TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To BS 5837:2012 at:

Land at

Deeping St Nicholas,
Spalding,
Lincolnshire,
PE11 3AE

Prepared For:
GraceMachin Planning & Property,
5 Malin Hill,
The Lace Market,
Nottingham,
NG1 1JK

January 2016

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by GraceMachin Planning & Property, to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.

1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations,* to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

1.2.1 The survey took place during December 2015.

1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using "Visual Tree Assessment" techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.

1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact on a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.

1.2.4 The author's qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5.**

2. The Site

2.1 Location & Description

2.1.1 The site is located in the small village of Deeping St Nicholas, within South Holland in the county of Lincolnshire.

2.1.2 The site currently consists of unused grass fields. A residential property is situated beyond the central/southern area of the site.

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.

3.1.2 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998: 2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

3.2 Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 39 items of vegetation, comprised of 25 individual trees and 14 groups of trees.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed vegetation: 1 tree was retention category 'A', 8 trees or tree groups are retention category 'B', 29 trees or tree groups are retention category 'C', and 1 tree is retention category 'U' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.3 The sites most visually significant trees are situated along the south and eastern boundary areas of the site, T4 to T28. Collectively these trees and shrubs provide a distinct landscape feature and give good screening potential for any new development.

3.2.4 Collectively the trees T4 to T22 provide a reasonable amenity feature, being prominent from the road-side. Individually most of the trees are of lower value and some thinning management would allow the better quality trees more room to grow.

3.2.5 The sites most significant individual tree is the mature Sycamore T24. This tree is in a good condition and has good long term prospects. It is visually prominent from the surrounding area and would make a good contribution to a suitably designed new development.

3.2.6 The sites other woody vegetation is generally comprised of former field boundary hedging and recently established trees along the boundary areas. The central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of scattered Elder shrubs and occasional Goat Willow saplings.

3.2.7 The north-eastern edge of the site is predominantly overgrown Elder shrubs covered in dense Ivy (G34, G36, and G38). The groups have a number of dead standing stems within them, which although not an issue at present, would not be suitable for retention as part of a new development.

3.2.8 The south-eastern boundary has areas of dense Hawthorn and Sycamore hedging. These appear to have been previously managed hedges that are now beginning to revert into dense shrubby trees. Collectively these provide reasonable landscape value and provide screening into and out of the site.

3.3 Outline Arboricultural Impacts

3.3.1 Most of the sites central area has no significant trees and so is free of any significant arboricultural impacts for any new development.

3.3.2 The higher value retention category `A' and `B' trees and groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.

3.3.3 Where suitable, those category `C' trees and groups with reasonable future prospects (as detailed in Appendix 4) should be retained as part of any new development.

3.3.4 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category C trees and groups could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.

3.3.5 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

3.3.6 If construction of new buildings is required within the trees RPA it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation.

3.3.7 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a `no-dig' type construction methods with a porous final surface.

3.3.8 The design of the new development should consider the trees crown position in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, any design proposals should avoid excessive shading, and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

3.4 Protection of the Retained Trees

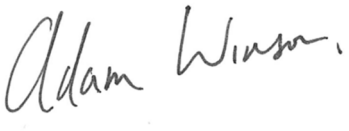
3.4.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.

3.4.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

16th January 2016

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
Appendix 4: Tree Data
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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

Experience
I have worked within the tree care profession for 18 years. I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters. My work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing and park developments and highway and infrastructure projects. My work often involves trees with Preservation Orders, insurance claims, subsidence claims and litigation. In 2010 I obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (with distinction), also gaining the top student award, and have had articles published in industry magazines and have original research published by the UK Forestry Commission.

Membership of Professional Bodies
Professional Member and Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
Associate of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management

Education and Qualifications
MSc Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (Distinction) University of Central Lancashire - Myerscough College. 2006 -2009
BSc (Hons) Environmental Conservation 2:1. Sheffield Hallam University. 2002 2005
National Diploma in Arboriculture University of Lincoln/ Riseholme.1996-1998

Previous Experience
Consulting Arboriculturist at JCA Ltd. Halifax, Yorkshire 2005 to 2012
Freelance Arborist for various companies. Sheffield, South Yorkshire 2002 - 2005
Arborist for AAA Arbor /Sydney City Council Australia 2001- 2002
Arborist for The Tree Surgeon, Brisbane, Australia 2000- 2001
Groundsman/Climber at Lindsey Tree Services, Grimsby, Lincolnshire 1998 -2000
Groundsman/Climber at Freelance Baumpflege, Frankfurt, Germany 1998
Freelance Groundsman/Climber for various companies, Lincoln Area 1996-1998

Training, Awards & Qualifications
MSc Top Student Award University of Central Lancashire 2010
Bats and Bat Surveys- a foundation course for ecological consultants. BCT 2007
Arboriculture & Bats: A Guide for Practitioners BCT and AA 2007
CPRE: Prize for best BSc dissertation on the theme of land management 2006

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations.* The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837 (2012). Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations'*.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

Appendix 4: Tree Data

	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	***Common Name***	***Latin Name***	***Maturity***	***Height (m)***	***Stems***	***Stem Dia (mm)***	***Ave Height***	***N***	***E***	***S***	***W***	***Roots***	***Stem***	***Crown***	***Comments***	***Physiology***	***Structural***	***Life Expectancy***	***Amenity***	***Category***	***Works***	***Priority (Mths)***
G1	Elder	*Sambucas nigra*	Early-mature	4	10	100	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical	Normal	Boundary hedge feature - occasional ash saplings	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
G2	Elder, Privet	*Sambucas nigra, Ligustrum*	Early-mature	4	10	100	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical	Normal	Boundary shrubs forming a hedge feature.	Fair	Fair	21 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
G3	Elder, Goat Wllow	*Sambucas nigra, Salix caprea*	Semi-Mature	6	10	180	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base.	Normal	Occasional low value shrubs	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T4	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-Mature	13	1	310	3	3	2	3	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Normal. Slightly unbalanced		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T5	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	410	4	3	2	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 3m. Vertical	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
G6	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	290	2	5	3	2	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Major decay. Major cavities	Normal. Unbalanced. Minor dieback	Dense group - some with cavities.	Fair	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A

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	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*	*Priority (Mths)*
T7	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	310	3.5	2	2	4	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 1m. Slight lean	Normal		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T8	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-Mature	14	1	260	4	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Minor decay	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T9	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	390	5	3	4	5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 3m. Vertical	Normal	Reasonable prospects	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A
T10	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	360	3	6	3	2	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T11	Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Dead	10	3	250, 280, 300	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base	All dead / absent	No long term value	Dead	Dead	n/a	Low	**U**	Remove	12
T12	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	370	4	5	4	6	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed & twin-stemmed. Vertical.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A

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	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*	*Priority (Mths)*
G13	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	15	1	370	3	3	3	2	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed & twin-stemmed.	Normal	Dense group - occasional more established trees	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T14	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	14	1	210	2	1	2	4	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Unbalanced		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
G15	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-Mature	3	10	150	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed. Multiple stemmed at base	Normal	Boundary shrubs gappy hedge feature - occasional elder	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T16	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	15	1	360	4	7	5	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Major cavities. Minor decay	Normal		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T17	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	13	1	330	2	3	3	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical	Normal; Minor dieback		Fair	Poor	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T18	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-Mature	16	1	550	3	3	3	3	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Bark damage. Minor cavities	Normal		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A

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	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	***Common Name***	***Latin Name***	***Maturity***	***Height (m)***	***Stems***	***Stem Dia (mm)***	***Ave Height***	***N***	***E***	***S***	***W***	***Roots***	***Stem***	***Crown***	***Comments***	***Physiology***	***Structural***	***Life Expectancy***	***Amenity***	***Category***	***Works***	***Priority (Mths)***
T19	Field Maple	*Acer campestre*	Semi-Mature	14	1	320	0.5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A
T20	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-Mature	13	1	180	5	3	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Bark damage	25% dead / absent. Small / sparse		Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T21	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-Mature	13	1	330	2	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Bark damage. Minor decay	Normal. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T22	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	13	1	390	1	2	4	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Slight lean	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A
G23	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	9	10	200	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds	Normal	Linear group forming flailed hedge feature, has been left unmanaged.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T24	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	1170	7	9	7	9	8	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Multiple stemmed at 3m. Vertical. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Normal; minor deadwood	High value tree	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	**A**	No works	N/A

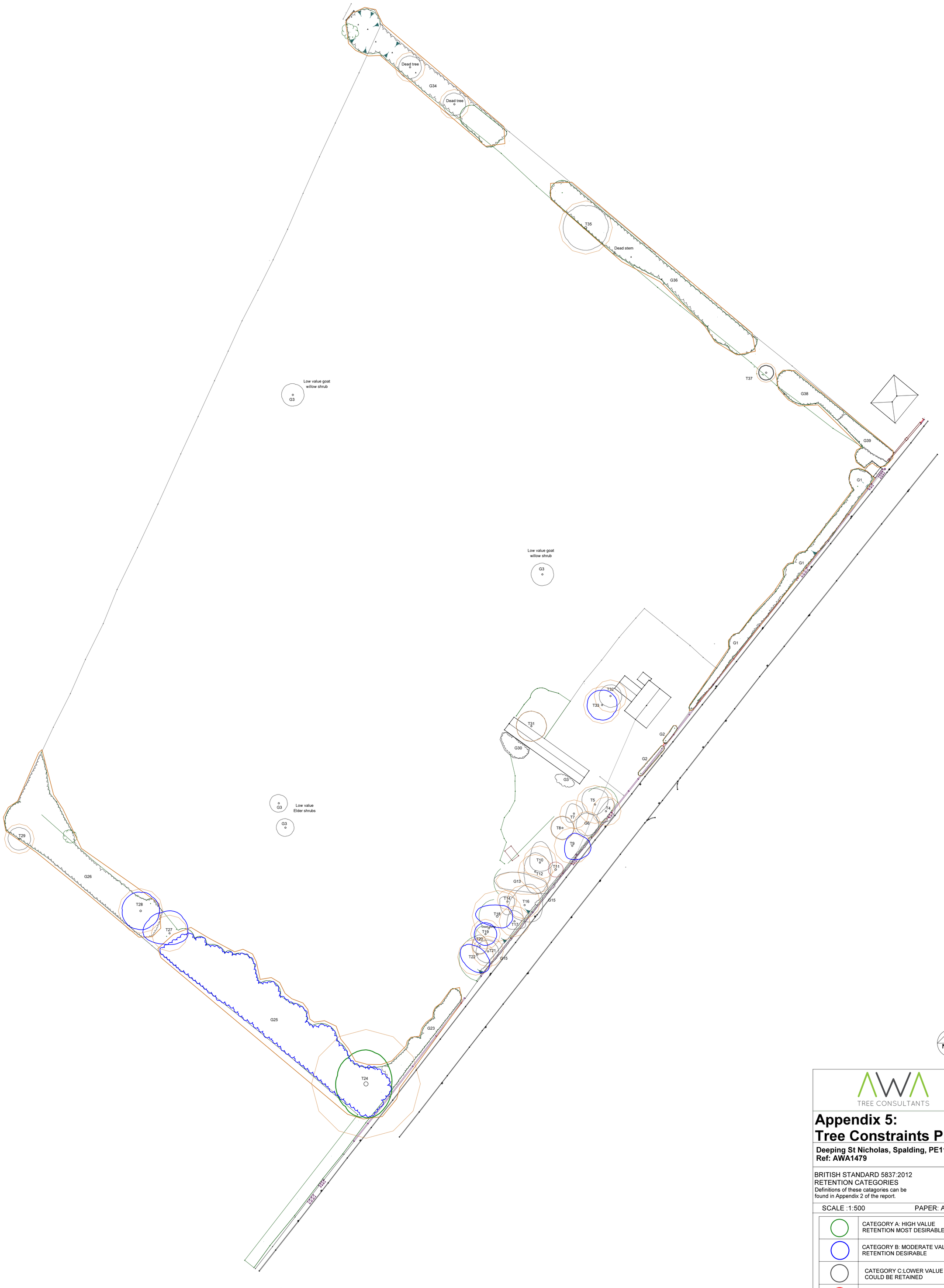
	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	***Common Name***	***Latin Name***	***Maturity***	***Height (m)***	***Stems***	***Stem Dia (mm)***	***Ave Height***	***N***	***E***	***S***	***W***	***Roots***	***Stem***	***Crown***	***Comments***	***Physiology***	***Structural***	***Life Expectancy***	***Amenity***	***Category***	***Works***	***Priority (Mths)***
G25	Ash, Sycamore, Maple, Cherry, Willow	*Fraxinus sp. Acer sp. Prunus sp. Salix sp.*	Semi-Mature	13	10	300	2	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed 7 multiple-stemmed. Vertical	Normal, occasional dieback	Dense boundary planting forming reasonable group feature	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A
G26	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	5	10	200	0	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed. Multiple stemmed at base	Normal; occasional dieback	Unmanaged shrubs with some gaps and smaller sparse areas.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T27	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	390	2	6	5	3	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A
T28	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-Mature	16	1	480	4	5	5	5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Boundary tree	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A
T29	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-Mature	14	1	320	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Boundary tree	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
G30	Common or Black Elder	*Sambucas nigra*	Semi-Mature	8	2	250, 300	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base	Normal	Shrubs growing close to residential garden	Poor	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A

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	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*	*Priority (Mths)*
T31	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	11	1	330	3	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Growing close to wall by residential garden	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T32	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	14	1	330	3	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Growing close to residential property	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
T33	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	16	1	400	4	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavity. Minor decay	Normal	In adjacent garden	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Mod	**B**	No works	N/A
G34	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	5	10	200	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. Twin stemmed at base	Normal	Hawthorn along boundary intermittent shrubs and occasional elder. Occasional larger dead stems.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No urgent works / remove dead stems if site becomes occupied	N/A
T35	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Early-mature	15	4	400, 300, 200, 200	2	6	6	6	6	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Slight lean. Ivy covered	Normal	Boundary tree, ivy prevented inspection	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A
G36	Hawthorn, Elder	*Crataegus monogyna, Sambucas nigra*	Dead	3	10	50	0	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Slight lean. Ivy covered	Dieback	Shrubs and dead stems covered in dense ivy. Limited long term prospects.	Poor	Poor	10 yrs	Low	**C**	No urgent works / remove dead stems if site becomes occupied	N/A

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	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*	*Priority (Mths)*
T37	Elm	*Ulmus sp.*	Dead	7	1	200	3	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Decay. Single stemmed.	Dead	Dead stem	Dead	Dead	Dead	Low	**C**	No works / remove if site becomes occupied	N/A
G38	Elder	*Sambucas nigra*	Early-mature	2	10	20	0	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Multi stemmed at base.	Normal	Large mass of ivy covering multiple dead stems.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works / remove if site becomes occupied	N/A
G39	Elder, Cypress, Yew	*Sambucus nigra, Cupressus sp., Taxus sp.*	Semi-mature	5	7	200	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multi stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal	Boundary hedge and shrubs.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Mod	**C**	No works	N/A



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Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Deeping St Nicholas, Spalding, PE11 3AE
Ref: AWA1479

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these catagories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE :1:500 PAPER: A1

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C:LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: FOR REMOVAL
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM