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Walker's

**PROFESSIONAL ARBORISTS
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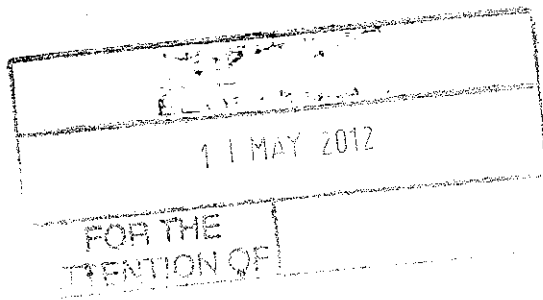
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Mr D. Norris
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Longridge.

10th May 2012.

Tree Survey



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1.0 TERMS OF REFERENCE

- 1.1 I was commissioned by Mr D Norris 41, Dilworth Lane, Longridge to:
- survey from ground level, individually, by group or by area, all trees having reasonable potential to be adversely affected by development of the site in question;
 - prepare a tabulated Tree Survey Schedule (appendix one);
 - annotate the site topographical plan in AutoCAD with appropriate tree details to produce a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (plan one);
 - advise on removal, retention and management of trees in the current site context;
 - produce a brief guidance outlining the main tree related issues in relation to potential site development;
 - advise on the status of trees on site in terms of statutory protection under a Tree Preservation Order.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Further to your recent instruction regarding the above I confirm that I visited the site on the 24th April 2012 and carried out an appraisal of the trees. Weather conditions during the survey were fine, bright and clear
- 2.2 A total of thirteen individual trees and one small group of trees (prefixed 'T') were surveyed in detail and identified on the appended Tree constraints Plan (TCP)
- 2.3 The TCP is based on a topographical survey drawing that was provided by the client in AutoCAD format with tree stem positions plotted. For the purpose of the report I have assumed that detail on the drawings is accurate
- 2.4 Tree data collected on site is set out in an attached tabulated Tree Survey Schedule at appendix one which, for ease of interpretation, should be read in conjunction with the associated Tree Survey Key & Notes and copy of BS5837:2005 Table 1.
- 2.5 It should be noted that my assessment of the trees was of a preliminary nature and was carried out from ground level without the use of invasive investigation methods. As such, the disclosure of hidden defects cannot therefore be expected. Where trees were ivy clad surrounded by vegetation or located wholly or partially on neighbouring land and then my inspection was also restricted. Where applicable, such factors are noted in the Tree Survey Schedule. Where a more detailed assessment is considered necessary then my recommendations in this respect are set out in the Tree Survey Schedule
- 2.6 The potential influence of trees upon load bearing soils beneath existing and proposed structures resulting from water abstraction by roots is not considered in this report. I cannot therefore be held responsible for damage arising from soil shrinkage or heave due to water abstraction by trees. The advice of a structural engineer should be sought with regard to appropriate foundation depths with reference made to *NHBC Guidelines Chapter 4.2* where appropriate.

3.0 THE SITE AND THE SURROUNDINGS

- 3.1 The site is located in a suburban area of Longridge, Lancashire
- 3.2 It is roughly rectangular in shape and of a double storey detached building to the west section, car park area and lawn garden to the front.
- 3.3 The site stands on a moderately east facing level topography. It should also be noted that, the main road (Dilworth lane) runs along the whole length of the northern boundary. The south boundary is next to open agricultural land
- 3.4 The site is bordered to the east and west by neighbouring properties.
- 3.5 Vehicular access is from a single point off Dilworth Lane.
- 3.6 Trees are standing along the northern, eastern (Group) and the southern boundaries.

4.0 STATUTORY PROTECTION IN RESPECT OF TREES

Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Area Designations

- 4.1 Section 198 of the Town & Country Planning Act (T&CPA) 1990 and associated Regulations empowers Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). LPAs have a duty to make TPOs, where appropriate, when granting planning permission. Section 211 of the T&CPA 1990 also affords protection for trees of over 75mm diameter that stand within the curtilage of a Conservation Area (CA).
- 4.2 Subject to certain specified exemptions, an application must be made to the LPA in question to carry out works upon or to remove trees that are subject to a TPO, whilst six weeks notice of intention must be given to carry out works upon or remove trees within a CA and not protected by a TPO.
- 4.3 However, where directly affecting the implementation of an Approved Development works may be carried out to trees thus protected as are necessary to implement said development.
- 4.4 I contacted the LPA's Tree Officer, Dave Hewitt on Wednesday the 9th of May 2012 in respect of the presence of statutory tree protection and was informed that there are no TPO's covering the trees at the site.

Protected Species

- 4.5 The *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* forms the basis for legislation protecting Britain's flora and fauna, together with the amendments of 1985 and 1991, the subsequent variations to the schedule orders, and strengthening amendments made within the *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*. Consideration should be given to the presence of nesting birds when clipping hedges and pruning or removing trees. Nesting birds are afforded statutory protection by the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*. Hedges of most species provide valuable nesting sites for a wide range of birds and clipping should be avoided during the months March to July. Trees and hedges should be inspected for nests prior pruning or removal and any work likely to destroy or disturb active nests should be avoided until the young have fledged. Although I have not been made aware of the presence of roosting bats, any indication that trees or buildings on the site are used as roosts should be investigated by a suitably qualified and experienced ecological consultant. In Britain all species of bat are protected under Schedule 5 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and under Schedule 2 of the *Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994*. Under current legislation it is an offence to:
- intentionally kill, injure or take a bat;
 - sell, hire, barter or exchange a bat, dead or alive;
 - be in possession or control of a bat or anything derived from them
- 4.6 I carried out a preliminary appraisal of wildlife habitat value of the trees in question as part of my survey. However, it should be noted that my inspection was from ground level and, as such, it is reasonable to assume that failure to identify suitable bat habitat features that may be located higher in the trees' crowns may have occurred.
- 4.7 No protected or exceptional habitats were identified in the surveyed trees. It is, however, possible that nesting birds are present in the trees during the period March to July and this should be considered when scheduling tree works.

Felling Licences

- 4.8 The Forestry Act (1967) requires that a licence be obtained for the felling of growing trees, subject to certain exemptions. Up to five cubic metres of timber may be felled without a Felling Licence in any calendar quarter, providing no more than two cubic metres are sold.
- 4.9 Felling Licences are administered by the Forestry Commission and applications must be made by the landowner or tenant; an application cannot be submitted by an agent. Contravention of felling licence controls can incur substantial penalties. When processing a

licence application the Forestry Commission will consult the LPA and other statutory authorities. Conditions, such as re-planting requirements, may be attached to a licence.

- 4 10 A Felling Licence is not required for the felling of trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission granted or deemed to be granted under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990).
- 4 11 Outline planning permission does not normally give any detailed work approval, the detail is usually reserved until the final planning approval stage. However, outline planning approval may sanction specific works at a particular stage and any tree felling immediately required for the purpose of carrying out the sanctioned work would not require a Felling Licence.
- 4 12 Trees that stand within gardens are not subject to Felling Licence controls under the provision of the Forestry Act. As the trees on site are evidently located within a garden area it is evident that a Felling Licence is not required for the removal of trees at the site in question.

5.0 THE TREE POPULATION

- 5 1 The thirteen individually and one group of surveyed trees are of various deciduous and evergreen broadleaf species including Horse Chestnut, Sycamore, Ash, Oak, Lime, Willow, Silver Birch, Holly and Lawson cypress.
- 5 2 The ages of the trees located within the site perimeters are young, early mature and mature trees.
- 5 3 All the trees within the site perimeters are visible from the public highways and from the neighbouring property located to the east and collectively confer a moderate visual amenity in the immediate locality. The most significant in respect of existing visual amenity are trees T01536 to T01544.
- 5 4 The attached Tree Survey Schedule (appendix one) includes various relevant items of detailed information on each of the surveyed trees along with comments on their physiological and/or structural condition and any recommendations for works.
- 5 5 In respect of the Tree Survey Schedule it should be noted that tree quality and value is categorised within the existing context without taking into account any site development proposals.
- 5 6 The Tree Survey Schedule includes a column (Cat Grade) listing the trees' respective retention values where they are rated either 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'R', as BS5837:2005 table 1 (appendix three). The former classification is for trees considered to be of high quality and subsequently most suitable for retention and the latter for trees in relatively poor condition whereby they should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. As such, only trees classed either 'A', 'B' or 'C', should be a material consideration in the development process, although those with low retention values of 'C', as stated in table 1, "*will usually not be retained where they would pose a significant constraint on development*".
- 5 7 Of the individually surveyed trees eleven was allocated moderate retention value 'B' with projected minimum lifespan of 20 years whilst three was allocated value of 'C' with relatively moderate projected remaining lifespan of less than ten years.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF IMPLICATIONS OF TREES ON DEVELOPMENT

Root Protection Areas and Construction Exclusion Zones

- 6.1 The protection of retained trees during construction is essential of their long-term vitality is to be assured. The Tree Survey Schedule includes two columns listing the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of the individually surveyed trees and, where applicable the largest of the trees in the groups as overall areas in square metres and as radial distances
- 6.2 In the case of trees with no evident physical boundaries to root growth (e.g. walls, water courses, etc) the radial RPA is used and is indicated as a simple circle on the TCP. However, where there are evident physical barriers to root growth BS5837:2005 recommends that the shape of the RPA be curtailed at said barrier(s) and extended elsewhere whereby the metres square RPA is used and is indicated as a rectangle, square or polygon on the TCP.
- 6.3 Nonetheless, in respect of tree RPAs I would note that for individual open grown trees in satisfactory condition it is generally acceptable to offset the RPA by up to 20% to one side only should this be a consideration
- 6.4 These RPAs, which are calculated through a method provided in BS5837:2005 – *Trees in relation to Construction – Recommendations* are ground areas that area to be protected as by temporary protective fencing as Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) throughout the development process thereby keeping them free from disturbance. Consequently, these distances give an idea of the on site below ground constraints in respect of trees and assist in planning for appropriate tree retention in relation to possible development.

Special Materials and Working Methods for Proposed Hard Surfaces within RPAs

- 6.5 BS5837:2005 recommends that, where the construction of hard surfaces cannot be avoided within RPAs, then a no-dig design such as a three dimensional cellular confinement system should be used to avoid root loss due to excavation. Specific details in relation to the construction of surfacing of this type can be included in an Arboricultural Method Statement (see section 6.12)

Structural Stand-Offs and Light Attenuation

- 6.6 In line with current best practice and government guidance I recommend that a structural stand-off from trees proposed for retention is considered in the design layout stage of planning for development. The function of such a stand-off is to ensure adequate space is afforded for future tree growth thereby reducing the potential for issues such as light attenuation, shading and direct branch to building contact to arise
- 6.7 In the case of residential properties the orientation, size and location of primary windows will need to take shade cast by trees proposed for retention into consideration. By taking account of this and ensuring at least 2% daylight factor in kitchens and 1.5% in living rooms and dining rooms in compliance with BS8206 (1992) *Lighting for Buildings – Code of Practice for Daylighting*.

This could assist point allocation in the Building Research Establishment Environmental Method (BREEM) EcoHomes accreditation scheme for Residential development. Providing a sufficient 'Structural Stand-off' could assist in obtaining points for 'ECO7' (Health and Well-being) by ensuring sufficient light, whilst also facilitating accreditation in the 'ECO6' (Landuse and Ecology) by successfully conserving ecological features.

- 6.8 Tree species vary in their growth rates and potentials with on site factors such as soil conditions and wind exposure also affecting these capabilities. As such, there are no specific rules in respect of structural stand-offs with each site proposal requiring individual consideration. Any future development proposals in respect of site layout should therefore be referred to Mr D. Hewitt for review on order to advice on such issues

Drainage

- 6.9 Storm and surface water run-off and drainage can be damaging to trees, in particular run-off where de-icing salts have been used and all surface water should be directed away from trees. As such, these issues need to be considered in detailed design (e.g. permeable hard

surfacing, etc) in order to reduce excessive or polluted run-off (e.g. from the proposed development entering the site or root zones of trees on and off site)

Underground Utilities

- 6 10 The installation of underground utilities can cause serious damage to trees roots and, where possible, should be routed outside RPAs
- 6 11 Where this is not possible (i.e. when routing services in close proximity to or within RPAs) then guidelines set out in the National Joint Utilities Group publication *NJUG 10, Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees* should be followed (e.g. hand digging or thrust boring only).

Above Ground Utilities

- 6 12 Consideration needs to be given to the mature size of trees in proximity to any existing and proposed overhead cables with regard to future pruning requirements that may be expensive and onerous. In some instances (e.g. young trees) it may be prudent to consider removal and mitigation planting elsewhere.

Tree Protection Plans and Arboricultural Method Statements

- 6 13 BS5837:2005 recommends that, once the layout proposals have been finalised, a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and, where expedient, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) be prepared which detail 'special mitigation construction' issues.
- 6 14 As such, they illustrate and describe the procedures, working methods and protective measures to be used in relation to retained trees in order to ensure that they are adequately protected throughout during the construction process. Many LPAs request a TPP and an AMS as a condition of planning consent.
- 6 15 As special mitigation construction works often require more time and proprietary materials then it would be prudent in respect of resource allocation to seek early advice from an arboricultural consultant when designing layouts

7.0 OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Tree Works, Related Consents and Contractors

- 7 1 No tree pruning or removal works should commence on site until necessary consents have been obtained from the LPA in respect of TPOs, CAs, or as part of a planning approval.
- 7 2 All tree works should be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced arboricultural contractors carrying appropriate public liability insurance cover to at least £2 million pounds and be implemented to the minimum current CE and UK industry standards and in accordance with industry codes of practice. Only certificated personnel should, in accordance with The Control of Pesticides Regulations, apply all pesticides

Mitigation Planting, Amenity Space Design & Landscaping

- 7 3 New tree planting should be implemented in mitigation of any tree removals and subsequent loss of associated habitats and amenity
- 7 4 All tree planting should be carried out in accordance with BS4428:1989 – Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations, BS3936-1:1992 Nursery Stock – Part 1: Specification for Trees and Shrubs and BS4043:1989, Transplanting Root-Balled Trees where applicable.
- 7 5 Design of outdoor amenity space should fully consider the locations of existing trees to be retained. Alteration of levels and cultivation of ground beneath trees can result in significant

root loss or damage and altered drainage patterns, which could lead to a decline in tree condition and possible structural instability of trees.

- 7.6 The removal of existing herbaceous vegetation, by hand or herbicide application and addition of a thin layer (100mm -150mm) of sandy-loam topsoil will facilitate the establishment of grass or other vegetation beneath the canopies of existing trees whilst avoiding unnecessary root disturbance. Removal of tree stumps within 6.0 metres of any retained tree should be by mechanical stump grinder, to avoid unnecessary damage to retained trees.
- 7.7 Areas within tree RPAs where landscape planting is proposed should be protected by ground protection (as per BS5837:2005, Clause 7.1e) in order to prevent soil structure damage from compaction.

Future Tree Management

- 7.8 Tree risk management recommendations were based on observations and site circumstances at the time of my survey. Trees are dynamic living organisms whose structure is constantly changing and even those evidently in good condition can succumb to damage or stress.
- 7.9 In this respect I would note that, under the Occupiers' Liability Act (1957 & 1984), site occupants have a duty of care to take responsible steps to prevent or minimise the risk of personal injury or damage to property from any tree located within the curtilage of the land they occupy. This duty can be fulfilled by having a qualified and experienced arboricultural consultant inspect their tree(s).

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 Five individual and one group of trees surveyed in respect of potential constraints to possible site development.
- 8.2 The trees collectively confer a moderate visual amenity in the immediate locality. The most significant in respect of existing visual amenity are trees T 01536 to T01544.
- 8.3 Eleven of the trees was allocated moderate retention values of 'B' whilst two was allocated low retention values of 'C' and one R for removal.
- 8.4 Any future development proposals in respect of site layout having implications for trees, including surfaces within RPAs, underground utility placement, structural stand-offs, etc should be referred to me for review.

REFERENCES

BS5837:2005 Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations

National Joint Utilities Group publication, NJUG 10, Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees

Mattheck, C & H Breloer, 2001, 6th Edition, The Body Language of Trees, Research for Amenity Trees No 4, The Stationery Office

Tree Survey Schedule Key & Notes:

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS:

Tree No.	Allocated Tree (prefixed 'T'), Group (prefixed 'G'), Area (prefixed 'A'), Woodland (prefixed 'W') or Hedge (prefixed 'H') number
Species:	Common and, where possible, full botanical name
Height:	Tree height in metres. In the case of Groups, Areas and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree
Stem Dia:	Stem diameter in millimetres measured at breast height (approximately 1.5 metres above ground level) or just above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed
Branch Spread:	Crown radius in metres measured from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to derive an accurate representation of the crown
Height of CC:	Height of crown clearance measured at lowest point above adjacent ground level -- to inform on crown to height ratio, shading, etc
Age Class:	Y = Young, SM = Semi Mature, EM = Early Mature, M = Mature, PM = Post Mature, V = Veteran
PC:	Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree's overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good
Comments on Condition, etc:	Comments relating to tree's overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, etc
Preliminary Management Recommendations:	Recommended management works taking into account only current site and tree circumstances and conditions and not proposed development unless otherwise stated. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate
ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contribution in years (i.e. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40)
Cat. Grad	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as R or A to C - broadly in line with BS5837:2005 table 1
RPA m ² :	Root Protection Area in m ² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage
RPA Radius m's:	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection

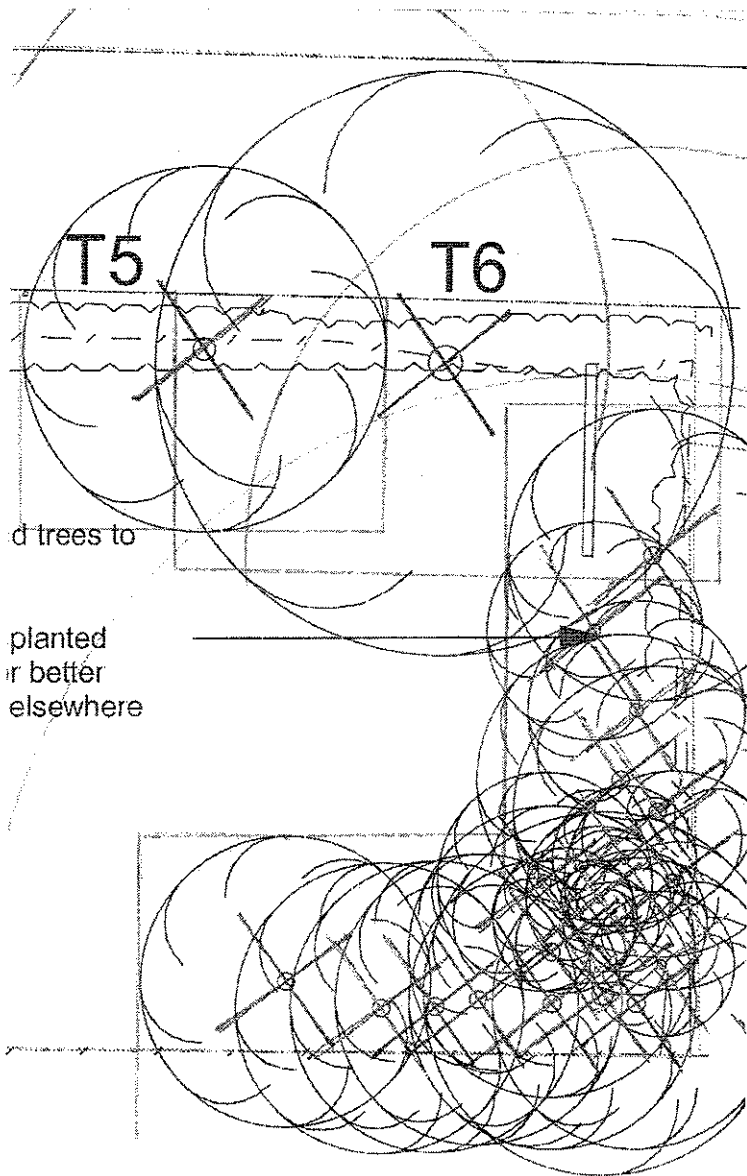
- The information included in the Tree Survey Schedule is broadly in line with guidance provided in BS5837:2005 section 4.2.6
- The assessment of trees was, unless stated otherwise, of a preliminary nature and was carried out from ground level without invasive investigation and, as such, the disclosure of hidden defects cannot therefore be expected. The inspection was restricted where trees were ivy clad or located wholly or partially on neighbouring land. Where a more detailed assessment is required then my recommendations are set out in the Tree Survey Schedule
- My appraisal of the mechanical integrity of trees on the site is of a preliminary nature and sufficient only to inform the current site conditions. Any changes in site conditions (e.g. a development that increases frequency of access) may require the trees to be re-assessed in the context of such changes
- Should the survey have been carried out during the dormant season then inspection of the high crowns and canopies will have been simplified, although it will not have been possible to ascertain leaf size, colour or density, which can be indicators of stress or root associated disorders
- All trees should be re-inspected annually in order to assess their mechanical integrity, unless otherwise stated in the schedule.
- A brief assessment of wildlife habitat potential of trees and hedges was carried out with any habitats of note being detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule.
- Observations and recommendations relate only to the site and the trees as they were at the time of inspection and, should severe climatic or environmental events or changes take place, it may then be necessary to reassess the situation so as to ensure an acceptable and continuing level of safety
- All tree recommended tree works should be carried out to appropriate standards, the minimum of which is specified in BS3998(1989) Recommendations for Tree Work, by suitably qualified and experienced contractors
- Contractors should be made aware that, if during operations, any significant tree defects should become apparent that would not have been immediately obvious to the surveyor, then such defects should be notified immediately to the client and confirmed to the consultant in writing within a reasonable period

Tree No. & Species	H	Cir	Branch Spread	H C.C	Age	P.C	Condition	Recommendations	ERC	Cat Grade	RPA Radius	RPA M
T01536. Horse Chestnut	16.48m	3.20m	NS.14.12m EW.24.93	5.71m	M	M	Slight early signs of Phytophthora on the first main branch.	Monitor the Phytophthora condition	10/20	B	12m	452m3
T01537. Sycamore	12.97m	1.65m	NS.9.88m EW.7.36m	4.63m	EM	M	Suppressed crown due to the Horse Chestnut. Small amount of dead wood.	Remove the dead wood.	20/40	B	6.5m	132.5m3
T01538. Oak.	4.89m	0.74m	NS.3.72m EW.5m	1.93m	SM	M	No visible defects could be seen at the time of the inspection	No Work Required NWR.	20/40	B	3m	28m3
T01539 Sycamore	10.59m	1.48m	NS.9.15m EW.10.70m	5.87m	EM	M	Small branch cavity on the main trunk and two incorrect pruning cuts(Pegs)	Cut back pegs to correct branch collar	20/40	B	5.5m	95m3
T01540. Ash	14.27m	2.27m	NS.12.50m EW.20.82m	5.23m	M	M	Small amount of dead wood visible in the crown	Remove the dead wood.	20/40	B	8.5m	227m3
T. 5 Holly	3.76m	0.26m	NS.3m EW.2m	0.74m	Sap	M	Self seeded tree situated in the hedge row.	NWR	20/40	B	1m	3m3
T. 6 Sycamore & Holly	4.64m	0.31m	NS.3m EW.2m	1.23m	Sap	R	Self seeded trees in the hedge row. Sycamore has decaying cavity at fork	Remove Sycamore	10/20	P	1m	3m3
T01541. Sycamore	10.70m	1.30m	NS.6.23m EW.10.23m	4.73m	EM	M	No visible defects	NWR	20/40	B	5m	78.5m3
T01542. Lime	13.77m	1.90m	NS.8.12m EW.11.75m	4.25m	M	M	Small amount of dead wood. Small branch cavity Tree leaning at 30degrees	Remove the dead wood	20/40	B	7.5m	165.5m3

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BS5837:2005 Table 1 – Cascade Chart For Tree Quality Assessment

Trees for removal					Identification on plan
Category and definition	Criteria				
Category R Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	- Trees that have serious, irreparable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unstable after removal of other R category trees such as, where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, for example Dutch Elm Disease, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality Note – Habitual mismanagement may be appropriate, for example R category tree used as a bar board, installation of bar board nearby tree.			Dark Red	
Trees to be considered for retention					
Category and definition	Category – Subcategories			Identification on plan	
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation		
Category A Those of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution. A minimum of 40 years is suggested.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance for example avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran trees or wood pasture	Light Green	
Category B Those of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. A minimum of 20 years is suggested	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. Examples include the presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic pest management and minor storm damage	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, so they form distinct landscape features which attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. But which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features. For example, trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better. A category uprightness. Or trees which are integral to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	Mid Blue	
Category C Those trees of low quality and value, currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established – a minimum of 10 years is suggested – or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without the contribution on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	Grey	
Note – Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for retention					



1:200

R.P.A.

T.C.P.

A-tek
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PROJECT

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CLIENT

Mr./Mrs Norris

41 Dilworth Lane
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DRAWING ORIGINATOR IM

DRAWING TITLE

Tre felling Plan Phase 1/2&3

Job No 045

Drawn date 03 05 12

Scale 1:200@A2

Drawing status Planning

Discipline Code	Comp	Proj No.	Floor level	Drawing No.	Revision
A	AT	045	G	007TP	00

Dilworth Lane

T4

Prop
fell.

Trees
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