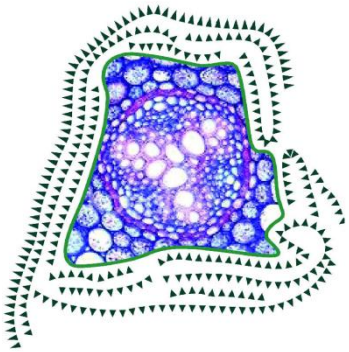
Hill-fort Tree Care



Arboricultural Survey Report

Birds Public House, 108 Halmer Gate, Spalding

Produced for: Mr J Stockhill
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Report date: 25 October 2018

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1.0 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Instructions were received from Mr J Stockhill to undertake an arboricultural survey, conforming to the British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, of trees at or adjacent to Birds Public House, 108 Halmer Gate, Spalding

1.2 This report is based on a ground level survey undertaken by Mark Ashman *Dip Arb (RFS), M. Arbor. A.* on Wednesday 24 October 2018.

2.0 DOCUMENTS PROVIDED

2.1 For the purpose of the survey and the preparation of this report, a topographical plan of the site with trees marked upon it, has been provided by Mr Stockhill.

2.2 A copy of the annotated plan is provided at appendix 2 as the Tree Survey Plan (TSP).

3.0 SURVEY INFORMATION

3.1 Specific information on the 6 individual trees and 2 discreet group is recorded in the survey schedule at appendix 1.

3.2 Species is recorded in the first instance by common and botanical name, thereafter only by common name. Approximate height is recorded up to 10m to the nearest 0.5 metres and thereafter to the nearest metre and stem diameter in millimetres to the nearest 10mm. In accordance with Annex C of BS 5837, the stem diameters of trees were measured at 1.5 metres above ground unless otherwise stated in the schedule.

3.3 Branch spread, measured approximately at each of the four cardinal points, is recorded up to 10m to the nearest 0.5 metres and thereafter to the nearest metre. Where it was not possible to measure a dimension due to physical obstructions or because the trees were growing adjacent to a boundary an estimated figure has been included and this is denoted thus (#).

3.4 The approximate height and direction of the first significant branch and crown clearance above the adjacent ground level is recorded in metres.

3.5 The age class is recorded thus:

Y: Young: trees planted, approximately, within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra heavy standard).

SM: Semi-mature: - Yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age

EM: Early-mature: - almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age

Mat: Mature – full: height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.

OM: Over-mature: declining or moribund trees of low vigour.

3.6 Physiological condition (Phys Cond) has been recorded as Good, Fair, Poor or Dead, to provide an indication of the tree's general health and vitality.

3.7 Significant structural defects or disease problems and other relevant observations along with any preliminary management recommendations, have been recorded under Comments/Recommendations.

3.8 Estimated remaining contribution (ERC) has been categorised as less than 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years, based on an assessment of the tree's potential safe, useful life expectancy.

3.9 Retention category (Ret Cat) has been recorded as A, B, C, or U in accordance with paragraph 4.5 of BS 5837 (See table 1 at appendix 3). This gives an indication as to each tree's arboricultural, landscape and cultural value. The sub-categories [1 - Arboricultural qualities; 2 -Landscape qualities and 3 - Cultural values, including conservation] are included to clarify why a tree has been assigned a particular retention category. The retention categorisation criteria are summarised below.

A: Trees of high quality and value whose retention is most desirable *(suggested minimum contribution of 40 years)*

B: Trees of moderate quality and value whose retention is desirable if practicable *(suggested minimum contribution of 20 years)*

C: Trees of low quality and value or limited long term potential, which could be retained if not in conflict with the development proposals or young trees of less than 150 millimetres stem diameter *(suggested minimum contribution of 10 years)*

U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current context of current land use for longer than 10 years

4.0 THE SITE & THE TREES

4.1 The site is currently occupied as a Public House with a large car park to the front and garden to the rear. The land is predominantly flat and the garden, a lawn surrounded by hedges.

4.2 There are no exceptional trees of such special quality so as to attract the highest retention grade (A) on or adjacent to the site. There are however 2 moderate grade trees (B) with good public amenity value that are worthy of retention and could transplant if economic to do so.

5.0 PREPARATION OF THE DEVEOPMENT LAYOUT

5.1 The arboricultural survey data should be used to assist with the preparation of the detailed development layout, to assess any potential conflicts between the proposed development and the trees scheduled for retention. Where appropriate, modifications should be considered. If the development is to be phased, the assessment should be undertaken on a phase by phase basis to ensure that each of the development phases addresses current market needs as well as meeting the requirements of the trees to be retained. The process at this stage need not be over prescriptive but the root protection requirements of the higher quality trees should be met fully where these are to be retained and incorporated into the development proposals.

6.0 OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

6.1 The offsite linear group of conifers (G2) and outgrown hedge (G1) could influence development design of the site due to their large size and close proximity the boundary.

6.2 The outgrown hedge (G1) would readily restore to a good hedge if reduced to 3m in height and kept trimmed.

7.0 LIMITATIONS

7.1 The survey was undertaken from ground level only within the curtilage of the site. Private land was not entered and additional, unscheduled defects that are not visible from these vantage points may therefore be present in the trees' crowns and should be checked for whilst pruning works are being undertaken.

7.2 The positions of the offsite trees plotted on the tree survey plan are estimated as they were not detailed on the topographical plan provided.

Mark Ashman *Dip Arb (RFS), M. Arbor*

Appendix 1 (*Tree schedule*)

TREE NO	Species	Height (m)	Stem/s Dia (mm)	Crown radius N W E S	Height of lowest branch (m)	Life stage	PHYS COND / STRUC COND	General Observations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	RPA (m^2) / circle radius (m)	RET CAT
T1	Fastigiate hornbeam *(Carpinus betulus* '*Fastigiata*')	8	150	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Ground level	SM	GOOD GOOD	Good tree, could transplant	40+	10 1.8	B1
T2	Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)	7.5	180	N: 3.5 E: 3.5 S: 3.5 W: 4	2.5	SM	GOOD GOOD	Good tree, could transplant	40+	15 2.1	B1
T3	Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*)	5	110/70	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Ground level	SM	GOOD GOOD	Directly adjacent to building	10+	7 1.5	C1
T4	Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	9	140/100x 2/200/140	N: 3# E: 3# S: 4.5 W: 4	2 (N)	EM	GOOD GOOD	Multi-stemmed from coppice	40+	48 3.9	C1
T5	Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster cornubia*)	6#	4x100#	N: 3# E: 3# S: 3# W: 3.5	2 (N)	EM	GOOD GOOD	Off site tree	40+	18 2.4	C1

TREE NO	Species	Height (m)	Stem/s Dia (mm)	Crown radius N W E S	Height of lowest branch (m)	Life stage	PHYS COND / STRUC COND	General Observations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	RPA (m^2) / circle radius (m)	RET CAT
T6	Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)	6#	300#	N: 2# E: 2# S: 2# W: 2#	None over site	EM	GOOD GOOD	Off site tree	40+	41 3.6	C1
G1	Western red cedar	Up to 8	Up to 180# Ave 120#	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Ground level	EM	GOOD GOOD	Hedge trimmed to 3m outgrown above	40+	14 2.1	C2
G2	Western red cedar Leyland/Lawson cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leyandii/ Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*)	Up to 12 (A) Ave 10	Up to 300 (A)# Ave: 250#	Up to W: 4 Ave W: 3	Ground level	EM	GOOD GOOD	Linear group on neighbouring land growing on the bank of a deep ditch. Predominantly multi-stemmed.	20+	41 3.6	C2

Appendix 2 (*Tree Survey Plan*)