



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Client: The Camping and Caravanning Club

Site: Camping and Caravan Site
Edisford Road
Clitheroe
BB7 3LA

Date: 14 September 2015

Ref.: THL-R15/17AMS

GROWING SINCE • 1982

TREE HERITAGE

Tree Heritage Ltd, 100 North Street, Leek, Staffordshire ST13 8DQ
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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The following method statement has been prepared by Tree Heritage Ltd for use in the proposed development of new hard standings at the Clitheroe Campsite. It is based on the Arboricultural Survey and Implications Assessment Ref. T15-17 carried out by Tree Heritage Ltd in February 2015, a copy of this is appended to this report.
- 1.2 This Arboricultural Method Statement has been produced to aid the safe and healthy survival of all trees to be retained on the development site. Implementation of the protection methods and special construction details within this report are integral to achieving this goal.
- 1.3 For details of trees to be retained, location and types of protection measures reference should be made to drawing THL-0260-3 attached in appendix C of this report.
- 1.4 The information contained within this Arboricultural Method Statement is in line with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

2.0 Phasing and Monitoring

- 2.1 The following phasing and monitoring procedures are designed to protect the trees that are to be retained on site, from pre-development stage throughout construction to ensure their survival post development.
- 2.2 **Phasing;**
 - 1. **Pre- Commencement Site meeting** – This should include a detailed discussion of the exact position of the protective fences, the necessity to ensure adequate supervision at key stages and who is responsible on site for the welfare of the trees.
 - 2. **Tree Surgery** – Including any pruning works that may be necessary to permit access.
 - 3. **Tree Protection Fencing** – Fencing should be erected prior to any development work commencing on site. Plan THL-0260-4 shows all the fencing.
 - 4. **Access Road** – The new access road to the pitches in the Southern end of the site does not encroach into any RPA and so no special measures are required. It is to be constructed of crushed stone and should be fairly porous and so should not affect drainage to this area significantly.



5. **Construction of hard standings** – The new hard standings are in the main outside the RPAs of the trees. Where they encroach into the RPAs they will be constructed using a “No-Dig” construction method to avoid damage to the tree roots. The exact details and specification of the hard standings should be submitted for approval before work commences. An example of how hard standings can be constructed within RPAs has been included as Appendix D.

2.3 **Monitoring;**

1. The fencing should be inspected following its erection and before any other work takes place by an Arboriculturalist to make sure that it is in the correct place and is effective in protecting the trees.
2. The fencing should then be inspected regularly to make sure it is still in the correct place and is effective. It is not absolutely necessary for this to be done by an Arboriculturalist but it should be done by a responsible person who records their inspections and who is answerable for any errors.
3. The supervising Arboriculturalist should check the site during the first week of work to make sure everything is working properly and to sort out any issues that may arise.
4. If changes are made to the proposal that involve any work within the RPAs of the tree this should be discussed on site with the arboriculturalist who will advise on the best course of action and involve the LPA Tree Officer if required.
5. The supervising Arboriculturalist should also visit the site and advise when it is safe to remove the fencing on completion of the work.

3.0 **Root Protection Area**

- 3.1 Based on the tree survey data, Root Protection Areas (RPA's) have been calculated for the retained trees. The RPA's are designed to protect at least a functional minimum of tree root mass in order to ensure the trees survive the development process.
- 3.2 It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the development process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.



4.0 Tree Surgery/Felling

- 4.1 It is recommended that all tree work including felling and pruning shall be carried out prior to the start of the construction process. Details of all tree works to be carried out are listed in the tree works schedule located in Appendix A. All tree works should be carried out in accordance with current industry best practice, BS3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations. It would not appear that there will be any requirement for any tree to be removed specifically for the scheme. There may be some pruning work to allow access to the site and to permit the use of the site following completion.
- 4.2 All tree work should be carried out by fully qualified and competent contractors such as Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors. The works should be discussed with the Arboricultural supervisor on site.
- 4.3 All operations should be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being worked on and adjacent trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

5.0 Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.1 The tree protection fencing shall be erected prior to any of the following taking place; Plant and Material delivery, Soil stripping, Construction works, Utility installation, and Landscaping. When trees are near boundaries the RPA may extend into adjacent land, it is not necessary to erect barriers on adjacent land unless this is being used for access.
- 5.2 Once erected the fencing should be inspected by the supervising Arboriculturalist to ensure it is in the correct location and suitable for purpose. The fencing should also be inspected by the site supervisor on a regular basis and any concerns should be raised with the supervising Arboriculturalist.
- 5.3 The tree protection fencing should be suitable for purpose to protect the tree from vehicle and machinery damage throughout the entire construction process. An example of the type of tree protection fencing as recommended in BS5837:2012 is attached with this report as Appendix B.
- 5.4 The fencing should have signs attached warning that access into these areas is not permitted without written authority from the supervising Arboriculturalist.



6.0 Restrictions within the Tree Protection Areas

- 6.1 Inside the Tree Protection Areas the following shall apply;
- No mechanical excavation whatsoever.
 - No excavation by other means without a detailed method statement being agreed by Supervising Arboriculturalist.
 - No lowering of the levels for any purposes.
 - No storage of plant or materials.
 - No storage or handling of any chemicals
 - No vehicle access.

7.0 Avoiding Damage to Retained Trees

- 7.1 Care should be taken to ensure no damage occurs to the retained trees throughout the development, either through the construction process or through vehicle access and material delivery.
- 7.2 Any pruning work required to allow access for high vehicle access should be carried out at the tree surgery stage in accordance with BS3998:2010 and done by suitably qualified specialist staff.
- 7.3 Special care will be required when using cranes to avoid contact with the canopies of the trees. Provision may be required for special measure if outriggers need to be used close to or within the RPA. Advice should be sought from the Supervising Arboriculturalist.

8.0 Installation of Underground Services

- 8.1 All installation of underground services should be carried out outside the Root Protection Area where possible. Any installation within the RPA should be carried out by hand and in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Group Publication 10 (NJUG10).
- 8.2 A detailed construction method statement for any work within the RPA of any tree shall be produced by the contractor and agreed with the Supervising Arboriculturalist and LPA Tree Officer prior to the commencement of the work.

Tree Heritage Ltd

H. E. Williams

Hugh Williams

14th January 2016

Site: Clitheroe Camping and Caravan Club Site
 Surveyed by: Hugh Williams
 Date: 18/09/15

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APPENDIX A: TREE WORK SCHEDULE

KEY:

Measurements	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Category Grading	Symbols
Height - Metres Stem Diameter - Millimetres at 1.5m above ground level Branch Spread - Metres (North, South, East and West) Crown Clearance - Metres RPA Radius - Metres Estimated Remaining Contribution - Years FSB - First Significant Branch - Metres	Y - Young SM - Semi-Mature EM - Early Mature M - Mature OM - Over-Mature V - Veteran	G - Good F - Fair P - Poor D - Dead	A - High (green) B - Moderate (blue) C - Low (grey) U - Poor/Trees for removal (red) Sub-Categories: 1 - Mainly Arboricultural value 2 - Mainly Landscape value 3 - Mainly Cultural value	< - Less than ~ - Approximately > - Greater than
RPA - Root protection area (equivalent to a circle with a radius 12x the stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level)				

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Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T1	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	490	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	<10	C1	5.88
T2	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	420	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	P	Low vitality. Declining. Ivy on stem. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Consider removing and planting new tree.	<10	U	5.04
T3	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	210	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	P	Low vitality. Declining. Ivy on stem. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Consider removing and planting new tree.	<10	U	2.52
T4	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	350	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	<10	C1	4.2
T5	Wild Cherry(Prunus avium)	8	370	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	<10	C1	4.44
T6	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	360	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	<10	C1	4.32
T7	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	340	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	<10	C1	4.08
T8	Wild Cherry(Prunus avium)	8	440	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.	No work required	<10	C1	5.28
T9	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	5	220	4	2	3	3	2	1.5(N)	M	F	Unbalanced crown shape.	No work required	10+	C1	2.64
T10	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	7	460	5	6	6	5	2	3(N)	M	F	Unbalanced crown shape.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	10+	B1	5.52

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				N	S	E	W									
T11	Silver Maple(Acer saccharinum)	13	420	2	8	7	6	4	2(E)	M	G	Poor shape & form. Leaning South.		20+	B1	5.04
T12	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	350	4	4	2	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.2
T13	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	220	4	4	4	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.64
T14	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	270	4	4	4	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3.24
T15	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	340	4	4	4	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.08
T16	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	220	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.64
T17	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	190	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.28
T18	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	310	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3.72
T19	Sycamore(Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	250	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3
T20	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	310	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	9.11
T21	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	270	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	7.93

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				N	S	E	W									
T22	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	290	2	4	2	4	3	3(N)	EM	F	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. This tree has been heavily pruned back from power lines and is now in decline.	Remove tree on grounds of safety.	<10	U	8.52
T23	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	300	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Good		40+	B1	3.6
T24	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	250	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Good		40+	B1	3
T25	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	160	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Fair		20+	C1	1.92
T26	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	240	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Fair		20+	C1	2.88
T27	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	9	350	5	5	5	5	3	3(E)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.2
T28	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	12	270	4	4	2	4	4	3(W)	EM	F	Fair		20+	C1	3.24
T29	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	420	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	F	Included bark present in main fork.		20+	B1	5.04

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				N	S	E	W									
T30	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	460	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	P	Exudation on stem. Included bark present in main fork. Major deadwood in crown. Bleeding Canker on stem.		20+	C1	5.52
T31	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	500	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	F	Included bark present in main fork.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	6
T32	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	420	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	F	Included bark present in main fork.		20+	B1	5.04
T33	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	320	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	P	Low vitality. Declining. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.		<10	U	5.44
T34	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	240	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	F	Fair	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	10+	C1	4.07
T35	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	270	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	F	Fair	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	10+	C1	4.58
T36	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	250	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	F	Fair	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	10+	C1	5.2
T37	Common Alder(Alnus glutinosa)	15	360	5	5	5	5	3	3(E)	M	G	Fair	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	4.32
T38	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	230	3	3	3	3	4	4(S)	EM	F	Fair	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	C1	2.76
T39	Common Alder(Alnus glutinosa)	15	320	4	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Good	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	3.84
T40	Common Alder(Alnus glutinosa)	15	320	4	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Good	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	3.84

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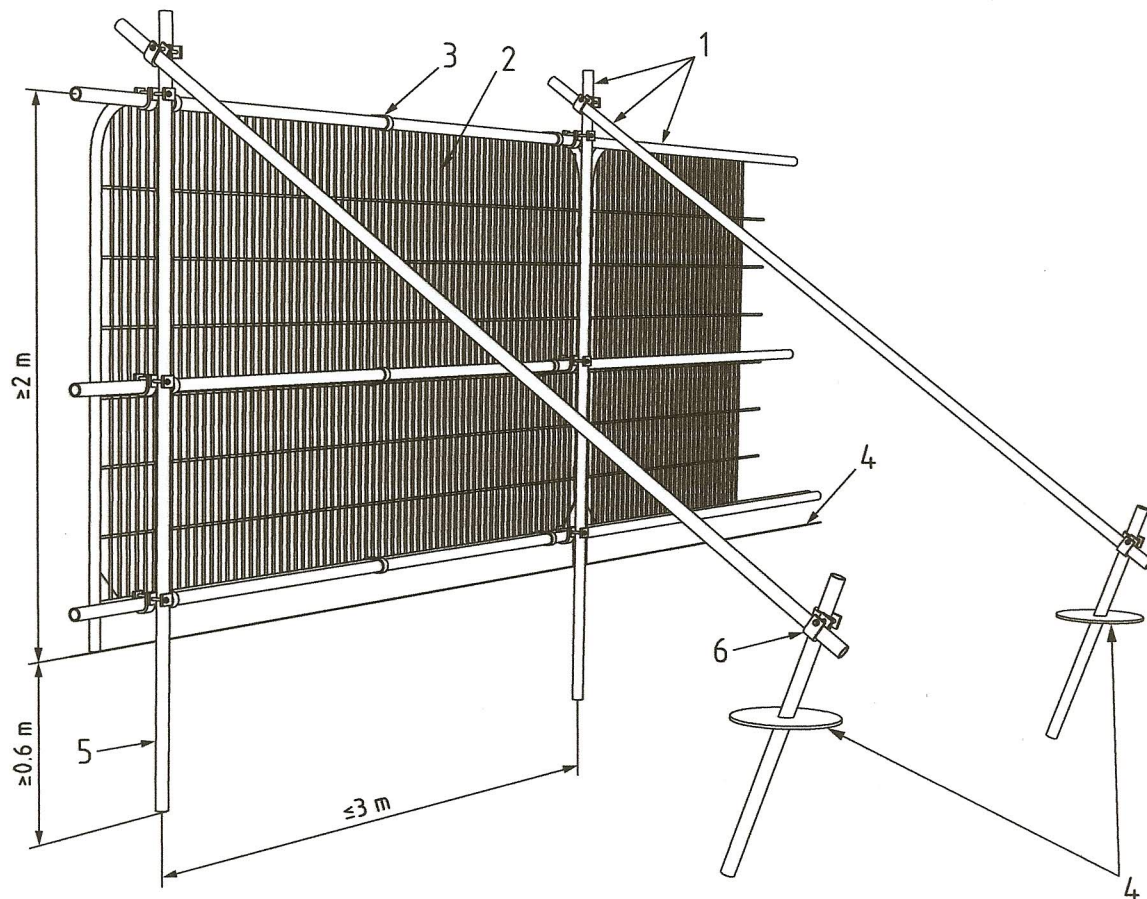
Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T41	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	320	4	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Good	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	3.84
T42	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	220	3	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Fair	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	10+	C1	2.64
T43	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	160	3	3	3	3	3	1.5(E)	EM	F	Fair	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	10+	C1	4.3
T44	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	290	4	4	4	4	4	4(N)	EM	G	Major deadwood in crown.	Remove major deadwood. Slight crown raising required to allow access to pitch	20+	B1	3.48
T45	Ash(<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	240	4	4	4	4	3	3(S)	EM	G	Good	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	2.88
T46	Horse Chestnut(<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	15	380	5	5	5	5	2	3(E)	EM	F	Exudation on stem. Bleeding Canker on stem.		20+	B1	4.56
T47	White Willow(<i>Salix alba</i>)	20	870	8	8	8	8	5	5(W)	OM	F	Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Slight crown lifting to allow access to pitch.	20+	B1	10.44
T48	Common Oak(<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	180	4	4	4	4	5	4(N)	EM	G	Good		40+	B1	2.16
T49	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	16	240	5	5	5	5	5	1(E)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.07
T50	Common Oak(<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	240	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.07
T51	Common Oak(<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	240	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.88
T52	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	16	300	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3.6

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				N	S	E	W									
T53	Common Oak(Quercus robur)	16	250	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3
T54	Hazel(Corylus avellana)	7	190	3	3	3	3	3	1.5(S)	M	G	Good		20+	B1	3.95
T55	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	7	380	5	5	5	5	2	2(W)	M	F	Good		20+	B1	4.56
T56	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	7	310	0	6	3	3	2	2(W)	M	F	Poor shape & form. Leaning South.		10+	C1	3.72

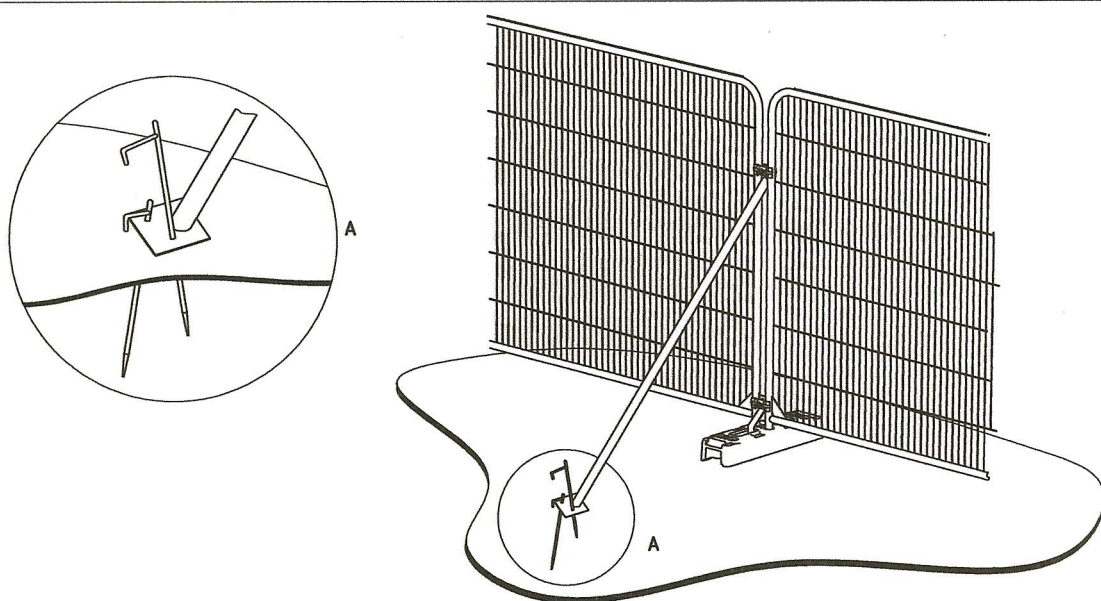
Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



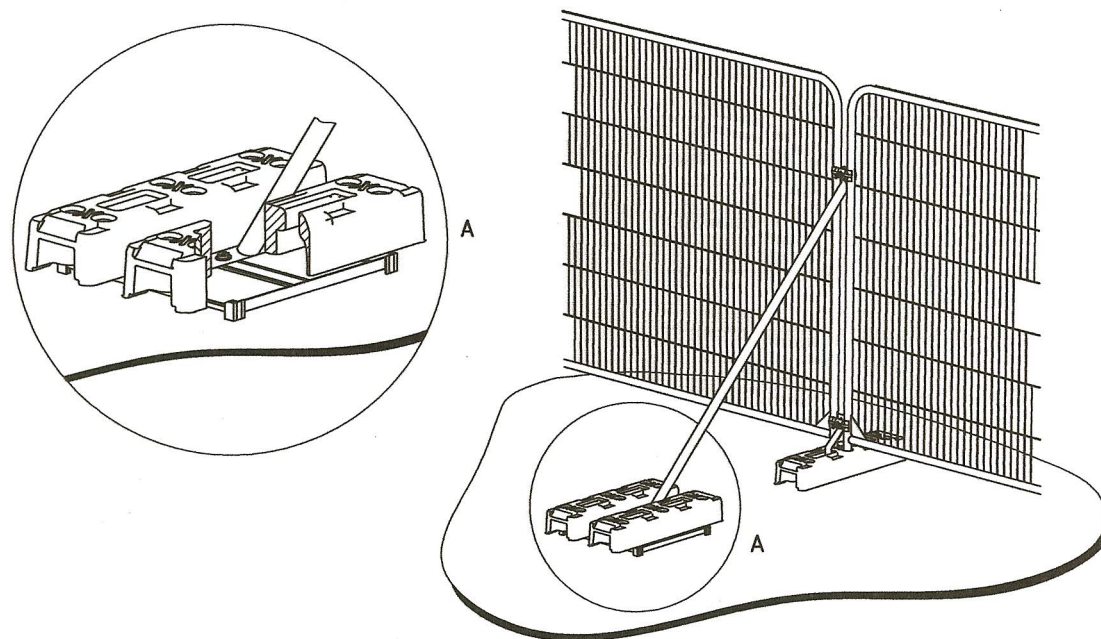
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



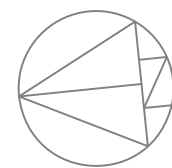
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

DRAWING TO BE READ IN
CONJUNCTION WITH SPECIFICATION
AND CCC STANDARD DETAILS

Install HSM pitch as per
dimensions on STAND/016



- Install 44 New Hardstanding as per STAND/015
- Create an extension of the existing stone road, as per CCC STAND/009
- Install HSM Pitch as per STAND/016 & Specification

Extension of Stone Road

- Notes:
- Do not scale off this drawing. Tree canopies are symbolic only and are representative of the average spread; this may not represent the true outline. Note that the tree stem may not sit centrally to canopy. The stem is not shown to scale - see schedule.
 - The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Rev:	Date:	Status/Amendments:	By:
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Key:	
●	Category A Tree
●	Category B Tree
●	Category C Tree
●	Category U Tree
○	Branch Spread
○	Tree to be Removed
○	Root Protection Area (RPA)
→	First Significant Branch Direction
—	Root Protective Barrier
■	Special Measures
△	Tree Shadow

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Client:
The Camping and Caravan Club

Project:
Clitheroe Site

Drawing Title:
Arboricultural Implications Assessment &
Tree Protection Plan

Scale: 1:400	Paper Size: A1	Date Created: 08/01/16
Drawing Number: THL-0260	Drawing Revision: 4	

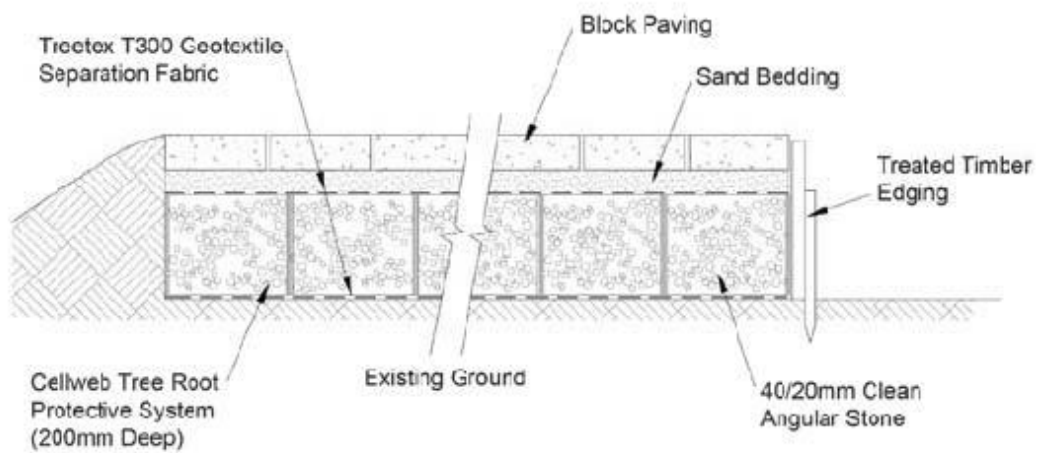
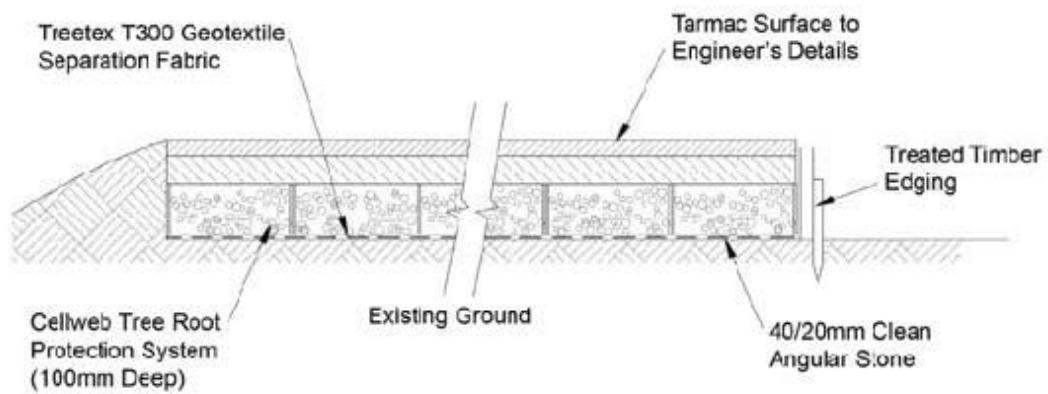
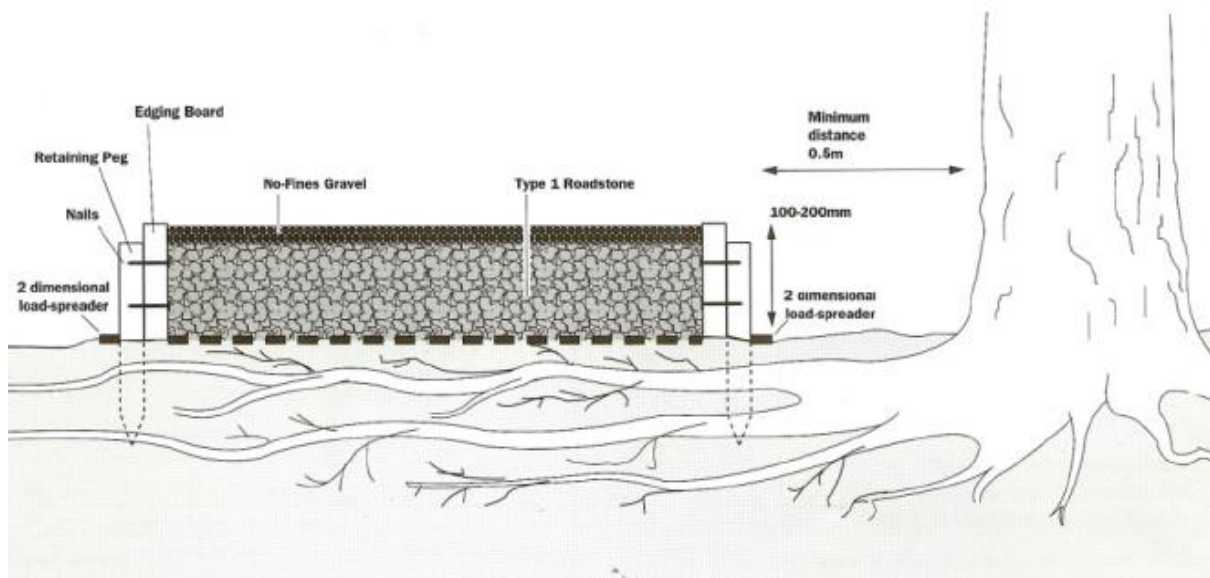
Appendix D

Construction of Roads and Footpaths through Trees

Special measures should be taken to ensure no damage occurs. A “no dig method” of construction should be adopted in accordance with Arboricultural Practice Note 12 (APN12).

- 1.1 It is essential to protect the RPA of the trees from the start of operations and that the Tree Protection Fencing is erected before any construction work or site clearance begins at this point.
- 1.2 A “no dig method” means; Roots must not be severed, cut or broken. Ground levels must not be changed. Soil must not be compacted. Oxygen must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface.
- 1.3 The road or footpath should be designed to sit on top of the existing ground level without any excavating. This may mean adjusting the levels elsewhere to avoid sudden changes in levels around the trees.
- 1.4 If a “Tarmac” surface is used it should be permeable to allow the exchange of gasses if the path is wider than a normal footpath. If the surface is “Block Paving” then no pointing should take place to allow water and gas exchange.
- 1.5 An example of a possible construction method is shown below in Figure 1 using a 3-dimensional load spreader.

Figure 1



Tree Heritage

Arboricultural Contractors and Consultants

Established 1982



Site

Camping and Caravan Site
Edisford Road
Clitheroe
BB7 3LA

Client: The Camping and Caravanning Club

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Ref: T15-17

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The site is an existing site at which it is proposed to carry out work to install replacement hard standings and extend an existing stone road.
- 1.2 The purpose of this report is to be an aid to the design of the layout of the site. It identifies the better trees and specifies necessary protective measures that are required to keep the trees within the development. It may also give recommendations for remedial work that may be desirable in order to keep or improve the quality of the trees.
- 1.3 The survey complies with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. All significant trees on the site have been inspected including any that may be on the boundary or on adjacent land that may be affected by any development. Included in the schedule of trees are the relevant areas of protection for the trees or the Root Protections Areas (RPAs). The relevant distance from each tree from which construction work should be excluded by the erection of a Protective Barrier is also listed.
- 1.4 The site visit was on 9th February 2015. Surveyors: Hugh and Heather Williams. The weather conditions: Clear and dry.

2.0 Limitations of report

- 2.1 The trees were inspected from ground level only and no invasive tools were used.
- 2.2 Due to the changing nature of trees the report is valid for a period of 6 months for the condition and 2 years for all other data.
- 2.3 Trees may affect buildings by indirect influence of their roots on the substrate on which structures are built and by direct action on foundations, drains and other underground services. This report does not attempt to address these issues.
- 2.4 Trees are dynamic structures that can change rapidly and can never be guaranteed 100% safe: even if they were deemed safe on the day of the inspection they can sometimes suffer damage in adverse weather conditions. All trees should be inspected following any bad weather.

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3.0 Method

3.1 The survey was undertaken from ground level and includes all individual significant trees shown in position and numbered on the site plan. Low grade or sapling trees may be grouped together as numbered groups e.g. G1. The following information is collected and given in a schedule;

- Number
- Tree Species(Common Name)
- Height in metres
- Stem diameter at 1.5 metre above ground level in millimetres.
- Crown Spread at compass points NSEW in metres.
- Crown clearance (height of lowest branch above ground) in metres.
- Age Class (Young, Middle-aged, Mature, Over mature and Veteran)
- Physiological Condition (Good, Fair, Poor or Dead).This is an overall assessment of the health of the tree based on leaf size, colour, density, annual growth increments and die-back or dead wood.
- Structural Condition (comments on decay, cavities, disease and other defects and issues that will affect its suitability for retention).
- Recommendations (These are based on the previous two categories and may include pruning or removal amongst other recommendations).
- Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years <10,10>20, 20>40 and 40+)
- Category Grading:

U= Remove (unsuitable for retention due to its poor condition or less than 10 years contribution.

A= High quality tree of good form with at least 40 years contribution

B= Moderate quality tree with 20>40 years contribution

C= Low quality tree (usually of poor form or condition). Also trees of less than 150mm stem diameter (these may be considered for relocation)

Subcategory:

1= mainly Arboricultural Merit

2= mainly Landscape Merit

3= mainly Cultural or Conservation Merit

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4.0 Trees and Construction: General overview

4.1 Trees are large dynamic organisms that have basic requirements in order to survive. The obvious part of the tree is the trunks and branches with the leaves that are essential for survival and these are easily damaged by machines etc. This damage though is easily avoided and very obvious when it occurs. They have roots that anchor the tree into the ground but also take up moisture and oxygen as well as nutrients from the soil. Most tree roots are in the upper 0.5 metres of the soil and also extend well beyond the extent of the trees leafy canopy. Roots are easily damaged during any construction process although sometimes the immediate effect is not obvious. The main threats from construction work come from:

- a) Compaction of the soil prevents gaseous exchange and water drainage.
- b) Roots being severed or crushed.
- c) Drainage being affected by alteration of levels and installation of trenches for services.
- d) Physical damage to branches and trunks.
- e) Poisoning of trees with contamination from fuel and oil leaks from machinery, run off from concrete mixers or other toxic materials used during construction.

The main consequences of the above in terms of damage are:

- i) Compaction kills roots by preventing oxygen and water take-up
- ii) Severance can lead to pathogenic fungi invading the tree and in the worst cases; it can also lead to instability.
- iii) Loss of vitality caused by the above can dramatically affect the life span of the tree.
- iv) Damage to the crown can also lead to disease and instability in the worst cases.

5.0 Protection of the trees that are retained

- 5.1 BS 5837:2012 is intended to give recommendations to protect the trees during development and ensure their survival following the construction work. To achieve this there are two main considerations. The first is to protect the roots of the trees and the second to protect the upper parts of the tree, the trunk and branches.
- 5.2 The main tool to achieve the above is to create "Construction Exclusion Zones" around the trees. These are based on the "Root Protection Area" or RPA as calculated as required in BS 5837:2012. The RPAs for all the trees are included in the survey schedule. In some circumstances, when advised by an Arboriculturalist and for individual open grown trees only, it may be permissible to off-set the RPA by as much as 20%. It is also possible to vary the RPA from a circle to allow for specific site conditions.
- 5.3 To achieve an effective "Construction Exclusion Zone" (CEZ) it is necessary to erect a protective barrier along the edge of the RPA's. The details of this fencing are shown in Figure 2, which is included as an appendix (B) to this report. The barrier should be erected a minimum distance from each tree. This minimum distance is provided as a radius in the Survey Schedule and shown on the plan. It is essential that this barrier is well anchored into the ground to prevent it being moved. It is acceptable to use "Herras" fencing in concrete or rubber feet and appropriately back braced in areas where site circumstances and the associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA are low.
- 5.4 The Tree Protective Fencing should be installed before any construction work takes place. This includes demolition, site clearance and drainage work.
- 5.5 Notices should be fixed to the fencing warning personnel not to enter. They should read "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE" – NO ACCESS".
- 5.6 In some circumstances, with agreement from the LPA, it may be necessary to work within the RPA. In these circumstances the barrier may need to be realigned and ground protection used even for access on foot. If vehicular access is required then this will have to be specifically designed to prevent compaction and agreed in writing.

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- 5.7 If the LPA agree to work within the RPA then any excavation work would have to be done by hand and usually supervised by the Arboriculturalist. Drives or access roads will also require a specific Method Statement and include “No-Dig” construction methods.
- 5.8 Some operations such as the delivery of large section of buildings or the use of cranes for construction or demolition will need to be carefully organised and supervised to avoid accidental damage to the branches and stems of the retained trees. It may be advisable where damage is inevitable to carryout facilitation pruning to avoid initial conflict. This would have to be agreed by the Arboriculturalist and the LPA.
- 5.9 Tree should not be used to support notices and under no circumstances should nails, screws or bolts be driven into the trees. Likewise trees should not be used to support cables or lights.
- 5.10 Care should be taken to avoid the discharge of any material that could contaminate the soil within 15 metres of any tree. This would include: Washings from cement mixers, fuel or oil storage etc. This distance may need to be extended if the ground slopes towards the tree.

6.0 Arboricultural Methods

- 6.1 The Arboriculturalist or the LA Tree Officer should be consulted if there are any unforeseen issues in relation to any tree on site including any unexpected work within the Root Protection Areas.
- 6.2 All tree work should be carried out by highly skilled professionals and it is recommended that contractors are selected from the Approved List of Arboricultural Association Contractors. This is obtained from www.trees.org.uk
- 6.3 All tree work should be carried out to the latest standards based on BS 3998: 2010 ‘Recommendations for Tree Work’.
- 6.4 It is also advisable to draw up a final Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan to be agreed with the LPA.

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7.0 Wildlife and Timing of Operations

- 7.1 Many animals including bats and birds are given special protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2001 amongst other legislation.
- 7.2 **Bats.** It is an offence to “intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat” or “damage, destroy or block the access to the resting place of any bat”. An assessment of trees on the site for “suitability for bats” is an essential part of the pre-planning stage. If bats are found or even reported to have used the trees for roosts then it is essential that a specialist in this field is contacted for advice. Natural England should be contacted on 0300 060 6000 or through www.naturalengland.org.uk for details of suitable specialists. It may be that a European Protected Species Habitat Regulations Licence is required before work can continue. Following advice it is usual that work to trees with potential for bat roosts is best done from late August to early October. March through to April is also suitable but there may be conflict with nesting birds. (see below)
- 7.3 **Birds.** It is an offence to disturb, injure or kill any bird whilst it is at or building a nest. This includes damage to or removal of the actual nest whilst it is in use or being built. Tree works that could lead to the above should therefore be avoided during the months of late March through until August.
- 7.4 To avoid problems with either it would be advisable to programme all necessary site clearance work and tree pruning during August to late October.

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8.0 Planning Considerations

- 8.1 Full planning consent that includes any proposed tree works usually overrides the requirement to get specific permission even for trees that are within a Conservation Area or protected by a Tree Preservation Order.
- 8.2 If work is to be carried out prior to planning consent being sought then it may be necessary to apply for permission separately. In a Conservation Area it is a requirement to give Six Week Written Notice of any intended works. In the case of a TPO an application is required to the LPA on a 1APP form; in this case it may take 8-10 weeks before permission is given. It should be noted that permission is not required from the LPA to remove "Dead or Dangerous" trees although it is always best to inform the LPA of your intentions and supply suitable evidence to support your actions.

9.0 Arboricultural implications for this site

- 9.1 We surveyed 54 trees within the site boundary and 2 additional trees that were outside the site boundary but overhang the site.
- 9.2 The majority of the trees are in good condition with 34 being considered Category B. There were a further 18 Category C that are worth retaining if they fit in with the scheme.
- 9.3 There are 4 trees that were in poor condition and really unsuitable for retention. These were put into Category U. T22 in particular is 50% dead and should really be removed on the grounds of safety.
- 9.4 The proposal includes extending the stone road into the South West corner of the site which has always been fairly wet.
- 9.5 I can see no arboricultural issues with the proposed extension of the stone road as none of this work will be within any RPAs. The only possible chance of tree damage would be by delivery vehicles and this can be resolved by careful planning and possibly some pruning if the canopies of the trees are low.
- 9.6 The main part of the project is to provide new hard standings for caravans and motorhomes. These hard standings will be constructed with a porous layer of aggregate held in place with a wooden edge. This will involve slightly raising the levels in most cases above the existing levels.

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- 9.7 The main issues for the project will be considering how the new hard standings can be built without damage to the tree roots where they encroach into the RPAs of the trees.
- 9.8 The main areas that will be affected are the new hard standings along the South West boundary as the trees along this section are quite close to the fence and their RPAs extend into the site. I have shown the areas of concern on the Arboricultural Implications Assessment plan.
- 9.9 In the areas shown it will be essential to try and avoid any lowering of levels within the RPAs and this could be achieved by using a “No-Dig” construction technique.
- 9.10 This usually involves burning off the existing vegetation with an approved herbicide and then laying a geotextile membrane directly on to the existing surface. A wooden surround is then put in place and filled with a non-compressible aggregate to the required level. This avoids excavation and compaction of the soil and damage to the roots.
- 9.11 Where it is impossible to use no-dig techniques then hand digging may be used to carefully excavate within the RPA and avoid any damage to larger roots that are encountered.
- 9.12 There are minor encroachments on some pitches along the top half of the site but I do not think that they are serious enough to warrant extensive redesign of the layout. This may also be resolved by hand digging.
- 9.13 All retained trees will require protection during the construction work to make sure that they are not damaged. This can be achieved by the use of barriers to exclude vehicles, details of this are found in section 5 of this report.
- 9.14 The exact position of the Tree Protection Barriers should be discussed on site and agreed with the LPA Tree Officer. It is essential that they are erected before any work starts on the site.

Tree Heritage Ltd

H.E. Williams

H.E. Williams

11th February 2015

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 Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable 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 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

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 Date: 09/02/15

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APPENDIX A: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

KEY:

Measurements	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Category Grading	Symbols
Height - Metres Stem Diameter - Millimetres at 1.5m above ground level Branch Spread - Metres (North, South, East and West) Crown Clearance - Metres RPA Radius - Metres Estimated Remaining Contribution - Years FSB - First Significant Branch - Metres	Y - Young SM - Semi-Mature EM - Early Mature M - Mature OM - Over-Mature V - Veteran	G - Good F - Fair P - Poor D - Dead	A - High (green) B - Moderate (blue) C - Low (grey) U - Poor/Trees for removal (red) Sub-Categories: 1 - Mainly Arboricultural value 2 - Mainly Landscape value 3 - Mainly Cultural value	< - Less than ~ - Approximately > - Greater than
RPA - Root protection area (equivalent to a circle with a radius 12x the stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level)				

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Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T1	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	490	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.		<10	C1	5.88
T2	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	420	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	P	Low vitality. Declining. Ivy on stem. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Consider removing and planting new tree.	<10	U	5.04
T3	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	210	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	P	Low vitality. Declining. Ivy on stem. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	Consider removing and planting new tree.	<10	U	2.52
T4	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	350	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.		<10	C1	4.2
T5	Wild Cherry(Prunus avium)	8	370	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.		<10	C1	4.44
T6	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	360	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.		<10	C1	4.32
T7	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	6	340	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.		<10	C1	4.08
T8	Wild Cherry(Prunus avium)	8	440	4	3	4	4	3.5	2(N)	M	F	Declining.		<10	C1	5.28
T9	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	5	220	4	2	3	3	2	1.5(N)	M	F	Unbalanced crown shape.		10+	C1	2.64
T10	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	7	460	5	6	6	5	2	3(N)	M	F	Unbalanced crown shape.		10+	B1	5.52

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				N	S	E	W									
T11	Silver Maple(Acer saccharinum)	13	420	2	8	7	6	4	2(E)	M	G	Poor shape & form. Leaning South.		20+	B1	5.04
T12	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	350	4	4	2	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.2
T13	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	220	4	4	4	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.64
T14	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	270	4	4	4	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3.24
T15	Red Maple(Acer rubrum)	14	340	4	4	4	4	4	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.08
T16	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	220	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.64
T17	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	190	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.28
T18	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	310	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3.72
T19	Sycamore(Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	250	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3
T20	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	310	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	9.11
T21	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	270	4	4	4	4	3	3(N)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	7.93

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				N	S	E	W									
T22	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	14	290	2	4	2	4	3	3(N)	EM	F	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. This tree has been heavily pruned back from power lines and is now in decline.	Remove tree on grounds of safety.	<10	U	8.52
T23	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	300	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Good		40+	B1	3.6
T24	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	250	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Good		40+	B1	3
T25	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	160	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Fair		20+	C1	1.92
T26	Tibetan Cherry(Prunus serrula)	7	240	3	3	3	3	2	2(S)	M	G	Fair		20+	C1	2.88
T27	Norway Maple(Acer platanoides)	9	350	5	5	5	5	3	3(E)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.2
T28	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	12	270	4	4	2	4	4	3(W)	EM	F	Fair		20+	C1	3.24
T29	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	420	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	F	Included bark present in main fork.		20+	B1	5.04

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				N	S	E	W									
T30	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	460	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	P	Exudation on stem. Included bark present in main fork. Major deadwood in crown. Bleeding Canker on stem.		20+	C1	5.52
T31	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	500	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	F	Included bark present in main fork.		20+	B1	6
T32	Large-leaved Lime(Tilia platyphyllos)	15	420	3	5	5	3	4	3(W)	EM	F	Included bark present in main fork.		20+	B1	5.04
T33	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	320	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	P	Low vitality. Declining. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.		<10	U	5.44
T34	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	240	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	F	Fair		10+	C1	4.07
T35	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	270	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	F	Fair		10+	C1	4.58
T36	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	250	4	4	4	4	7	7(W)	M	F	Fair		10+	C1	5.2
T37	Common Alder(Alnus glutinosa)	15	360	5	5	5	5	3	3(E)	M	G	Fair		20+	B1	4.32
T38	White Willow(Salix alba)	15	230	3	3	3	3	4	4(S)	EM	F	Fair		20+	C1	2.76
T39	Common Alder(Alnus glutinosa)	15	320	4	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Good		20+	B1	3.84
T40	Common Alder(Alnus glutinosa)	15	320	4	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Good		20+	B1	3.84

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				N	S	E	W									
T41	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	320	4	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Good		20+	B1	3.84
T42	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	220	3	4	4	4	3	3(NE)	EM	F	Fair		10+	C1	2.64
T43	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	160	3	3	3	3	3	1.5(E)	EM	F	Fair		10+	C1	4.3
T44	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	15	290	4	4	4	4	4	4(N)	EM	G	Major deadwood in crown.	Remove major deadwood.	20+	B1	3.48
T45	Ash(<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	12	240	4	4	4	4	3	3(S)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.88
T46	Horse Chestnut(<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	15	380	5	5	5	5	2	3(E)	EM	F	Exudation on stem. Bleeding Canker on stem.		20+	B1	4.56
T47	White Willow(<i>Salix alba</i>)	20	870	8	8	8	8	5	5(W)	OM	F	Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.		20+	B1	10.44
T48	Common Oak(<i>Quercus robur</i>)	12	180	4	4	4	4	5	4(N)	EM	G	Good		40+	B1	2.16
T49	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	16	240	5	5	5	5	5	1(E)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.07
T50	Common Oak(<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	240	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	4.07
T51	Common Oak(<i>Quercus robur</i>)	16	240	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	2.88
T52	Common Alder(<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	16	300	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3.6

Site: Clitheroe Camping and Caravan Club Site

Surveyed by: Hugh Williams

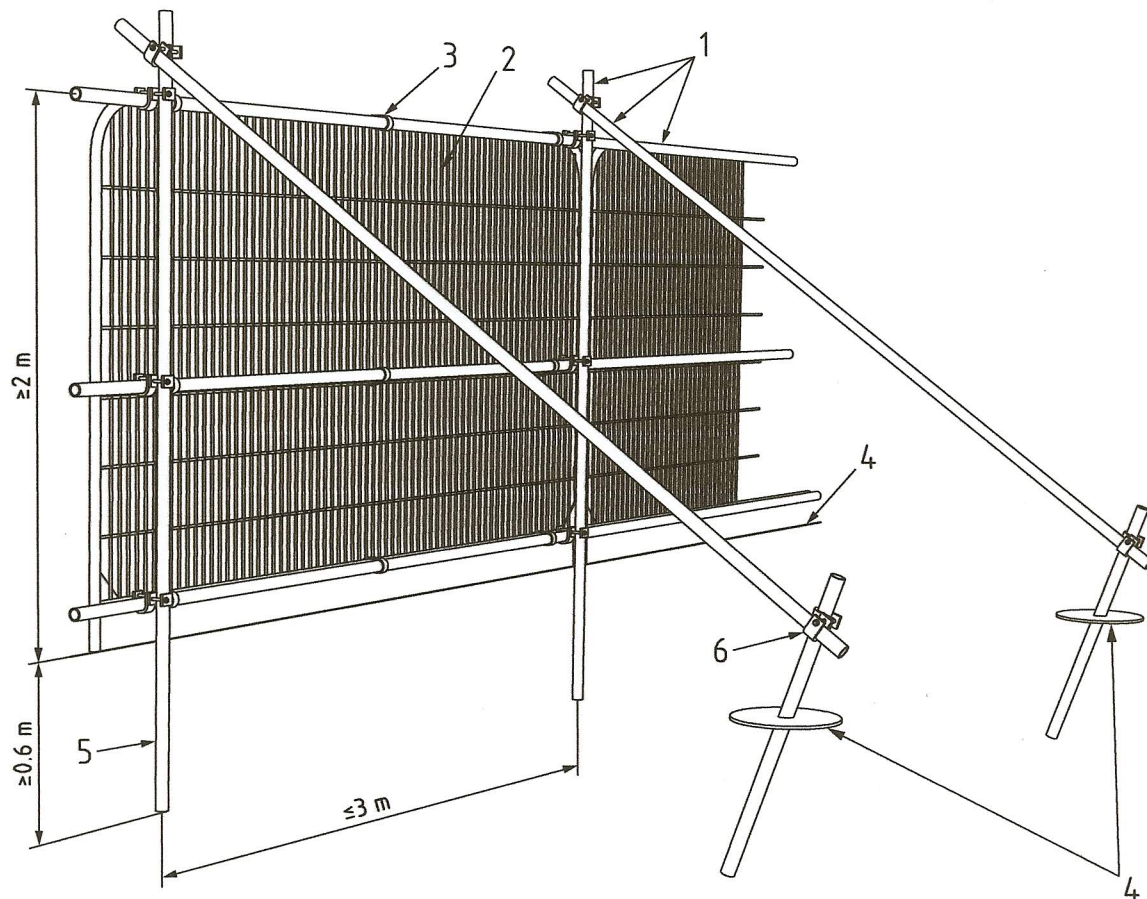
Date: 09/02/15

Tree Heritage Ltd, 100 North St, Leek, Staffs, ST13 8DQ

T: 01538 384019 E: treeheritageltd@btconnect.com

Tree Ref.	Species	Height	Stem Diameter	Branch Spread				Crown Clearance	FSB Height + Direction	Life Stage	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	RPA Radius
				N	S	E	W									
T53	Common Oak(Quercus robur)	16	250	4	4	4	4	4	4(W)	EM	G	Good		20+	B1	3
T54	Hazel(Corylus avellana)	7	190	3	3	3	3	3	1.5(S)	M	G	Good		20+	B1	3.95
T55	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	7	380	5	5	5	5	2	2(W)	M	F	Good		20+	B1	4.56
T56	Cherry Species(Prunus Spp.)	7	310	0	6	3	3	2	2(W)	M	F	Poor shape & form. Leaning South.		10+	C1	3.72

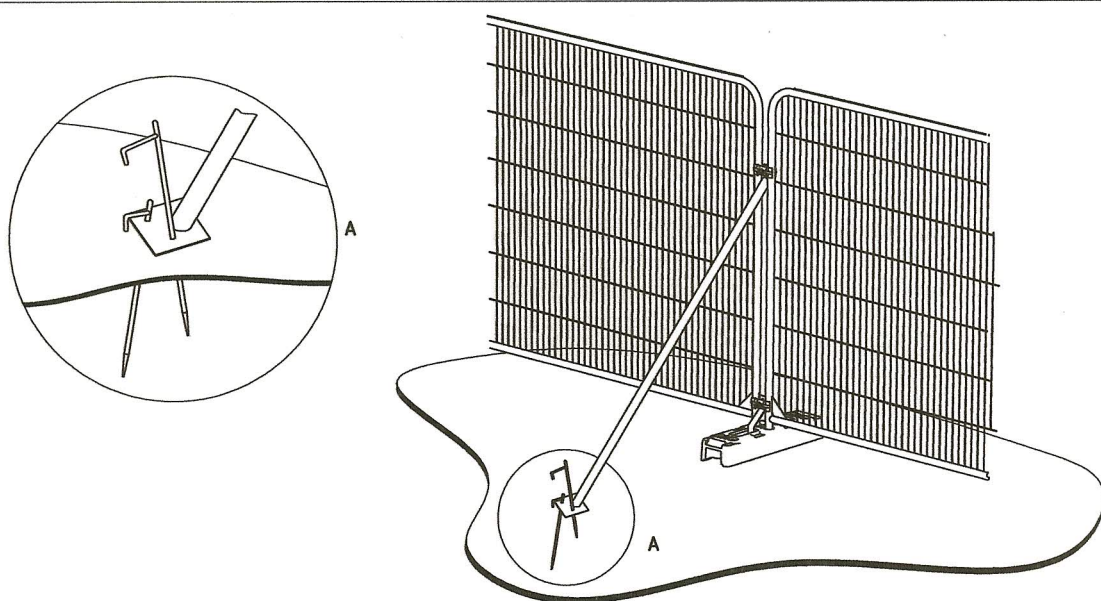
Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



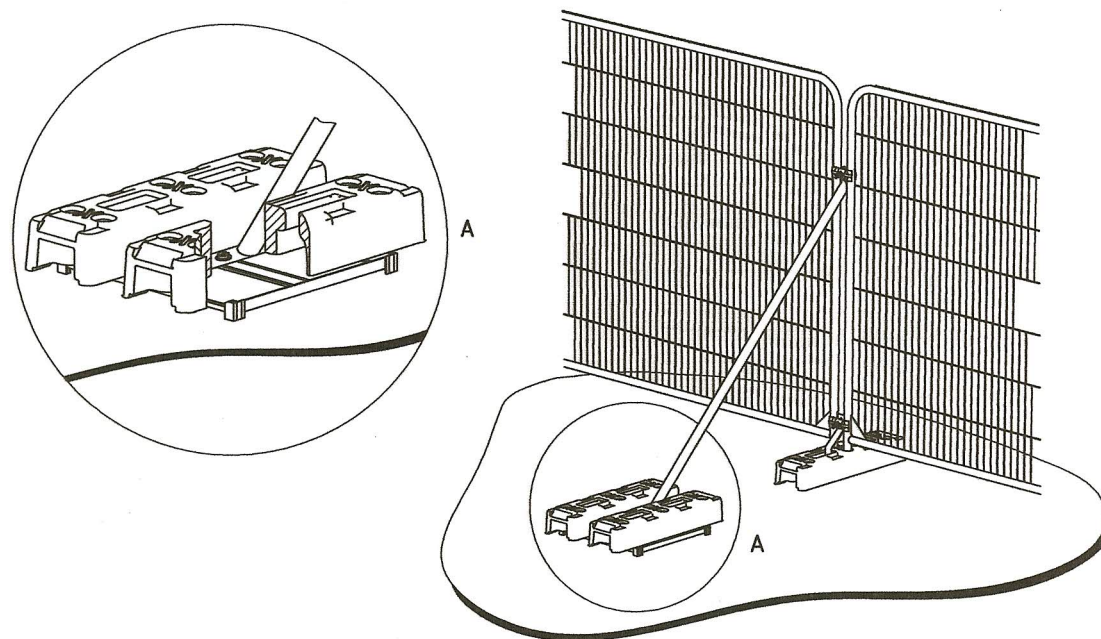
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

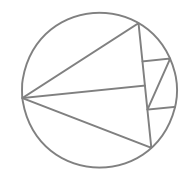


a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

DRAWING TO BE READ IN
CONJUNCTION WITH SPECIFICATION
AND CCC STANDARD DETAILS



Install HSM pitch as per
dimensions on STAND/016

Install 44 New Hardstanding as per
STAND/015

Create an extension of the existing
stone road, as per CCC STAND/009

Install HSM Pitch as per
STAND/016 & Specification

Extension of Stone Road

Notes:
1. Do not scale off this drawing. Tree canopy's are symbolic only and are representative of the average spread; this may not represent the true outline. Note that the tree stem may not sit centrally to canopy. The stem is not shown to scale - see schedule.

Rev.	Date	Status/Amendments	By
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Key:	
	Category A Tree
	Category B Tree
	Category C Tree
	Category U Tree
	Branch Spread
	Tree to be Removed
	Root Protection Area (RPA)
	First Significant Branch Direction
	Root Protective Barrier
	Special Measures
	Tree Shadow

Tree Heritage

Arboricultural Contractors and Consultants
Established 1982

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Client:
The Camping and Caravan Club

Project:
Clitheroe Site

Drawing Title:
Arboricultural Implications Assessment

Scale: 1:400	Paper Size: A1	Date Created: 11/02/2015
Drawing Number: THL-0260	Drawing Revision: 2	