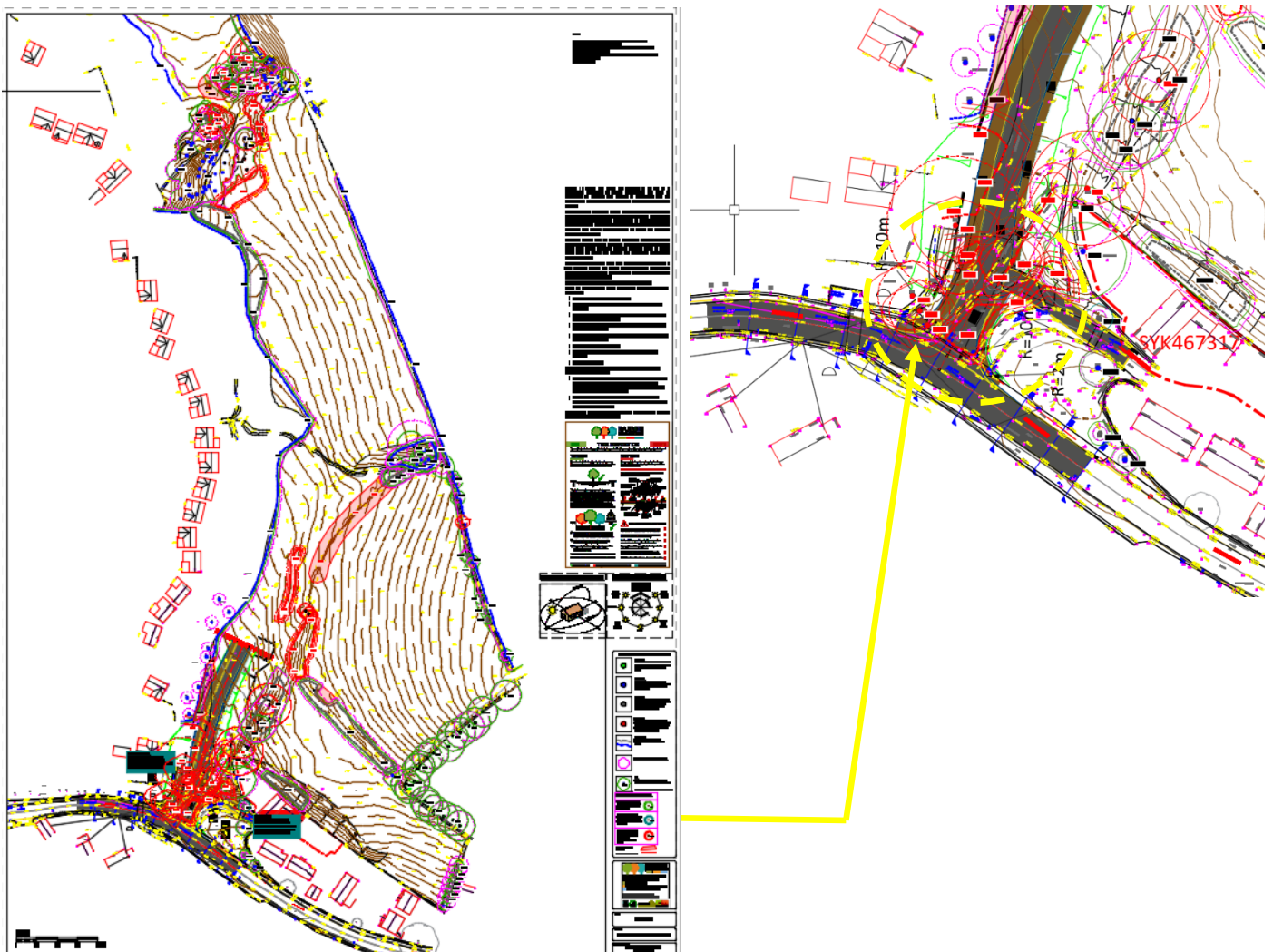




Preliminary Tree Visual Impact Assessment - Keresforth Road in Dodworth

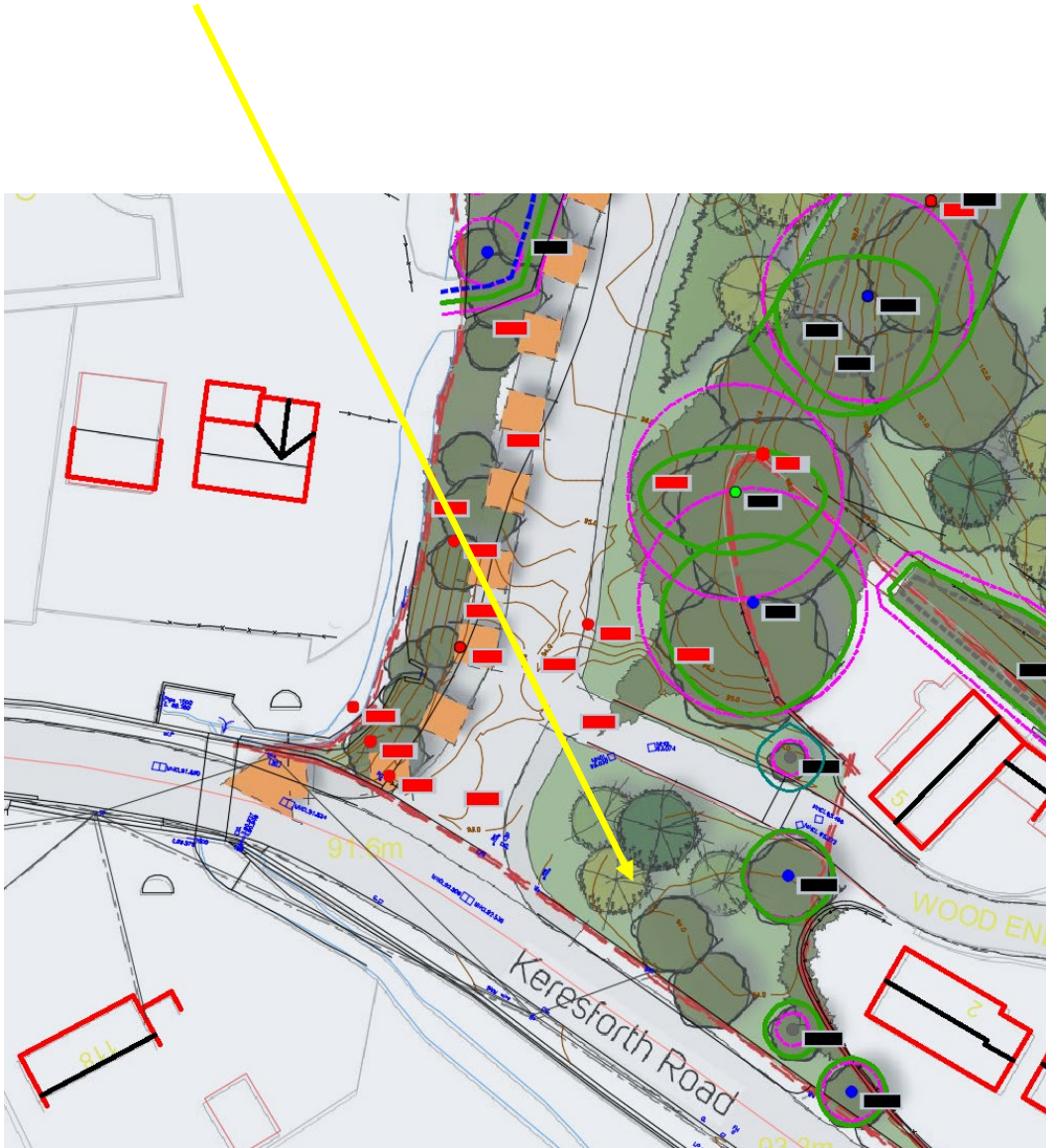
Please find enclosed my comments regarding the potential tree visual implications of the proposal concerning the visual effects for receptors of the proposed scheme. The following is a summary of the visual effects of the proposed tree removals and tree works.

The proposal (shown below) requires the removal of the majority of trees bordering Keresforth Road. The trees to be removed are highlighted in red, copied from the arboricultural impact assessment BA11799.



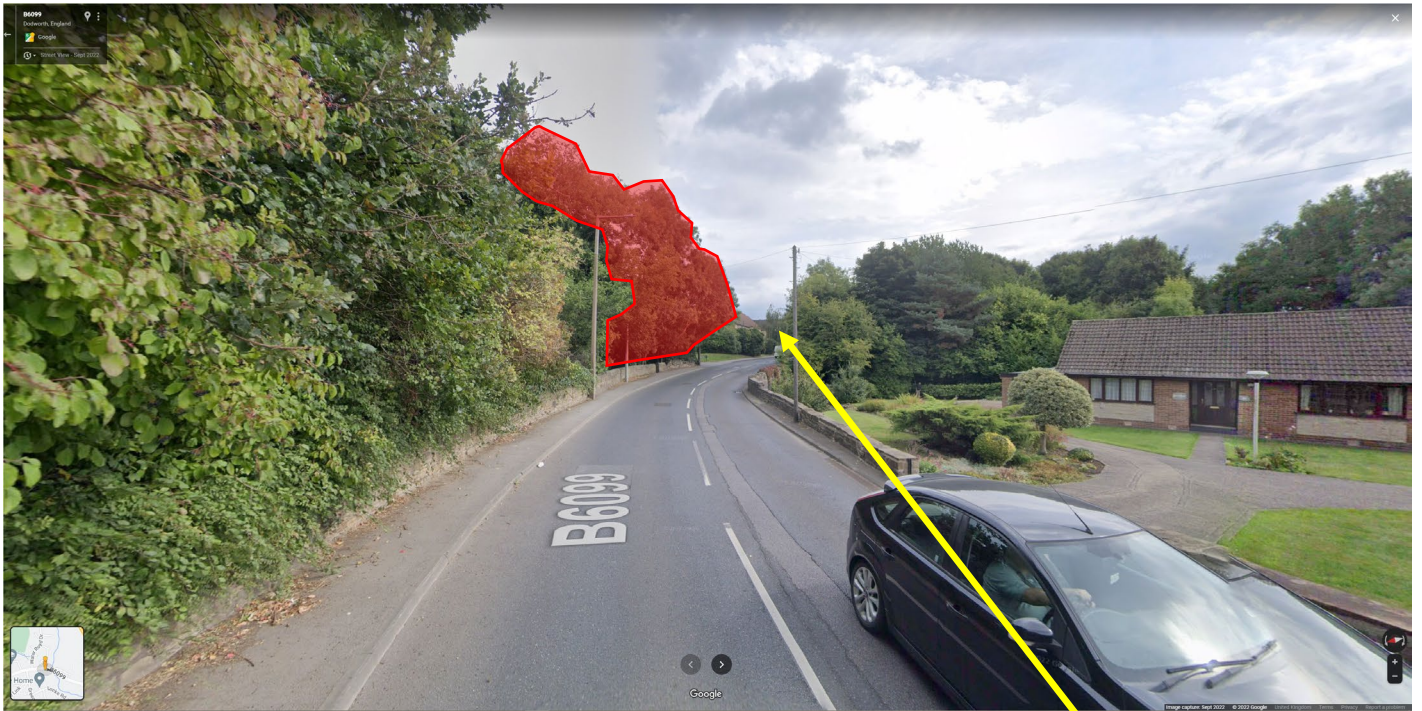
The area of the study is centred around the access point marked with the orange arrow and orange dashed circle.

Site boundary and Study area with removed trees are denoted by red dots and red number boxes, the line of the proposed access is shown by an orange dashed line for more clarity.



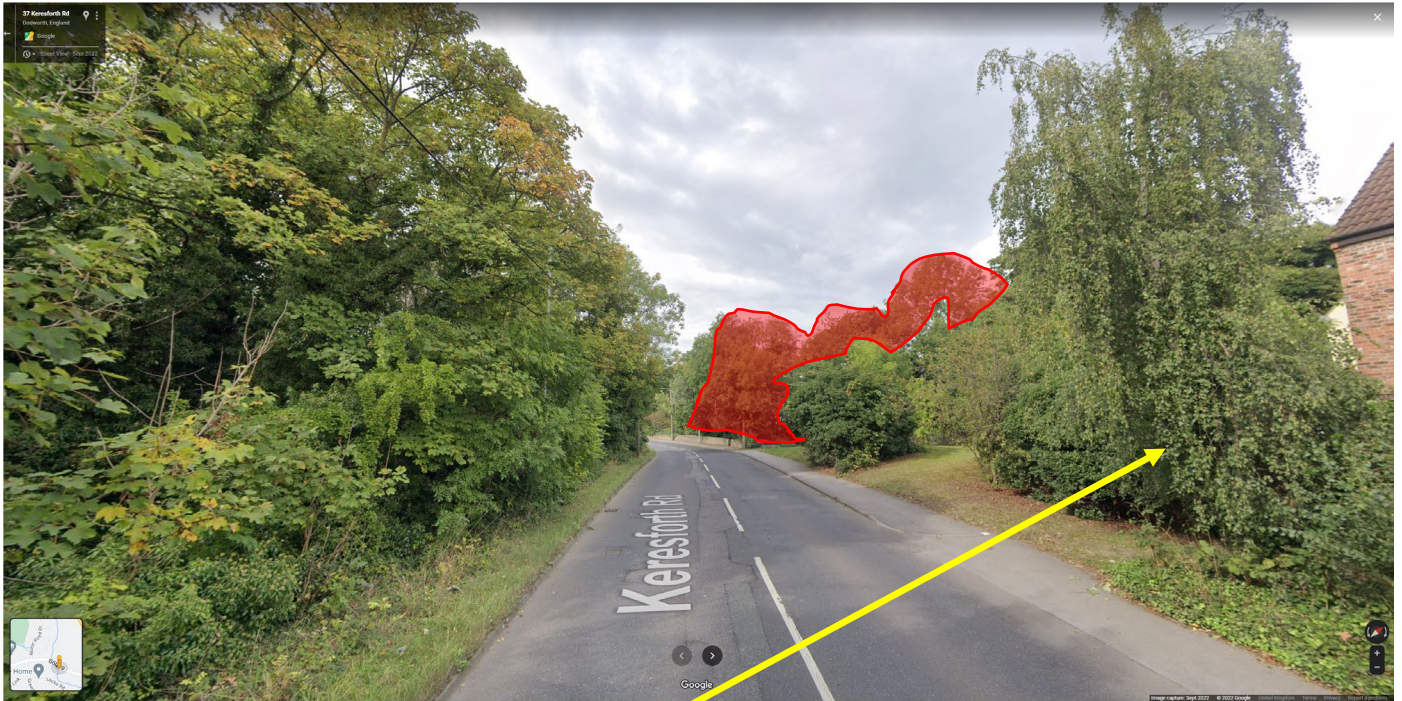
The following marked-up image show the estimated canopy/tree removals that the receptors would notice whilst travel along Kereforth Road. Below are street view images showing the areas being removed shaded in red.

Looking north into the site entrance.



Looking east at the site entrance from the west.

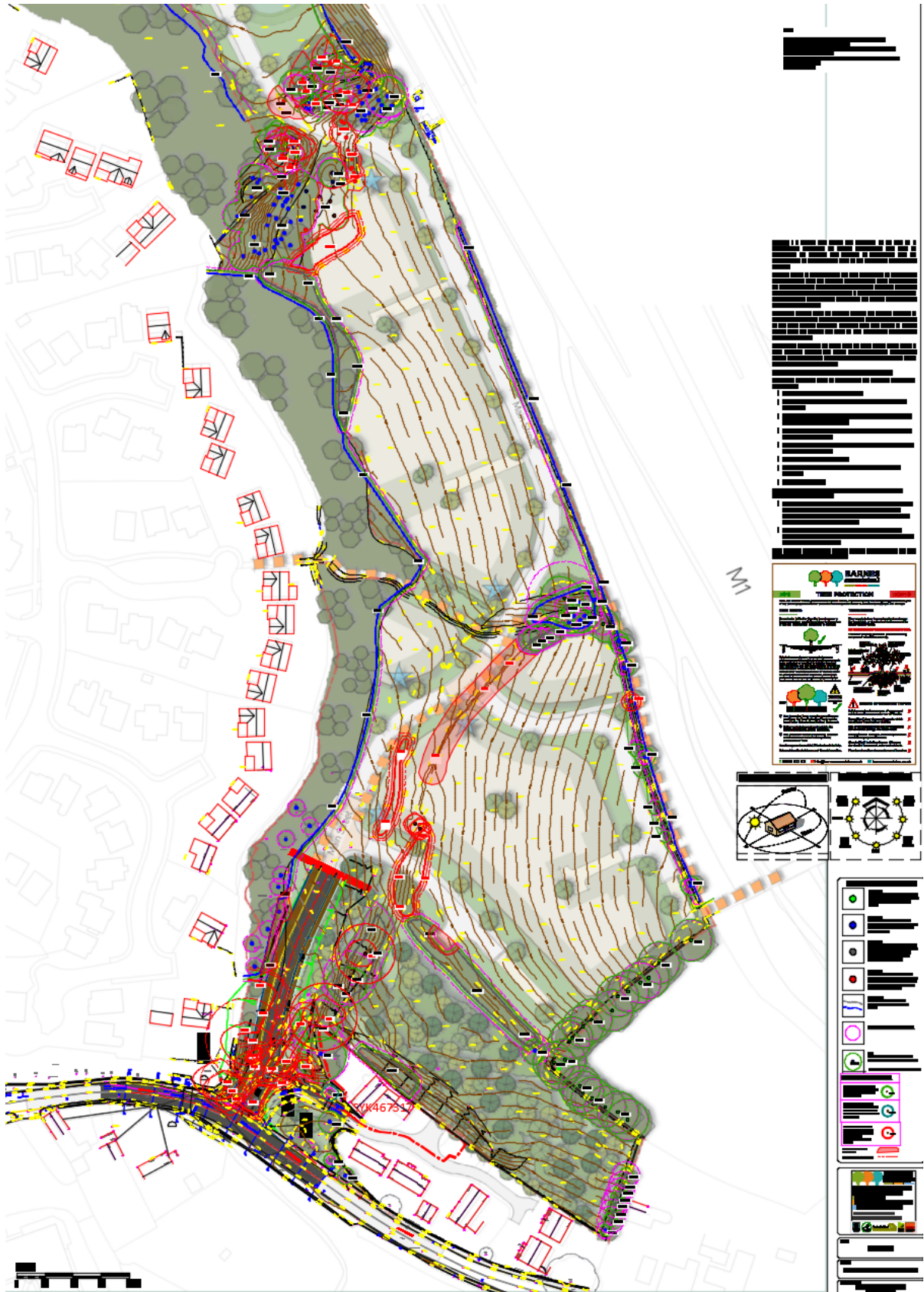
In the foreground, the entrance will be masked by existing hedges and highway planting. In the far distance are retained shrub groups beyond the proposed entrance and glimpses of the retained Silver Birch tree number T27, indicated by the yellow arrow.



Looking at the site entrance from the east

In the near view is the Silver Birch T27, with just beyond the retained shrub group. In the far distance are the higher canopies behind T27. The red shaded area shows the larger retained trees presumed to be T6 or T7, the trees and canopies in front of these canopies being removed.

Tree Mitigation - The arboricultural impact plan BA11799AIA_A extract is shown below
This shows the following trees losses and their details are provided in appendix A.



The plan below shows additional tree planting to the front of the site, increasing the extent of planting shown on the original masterplan which will help improve screening. This is suggested additional planting as shown below, to represent large growing stock and trees species.

The tree species should be larger canopy trees such as Large-Leaved Lime, Oak, for example.



This additional planting provides large, canopied trees to help mitigate for the losses in the area close to the proposed entrance and is proposed to help mitigate the required area tree removals, the tree planting numbers to be agreed through reserved matters.

The entrance area would have retained woodland to the west, with a large area of new tree planting to the main entrance area (east). Further tree planting is shown to complement the retained trees providing connectivity of trees into the site providing a green corridor.

The additional planting will provide a small woodland feel to the entrance area, using an additional twenty-seven trees. This planting should be enhanced with understory planting of naturalised bulbs and shade-tolerant grass seed mix. The use of understory shrubs could be considered though the feeling of safety to more vulnerable users would be impacted, and use of the space may be reduced. The visual impacts (of removed trees) for nearby highway users with the additional planting would therefore be reduced.

The following is a summary of the alterations to the visual impacts due to additional tree planting.

Red shading – estimated vegetation removals,

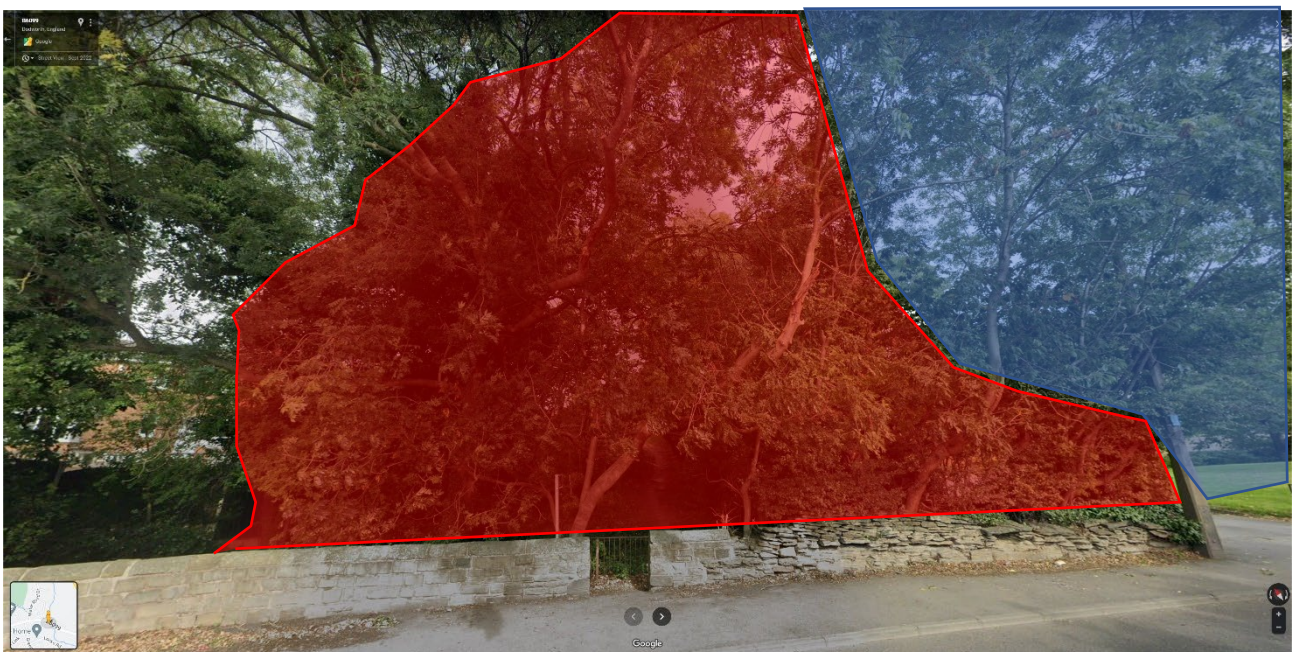
Blue shading - tree planting to provide medium term canopy extents.

1)

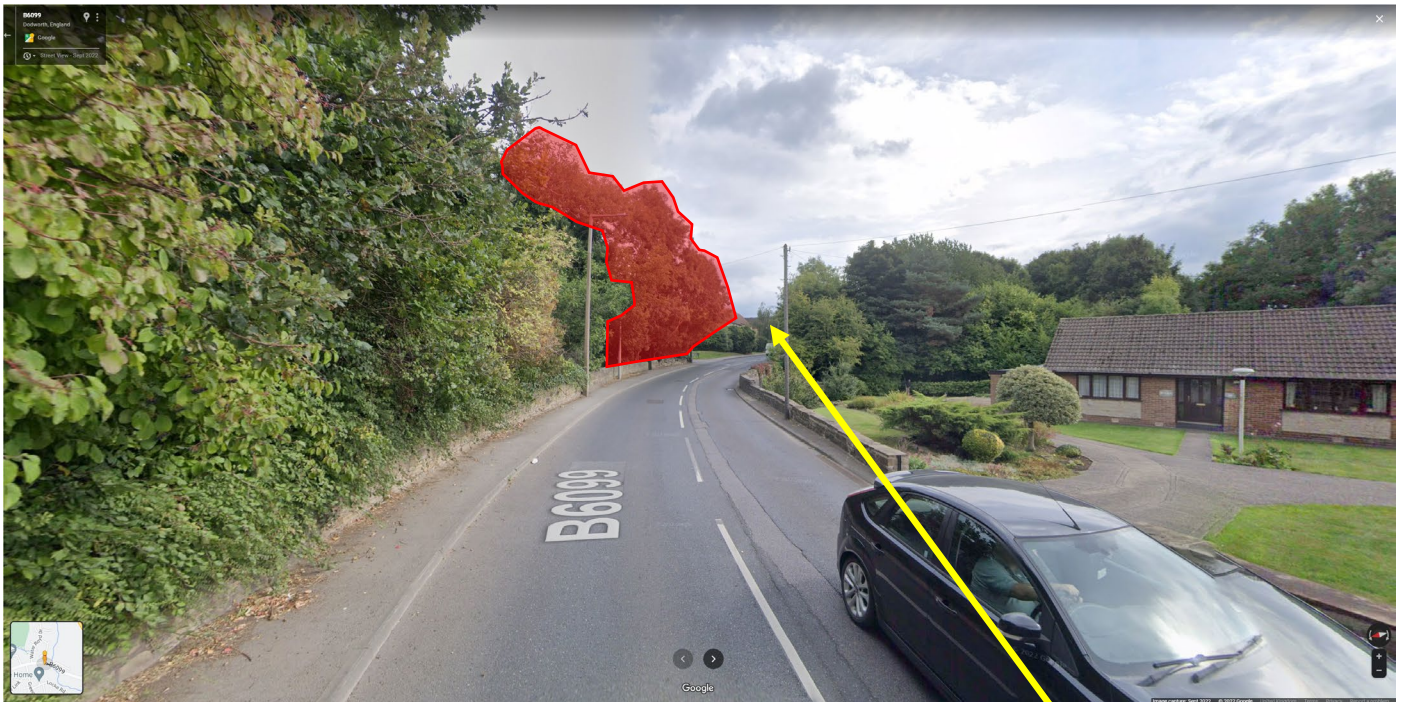


Looking north, north east into the site.

The resultant effect after additional tree planting to the west of the site, the entrance area, shows this area can be framed and screened by trees.

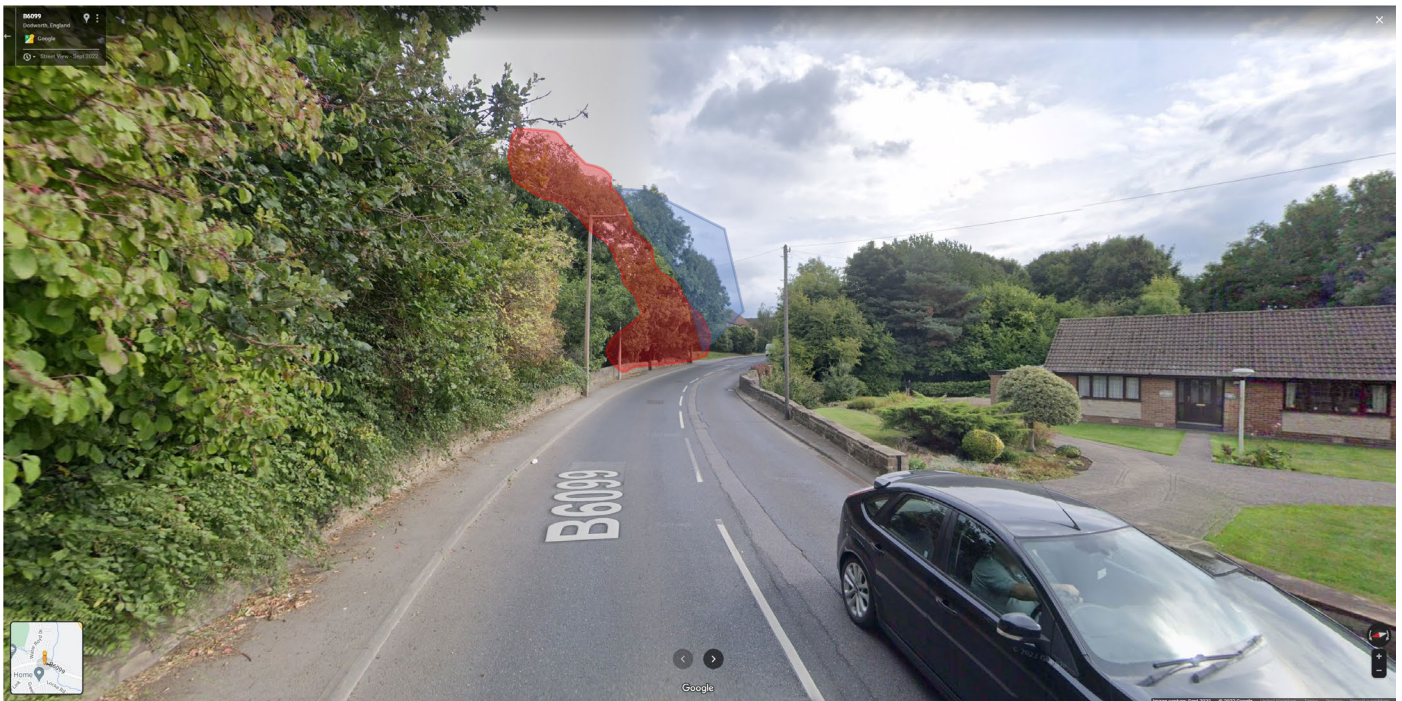


2)



Looking at the site from the west.

In the far distance are retained shrub groups and glimpses of the retained Silver Birch tree number T27 detailed by the yellow arrow.



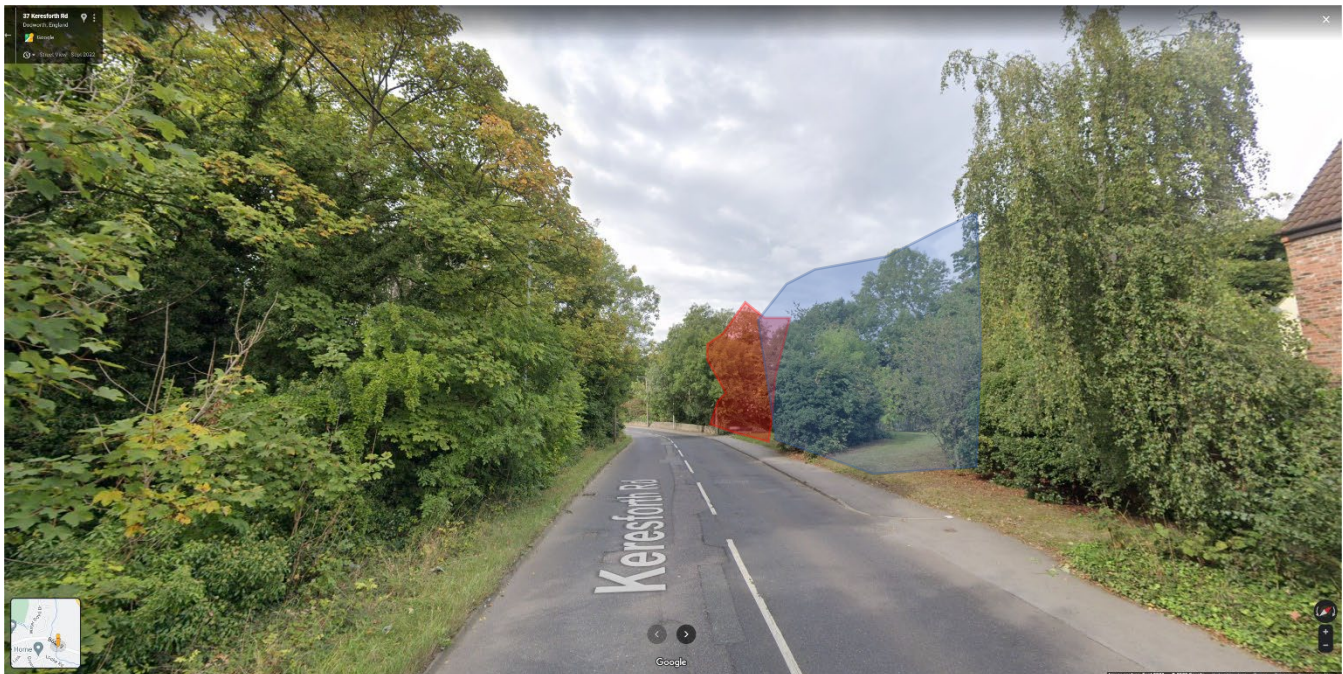
Additional planting would be in view to the east of the site reducing the effect of lost vegetation to the west.

3)



Looking at the site from the east.

In the near view is the Silver Birch T27, with just beyond the retained shrub group. In the far distance are the higher canopies behind T27 shows the larger retained trees presumed to be T6 or T7, the trees and canopies in front of these canopies being removed.



The near view is enhanced with the additional new tree planting as the open grass area is reduced from this viewpoint and is replaced with new trees. This would distract the receptor from the loss of vegetation in the far distance this being the western side of the entrance. Whilst travelling passed the entrance, receptors would have further views of substantial new tree planting along the entrance area, with additional tree canopies in the medium term across the whole site.

Additional mitigation

Tree planting to highways

This is to be encouraged though care to the correct tree species selection should be taken along with engineering restraints. Trees will require adequate soil volume to thrive and root barriers and other engineering solutions maybe required. Indicative highway planting is shown on the masterplan to be agreed through reserved matters.

Tree Planting in each plot

Often a tree per plot is not possible due to orientation and size constraints. A reasonable ratio that most schemes can accommodate easily is a minimum of one tree per three plots. Species selection should ensure a wide variety of choice, including trees that provide flowers, berries, and ornamental bark to engage with the tree owners. Where space is restricted often columnar trees can be used. Fruit trees such as apples, plums should be included in the species mix with care to root stock choice to ensure structures are not affected.

(Additional trees within the plots would be 227 plots divided by 3 = 75 new trees)

Hedgerows

Native mixed hedgerows are to be encouraged where space and layout allows, where space is more limited, 'non-prickle mixes of high biodiversity worth' should be used. These hedgerows will provide connectivity to the wider landscape, providing foraging corridors, tree planting within hedgerows would also provide habitat connectivity.

Conclusion

The removal of mature trees is compensated for within the tree planting scheme as presently shown on the masterplan, this can therefore be enhanced by scheme-wide (plot tree planting) even further. Tree planting should be viewed as a medium to long-term management consideration and their management in public areas should be detailed by a management plan. This will allow for any removal requirements due to pest and disease outbreaks or climate change research findings.

If you require a more detailed assessment, please let us know.

Yours faithfully



Sue Barnes CMLI,CEnv,F.Arbor.A

Landscape Architect

Appendix A

No.	Name	Height	West	North	South	East	Crown Height	DBH	Age	Vitality	Condition	Lifespan	Cat	Tree Works Required for Scheme	Arboricultural Impacts
T1	Ash	21	8	6.5	8	7.5	2.5	530	M	F	F	10+	B2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a good Category tree
T2	Ash	22.5	10	7.5	7	6.5	4	600	M	F	F	10+	B2	Remove to enable the scheme RPA infringement 21%	Loss of a good Category tree
T3	Ash	9	4.5	1.5	6.5	5.5	2	260	EM	F	F	10+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a fair Category tree
T4	Oak	19	9	6	9.5	9	2.5	1200	M	F	F	20+	A2	Retain stem for Ecology	Retain stem for Ecology
T5	Ash	18.5	7	6	5.5	6	3	560	M	F	F	10+	C1	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a fair Category tree
T8	Horse Chestnut	21	7.5	8	3.5	8	1.5	1000	M	F	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree

T9	Cherry	15	5	5	5	5	2.5	250	EM	F	F	20+	B1	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a good Category tree
T11	Ash	19.5	7	5	4.5	4	3	890	M	P	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T29	Willow	18	9	4	4	4	0.5	390x340	M	F	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T31	Willow	20	2.5	10	5	10	1.5	770	M	F	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T32	Willow	20	10	10	2	2	2	490	M	F	F	10+	C1	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T33	Willow	12	15	2	8	2	0	420	M	P	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T34	Willow	16	6	8	6	6	0	700	M	F	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T35	Willow	14	4	10	4	4	0	380	M	F	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree

T38	Willow	20	4	9	2	4	0	380	M	F	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T39	Willow	15	1	10	1	10	0	490	M	F	F	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
T41	Sycamore	20	2	5	2	5	0	370	M	G	G	20+	B2	Remove to enable the scheme-RPA infringement estimate 26%	Loss of a good category tree
T44	Willow	20	2	8	3	10	2	520x470	M	G	F	10+	C1	Remove to enable the scheme-RPA infringement estimate 19%	Loss of a fair category tree
T45	Willow	20	5	8	4	8	1	340x290x320x270	M	G	F	10+	C1	Remove to enable the scheme-RPA infringement estimate	Retention
T46	Willow	20	2	2	10	2	5	520	M	F	P	<10	U	Remove for safety	Loss of a poor Category tree
G1	Sycamore, Ash, Cypress	14.5	5	5	5	5	2	250	EM	F	F	10+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a fair group

G2	Ash, Elder, Laurel, Elm	10	3	3	3	3	0	150	Y-EM	F	F	10+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a fair group
G3	Ash, Oak, Elder, Hawthorn	13.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1	300	EMM	F	F	20+	B2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a good group
G4	Oak	10	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	100	Y	F	F	20+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of a fair group
G6	Hawthorn	9	4	4	4	4	0	max 200	M	F	F	20+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of fair group
G7	Ash	11	4	4	4	4	1	280	EM	F	F	<10	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of fair group
G8	Ash, Hawthorn	8	2	2	2	2	0	150 max	Y	F	F	10+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of fair group

G9	Ash	15	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1	200-400	EM	F	F	10+	C2	Partial loss to enable scheme estimated at 531m ²	Partial loss of good Category group
G11	Blackthorn	5	2	2	2	2	0	max 100	Y	F	F	10+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of fair group
G12	Oak, Hawthorn	11	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0	200	EM	G	G	30+	B2	Partial loss to enable scheme	Partial loss of good Category group
G17	Ash, Hawthorn, Elder	10	4	4	4	4	0	300	M	F	F	10+	C2	Partial removal of northern area of the group estimated at 61m ²	Partial loss of fair Category group

G19	Hawthorn	12	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	avg 220	M	G	F	20+	C2	Remove to enable the scheme	Loss of fair group
G20	Hazel	12	5	5	5	5	0	max 260	M	G	F	10+	C2	Partial removal of northern area of the group estimated at 224m2	Partial loss of fair Category group
G21	Hawthorn	12	6	6	6	6	0	max 350	M	G	F	10+	C2	Partial removal of northern area of the group estimated at 224m2	Partial loss of fair Category group
G22	Oak, Sycamore, Hazel, Hawthorn	18	5	5	5	5	1	avg 450	EM/M	G	F	20+	B2	Partial removal of northern area of the group estimated at 224m2	Partial loss of good Category group
W1	Goat Willow Ash, Sycamore, Elder	15	4	4	4	4	0	250 avg	EM	F	F	20+	B2	Partial removal of eastern edge of group estimated at 119m2	Partial loss of good Category group
W3	Birch, Wild Cherry, Scots Pine, Field Maple, Ash, Cherry Plum, Hazel, Hawthorn	15	4	4	4	4	0	250-350	SM/M	G	F	20+	B2	Partial removals of the group	Partial loss of good Category group

TREE SURVEYS

Health & Safety Surveys
Risk Assessments
Homebuyer (Mortgage and Insurance)
Veteran & Venerable Trees
Legal & Law (TPO & Valuations)

ADVANCED ASSESSMENTS

Decay & Defect Scans
Tree Stability Checks
Tree & Plant Health Care
Root Detection & Mapping
Aerial Inspections

PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

BS5837 Tree Surveys
Impact Assessments
Method Statements
Planning Conditions
CAD Plans (2D & 3D)

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Commercial Landscape Design
LVIA (Landscape Visual Impact Assessments)
Landscape Management
Garden Design
Green Infrastructure