



Ecological Surveys Ltd

Arboricultural Survey

Conducted in Accordance with British Standard 5837:2012



View of the site looking north. The existing outbuilding is fully serviced.

42 Sinah Lane,

Hayling Island.

Hampshire

PO11 0HH

Contract Details	
Architect / Planning Consultant	Rebecca Pike
Client	Christine Wilson
Ref no:	Sinah Lane / Tree Survey / November 2015
Site details:	42 Sinah Lane Hayling Island PO11 0HH
Date of site inspection:	10 th November 2015
Assessor & Report Author:	Tim Price - MAborA
Checked by	P. Diamond Cert (Hort), BSc (Hons), MSc, GradCIEEM. TechArborA
Date report compiled:	26 th November 2015

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1.0 Report Introduction

1.1 Purpose of Report

- 1.1.1 To catalogue trees located within and adjacent to the curtilage of 42 Sinah Lane, Hayling Island. PO11 0HH.
- 1.1.2 The owner wishes to construct a new dwelling to the north of the existing and in the absence of adopted local supplementary planning guidance specific to trees this report is prepared using British Standard 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (BS5837) as the benchmark for arboricultural submissions to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) : Havant Borough Council
- 1.1.3 To assess trees for their suitability for retention on site and to indicate those trees not likely to be considered a significant constraint to development of the site.
- 1.1.4 The report will also identify trees requiring removal for reasons of sound arboricultural management.
- 1.1.5 To prepare a *Tree Constraints Plan* giving details of Root Protection Area (RPA) around all significant trees to be considered for retention.
- 1.1.6 To prepare a *Tree Protection Plan* to demonstrate how retained trees are protected from accidental damage during building operations.
- 1.1.7 To prepare an arboricultural method statement to accompany the tree protection plan.

1.2 Site Information

- 1.2.1 The access to the site is via Sinah Lane
- 1.2.2 The present site use: Residential amenity space.
- 1.2.3 The surrounding locality is residential with leisure facilities.
- 1.2.4 There are no public rights of way within the curtilage of no.42.
- 1.2.5 The proposal is to construct a new family dwelling.

1.3 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

- 1.3.1 There is a group Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (no 0864) adjacent the foreshore on the northern boundary and this relates to Oak trees. There is TPO relating to trees to the garden to the east (no 0807).
- 1.3.2 The site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 1.3.3 For further definitions and guidance on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Area legislation, please refer to the information in Appendix D of this report.

1.4 Format of Report

This report has been commissioned to assess the condition of the trees on this site and to help to inform the design and site layout. The key information can be found as follows:

- Appendix A presents the data in tabular form;
- Appendix B contains the Arboricultural Drawings;
- Appendix C provides an arboricultural method statement to accompany the arboricultural drawings.

- *Appendix D* features a number of useful reference documents, including a glossary of terms;
- *Section 3* of this report evaluates the tree data and condition of the trees on site prior to considering any proposed development; this forms a guide to establishing which trees are likely to be considered as a material constraint;
- *Section 4* comprises the discussion which considers the development potential of the site in an arboricultural context and seeks to establish general guidelines on ensuring a satisfactory juxtaposition between retainable trees and the proposed development;
- *Section 5* outlines the format for tree protection measures which will be required on completion of a final site design.

2.0 Tree Survey Methodology and Application

2.1 Introduction to British Standard 5837:2012

2.1.1 British Standard 5837 has been designed to be undertaken as a phased process, and is guided by a flowchart (see Figure 1 in BS5837:2012). This can be broken down into a number of discrete stages (based on architects' work stages), some or all of which may or may not be included within one report. The stages are as follows:

- Stage A Feasibility
- Stage B Design brief
- Stage C Conceptual design
- Stage D Design development

- Stage E Technical design
- Stage F Production information
- Stage G Tender documentation
- Stage H Tender action
- Stage J Mobilisation
- Stage K Construction to practical completion
- Stage L Post-practical completion

This report covers Stages A to D of the BS5837 process.

2.1.2 British Standard 5837 classifies trees into four categories, ranging from A (highly desirable to retain) to U (trees unsuitable for retention). Full details are given at Appendix D of this report.

2.1.3 The purpose of the Standard is to assist with the formation of balanced judgements regarding trees on development sites. This includes: site layout design, landscape design and construction processes.

2.1.4 The initial stage is the preparation of the Tree Survey. This leads to a balanced approach for deciding which trees are appropriate for retention whilst informing design considerations for ensuring their successful long term retention. Several specific products are generated from the survey that should be used by the design team in accordance with the proposed development layout:

- Tree Survey Data
- Root Protection Areas (RPA)
- Tree Constraints Plan

See Appendix D for full definitions of these products.

2.1.5 The third stage requires an evaluation of any development layout. This should follow the negotiation of any necessary amendments to the design and will require the preparation of some or all of the following reports:

- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Tree Protection Plan (TPP)
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

Where relevant these additional items will be commissioned separately and submitted as an addendum to this report. Full definitions of these products are available in Appendix D.

2.1.6 The British Standard should not be considered as an unduly onerous planning constraint. Its effective application, in combination with arboricultural input throughout the pre-planning, planning and construction phases of any development, will result in a successful and sustainable design. In addition, the submission of well prepared and presented documents as required by the British Standard should address the majority of reasonable concerns of a local planning authority's arboricultural officers.

2.2 *Survey Methodology & Limitations*

2.2.1 The trees have been inspected visually from ground level. No invasive tests have been carried out.

2.2.2 Within each collective sample, a list of the species was noted along with the stem diameter of the largest specimens and the greatest branch encroachment into the site. This data has been used in the data tables and arboricultural drawings to give an indication of the impact and extent of the trees as a whole.

- 2.2.3 This report is for planning purposes and does not provide a householder tree risk assessment.
- 2.2.4 Soil type has not been ascertained on site. The possible influence of tree root activity on the proposed final development is within the brief of appointed structural engineers.
- 2.2.5 This report is valid for two years from the date of site inspection. The condition of trees can change following weather events and other abiotic factors. Pests and diseases can also cause rapid deterioration. A new catalogue may be required should there be a change to or in proximity to a catalogued tree.

3.0 Tree Survey Data Interpretation

3.1 Data Interpretation

- 3.1.1 The survey catalogued a total of 43 individual trees and 1 hedge. Other lower hedges are annotated on the tree constraints plan.
- 3.1.2 The broadleaved trees on site are mainly native and the conifers mainly non-native species
- 3.1.3 In terms of visual amenity value, the Oaks at no. 42 have the most impact.
- 3.1.4 The majority of the trees are showing all indications that they do not need immediate remedial work. Most trees are functioning normally when compared to similar trees in similar locations.
- 3.1.5 The trees on this site fall within British Standard 5837 category B and C.
- 3.1.6 The estimated life expectancy for multi stemmed trees is a collective value, rather than a value for any individual stem. It should be noted that there may be stems that individually have a shorter life expectancy.

4.0 Discussion

4.1 General Observations

4.1.1 Two plans have been produced in association with this report:

- Tree Constraints Plan
- Tree Protection Plan

4.2 Tree Constraints Plan

4.2.1 Trees that are considered to be worthy of retention are shown on the arboricultural drawings with their associated root protection area (RPA). This is equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter for single stem trees (separate calculations exist for multi-stemmed trees). RPA's are capped at 707m², equivalent to a circle with a radius of fifteen metres.

4.2.2 Where appropriate the RPA may also be modified in shape, after taking into account the likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance, likely morphology of the roots, soil type and site topography and other factors, as indicated within any Tree Protection Plan drawn up for this site.

4.2.3 The Tree Constraints Plan has been prepared based on the survey data and site layout. This is used to inform the overall design of the scheme.

4.2.4 The proposal removes tree 9, an Oak and tree 10, a Macrocarpa – these are both category C trees. They will be removed to create a new driveway for the proposed dwelling. The removal of these trees was discussed with the Borough during application APP/15/00299 and no objection to their then proposed removal was raised.

4.2.5 All other trees can be retained.

5.0 Tree Protection Measures

5.1 General Tree Protection Considerations

- 5.1.1 Tree protection is a key consideration for the safe retention of trees on this site. The British Standard 5837:2012 process requires the creation of two specific products that form the basis for all tree protection measures; these are the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).
- 5.1.2 The majority of the tree protection measures can be installed by the site contractors. On a larger site, it is important that these be monitored by a suitably qualified professional to ensure that the prescribed measures achieve their aim. Ecological Surveys Ltd are able to undertake the role of Arboricultural Supervisor at the request of the client, should this be required. The appointment of the project's Arboricultural Supervisor is designed to minimise disruption caused by tree related issues and should address any reasonable concerns raised by the local planning authority, as well as providing a direct contact for the Arboricultural Officer.
- 5.1.3 It is important that any tender documents issued for the construction works include a copy of the Tree Protection Plan so that the provision of tree protection measures can be factored into the pricing by the appointed contractor.

5.2 Tree Protection Plan

- 5.2.1 The Protection Plan (TPP) illustrates the final layout of the site and take into consideration the issues raised within the Tree Constraints Plan, showing details of all tree protection measures required on site. The TPP also shows the extent of the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) for trees on this site.
- 5.2.2 Where possible, trees will be grouped within a larger Exclusion Zone, ensuring a greater degree of protection to retained trees than that afforded to individual

isolated trees, ensuring an economy of scale in terms of actual protective fencing provision.

- 5.2.3 It is assumed that in most cases, protective fencing will not be required for any portion of a tree's RPA that may extend over the site boundary or over existing paths, structures etc.

5.3 Arboricultural Method Statement

- 5.3.1 The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) provides a methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree. This may also include Site Specific Arboricultural Method Statements where elements of construction have a greater potential to cause damage to retained trees.
- 5.3.2 Every effort will be made to ensure that the AMS and all associated tree protection measures, are reasonable, realistic and achievable. For this reason, a review of the AMS by the arboricultural supervisor, site foreman, and any other interested parties will be incorporated into the process. Any amendments can be made at this time subject to the agreement of the local planning authority.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1 General Recommendations

- 6.1.1 It is recommended that any proposals for the development of this site aim to retain as many trees as practicable and refer to techniques as described in section 7.5 of BS5837.
- 6.1.2 The trees that are identified as being worthy of retention will form an effective landscape feature and be of ecological value in the context of any proposed enhancements.

- 6.1.3 Any tree loss must be considered in the context of the extent of tree cover remaining elsewhere within the gardens. Any trees loss as a consequence of this project can be mitigated by the provision of new plantings within this area which are compatible with both the design and purpose of the space.

6.2 Arboricultural Works

- 6.2.1 A proposed tree work schedule is provided within Appendix C of this report.
- 6.2.2 The appointed tree work contractor must ensure that all tree works comply with British Standard 3998:2010 (*Tree Works – Recommendations*). It is strongly advised that the appointed tree contractor is Arboricultural Association Approved to ensure high standards and consistency of work.

6.3 Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981

Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000

Under the above acts it is an offence to recklessly damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird whilst in use or being built. Planning consent does not provide a defense against prosecution under these Acts. Trees and shrubs on this site may contain nesting birds at any time of the year, but generally between March and August inclusive.

Trees with holes, cracks or loose bark have the potential to be bat roosts. Bats and bat roosts are protected in law. Penalties for harming bats or bats roosts can be severe, with fines of up to £5,000 and six months imprisonment for each offence.

It is always advisable to undertake a survey of the site before commencing any tree or shrub removal between these dates to ensure that no nesting birds or bats are present.

Ecological Surveys Ltd, are able to undertake a survey to identify the presence of bats or nesting birds if required at the request of the client.

END

Appendix A

Tree Survey Data Schedule

The following page shows the results of the tree inspection. Abbreviations used in the survey are as follows:

Tree No –	Corresponding to plan
Species –	Common name
Ht –	Detailed in metres
Sprd –	Crown spread as measured at the four cardinal points of the compass
RCS-	Radial crown spread
Stem Dia –	Diameter at breast height in mm (1.5 metres above ground level), or measured in accordance with the prescribed British Standard protocol in the case of multi-stemmed specimens (see Annex C of British Standard 5837:2012 for full details)
RPA –	Root Protection Area radius in metres (derived from the British Standard 5837:2012 formulae)
Ht to L/B –	Crown height, as measured to the height of the lowest branch
Dir -	Direction from which the lowest branch arises
Cr Ht -	Height of crown above ground level
Age Class –	
Y	= Young (grown to less than one third of life expectancy)
MA	= Middle Aged (grown to between one to two-thirds of life expectancy)
M	= Mature (grown to over two thirds of normal life expectancy)
OM	= Over Mature
V	= Veteran
SULE –	Safe Useful Life Expectancy in years
Cond –	Condition, both physiological and structural:
G	= Good (trees with no significant defects)
F	= Fair (trees with some defects amenable to surgery) P
	= Poor (trees with significant defects)
BS Cat –	British Standard 5837:2012 Category (see Appendix D for further details)
m/s –	Denotes multi-stem tree
# –	Denotes estimated value where access was not possible

Table of findings: Key

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Sprd (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m)	Cr Ht	Age Class	SULE	Cond Phys/S tr	Preliminary management recommendations & comments	BS Cat
1	Damson Prunus spp	10	N 4 E 3 S 2 W 4	480	104	2 Over drive	M	20	fair		B
2	Magnolia spp	5	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 2	160 Ivy	11	0	M	40	good		C
3	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	12	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	200	18	0	MA	40	good		C
4	Silver Birch	12	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	270	33	0	MA	40	good		C
5	Cedar (Cedrus spp)	3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 3	100	4.5	0	Y	20	fair		C
6	Monkey Puzzle	2	RCS 1.5	80	2.8	0	Y	20	good		C
7	Cordyline	4	RCS 1	180		3	Y	20	good		C
8	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	N 2 E 2 S 5 W 5	est 560		4 Over drive	M	40	fair		C
9	Oak (Quercus robur)	16	N 4 E 0 S 2 W 6	400	142	1	MA	40	good	Asymmetrical tree, would not look good unless part of group. Remove to build drive.	C
10	Macrocarpa (Cupressus macrocarpa)	18	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 5	1070	518	5	M	40	fair	Typical storm damage Remove to build drive	C
11	Cherry (Prunus spp)	10	N 5 E 3 S 5 W 4	est 300	41	2	M	40	good		B

12	Leylands and Golden Macrocarpa	8	RCS circa 4m	circa up to 370		0	MA	20	fair	Topped leylands and golden cypress. Circa 9 main stems.	C
13	Apple (Malus spp)	5	N 4 E 5 S 5 W 3	at base 360	59	1	M	40	fair		C
14	Oak	10	N 4 E 5 S 2 W 0	300	41	0	MA	40	good		C
15	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 4	est 400	72	3	MA	40	good		B
16	Oak	15	N 5 E 8 S 5 W 7	est 500	113	3 Over drive	M	40	good		B
17	Yew (Taxus bacatta)	6	N 2 E 5 S 3 W 7	220	22	0	Y	40	good		C
18	Oak	12	N 6 E 2 S 6 W 6	420 350 Ivy	94	1	M	40	good		C
19	Poplar (Populus spp)	19	N 4 E 5 S 2 W 5	830 Ivy	311	3	M	20	fair	Former pollard at circa 5m	C
20	Oak	4	N 0 E 0 S 2 W 4	200 Ivy	18	3	M	40	good		C
21	Oak	13	N 4 E 3 S 2 W 5	460	96	1	M	40	good		B
22	Sycamore	12	N 2 E 2 S 0 W 1	200	18	1	MA	40	fair		C
23	Leyland (Cupressocypariss leylandii)	8	RCS 3	360	59	1	MA	40	good		C

24	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	9	N 1 E 1 S 4 W 3	210	20	2	MA	40	good		C
25	Beech	10	N 4 E 5 S 3 W 3	370 Ivy	62	1	M	40	good		C
26	Oak	13	N 7 E 4 S 2 W 7	530 Ivy	127	1	M	40	good		B
27	Oak	9	N 2 E 0 S 0 W 4	160	11.5	2	M	40	good		C
28	Oak	12	N 1 E 1 S 0 W 5	350 Ivy	55	2	M	40	good		C
29	Oak	14	N 5 E 5 S 8 W 7	540	132	2	M	40	good		B
30	Oak	15	N 5 E 4 S 2 W 4	est 300	41	3	M	40	good		B
31	Oak	14	N 3 E 5 S 4 W 4	430 Ivy	84	1	M	40	good		B
32	Oak	13	N 0 E 2 S 7 W 4	370	62	3	M	40	good		B
33	Oak	13	N 0 E 4 S 7 W 1	550 Ivy	137	3	M	40	good		B
34	Oak	13	N 4 E 5 S 7 W 0	at base 650	191	3	M	40	good		B
35	Oak	13	N 2 E 5 S 4 W 3	410	76	4	M	40	good		B
36	Oak	13	N 1 E 0 S 6 W 4	360	59	3	M	40	good		B

37	Oak	11	N 7 E 1 S 0 W 6	570	147	2	M	40	good		B
38	Oak	13	N 5 E 6 S 3 W 3	710	228	3	M	40	good		B
39	Oak	13	N 5 E 4 S 9 W 2	480	104	2	M	40	good		B
40	Oak	13	N 6 E 2 S 3 W 2	440	88	2	M	40	good		B
41	Oak	13	N 5 E 0 S 5 W 4	470	100	3	M	40	good		B
42	Oak	13	N 4 E 5 S 4 W 2	est 400	72	3	M	40	good		B
43	Oak	14	N 4 E 7 S 4 W 5	est 600	163	2	M	40	good		B
44	Oak	14	N 4 E 6 S 5 W 5	est 600	163	2	M	40	good		B

Appendix B

Arboricultural Drawings

- Tree Constraints Plan
- Tree Protection Plan

These are submitted as separate pdfs.

Appendix C

Arboricultural Method Statement

Sequence of events.

1. Fell T. 9 and T. 10. Remove stumps by grinding. Trim back eastern boundary hedges.
2. Spray off vegetation along new drive route. Rake up vegetation when dead.
3. Assemble tree protection fences.
4. Create new access point from road.
5. Construct minimal dig road as described in APN12 "Through the trees to development" to the point of the existing garden building.
6. Demolish existing garden building within its own footprint
7. Construct new boundary fences.
8. Dig and fit out new service trench.
9. Construct remainder of minimal dig drive way.
10. Set micro piles for garage base, Lay clayboard on existing contour. Pour concrete slab onto claybord. Build remainder of garage,
11. Carry out main building works.
12. Remove tree protection fences.

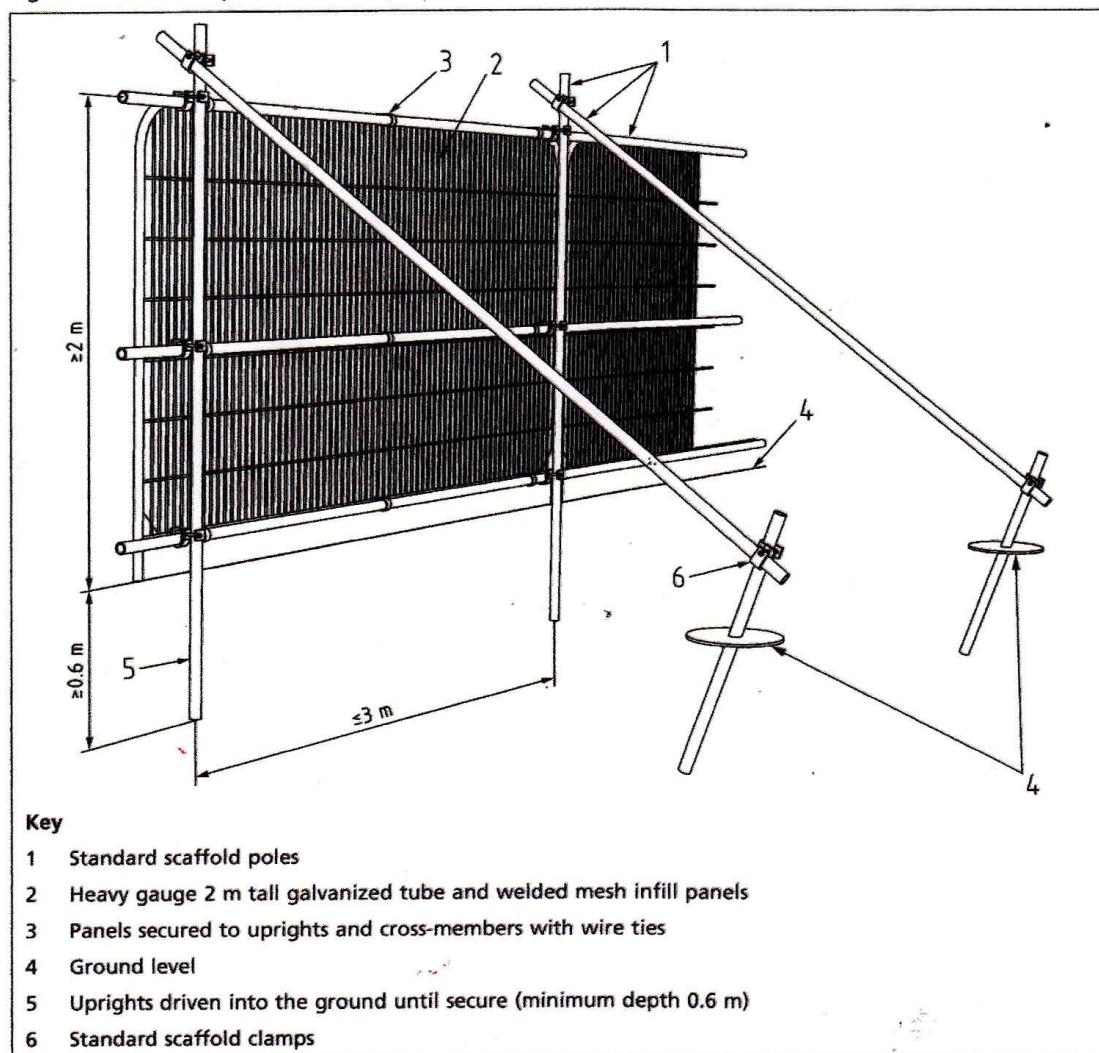
notes

- Topsoil can be stored at the south of the site
- The minimal dig driveway can be protected with track panels during building.
- Cement mixing on newly laid floorplates only

Tree Protection Fence.

The specification for the tree protection fences shown on the tree protection plan is described in fig 2 of the BS 5837.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



The areas enclosed by the fences are the self explanatory “construction exclusion zones” in which there will be no activity associated with building including storage of materials.

Appendix D

Useful Reference Documents

- British Standard 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions
- British Standard 5837:2012 Process Flow Chart
- British Standard 5837:2012 Tree Categories
- Reference Documents and Contacts

BS5837 Terms and Definitions

For the purposes of British Standard 5837:2012, the following terms and definitions apply:

Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Arboricultural Supervisor	Arboriculturist who works with the construction project team to ensure that the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed and can advise on off-specification issues that may arise.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached <i>Note: a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.</i>
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	Any above- or below-ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. <i>Note: Examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.</i>
Special Engineering	Design of a structure with the physiological requirements of trees as the priority.

Stem	Principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Veteran Tree	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. <i>Note: these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.</i>
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	A Tree Preservation Order allows for trees to be protected either as individuals, groups, areas or woodlands. Tree Preservation Orders have the effect of preventing the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees other than with the consent of the Local Planning Authority. Certain exclusions do apply to Tree Preservation Orders such as the removal of dead, dying or dangerous trees, but these should be used with caution and always following the advice of Advanced Arboriculture.
Conservation Area	Any works to trees within a Conservation Area (with some minor exceptions) will require six weeks prior notice to be given to the local planning authority. Certain exclusions do apply to Conservation Areas such as the removal of dead, dying or dangerous trees, but these should be used with caution and always following the advice of Advanced Arboriculture.

Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition **Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)**

Trees unsuitable for retention

Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context or 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 may be desirable to preserve</i>
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	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 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)
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 a wider locality	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood -pasture)
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy or at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of a very limited merit or such an impaired condition that they so 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

Normative Reference Documents and Contacts

British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Works – Recommendations
British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –
Recommendations

Available from:

British Standards Institution

389 Chiswick High Road London W4 4AL

Telephone: 020 8996 7000 Web:

www.bsi-global.com

National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 “Guidelines for the Planning, Installation
and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees”

Available from:

National Joint Utilities Group

30 Millbank

London SW1P 4RD Telephone: 020 7963 5720

Web: www.njug.co.uk

Tree Preservation Orders ~ A Guide to the Law and Good Practice

Available from:

Department for Communities and Local Government Communities and Local
Government Publications PO Box 236

Wetherby LS23 7NB

Telephone: 0870 1226 236

Download:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/tposguide>

Arboricultural Practice Note 12: Through the Trees to Development

Available from:

Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service (AAIS)

Alice Holt Lodge

Wrecclesham

Farnham

Surrey

GU10 4LH

Telephone: 01420 22022

Web: www.treehelp.info