



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at

***50 Don Street
Penistone
South Yorkshire
S36 6HA***

This document describes how the trees will be protected and managed during the development of this site. It explains how and when the protection measures must be installed and maintained throughout the development.

A copy of this document report must be permanently available on site for the duration of all development activity and should be referenced for practical guidance on how to protect the retained trees at this site.

Prepared for:
Hughie Construction Ltd
*Unit 20
Grange Lane Industrial Estate
Carrwood Road
Barnsley
S71 5AS*

Date: *November 2019*

Reference: *AWA2944*

 Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 We have been instructed by Richard Kirk of Hughie Construction Ltd to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development at:

- **50 Don Street, Penistone, S36 6HA**

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 This method statement has been prepared in order to demonstrate that the development operations at this site can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the trees to be retained.

1.2.2 This method statement conforms to BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. It is based on the arboricultural data, collected at a site visit during August 2019, detailed within Appendix 4 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 It is proposed to extend the current dwelling with associated groundworks, landscaping and facilities. The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 5.

1.4 Details of Consent

1.4.1 Planning consent is subject to this method statement being agreed upon in advance by the Local Planning Authority. The contents of this report must be adhered to, before, during, and after the construction phase.

1.4.2 As such, no equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site in connection with the development until this arboricultural method statement detailing tree management and tree protection measures has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

2. Method Statement Timeline

2.1 Overview of Sequence of Operations

2.1.1 In overview, it is necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations in relation to arboricultural input for development operations.

- 1 Method Statement approved by the LPA.
- 2 Undertake tree and hedge/shrub removal of G14, T16, T17, T18 and T27.
- 3 Install tree protective fencing.
- 4 Pre commencement meeting / confirm fencing and tree protection is as specified.
- 5 Construction of 'no dig' hard surface within the RPA of T6 as the first construction operation on site.
- 6 Construction of new development.
- 7 Removal of tree protection.

2.2 Specific Sequence of Operations

2.2.1 The following timeline table informs the key principles for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement.

2.2.2 The actions and timescales within this table must be adhered to in order to discharge the arboricultural method statement planning condition for this site.

2.2.3 The precise timing and order of some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified person appointed by the contractor.

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	Action	Arboricultural Input
1 Approval	This AMS is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed.
2 Tree Works	Tree removals shall be carried out as the first operation on site, in accordance with Appendix 4 and as detailed in section 3.1.	Review the tree work requirements with the tree contractor. If necessary, liaise with the contractor on site during tree works.
3 Tree Protection	Installing the tree protective fencing will take place prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery. As shown at Appendix 5.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the protective until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
4 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protective fencing the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing and tree works and discuss any other site operations that have implications for trees.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the fencing and tree works are as specified by taking photographs of the tree protection.
5 Installation of 'No Dig' Hard Surface	Installation of 'no dig' hard surface within the RPA of T6 shall take place as the first construction operation on site.	Installation of 'no-dig' hard surfaces within RPAs shall be carried out under arboricultural supervision and a written record kept at Appendix 3. If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
6 Construction	Undertake the construction of the new development.	If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
7 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protective measures must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site.	If acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photos of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of protective fencing.

3. Tree Management

3.1 Tree Works

- 3.1.1 The development will require the removal of 4 trees and 1 group (G14, T16, T17, T18 and T27).
- 3.1.2 The trees requiring removal are highlighted in red on the plan at Appendix 5 and as detailed in the tree data schedule at Appendix 4.
- 3.1.3 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.
- 3.1.4 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

4. Tree Protection

4.1 Tree Protection Fencing

- 4.1.1 The protective fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 5 (as illustrated with a thick purple line).
- 4.1.2 The precise fencing location may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions but is not expected to differ from that shown on the TPP. The final fencing position must be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.
- 4.1.3 The tree protective fencing details should be incorporated into relevant subsequent plans, method statements used for design purposes and construction drawings issued for use on site, to ensure that all interested parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place.
- 4.1.4 The protective fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, the default BS 5837:2012 tree protection fencing is deemed disproportionate. It is suggested (if acceptable by the LPA) an adequate level of protection for the trees could be provided by 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet.

- 4.1.5 The fencing should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The fencing panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins or mounted on a block tray (see Appendix 1 for an example).
- 4.1.6 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed within the CEZ unless specified within this method statement. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.
- 4.1.7 Once the fencing is erected, waterproof warning signs labelled '*Tree Protection Area*' should be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area (see Appendix 1 for an example sign).
- 4.1.8 The protective fencing should be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects should be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. The Tree Protection Fencing shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the local planning authority and under arboricultural supervision by a suitable named responsible individual appointed by the site manager.

4.2 New Hard Surfaces

- 4.2.2 A new hard surface, in the form of an extension to the current driveway, is proposed within the RPA of the retained trees.
- 4.2.3 The works within the RPA should not adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided a 'no dig' method of construction is utilised in accordance with the specifications given below.
- 4.2.4 The design and construction of the hard surfaces needs to be sensitive to the requirements of tree roots, substantial enough to withstand the expected levels of traffic and practicable in terms of ease of fabrication.
- 4.2.5 The finished surface must be porous in order to allow air and water to reach the tree roots, whilst at the same time being able to withstand the load applied. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided. Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided.

- 4.2.6 Any minor excavations in these areas to remove the existing surface vegetation/turf layer must be done so using hand tools only and under arboricultural supervision.
- 4.2.7 The Installation of the 'no dig' hard surface must be carried out as the first construction operation on site, so that the new hard surface provides protection for tree roots in this area throughout the remaining construction of the development.
- 4.2.8 We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity and any proposed construction should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation. Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement system, such as those provided by Geosynthetics Limited (<http://www.geosyn.co.uk>).
- 4.2.9 The construction of the no-dig hard surfaces, within the RPA of the retained trees must be done under arboricultural supervision and a written record kept at Appendix 3.

4.3 Drainage and Utilities

- 4.3.2 Drainage and utilities are to be directed away from the retained trees. Over-ground services should ideally be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the crowns of mature trees.
- 4.3.3 New underground services should be grouped together and routed away from RPAs. *NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees* should be considered when installing services.

4.4 Additional Precautions

- 4.4.2 Allowance should be made for operations outside of the CEZ that could indirectly impact on trees. Including space for site huts, temporary toilet facilities (including their drainage) and other temporary structures; and space for storing (whether temporary or long-term) materials.
- 4.4.3 Care must be taken to prevent contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and any other toxic materials should not be permitted within the RPA of the trees. Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.

4.4.4 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, and approved by the Local environmental health authority, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction should be considered when determining its location, and it should be attended always until safe enough to leave.

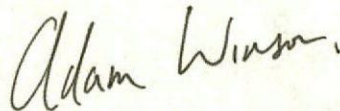
5.1 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.2.1 The trees on site may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies after the development phase. At this stage the protective fencing will have been removed and the property may be occupied.
- 5.2.2 Landscaping works should be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used.
- 5.2.3 No heavy machinery should be brought into the vicinity of retained trees.
- 5.2.4 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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Adam Winson
Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM.

15th November 2019

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Appendix 1: Images and Figures

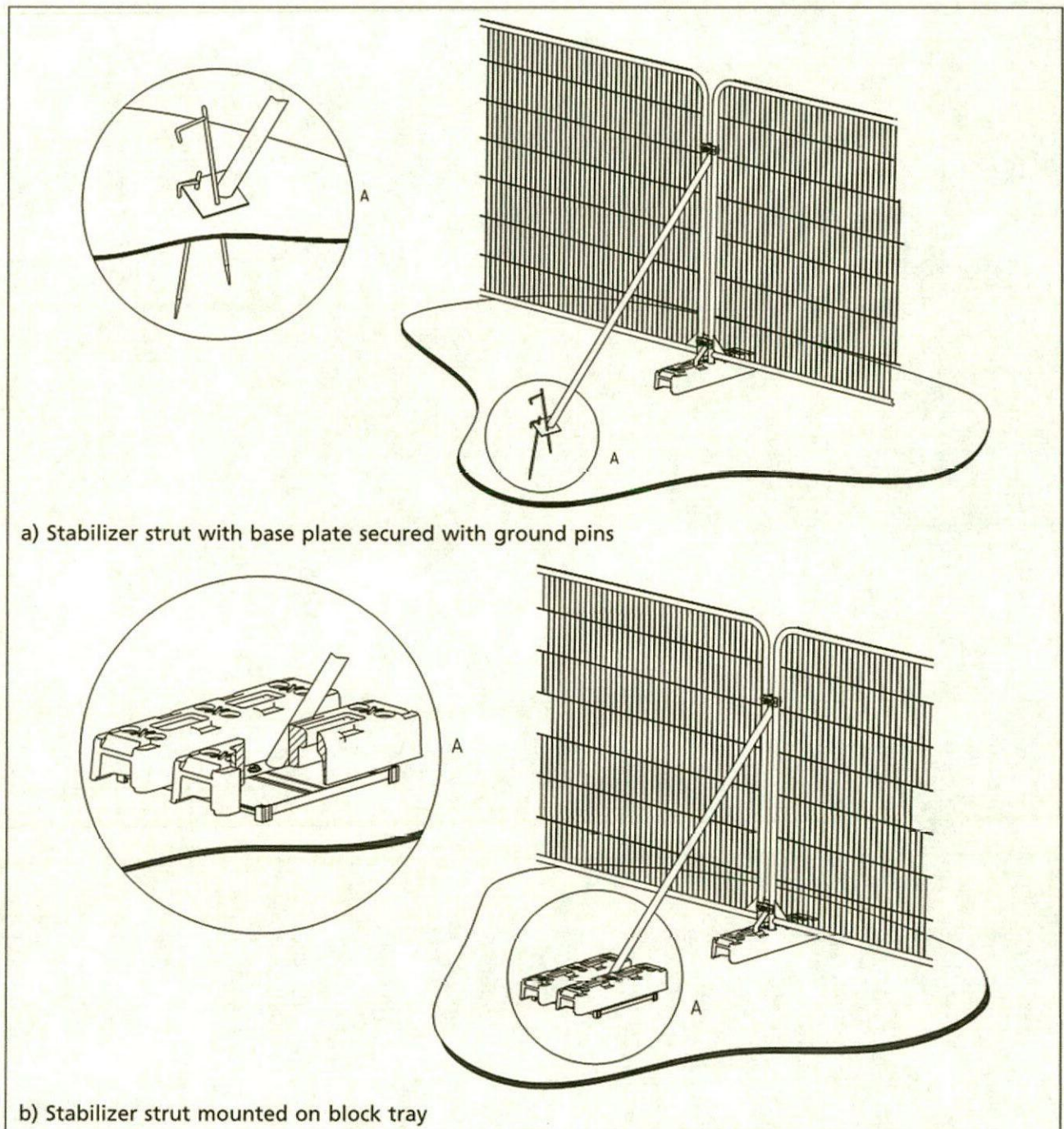


Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)



Figure 2: Warning sign for fencing



Figure 3: Example of A3 Correx Tree Protection Warning Sign fixed to fencing panel.



Figure 4: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and anti-tamper couplers



Figure 5: Anti-tamper couplers to secure fencing and avoid unauthorised access

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/ Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Richard Kirk	Hughie Construction Ltd	07496 098997	richard.kirk@hclimited.co.uk
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. Arboricultural Consultant	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
Edward Jowett	Barnsley Tree Officer Development Management	01226 772557	EdwardJowett@barnsley.gov.uk

[illegible]

Additional Comments/ Required Actions:

Signed and Dated

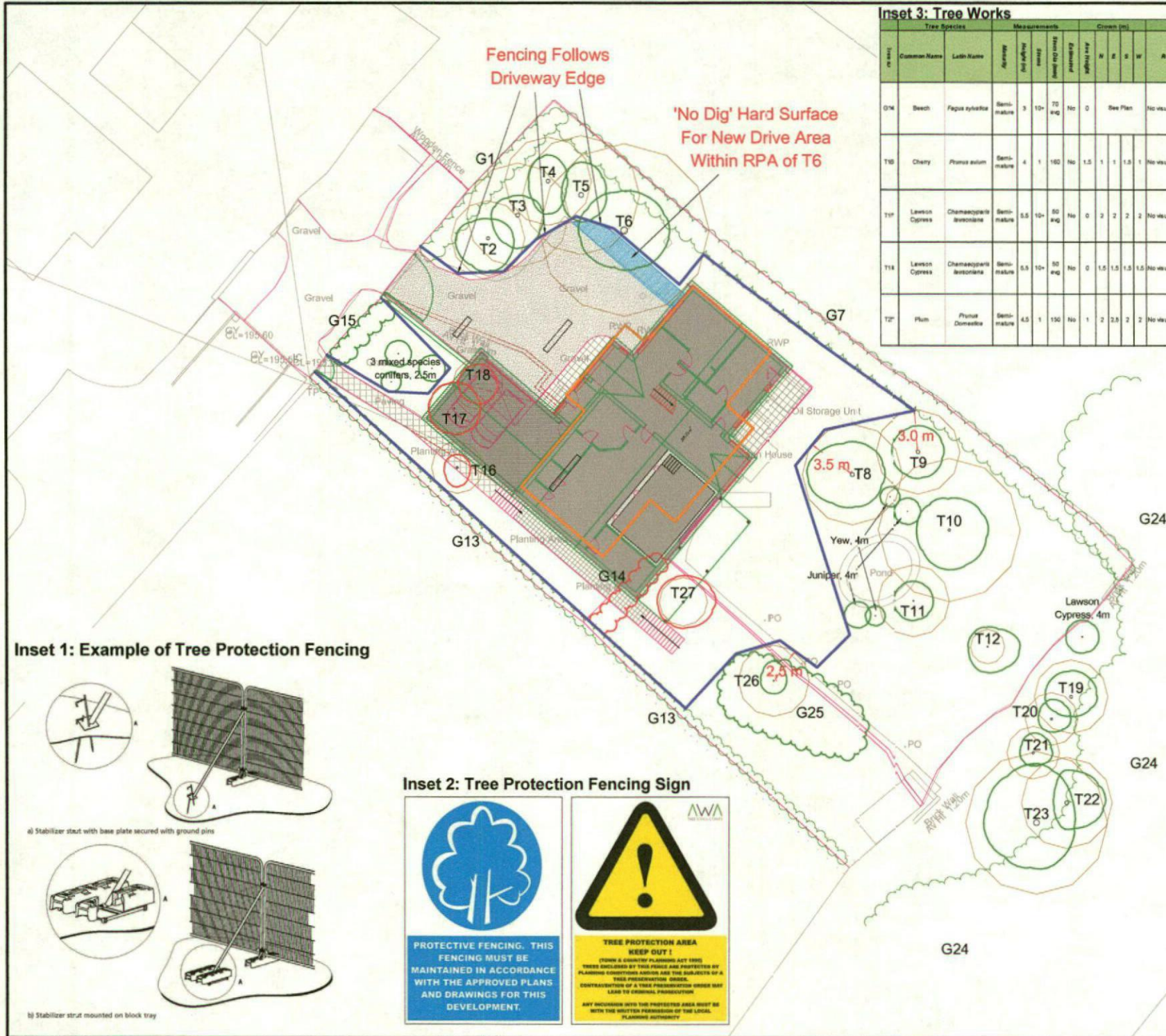
Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management			
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G1	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	70 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single & multiple stemmed, Vertical, Tight union	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Managed hedge. Several sparse/dead sections.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T2	Spruce	<i>Picea pungens var glauca</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	230	No	0.5	1.5	2	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Normal, Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T3	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	8	2	240, 210	No	0.5	1.5	2	2.5	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T4	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	8	4	190, 120, 120, 90	No	0.5	2	1.5	2.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	High proportion of deadwood due to shading from surrounding trees.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T5	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	8.5	4	220, 180, 170, 150	No	0.5	2.5	2	2	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T6	Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica var glauca</i>	Early-mature	12	1	530	No	1.5	3	3.5	3	3.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2.5m, Vertical, Moderate cavities, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal	2 significant wounds / cavities from torn out branches low on main stem, no signs of major decay.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)				Tree Ccndition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Ccmmments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G7	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Semi-mature	3	10+	70 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single & multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Managed hedge.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T8	Apple	Malus domestica	Early-mature	7	1	310	No	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Very little fruit for time of year.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T9	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	7	1	260	No	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T10	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Early-mature	10	6	180 avg	No	0.5	2.5	3	3	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood	Smaller conifers at base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T11	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	5	10+	70 avg	No	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Soil erosion, Trenching / excavations	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood	Animal excavations at base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T12	Plum	Prunus Domestica	Semi-mature	2.5	2	80, 70	No	0.5	1.5	2.5	2	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Bark damage	Small / sparse, Minor dieback, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G13	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	70 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single & multiple stemmed, Vertical, Tight union	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Managed hedge. Occasional sparse section.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G14	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	70 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single & multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Managed hedge.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Remove to facilitate development
G15	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	70 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single & multiple stemmed, Vertical, Tight union	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Managed hedge.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T16	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	160	No	1.5	1	1	1.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Remove to facilitate development
T17	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	5.5	10+	50 avg	No	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Remove to facilitate development
T18	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	5.5	10+	50 avg	No	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Remove to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T19	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	7	2	200, 110	No	1.5	2	2	1.5	2	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T20	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	4.5	3	110, 90, 80	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Twin stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T21	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	4	3	110, 90, 80	No	1	1.5	1.5	1	1	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T22	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	12	3	210, 150, 110	No	1	2.5	3	2	1	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T23	Spruce	Picea abies	Semi-mature	12	1	440	No	1	4.5	3	3.5	4	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood	Small elder growing through canopy.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

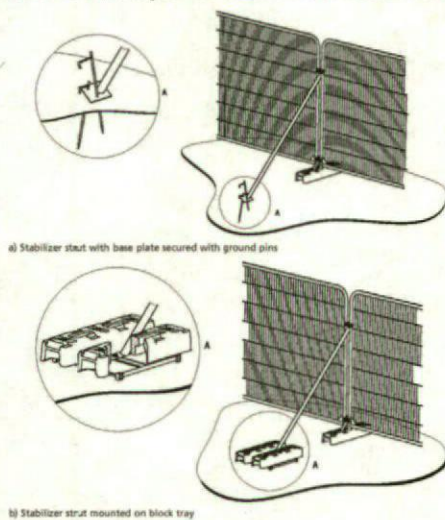
	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G24	Ash, Horse Chestnut, Oak, Sycamore, Willow	Fraxinus sp. Aesculus sp. Quercus sp. Acer sp. Salix sp.	Early-mature	15	10+	300 avg	No	2	See Plan				No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Ivy covered	Normal, Minor deadwood	Woodland type group growing between the site and the stream.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	High	B	No works required
G25	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	6	10+	100 avg	No	1	See Plan				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Bark damage, Tight union	Normal	Group of multi stemmed trees growing amongst smaller shrubs and brambles.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T26	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	7	6	90 avg	No	0.5	1.5	1	1	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T27	Plum	Prunus Domestica	Semi-mature	4.5	1	150	No	1	2	2.5	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1.5m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Remove to facilitate deve-opment



Inset 3: Tree Works

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)				Roots	Tree Condition			Remarks			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Age	Height (m)	Stem DBH (cm)	Spread (m)	Form	N	E	S	W		Stem	Crown	Comments				
G14	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	70	ang	No	0				See Plan	No visual defects	Single & multiple stemmed, Vertical, Slubs, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Managed hedge	Fair	
T10	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	160	No	1.5	1	1	1.5	1		No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood		Fair	
T17	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	5.5	10+	50	ang	No	0	2	2	2	2		No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Slubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good
T18	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	5.5	10+	50	ang	No	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Slubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good
T27	Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	1	150	No	1	2	2.5	2	2			No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1.5m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood		Fair

Inset 1: Example of Tree Protection Fencing



Inset 2: Tree Protection Fencing Sign

