationship between the two to be clearly seen. The Tree Protection Plan has also been annotated to show protection measures for the trees that could realistically be affected by the proposed 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 **Ecological issues and statutory tree protection:** Providing guidance on ecological issues is not within my sphere of expertise. However, trees and other vegetation can often provide nesting, roosting and feeding opportunities for protected species. Therefore, before any tree work proceeds on site, I advise that appropriate advice is sought to see whether the trees to be removed are being utilised by any protected species.

At the time of writing, I have made no checks to ascertain whether any of the trees discussed are covered by tree preservation orders, or if the site is located in a conservation area. Therefore, any person intending to carry out any operations involving trees (before a formal planning consent is issued) should consult the council before any works are carried out.

- 1.7 **Background Information:** This is an updated version of an earlier report based on a new layout for the project.

2 OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 **Description of proposed development:** This development proposal is to construct a new garage with an associated new access drive.

2.2 **Observations of trees and other vegetation:** A small number of trees (including oak, pine and hawthorn) are located around the position of where the new garage is to be constructed.

2.3 **Soil assessment:** BS 5837 (2012) advocates that a soil assessment should be carried out to inform decisions relating to Root Protection Areas (RPAs), tree protection, new planting and foundation design. I have



Figure 1: Approximate geographical location of site in yellow

consulted the British Geological Survey (BGS) website and their Geology of Britain viewer and this advises that the bedrock geology for the site is Bognor Sand Member - Sand. I did not undertake any excavations on site to confirm this and a full geotechnical site investigation may need to be undertaken to provide a more in-depth level of information regarding soil type for the site.

2.4 **Tree survey methodology:** My inspection of the trees was visual, and did not involve any climbing or exploratory investigation. During my visit, I identified obvious groups where this was appropriate and I assigned an identification number to each tree or group, as shown on the plan in Appendix 1. I then collected the tree data included in Appendix 2 and placed the vegetation in one of four categories (U, A, B or C), as set out in British Standard (BS) 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 5 for easy reference. Where of relevance, I also estimated the crown spreads for each tree at the

appropriate cardinal compass points and this information is also shown in the tree schedule in Appendix 2.

Although this document is not meant to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant visible structural defects or physiological conditions identified, together with preliminary tree works, are also noted in the appropriate columns in the tree schedule in Appendix 2. 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.

- 2.5 **Data interpretation:** The Root Protection Area (RPA) calculations are included in Appendix 2. As set out in paragraphs 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of the BS, the RPAs may have been adjusted as a matter of arboricultural judgement, to indicate the estimated likely position of tree roots. These modified (or unmodified) RPAs dictate the location of the tree protection barriers, which encompass the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) and other protective measures as shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Where there is a need for incursions into RPAs, an assessment of the implications of these activities is set out in Section 3 (Arboricultural Implications Assessment) of this report. Where appropriate, details of suitable work methodologies to mitigate any impact are set out in Section 5 (Arboricultural Method Statement).

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 **Overview of the implications of the development proposal on trees:** BS 5837 (2012) – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations sets out in some detail how trees on development sites should be managed. It is generally accepted that Category A (high quality) and Category B (moderate quality) trees are potential constraints on any development proposal, whereas those belonging to Category C (low quality) are considered to be generally less important. Category U trees are in such poor condition that they are considered unsuitable for retention. This is because they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in respect of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Therefore, these trees can be effectively discounted in the context of a planning application.

On this site a total of THIRTEEN individual trees and groups were recorded during the tree survey and were assigned to the BS 5837 (2012) categories, as set out in Table 1 below:

Category A and B trees	A total of ONE tree (T2) was rated Category B
Category C trees	A total of NINE trees and groups (T3, G5, T6, T7, T8, T10, T11, T12 and G13) were rated Category C
Category U trees	A total of THREE trees (T1, T4 and T9) were rated Category U

Table 1: Tree numbers and BS categories

No Category A trees were recorded during my survey and I have focussed on the implications of the development proposal mainly on the Category B tree on the site and also on the Category C trees present. Of the total of THIRTEEN trees and groups surveyed, NONE will need to be removed to directly facilitate this development proposal. I have summarised the development related implications on trees in Table 2 below and set these aspects out in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Trees to be removed for development		Activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal	
Category A and B	Category C	Category A and B	Category C
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 2: Trees lost and activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal

3.2 Direct implications of the development proposal - Tree retention and tree loss

3.2.1 **BS Category A and B trees to be retained (trees of high and moderate quality):** The only Category B tree surveyed will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012). Consequently, no high or moderate category trees will need to be removed to facilitate this development proposal.

3.2.2 **BS Category C trees to be removed (or those of low quality):** All the Category C trees surveyed will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012). Consequently, no low Category trees will need to be removed to facilitate this development proposal.

3.3 **BS Category U trees normally removed for management reasons:** Category U trees are in such poor condition that they are considered unsuitable for retention. This is because they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Therefore, these can be effectively discounted in the context of the planning process. On this site, I have assessed trees T1, T4 and T9 as falling into Category U. Trees T1 and T9 are scheduled for removal for management reasons. As they are unsuitable for retention in the context of the current site use, I do not believe that their loss should be a consideration in respect of the current planning application. However, tree T4 appears to be located offsite based on its position shown on the land survey and is therefore outside the control of the owners of Littlemead. I have therefore shown this tree as retained on the plan in Appendix 1, despite its obvious poor condition.

- 3.5 **Tree protection during development:** A preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement is included in Section 5 and it details the various issues associated with successful tree protection in a development context on this site. If deemed appropriate by the council, this can be specifically referred to in a suitably worded planning condition attached to any subsequent consent.

4 SUMMARY OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON TREES

- 4.1 **Summary:** No Category A trees were recorded during my survey and I have focussed on the implications of the development proposal mainly on the Category B tree on the site and also on the Category C trees present. Of the total of THIRTEEN trees and groups surveyed, NONE will need to be removed to directly facilitate this development proposal. Consequently, I feel that the proposed development is arboriculturally acceptable and there will be minimal risk of any adverse impact on the nearby trees to be retained.

5 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Tree protection issues

5.1.1 **Tree Protection Plan (TPP):** The plan in Appendix 1 is illustrative, and 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. Normally, all the existing trees will have been numbered, with higher categories (A and B) highlighted in green and blue rectangles and low categories (C and U) highlighted in grey and red respectively. However, on this site no Category A trees were recorded. The plan also shows the locations of the proposed protective measures and 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.

5.1.2 **Protective barriers:** Information on barrier design based on BS 5837 (2012) guidance is included in Appendix 3 and the approximate location of the barriers is illustrated on the plan in Appendix 1. 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.

5.2 Additional tree-related issues

5.2.1 **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.

- 5.2.2 **Installation of new services or upgrading of existing services:** Final details relating to services are traditionally left until after planning consent has been granted by the council. Where practicable, all new services will be outside RPAs, but where existing services within RPAs require upgrading or new provision is required, 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.
- 5.2.3 **Storage of materials, cement mixing and washing points:** All construction storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles will be outside RPAs, unless otherwise agreed with the council.
- 5.2.4 **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 RPAs, unless agreed previously with the council. Contractor's car parking facilities will also be located away from retained trees.
- 5.2.5 **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.
- 5.2.6 **Planning, communication and preliminary timing of events:** It is not unusual for the details of timing of operations that could impact on important trees to only be finalised once planning consent has been given. Site managers, clearance and construction teams, and other important personnel are normally only appointed at this stage and it is these people who will be crucial in delivering the tree protection detailed in this report. My experience is that the pre commencement site meeting is critical in terms of avoiding damage to trees and this particular aspect, along with tree protection issues should be

specifically referenced in a suitably worded planning condition imposed by the council. In the intervening time I propose the following preliminary cascading timetable of events to help minimise any 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:

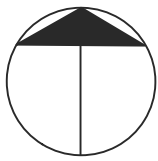
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Extent of arboricultural supervision agreed
3. Tree works undertaken
4. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
5. Ground protection installed before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
6. 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

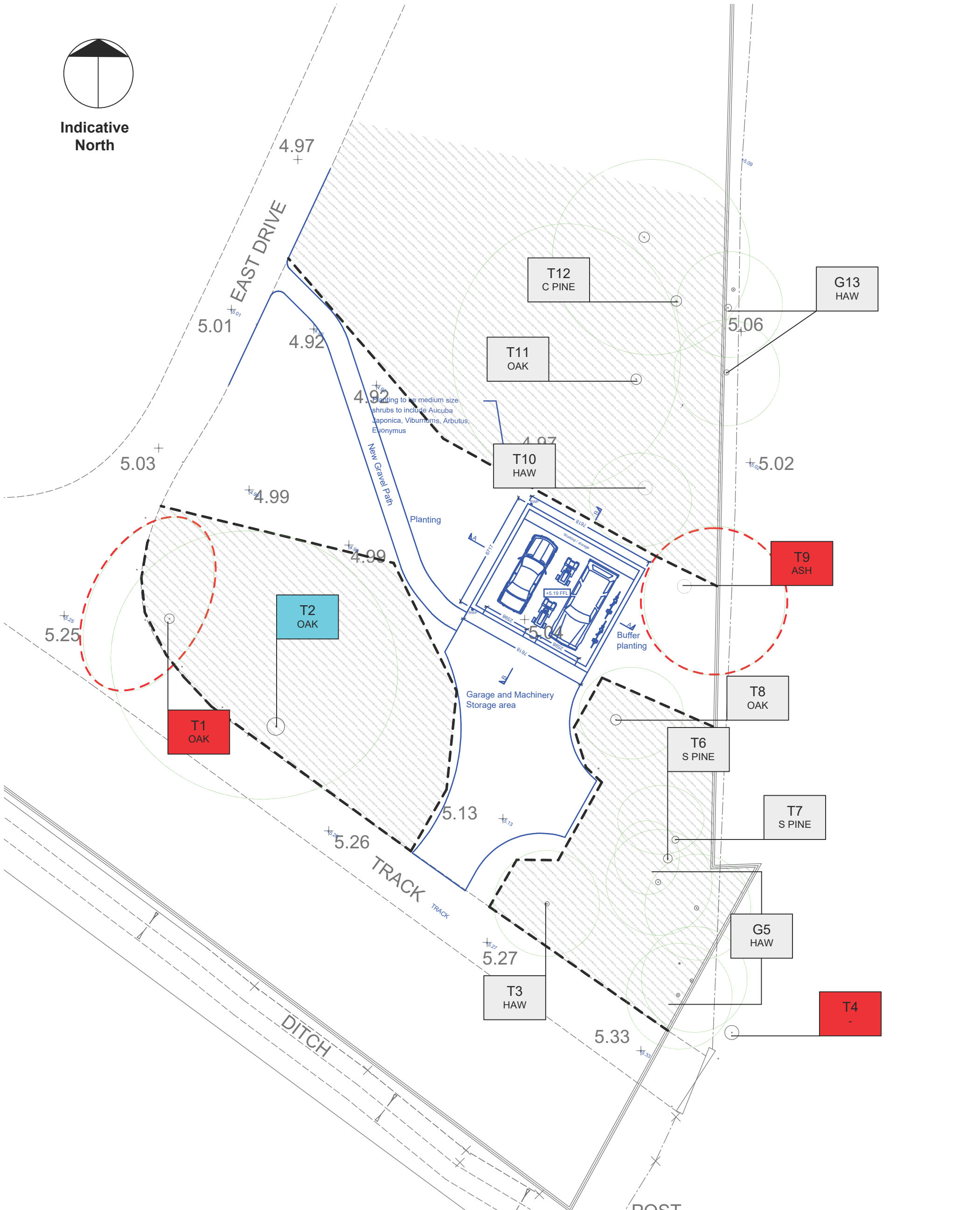
Date: **19 November 2015**

APPENDIX 1: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

1 A3 plan



Indicative
North



	ECO 3 - TREE PROTECTION FOR LAND AT 'LITTLEMEAD', WEST LANE, HAYLING ISLAND	SCALE: 1:200 @ A3	COMPOSITE PLAN: LAND SURVEY IN GREY, PROPOSED LAYOUT IN BLUE
--	---	-------------------	--

 T1 Tree sp	BS Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value	 T1 Tree sp	BS Category R: Trees normally removed for arboricultural management reasons	 Tree protective barriers with construction exclusion zone
 T1 Tree sp	BS Category C: Trees of low quality and value	 Revised canopy spreads	 Trees to be removed	

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)	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							
All trees																	Crown clean all trees. Where appropriate, crown lift trees to 4m over site					
T1	Oak	10	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	4	4	3	MA	Upper stem dieback with decay	FELL	U	109	5.9
T2	Oak	18	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	4	8	5	MA	Unbalanced canopy with cavity on south side		B1	312	10.0
T3	Hawthorn	4	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	MA	Small tree		C1	20	2.5
T4	Oak	16	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		MA	Dead offsite tree		U	327	10.2
G5	Hawthorn	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	M	Small trees		C1	18	2.4
T6	Scots pine	12	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	3	9	MA	Poor quality with unbalanced canopy		C1	41	3.6
T7	Scots pine	15	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	0	3	8	MA/M	Unbalanced canopy		C1	96	5.5
T8	Oak	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	2	2	3	Y	Young tree, some crown asymmetry		C1	12	1.9
T9	Ash	11	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	5	0		M	Inonotus hispidus infection, significant decay ingress lower stem	FELL	U	290	9.6
T10	Hawthorn	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	3	M	Small tree		C1	31	3.1
T11	Oak	12	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	0	6	11	3	MA	Severely unbalanced due to proximity to adjacent tree		C1	157	7.1

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	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							
T12	Austrian pine	16	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	3	6	8	M	Tight fork at 4m with included bark, significant branch defect at 10m		C1	142	6.7
G13	Hawthorn	8	-	21	10	14	10		29	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	M	Small trees		C1	38	3.5

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 GUIDANCE 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.

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

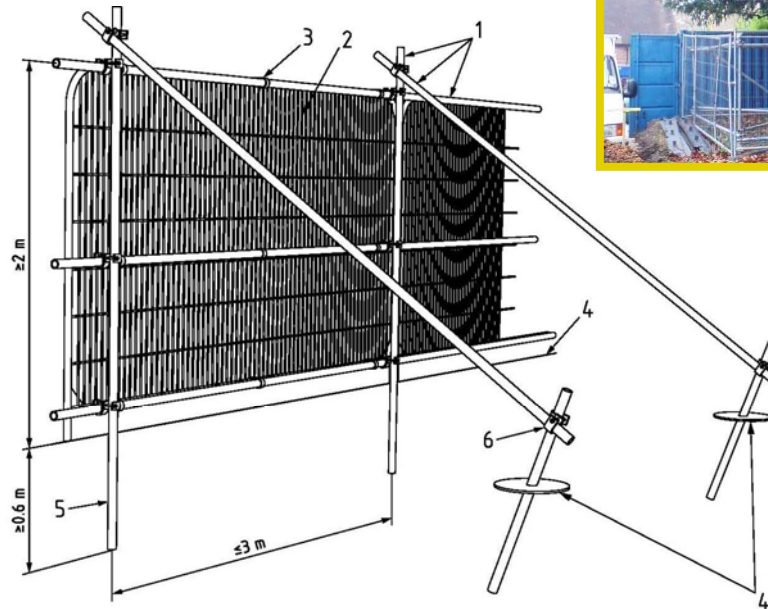
Height	Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre or where clear line of site is not possible then an estimate based on interpolation of heights of nearby measured trees.
Stem diameters	Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS 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.
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.
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).

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

TREE INVENTORY:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Austrian pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>		Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>			

APPENDIX 3: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS



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

Illustration taken from British Standard 5837 (2012): Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

– BS 5837 (2012)

Ref: Tree Protection Barriers (Type 1)	Drawing No. TPB1
Scale: N/A	

APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR GROUND SURFACE PROTECTION IN RPAs



Photograph 1



Photograph 2 (courtesy
www.groundtrax.com)

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 (**Photograph 1**), 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 (**Photograph 2**), 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, where I am currently the sole practitioner.



ecourban ltd, Radley House, 8 St Cross Road, Winchester, SO23 9HX

T: 01962 877 397 **E:** barrie@eco-urban.co.uk **M:** 07532 373 563

W: www.eco-urban.co.uk