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Initial Arboricultural Impact Appraisal

**In Relation to Proposal to Demolish Existing Property
and Construct Replacement Property at**



**29 Calder Avenue, Billington,
Lancashire, BB7 9NQ**

Prepared by:

Bowland 
Tree Consultancy Ltd

June 2015

**INITIAL ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT APPRAISAL
29 CALDER AVENUE, BILLINGTON**

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT APPRAISAL		
Site:	29 Calder Avenue, Billington, Lancashire, BB7 9NQ	
Agent for Client:	Avalon Town Planning	

Surveyor:	Kendall Rigg HMO Technica
Survey Date:	9 June 2015
Job Ref:	BTC839

No.	Species	Height	Stem Dim.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearance	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments		Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Leyland Cypress	4	9x25 (ms)#	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	0.1-E 1.5	EM	G	Located at end of neighbouring boundary hedge.		- Retain in context of development proposals. - Protect RPA throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	3	0.9
T2	Hawthorn	6	8x90 (ms)#	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	1-S 3	EM	M	- Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected. - Growing from eastern edge of stream banking. - Multiple primary leaders from a height of 1m. - Ivy up stem.		Protect RPA throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	29	3.05
T3	English Elm	5.5	1x180 1x70 (ts)	N 1 E 0 S 1 W 6	0.3-W 2	SM	M	- Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected. - Crown severely biased to the west. - Growing 1m from a water outlet.		Protect RPA throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	17	2.32
G1	3no. Hawthorn, 2no. Ash, 2no. Elm	≤ 6	≤ 1x160 1x25 (ts)	N ≤ 2 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 2	0.1-E ≥ 0	SM	M	- Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected. - Growing on the west side of stream and approximately 6m from the property's boundary fence.		Protect RPA throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	≤ 12	≤ 1.94
H1	Privet	≤ 1.2	≤ 6x25 (ms)#	≤ 1.5 wide	0.1-S ≥ 0	EM	G	Managed boundary hedge.		- Retain in context of development proposals. - Protect throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	N/A	≤ 0.73
H2	Privet, Hawthorn	≤ 2	≤ 6x25 (ms)#	≤ 1.5 wide	0.1-E ≥ 0	EM	G	Un-managed boundary hedge.		- Retain in context of development proposals. - Protect throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	N/A	≤ 0.73
H3	Privet	≤ 2.3	≤ 6x25 (ms)#	≤ 1.5 wide	0.1-N ≥ 0	EM	G	Un-managed boundary hedge.		- Retain in context of development proposals. - Protect throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	N/A	≤ 0.73
H4	Privet	≤ 1.5	≤ 6x25 (ms)#	≤ 1.5 wide	0.1-S ≥ 0	EM	G	Managed boundary hedge.		- Retain in context of development proposals. - Protect throughout demolition and construction process.	10+	C2	N/A	≤ 0.73

Headlines and Abbreviations:

No. Common name
 Height: In metres, to nearest half metre – where possible approximately 50% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree
 Stem Dim.: Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm – measured and calculated as per Annex G of BS5837:2012. MS = well-stemmed, TS = well-stemmed
 Branch Spread: Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown
 Branch & Canopy Clearance: Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and division of growth (e.g. 2.5m) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.
 Life Stage: Estimated age class. Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature
 PC: Physiological Condition – a measure of the tree's overall vitality. I.e. D = Dead, MD = Moderately, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good
 General Observations and Comments: Comments relating to the tree's overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, etc.
 Management Recommendations: Either Preliminary or In Consideration of the Proposal – in the case of Arboricultural Constraints Surveys the recommended management works are only for cutting and tree crown maintenance and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related
 ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution – in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
 RPA m²: Category Grading – free retention value listed as U, A, B or C – in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1
 RPA Radius (m): Root Protection Area Radius – in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection
 # (Estimated Dimensions): Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is only suffixed with a '*' symbol

BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan	
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U	- Trees that have a serious, irreparable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unsuitable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. 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, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.5.7.</i>	Red	
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue) Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	2 Mainly landscape qualities Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Green
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Blue	
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Grey	

- TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATION -

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs), enclosed by Temporary Protective Fencing, as detailed below and to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), shall:

1. be retained in place throughout the development process, as specified in the 'Temporary Protective Fencing Construction' section below and detailed in BS5837:2012 Figure 2 (overleaf);
2. be sited in the area defined on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP);
3. be erected prior to any construction, demolition or excavation works and remain in place for the duration of the project;
4. preclude any delivery of site accommodation and/or materials and/or plant machinery;
5. preclude all construction related activity, with the sole exception of specified arboricultural works and any other works to be carried out under supervision that have been agreed by all parties; and
6. preclude the storage of all development related materials and substances including fuels, oils, additives, cement and/or any other deleterious substance.

Any incursion into CEZs must be by prior arrangement, following consultation with the LPA.

Temporary Protective Fencing Construction

1. Temporary protective fencing panels shall be weldmesh "Heras" panels of at least 2.0 metres in height.
2. The panels shall butt together and be securely fixed to a scaffold framework, as per 3 to 5 below.
3. The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights, as per 4 to 5 below.
4. The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with 3 no. clamps to each joint.
5. The diagonal scaffold pole struts be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45° angle and extend back into the CEZ and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
6. No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.
7. A 600mm x 300mm warning sign reading "TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT" (see Figure 1, below) shall be fixed to every 10.0 metre length of protective fencing.
8. On completion and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the Consulting Arboriculturist shall inspect the Temporary Protective Fencing.

Figure 1: CEZ Warning Sign

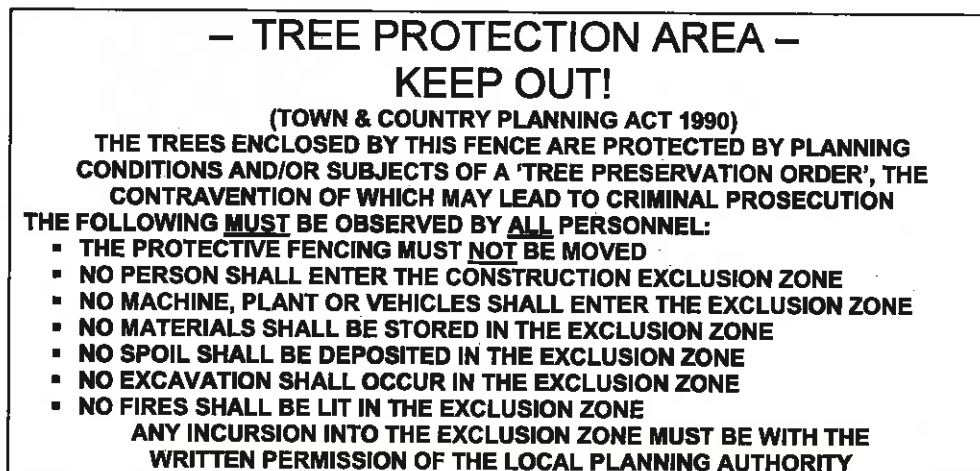


Figure 2: BS5837:2012 Default specification for protective barrier

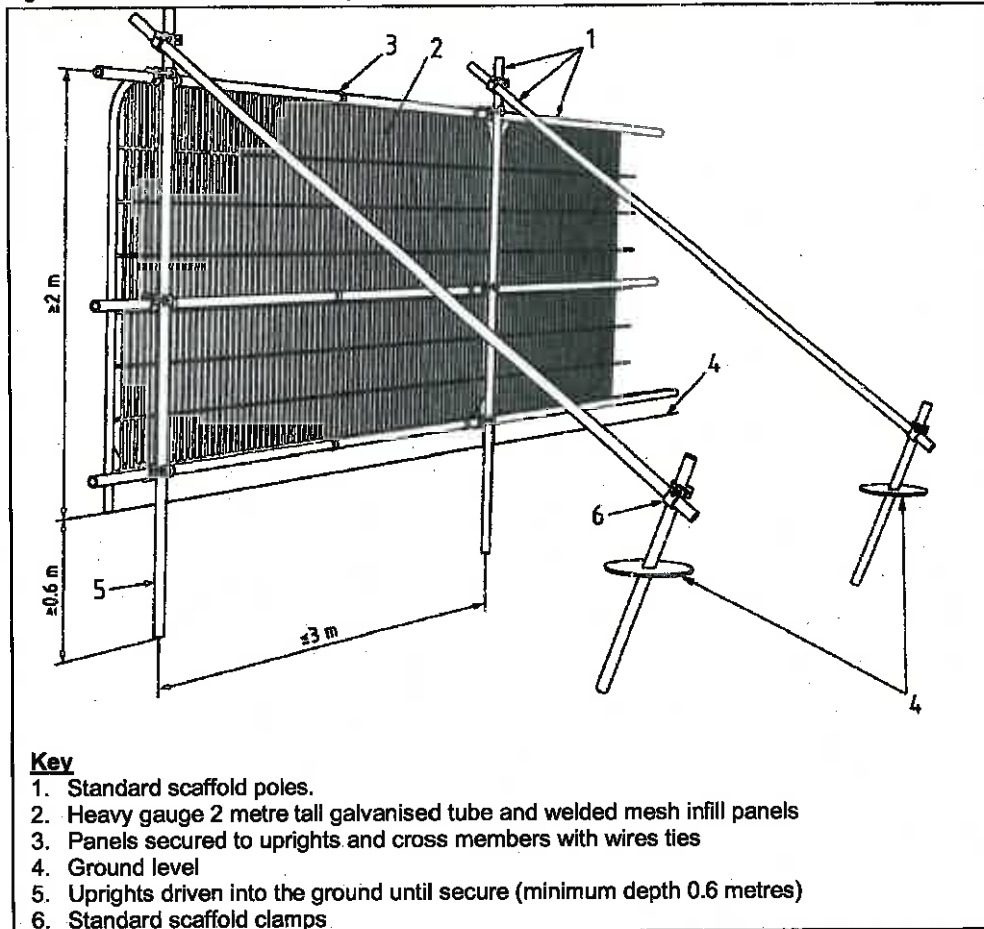


Figure 3: BS5837:2012 Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

