Proposed Apartment Block Development -
Land off Park Street, Wombwell, Barnsley

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

AND

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

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February 2010

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report is prepared in support of planning application for the demolition of an existing building and erection of a new block of 12 apartments. It includes the following documents prepared with regard to existing site trees and in accordance with BS5837 (Trees in Relation to Construction 2005: *Recommendations*):

- Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

1.2 Site Location

The site, known as "The Grange", is located off Park Street to the south east of Wombwell town centre.

1.3 Site Description

The Grange itself, which was most recently used as an office block, occupies part of the western half of the site. It is accessed via a driveway off Park Street and hard surfaced car parking and servicing areas wrap around the building on its eastern and northern sides. The remainder of the site is open space the main features of which are a great many mature trees of a variety of species. The trees are mainly associated with the driveway, the site boundary and former garden areas. Most of these trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO)

In addition there are more open areas of grass on both the eastern and western sides of the building. The western side, in particular, is becoming overgrown with regenerating silver birch.

1.4 Development Proposals

It is proposed to demolish the existing building and erect a block of 12 apartments. The new block will largely occupy the area currently occupied by the eastern half of the existing building. The existing parking area will be extended to the east to accommodate cars and turning space for residents and visitors. The driveway will be retained as the means of vehicle access. The remainder of the site will be landscaped. Regenerating tree growth will be removed and the grassed areas restored.

As far as is possible, and subject to the recommendations of the tree report (see below and at Appendix 2), it is intended to retain all existing trees. The only tree protected by the TPO which is proposed for removal as a direct result of development is tree T1 Weeping Ash.

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

2.1 Introduction

The Arboricultural Implications Assessment is undertaken in accordance with BS5837 (Trees in Relation to Construction 2005: Recommendations). It includes:

- A topographic survey of the site
- Details of the Tree Preservation Order
- A report on the condition of the trees and recommendations for tree work.
- A Tree Constraints Plan including an assessment of the below ground and above ground constraints.

It can be used to effectively inform both the Arboricultural Method Statement and plans for the long term management of the trees.

2.2 Topograghic Survey (see Appendix 1)

A topographical survey of the site was undertaken by APS Surveying Services in September 2004. Amongst other things it includes a record of original ground levels in proximity to trees and rough details of the canopy spread of trees at the time.

2.3 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) No. 05/1992

The tree preservation order was made with reference to various trees and groups of trees in the grounds of The Grange. The trees in question are identified as:

Trees Specified Individually

No on map	Description	Situation
TI	Weeping ash	SE4043 0262
T2	*Pear*	*SE4044 0261*
T3	Weeping Ash	SE4039 0258

Groups of Trees

No on map	*Description*	*Situation*
G1	Group of trees comprising 1 Cherry, 3 Sycamore, 2 Beech, 17 Holly, 3 Horse Chestnut, 1 Ash, 3 Lime and 1 Flowering Plum.	SE4043 0265

G2	Group of trees comprising 1 Laburnum, 9 Holly and 1 Thorn	SE4045 0265
G3	Group of trees comprising 29 Holly, 6 Thorn, 7 Sycamore, 3 Lime, 4 Laburnum, 1 Ash, 2 Whitebeam, 2 Silver Birch and 1 Cherry	SE4044 0263 SE4047 0263 SE4045 0260
G4	Group of trees comprising 14 Beech, 2 Yew, 4 Lime, 21 Holly, 5 Silver Birch, 1 Thorn, 11 Sycamore, 5 Poplar, 3 Ash, 1 Whitebeam, 1 Cherry, 1 Magnolia, 2 Laburnum, 1 Pine and 1 Sumach	SE4044 0259
G5	Group of trees comprising 10 Holly, 1 Poplar, 1 Thorn, 3 Sycamore, 1 Laburnum, 1 Ash and 1 Maple	SE4042 0256
G6	Group of trees comprising 4 Silver Birch, 3 Cherry, 1 Laburnum and 1 Flowering Crab	SE4040 0256 SE4038 0258

2.4 Tree Report (see Appendix 2)

A report on the condition of all trees on The Grange site was undertaken by David C Houldershaw, an arboriculturalist and forester with Northern Resource consultants in 2005. The report included a basic inspection for safety and management purposes of trees protected by Tree Preservation Order No 5/1992.

2.5 Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)

The influence that the trees will have on the development are plotted on the TCP which shows below ground constraints (principally tree roots) and above ground constraints (principally canopy spread and over-shading) that the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

2.6 Below Ground Constraints (Figure 1)

The continuing health and safety of a tree is dependant upon adequate protection of the root zone. Damage to the root system is potentially serious and will affect the health and/ or safety of the tree which may die slowly over a number of years. Most trees have a mass of fibrous roots (the root plate) extending to and frequently beyond the edge of the outermost branches of the tree (crown spread). Most tree roots are within 600mm of the surface and the fine roots, important for obtaining nutrients, moisture and oxygen, may be just below the surface some distance from the crown spread. Compaction of the soil or the severance of the roots affect the health of the tree and may cause its death. Damage may occur in seconds but the results may not be obvious

for a number of years. Damage to or severance of a significant number of the main structural roots will not only kill the feeding roots it may also affect the stability of the tree and render it dangerous and liable to fall. The establishment of a Root Protection Area (RPA) is, therefore, most important.

The BS recommends that a Root Protection Area equivalent to an area described by a circle that, in radius, is 12 times the diameter of the tree trunk measured 1.5 metres above the ground is identified. It is the minimum area that should be left undisturbed around each tree.

The tree report (see above) gave no indication of the heights, canopy spread or trunk diameter of the trees likely to be affected by development. For the purposes of establishing a RPA an estimate of the diameters of the trunks of those trees principally affected has recently been undertaken based on site measurement and anticipated future growth typical of the species concerned.

Though it is likely that root spread has been affected by:

- The driveway and hard standings

a "worst case" scenario has been anticipated and is used to inform the Arboricultural Method Statement including the erection of protective fencing and the adoption of appropriate methods for undertaking construction works within the RPA (see Arboricultural Method Statement below).

2.7 Above Ground Constraints (Figure 2)

Tall trees can cause the unreasonable obstruction of light for residents, wide spreading tree canopies can be overbearing within domestic gardens, heavy leaf fall can cause problems with blocked gutters and the movement of trees in windy conditions can cause anxiety leading to demands for their removal.

Potential over-shading is mapped on the TCP in the form of a segment with a radius from the centre of the trunk of each tree equal to the height of the tree drawn from north west to due east. This indicates the shadow pattern through the main part of the day.

In reality the degree to which over-shading is a problem is also affected by the clear stem height of the trees which allows light in under the canopies even when the trees are in full leaf, and the species of tree (some of which have dense canopies, others have lighter canopies which cast a dappled shade).

It is important when assessing the above ground constraints that future potential growth of the trees concerned is taken into account

It is also a requirement to assess not only the constraints that existing trees impose on the construction process (trees can both restrict the movement of construction machinery around the site and be damaged by it) but also the constraints imposed by proposed development on the trees.

In this case the following is relevant:

2.7.1 Location
Some of the trees are located on the southern side of the proposed apartments and there is likely to be a degree of over-shading of south facing windows in late spring, summer and early autumn given the size and species of the trees.

There is also likely to be a significant degree of over-shading of some areas of open space over the same period. However, as open space is shared and extensive this is not considered to be a constraint and is, therefore, not mapped.

Trees to either side of the driveway will constantly over-shade it, however, this is considered to be a feature of the site rather than a constraint. On the other hand lateral growth – particularly of holly - across the driveway that restricts the movement of vehicles is likely to be a perennial problem that should be addressed as part of a long term management plan. At present, height beneath overhanging canopies is estimated at minimum 6 metres.

2.7.2 Height and Spread
No indication of the height or canopy spread of the trees is included within the Tree Report (see above). For the purposes of this assessment estimates for both ultimate tree height and canopy spread of relevant trees were made based on site measurement, the site survey, the maturity of the tree and the species concerned.

2.7.3 Maturity
Most of the trees that most affect the site are either mature or over-mature and further growth in either height or canopy spread will be very limited.

Against this there is more likelihood of the older trees suffering die back and carrying deadwood within the crown.

2.7.4 Species
The tree species that will most affect the apartments are beech and yew which have particularly dense canopies.

2.7.5 Proposed Development
The extent of additional car parking and turning space on the eastern side of the apartment block will require the removal of tree T1 Weeping Ash.

2.7.6 The Works
There are two phases of works proposed on the site:

Phase 1: Demolition of the existing building
Phase 2: Construction of the new apartment block and associated works.

The main access to the site is via the existing driveway. Existing trees overhang the driveway and lateral growth may restrict its width over the course of the construction period.

In assessing the above ground constraints it is considered that the potential problems posed by the following are the ones that should be particularly addressed:

- Proximity of trees to the southern side of the proposed apartments
- Lateral growth of holly across the driveway
- Deadwood within the tree canopy of mature/ over mature trees.
- Proximity of construction plant and trees on the driveway.

It is considered that these problems can largely be controlled by undertaking the tree works originally identified in the tree report – particularly with regard to the removal of deadwood – and including the regular assessment of trees and the undertaking of remedial tree works (to be agreed with the Local Authority) within a landscape management plan for The Grange site.

In addressing the potential problems posed by construction traffic using the drive it is proposed that:

- Phase 1 Demolition Works will gain access via the neighbouring former M P Burke site to the north. Should any access facilitation pruning be required it will be done in accordance with BS3998 Recommendations for Treework using a tree surgeon from the Arboricultural Association's approved list.
- Phase 2 Construction Works will need to access the site via the drive. It is understood that no plant to be used requires a headroom of greater than 6 metres and that trees to either side will be protected by fencing in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan (see below). Should any access facilitation pruning be required it will be done in accordance with BS3998 Recommendations for Treework using a tree surgeon from the Arboricultural Association's approved list.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

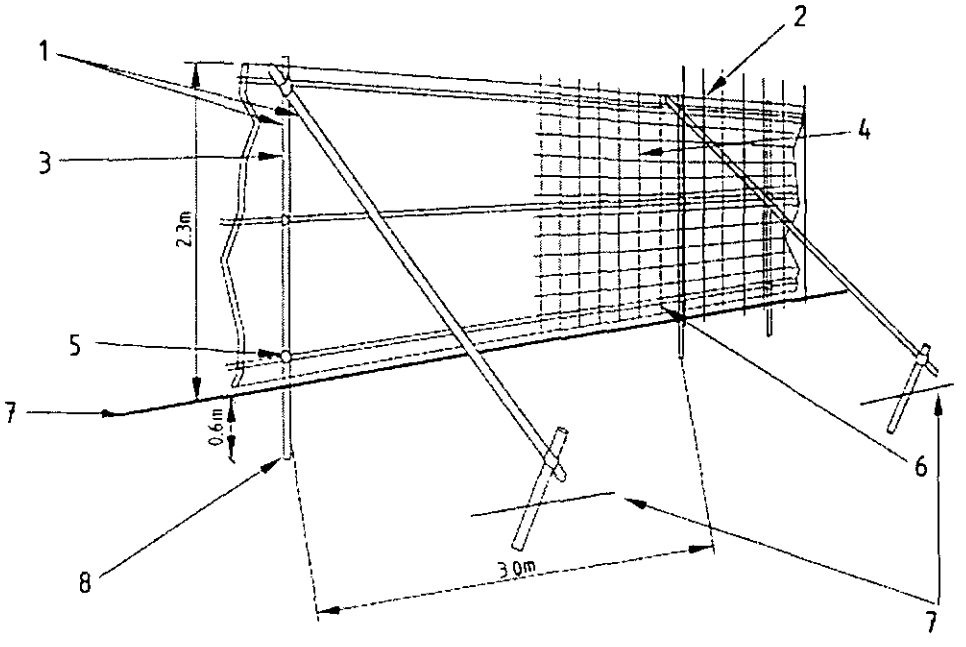
The Arboricultural Method Statement details the works to be undertaken and precautions to be observed in order to adequately protect the trees at the pre-construction, construction and post-construction stages of the development. It should be read in conjunction with The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) Figure 3.

3.2 Pre-Construction Stage

- *Undertake tree works –*
  a) Removal of trees: weeping ash T1, beech R, silver birch S, sycamore T, elm V, dead tree W, poplar X, alder row J.
  b) Removal of dead wood and prune back within the crowns of all other trees identified as groups G1 – G6 under TPO 05/1992.

  Work to be in accordance with BS3998 Recommendations for Treework using a tree surgeon from the Arboricultural Association's approved list.

- Establish a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) in accordance with the TPP. Erect and maintain protective fencing to the following specification.



1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground

Figure 4: Details of protective fencing taken from BS:5837 2005

Fence to either side of driveway is to be Herras Readyfence anti-climb temporary fence, or similar, as already in use on the drive.

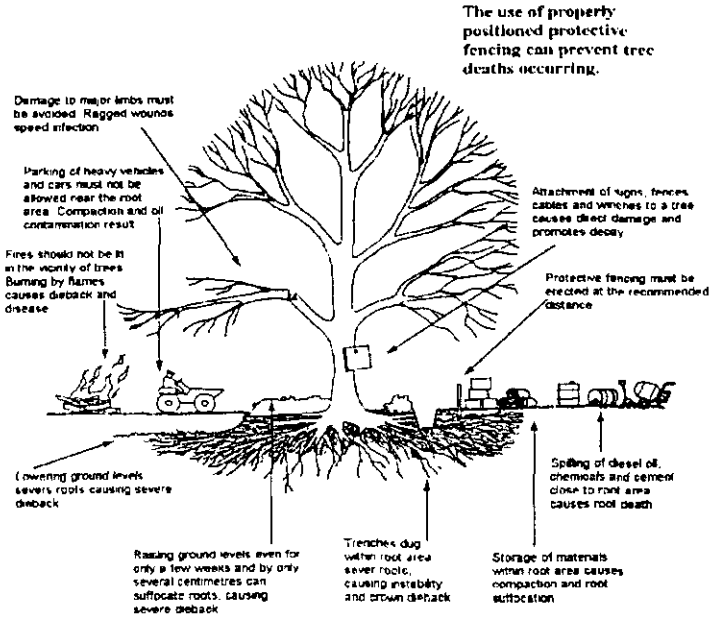
- Affix and maintain the following all-weather notices to the fence





- Brief site operatives with regard to their responsibilities in relation to the protected trees and affix the following notice in the site cabin

Common causes of Tree Death



3.3 Construction Stage

- Inspect protective fencing regularly at weekly intervals and make repairs as necessary to maintain the integrity of the CEZ

- Ground Protection in the RPA. The area where ground protection in the RPA is required is indicated on the TPP. Ground protection must be capable of supporting the expected loads in order to avoid rutting, compaction and damage to the soil. The following method of ground protection is to be used within the working area.

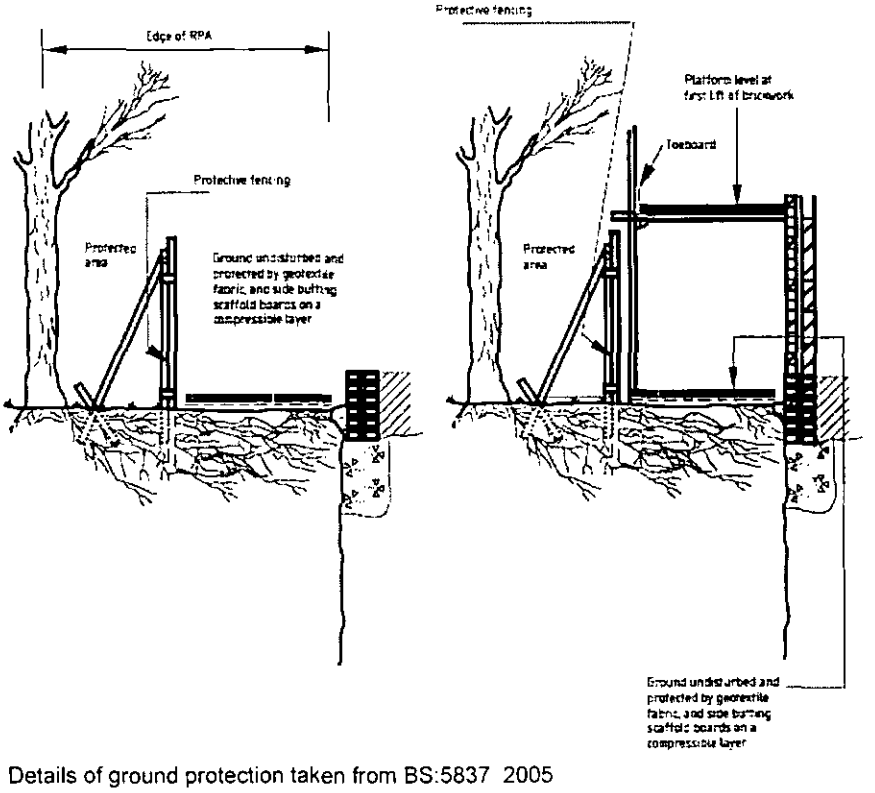


Figure 5: Details of ground protection taken from BS:5837 2005

The boarding is to be left in place until the Construction Stage is complete

Avoid damage to stems and branches. Ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Should any access facilitation pruning be required it will be done in accordance with BS3998 Recommendations for Treework using a tree surgeon from the Arboricultural Association's approved list.

- No fires are to be lit such that flames come within 5 metres of tree foliage.

3.4 Post-Construction Stage

- Carefully remove protective fencing by hand.

- Soft landscape works within the RPA. Including: Ground prepararation, cultivation and grass seeding/ turfing. In the course of operations the following **must** be observed:
  - All works are to be completed by hand using hand held tools or by the use of light machinery working from outside the RPA.
  - At no time is any heavy plant to be used.
  - No works are to be carried out in the RPA if soil moisture levels are likely to lead to compaction of the soil.
  - If tree roots are uncovered those that are less than 25mm in diameter may be pruned back to a side root. Under no circumstances are roots of greater than 25mm diameter to be severed without the agreement of an arboriculturalist.

- Hard works within the RPA. Including: construction of parking spaces. In the course of operations the following **must** be observed:
  - All works are to be completed by hand using hand held tools or by the use of light machinery working from outside the RPA.
  - At no time is any heavy plant to be used.
  - No works are to be carried out in the RPA if soil moisture levels are likely to lead to compaction of the soil.
  - Tree roots that are uncovered if less than 25mm in diameter may be pruned back to a side root. Under no circumstances are roots of greater than 25mm diameter to be severed without the agreement of an arboriculturalist.

- Undertake replacement and additional tree planting in accordance with an approved planting plan

- Assess the health and state of the trees at two yearly intervals and undertake remedial tree works as required and with the agreement of the Local Planning Authority. The regular assessment is to be included within the landscape management plan for The Grange site. The first assessment is to be undertaken 2 years following the completion of the Construction Stage.

APPENDIX 1 – TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PLAN

APPENDIX 2 – TREE REPORT

LAND at PARK STREET, WOMBWELL

TREE REPORT

SECTION A - INTRODUCTION

A1.0 THE AUTHOR

A1.1 My name is David C Houldershaw. I am a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, Fellow of the Arboricultural Association, Member of the British Academy of Experts and Member of the British Institute of Agricultural Consultants.

A1.2 A former Northern England Regional Chairman of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, author and consultant with over twenty-three years professional experience and a specialist interest in arboricultural matters.

A1.3 I am required by membership of the above professional bodies to adopt an independent stance in the assessment and presentation of fact and expert opinion.

A2.0 BACKGROUND

A2.1 This site with various trees present is being considered for residential redevelopment.

A3.0 THE REPORT

A3.1 Following a request by Ben Bailey Homes, I inspected the trees on the site and this report includes details together with my comments.

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SECTION B - DESCRIPTION

B1.0 GENERAL

B1.1 The site includes a derelict filling station, an industrial yard with various workshops and associated infrastructure with offices and a caretakers bungalow and is adjacent to The Grange offices which stand in their own well-treed grounds.

B1.2 The main individual trees and groups of trees have been individually assessed with details provided in the appendix.

B1.3 Trees in the grounds of The Grange are protected by the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council Tree Preservation Order No. 5/ 1992 and a basic inspection for safety and immediate management purposes has been undertaken with details included in the main text.

B2.0 NORTHERN BOUNDARY

B2.1 Trees/ groups A to D inclusive.

B2.2 The young sycamores A and C and crab apple B are of an easily replaceable size with the trees in group C requiring early felling in any event to protect the boundary wall from damage. Of the larger maturing sycamores in group D two have callused over basal/ lower stem damage with the central tree at least likely to have only a limited safe useful life as a result and the western end tree is a poor specimen of little value – all three trees are likely to cause early damage to the boundary wall.

B2.3 The trees (A-D) in this area grow in a narrow strip of land between concrete hardstanding and the boundary and are likely to suffer significant root damage when the concrete is lifted and are unlikely to survive site clearance and will require felling as a consequence.

B3.0 SOUTH-WESTERN CORNER

B3.1 Trees/ groups E to J inclusive.

B3.2 The trees/ tree groups E, F and G are recently planted trees of an easily replaceable size growing on a landscaped bank leading steeply up to the site boundary.

B3.3 The large mature sycamore H grows outside the site and overhangs the boundary by around 4 m and will require protection during any site works. No safety inspection has been undertaken.

B3.4 The row of young sycamores I grows in debris in derelict land outside the site and overhang the boundary by around 2 to 3 m and will require protection during any site works. Removal or modification of the retaining wall within the site may destabilise the trees leading to failure. No safety inspection has been undertaken.

B3.5 The row of young alders at the rear of the large factory unit is difficult to protect and unlikely to survive demolition and will require felling as a consequence. The principal purpose of these trees is to screen the factory unit from the adjacent offices, a purpose which will become redundant on demolition and are easily replaced.

34.0 PARK ROAD FRONTAGE AREA

B4.1 Trees/ groups K to N inclusive.

B4.2 The trees/ groups K, L and M grows adjacent to tarmac and walls and likely to suffer significant root damage during site clearance and are unlikely to survive and will require felling as a consequence. The trees in groups K and M are young trees and easily replaced. L is a large heavy mature ash with significant dead branches requiring early deadwooding for safety reasons and is more or less fully-grown with probably only a limited remaining useful safe life before decline sets in.

B5.0 TREES IN TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

B5.1 Various trees/ tree groups in the grounds of The Grange office block south of the main industrial site are included in the Tree Preservation Order with each group described separately below.

B6.0 GROUP G1

B6.1 Group G1 grows on the north side of the drive immediately south of the site boundary and is a dominated by large mature ash, beech, horse chestnut, lime and sycamore trees with an understorey of mainly maturing hollies. Various works have been identified as being required :-

a)	lime N	fell & replace	small, suppressed tree of little value, weak crown towards road; replace in a suitable area free of overhanging branches
b)	general	deadwood	particularly larger trees for safety
c)	horse chestnut O	prune back	prune back to suitable growth points from offices inside site to provide 3 m clearance for demolition

B6.2 Adequate tree protection as per BS5837 will be required along the southern site boundary, care will be required when the bungalow is demolished and an adequate stand-off distance to new houses.

B7.0 GROUP G2

B7.1 Group G2 grows on the south-east side of Group G1 and is an area of maturing hollies with a large mature laburnum :-

a)	laburnum P	deadwood	for safety reasons; monitor as close to point where significant decline leading to breakage may be reasonably anticipated

B8.0 GROUP G3

B8.1 Group G3 runs around the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of The Grange front lawn and is dominated by mature ash, birch, lime, sycamore and whitebeam trees with an understorey of mainly maturing hollies :-

a)	ash Q	deadwood climbing inspection monitor closely	for safety reasons; heavy dead branches in crown; possible cavities developing in crown; possibly on verge of decline
b)	general	deadwood	particularly larger trees for safety reasons

B9.0 GROUP G4

B9.1 Group G4 is a copse south of The Grange containing a range of species including mature beech, birch, lime and sycamore with a mixed understorey :-

a)	beech R	fell & replace	short row of former hedging plants with limited potential; consider felling to favour yew (thinning) & plant replacements to break up age class structure
b)	birch S	fell & replace	for safety; dead top
c)	sycamore T	fell & replace	to protect boundary wall & to favour neighbouring trees (thinning)
d)	lime U	deadwood	for safety; significant dead branches
e)	elm V	fell & replace	for safety; significant stem decay
f)	dead W	fell & replace	for safety/ management; smaller dead tree
g)	general	deadwood	particularly larger trees for safety

B10.0 GROUP G5

B10.1 Group G5 is a boundary tree belt south-west of The Grange dominated by mature ash, norway maple and sycamore trees with an understorey of mainly maturing hollies :-

a)	poplar X	fell & replace	for safety; significant stem breakage
b)	ash Y	deadwood	for safety; significant dead branches
c)	sycamore Z	monitor closely	for safety; significant basal damage
d)	general	deadwood	particularly larger trees for safety

311.0 GROUP G6

311.1 Group G6 is a boundary row of mature birch and cherry interspersed with recently planted norway maples.

B12.0 INDIVIDUAL TREES

B12.1 Trees T1 and T3 are small mature weeping ash trees with the usual deadwood, branch cavities, minor breakage points, etc., characteristic of this variety. T3 has suffered recent fire damage to the eastern part of the crown. T3 is however a small tree growing part way down a steep bank of no discernible public amenity value not being visible from a public vantage point and not being a special specimen :-

a)	T3	monitor closely	full extent of fire damage not yet evident
b)	T1, T3	deadwood	to tidy up crowns

B13.0 TREE PROTECTION

B13.1 A Method Statement detailing methods of working in the vicinity of trees including tree works schedules, protection, etc., should be agreed with the council prior to any work commencing on site. Tree protection fencing should be erected as recommended prior to any work commencing on site and maintained in good condition throughout construction to ensure adequate protection as per BS5837 "Trees in relation to construction".

B14.0 FOUNDATION DESIGN

B14.1 Foundation design should take into account the underlying soil type and the presence of the various trees with due allowance for felled trees, future growth of retained trees and additionally for trees to be planted as part of the development.

APPENDIX

TREE	SPECIES	HT	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	RECOMMENDED WORK	COMMENTS
A	Elder & sycamore group	6	Group including 1 mature elder in poor condition & 3 young sycamores all very close to concrete hardstanding & likely to suffer significant root damage during site clearance when concrete lifted	Fell (for site clearance)	Unlikely to survive site clearance; of an easily replaceable size
B	Crab apple	6	Small mature tree; spiral-grained with signs of initial onset of spiral splitting with under 5 years remaining safe life; very close to concrete hardstanding & likely to suffer significant root damage during site clearance when concrete lifted	Fell (for site clearance)	Unlikely to survive site clearance; of an easily replaceable size
C	Sycamore group	8	Group of 4 young trees; one on site side of fence very close to concrete hardstanding & likely to suffer significant root damage during site clearance; 3 trees between fence & wall likely to cause early significant wall damage & likely to suffer moderate to severe root damage during site clearance when concrete lifted	Fell (to protect wall & for site clearance)	Unlikely to survive site clearance; likely to cause early wall damage; of an easily replaceable size

TREE	SPECIES	HT	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	RECOMMENDED WORK	COMMENTS
D	Sycamore group	12	Group of 3 maturing trees; smaller tree on west side poor specimen, increasingly suppressed; other two trees larger with some root exposure due to removal of dwarf wall; basal/ lower stem damage callused over in eastern tree, callusing over in central tree; central tree with tight fork with significant included bark developing; all three trees very close to concrete hardstanding & likely to suffer significant root damage during site clearance when concrete lifted; close to boundary wall & building outside site & likely to cause significant damage with signs of early onset of wall damage	Fell western tree (thinning) Fell central & eastern trees (for site clearance & to protect wall)	Unlikely to survive site clearance; likely to cause early wall damage
E	Rowan group	3 to 5	Row of young recently planted trees on landscaped bank		Of an easily replaceable size
F	Sycamore	8	Young tree, recently planted on landscaped bank		Of an easily replaceable size
G	Recent group	5 to 7	Group of young recently planted trees on landscaped bank including ash, cherry, crab apple, norway maple & sycamore		Of an easily replaceable size
H	Sycamore	14	Large heavy mature tree outside site, overhangs site boundary	Inspect for safety	Outside site
I	Sycamore row	10 to 12	Row of young sycamores growing in debris in derelict land outside site, overhang site boundary	Inspect for safety	Outside site
J	Alder row	10 to 12	Row of young trees very close to industrial building & likely to suffer significant damage during site clearance	Fell (for demolition)	Unlikely to survive demolition
K	Recent group	2 to 6	Group of young ash, cherry, laburnum & sycamore trees growing adjacent to tarmac & wall & likely to suffer significant root damage during site clearance when tarmac lifted	Fell (for site clearance)	Unlikely to survive site clearance; of an easily replaceable size

TREE	SPECIES	HT	DESCRIPTION & CONDITION	RECOMMENDED WORK	COMMENTS
L	Ash	12	Heavy mature tree; grows on bank by wall with early wall damage occurring; quantity of significant dead wood in crown & deadwooding required as a matter of some urgency; limited remaining useful safe life of less than 10 years; grows very close to tarmac & retaining wall & likely to suffer significant root damage when tarmac lifted & retaining wall removed	Fell (for site clearance)	Unlikely to survive site clearance; limited remaining useful safe life even if no development takes place
M	Recent group	5 to 9	Group of young trees on bank including ash, laburnum, rowan & sycamore most close to tarmac & retaining wall & likely to suffer significant root damage when tarmac lifted & retaining wall removed	Fell (for site clearance)	Several trees in group unlikely to survive site clearance; all of an easily replaceable size
N	Lime	9	Suppressed tree with distorted, one-sided crown towards road	Fell (thinning)	Suppressed tree of little value