

eco urban ARBORICULTURAL

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement for 1 & 4 Cornflower Meadow, Emsworth

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

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

1 & 4 Cornflower Meadow, Emsworth

Produced by:

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Mr savage and Mr Inigo-Jones to report on trees which could be affected by development proposals at 1 and 4 Cornflower Meadow, Emsworth and prepare an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to support planning applications on the sites.
- 1.2 **Document disclosure:** I was provided with two drawings (drawing references '2133b-02 Proposed Site Layout [A2 250] and '2133a-02b Proposed Site Layout [A2 250]'). These showed the positions of the significant trees on or near the site, together with the location of two proposed car barns. I was also provided with elevational plans (drawing references '2133b-03a Double Car Barn [A3 100]' and '2133a-03c Double Car Barn & Store [A3 100]') for the two barns.
- 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 two layout drawings provided and as such it shows the locations of the nearby trees, along with the proposed car barn positioning. The Tree Protection Plan has also been annotated to show protection measures for any retained trees which could realistically be affected by the proposed development.
- 1.5 **Statutory tree protection:** At the time of writing, I have made no checks to ascertain whether any of the trees discussed are covered by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), or if the site is located within a Conservation Area. However, I understand that trees detailed in this report may be protected by a TPO and therefore, any person intending to carry out any operations involving trees (before a formal planning consent is issued) should consult the council before any such works are undertaken.
- 1.6 **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 5.

2 SITE VISIT, DESCRIPTIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 **Site visit and descriptions:** I visited the site on 9 September 2025 to update a previous tree survey. Cornflower Meadow is located off of Long Copse Lane, which is situated toward the outskirts of the village of Emsworth. Cornflower Meadow is on the southern side of the lane and consists of a small residential development. Numbers 1 and 4 are positioned at the northern end of the site and located either side of the access drive into it. Areas of aggregate surfaced car parking are located to the front of the two properties and two new car barns are proposed to be constructed in these areas.
- 2.2 **Soil assessment:** British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations 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 consulted the British Geological Survey (BGS) website and their Geology Viewer and this advises that the bedrock geology for the site is London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and 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.
- 2.3 **Tree survey methodology:** My inspection of the trees was visual and did not involve any climbing or exploratory investigations. During my visit, I identified individual trees and I assigned an identification number to each, 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. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 4 for easy reference.
- 2.4 **Additional considerations:** Although this document is not 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. However, this report is not a tree condition survey and a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained pose acceptable levels of risk once construction activities have been completed.
- 2.5 **Data interpretation:** The Root Protection Area (RPA) figures are included in Appendix 2. As set out in paragraphs 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the RPAs may have been adjusted as a matter of arboricultural judgement to indicate the estimated likely position of important tree

roots. These modified (or unmodified) RPAs can then help determine the location of the tree protection barriers and the position of any ground protection measures. Tree protection details are 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 protect trees and also mitigate any impact are set out in Section 5 (Arboricultural Method Statement).

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 **Introduction to the implications of the development proposal on trees:** BS 5837:2012 sets out in some detail how trees on development sites should be managed. It is usually accepted amongst arboriculturists that Category A (high quality) and Category B (moderate quality) trees are potential constraints on any development proposal. Trees and hedges belonging to Category C (low quality) are considered to be generally less important and such vegetation would not normally constrain site development proposals. Any trees/hedges graded Category U are in such poor condition that they are considered unsuitable for retention. This is because they cannot realistically be retained in acceptable condition in respect of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Therefore, these trees would normally have limited importance in the context of a planning application. Details of five trees are included in this report and these trees were assigned to the BS 5837:2012 categories, as set out in Table 1 below:

Category A and B trees	Category C trees	Category U trees
A total of three trees (T1, T2 and T3) were rated Category B	A total of two trees (T4 and T5) were rated Category C	No trees 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 trees on or near the site and also on any Category C trees present. Of the total of five trees detailed in this report, all will be retained and no trees are scheduled to be removed to facilitate this development proposal. However, four trees will have activities arising from the development occurring within their RPAs. I have summarised the development related implications on trees in Table 2 below and set out the site tree issues in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Trees to be removed for development		Activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal	
Category B	Category C	Category B	Category C
None	None	T1 and T2 (installation of new car barn)	T4 and T5 (installation of new car barn)

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

3.2 Direct implications of the development proposal – Tree retention and loss

3.2.1 **BS Category B and C trees to be retained (trees of moderate and low quality):** As discussed, all the Category B and C trees surveyed will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837:2012. Consequently, no trees will need to be removed to facilitate this development proposal.

3.3 Additional implications arising from the development proposal

3.3.1 **Trees and activities within RPAs:** Trees T1, T2, T4 and T5 will have two new car barns installed within their RPAs. The positions of these are indicated on the tree protection plan included in Appendix 1 and their footprints are highlighted with yellow fill. The barns will be located on areas of existing aggregate surfaced car parking, which will be retained within the footprint of the barns. Consequently, the only ground disturbance from the barn positioning will arise from the need to excavate some small diameter holes through the existing surfacing to accommodate the wooden upright posts which will support the roofs of the two structures. It has been agreed with both clients that the excavations for the holes will be carefully undertaken by hand to help safeguard any tree roots which may be present below the existing surfacing and I have set out some brief guidance in paragraph 5.2.3 in this respect. Provided the work is carried out with care, then I would not envisage any particular tree implications arising from the installation of these new structures.

3.4 Additional site tree issues

- 3.4.1 **Tree to be pruned:** Tree T1 may require some tree surgery works, as a single limb (indicated in photograph 1 below) from the tree would be very close to the roof of a new car barn and may need to be removed to allow the roof to be installed.



Photograph 1: Limb likely needing to be removed from tree T1 to allow car barn roof to be installed.

Having discussed this issue with the resident of no. 4, the intention would be to try and retain the limb if feasible, but in the event that it cannot be retained, then the limb would be removed back to its parent stem by a professional arborist. In my view, provided the work is carried out with care by a suitably skilled and knowledgeable tree care professional, then the risk of any implications for the tree are likely to be quite low.

- 3.4.2 **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 subsequently issued planning consent.

4 SUMMARY OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON TREES

- 4.1 **Summary:** Of the total of five trees detailed in this report, all will be retained and no trees are scheduled to be removed to facilitate this development proposal. However, four trees will have activities arising from the development occurring within their RPAs. This work will be confined to the careful removal of small areas of existing surfacing to allow holes to be dug to accommodate upright posts to support the roofs of the car barns. Provided the work is carried out with care, then I would not envisage any particular tree implications arising from the installation of the new barns. Tree surgery work may be required to one tree in order to accommodate the roof of the nearby car barn, However, provided the work is carried out with care, then the risk of any implications for the tree arising from this work are likely to be quite low.

5 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Tree protection issues

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

5.1.2 **Protective barriers:** The approximate location of the barriers is illustrated on the plan in Appendix 1 and information on barrier design based on BS 5837:2012 guidance is included in Appendix 3. In this instance, it is intended that the tree protection will consist of the retention of existing fencing and also the provision of temporary tree protection barriers, as indicated on the plan included in Appendix 1. The protective barriers will be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site and prior to any clearance or construction activities occurring. Once the protective barriers have been positioned, these will stay in situ for the duration of the construction phase, unless previously agreed with the project arboricultural consultant or council's tree officer. There will be no access into the protected areas and the storage of excavated debris and building materials will be prohibited in RPAs, unless authorised by the project 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 **Material storage areas:** All construction material storage areas will be outside protected areas, unless otherwise agreed with the council.

5.2.3 **Installation of wooden upright posts:** The erection of the car barns need not have implications for trees, provided the holes for the posts to support the roofs are carefully dug using hand operated tools and these excavations are kept as small diameter as possible. Roots larger than 25mm should be retained where feasible, as they may be essential for tree health and stability. Operatives should therefore continuously check for the presence of any tree roots greater than 25mm diameter during the excavation work. If roots greater than 25mm diameter are encountered, then the hole should be back filled and a new one excavated nearby to avoid any large roots. Where smaller (<25mm) roots may need to be cut, these may be pruned back, preferably to a side junction, using a cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or a handsaw. Roots larger than 25mm should only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturist, as they may be essential for tree health and stability. Concrete is phytotoxic to tree roots and so a dry concrete mix would be the preferred option for fixing the wooden posts in the ground. However, if wet concrete is to be used, then the excavated holes should be lined with minimum 1200 gauge polythene to avoid direct contact between any tree roots and wet concrete.

5.2.4 **Planning, communication and preliminary timing of events:** It is not unusual for the details of timing of operations which 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 can 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 the risk of impact on important trees. However, the following schedule may be modified at the pre-commencement meeting, subject to discussion with all parties and agreement with the council:

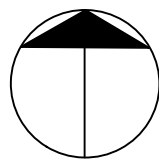
1. Pre-commencement site meeting and extent of any arboricultural supervision agreed
2. Tree works undertaken
3. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
4. Tree protection only removed at the end of the construction phase when there is no longer any risk to trees

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Arboricultural Consultant

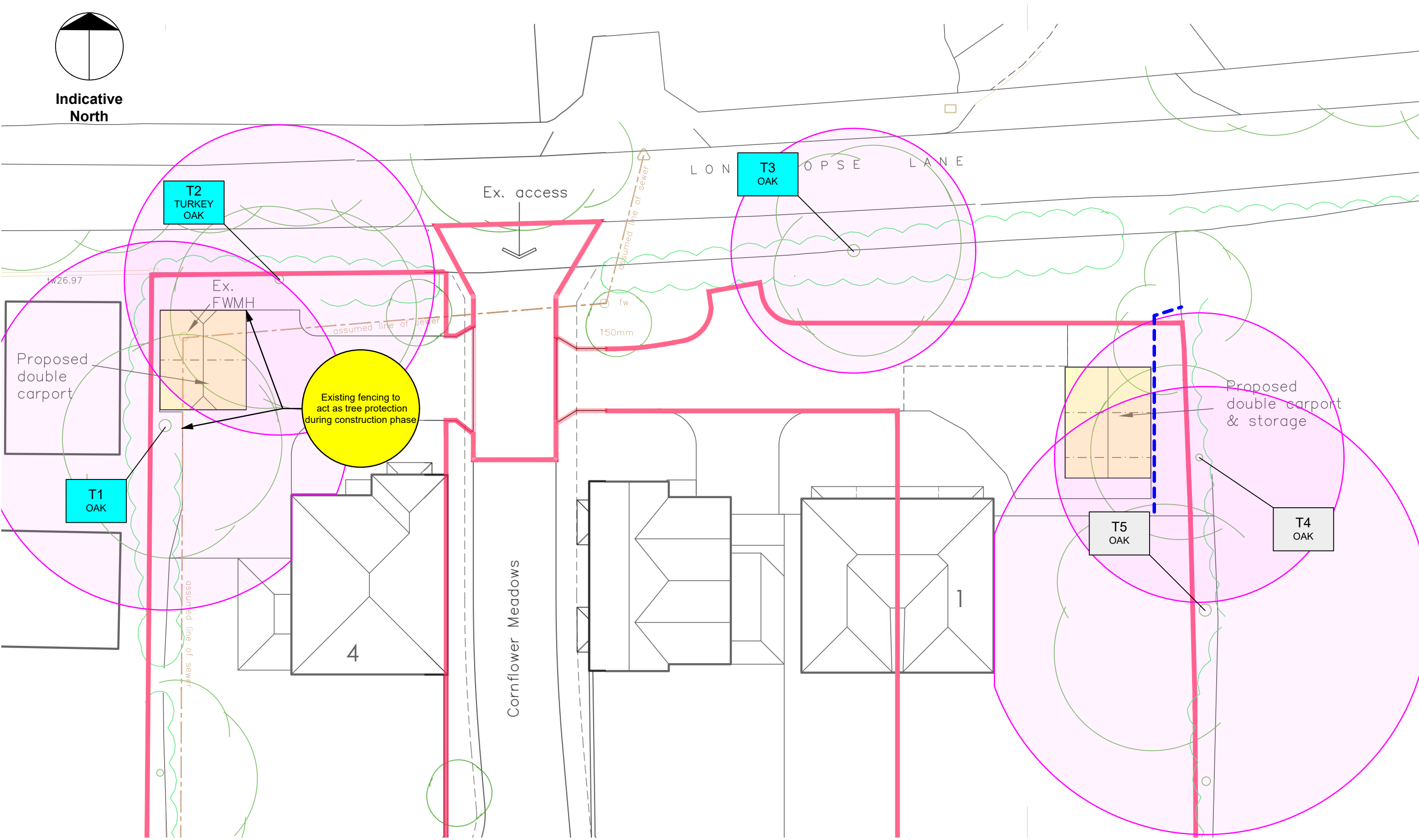
Date: 22 May 2026

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Plan and elevation drawings

3 A3 plans



Indicative
North



ECO 13 - TREE PROTECTION AT 1 & 4 CORNFLOWER MEADOW, EMSWORTH

SCALE: 1:200 @ A3

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

T1
Tree sp

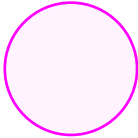
BS Category B: Trees
of moderate quality

T1
Tree sp

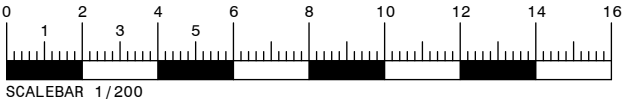
BS Category C: Trees
of low quality



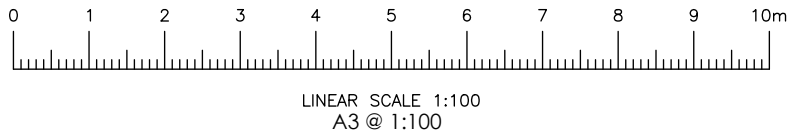
Tree protection barriers



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



SCALEBAR 1/200



Double Car Barn

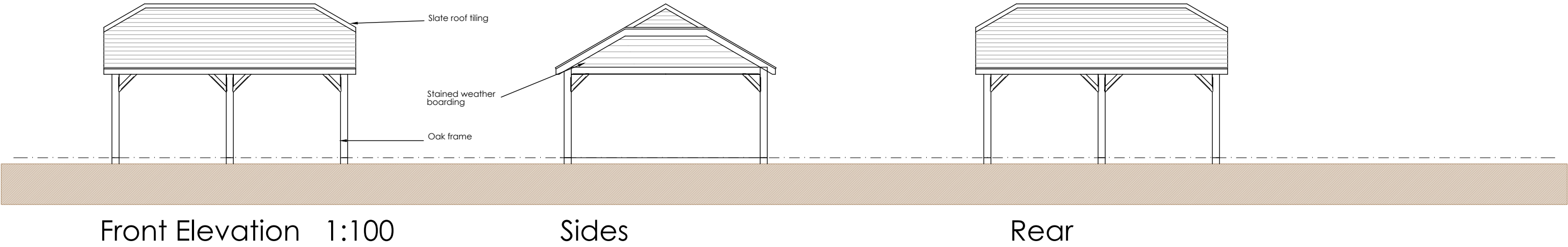
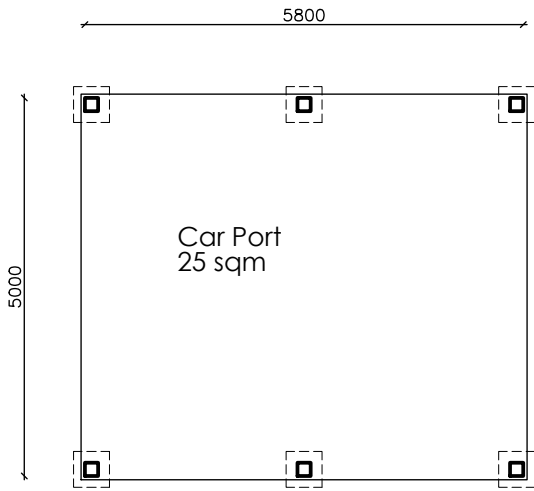
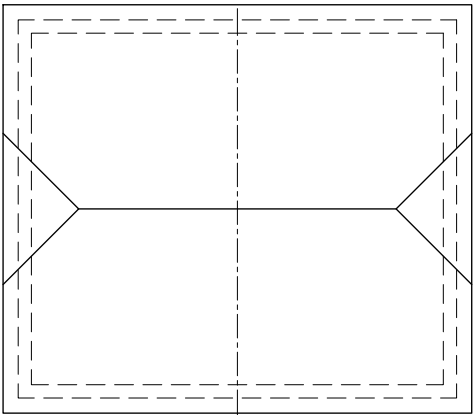
RIBA

Chartered Practice

arb

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A

14.05.26

Frame update

rev:

date:

note:

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project name/address:

Proposed Car Barn
4 Cornflower Meadows
Emsworth
PO10 7UR

client:

C Inigo-Jones

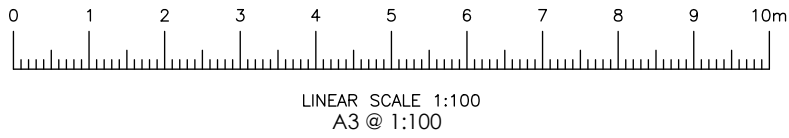
drawing title:

Double Car Barn

Floor Plan 1:100

Roof Plan

job number:	drawing number:	revision:
2133b	03	A
drawing scale/size:	date:	drawn:
1:100 (A3)	April 26	JSC



Double Car Barn & Store

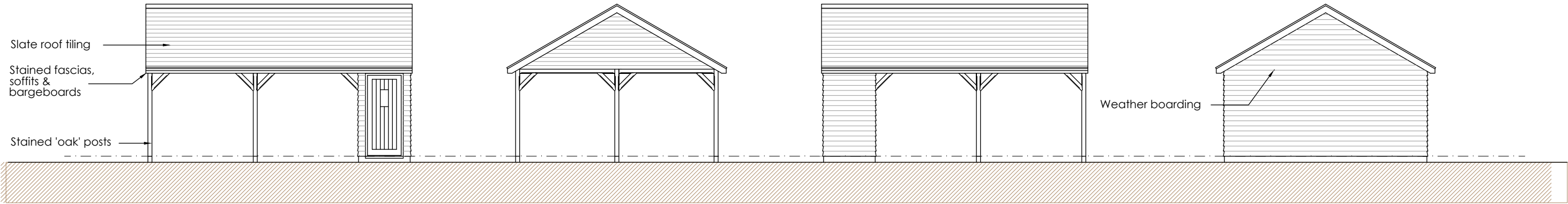
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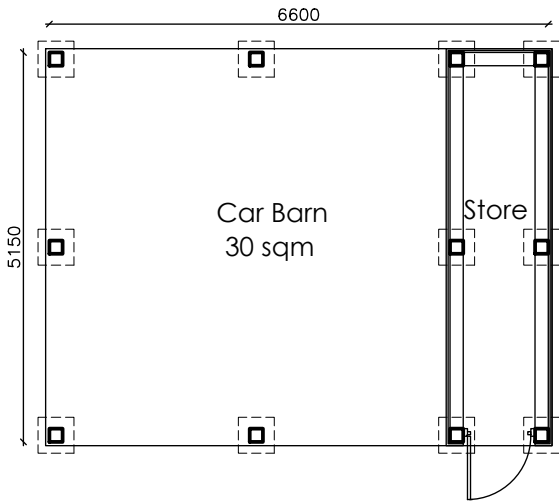


Front Elevation

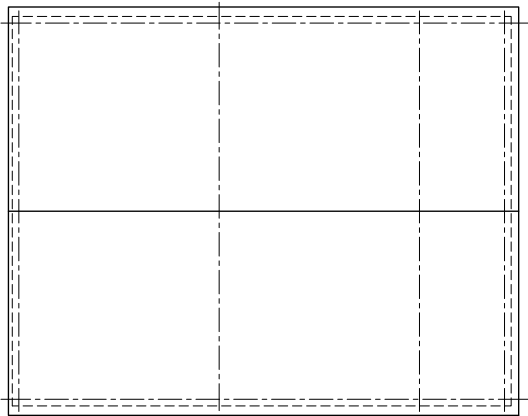
Side Elevation

Rear Elevation

Side Elevation



Car Port Plan 1:100



Roof Plan

C 12.05.26 Store update

B 12.05.26 Frame update

A 07.05.26 Store update

rev:

date:

note:

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1 Cornflower Meadows
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client:
J Savage

drawing title:
Double Car Barn & Store

job number:	drawing number:	revision:
2133a	03	C
drawing scale/size:	date:	drawn:
1:100 (A3)	April 26	JSC

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

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

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	Est. Dia. *	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Ht above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
					1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T1	Oak	16	89 at 0.5m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	8		4	MA/M	Multi stemmed at 2m. Some crown reduction and lifting work previously. Marginal Category B tree.	If required, remove 1 limb to accommodate new car barn roof.	B2	358	10.7
T2	Turkey oak	18	75	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		7	7	6	4	MA/M	Some deadwood in canopy and epicormic on scaffold branches. Marginal Cat B tree.		B1	254	9.0
T3	Oak	11	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5	5	6	4	MA/M	Offsite tree located in hedge. Limited access to survey. Deadwood and snags lower stem, with deadwood in canopy. Epicormic throughout canopy.		B1	157	7.1
T4	Oak	12	70	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9		5	3	4	MA/M	Part of linear group, unbalanced and severely pruned.		C1	222	8.4

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	Est. Dia. *	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Ht above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
					1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T5	Oak	16	108	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	7	4	M	Large boundary tree, part of linear group. Decayed fungal fruit at base. Some large diameter deadwood in canopy. Some dieback in upper canopy and thinning of branch extremities. Declining.	Further investigation required to establish position and extent of any internal decay.	C1	528	13.0	

Abbreviations:

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
T	Individual tree	M	Mature	>	More than
G	Groups of trees	MA	Maturing	<	Less than
H	Hedge	Y	Young	Lgst	Largest tree diameter within group
W	Woodland	RPA	Root Protection Area	Avg	Average tree diameter within group

Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Tree Schedule Notes:

Tree number	Assigned during the site visit and also referenced on the plan in Appendix 1.
Species	Common name and referenced to scientific name in the above list. Where I have some doubt over the actual tree species, the genus will have been noted followed by sp. Where trees are numerous and present in groups, not every individual species may have been noted.
Height	Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre or where clear line of site is not possible then an estimate based on interpolation of heights of nearby measured trees.
Stem diameters	Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS guidance where trees have multiple stems) with a forester's girth measuring tape. Diameters followed by asterisk symbol indicate estimated diameters because of access difficulties, presence of ivy or other obstructions. Where trees are present in a group, the tree with the largest stem diameter within the group or average stem diameters only may have been recorded.
Est. Dia.	Estimated diameters due to access restrictions are indicated with an asterisk
Branch spread	Where appropriate and where ground conditions allow, an estimate of the crown spread at each of the cardinal compass points. Where only part of the site is affected by trees, measurement may be in one or two directions only
Existing height above ground level	Distance in metres to first significant branch or canopy or a height above which crown lifting operations would not be appropriate
Age class	Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of FOUR categories (young, maturing, mature or over mature).
Notes	Although this document is not intended to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant structural defects or physiological conditions have been identified where these were visible. Where no entries are recorded, this indicates no observable issues were identified. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during a walkover tree survey and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground.

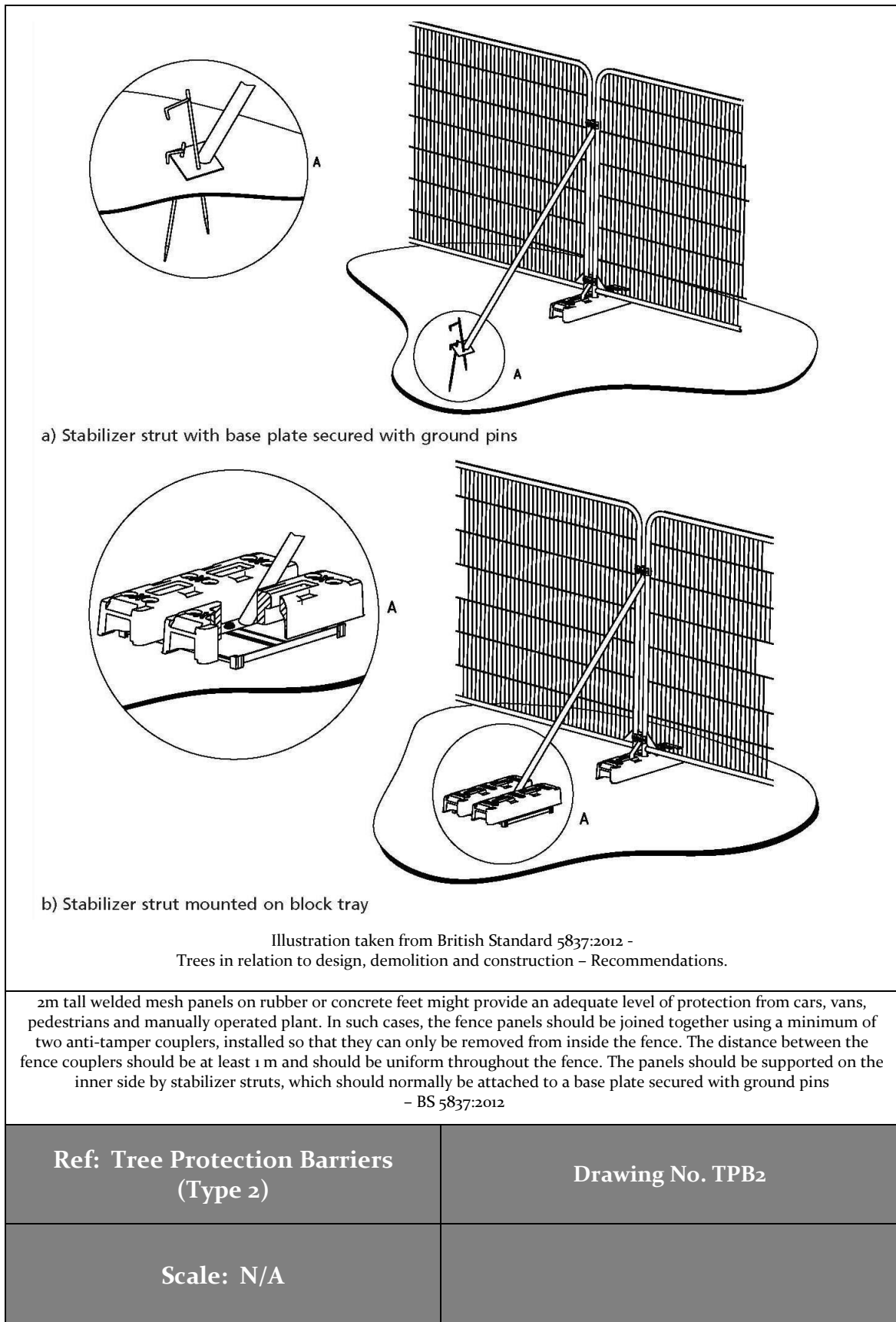
Appendix 2: Tree Schedule and Inventory

Management proposals	<i>The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been identified. Monitoring may be indicated where tree risk can be adequately managed by increased frequency of site inspections. Further investigation may be indicated where additional data may be required beyond a purely visual assessment. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.</i>
BS 5837 :2012 Category	<i>Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837:2012 guidance.</i>
RPA and RPA radius	<i>RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837:2012.</i>

Tree Inventory:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>		Turkey oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>

Appendix 3: Illustrative Specification for Tree Protection Barriers



Appendix 4: 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i></p>			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 5: 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 (NEB) 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 potential 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 then left the company in September 2008 and set up **ecourban** ltd.



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