BS 5837
Tree Survey with Constraints

Proposed new Marina on land off Colne Road, Burnley

02/05/2017

Job Ref: 0919

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I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact me.

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Lower Darwen,
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Professional Member - Arboricultural Association (AA)
Professional Member - Consulting Arborist Society (CAS)
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Validation statement for council registration of this report

It must be noted that this report is not intended for submission as part of the planning application process. A follow up report with an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) and arboricultural method statement (AMS) for the site will be required. This report contains the following information:

- A full tree survey compliant to the requirements of BS5837; (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist.
- A plan to a suitable scale with a north point and showing tree survey information, retention categorisation and root protection areas, and tree height.

Summary

I have inspected all the relevant trees that could influence the development of this site and listed there details within this report, a root protection area and crown spread are indicated around each tree on the tree constraints plan. Development within these areas should be avoided if possible. This information can now be used to assist the design team in producing their design while still protecting any retained trees in compliance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

All the trees on or bordering the site have been surveyed and it is foreseen that some trees will need to be removed to give access from the canal to the proposed marina area. The location of the access should be designed so to retain as many of the trees as possible. As mitigation replacement trees should be replanted throughout the site to complement the surrounding land features.

The trees that border the site to the NE and S will need to be retained and all site activity should be undertaken outside of any RPA’s. Standard site management will need to be followed as per an arboricultural method statement to ensure continued protection of the trees during development.

Third party trees are out of the control of the client and adequate clearances should be given to these trees.

**Gary Marsden** FDS Sc Arb, M.Arbor.A
Introduction

1. Qualifications and experience
I have based this report on my site observations and any provided information and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture, and include a summary in Appendix ‘A’.

2. Instruction
I am instructed by the client Mr Lee Plaister via SACC Architects (referred to as the ‘client’ from here on) to inspect any significant trees that could be affected by the development at the open area of land off Colne Road, Burnley and to provide the following information to aid in the design of the site:

   - A schedule of the relevant trees to include basic data and a condition assessment as per section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.
   - A tree constraints plan showing: Tree numbers, species, tree height, root protection areas, crown spreads and retention categories.

3. Relevant background information
Prior to the site survey, my client advised me that:

   - A summary of the intended development is to develop the existing sports pitch into a marina that would be accessed from the Leeds Liverpool Canal.
   - A tree survey is need in relation to the potential development at the site so that any impact from trees can be assessed and factored into any future designs.
   - Due to the size of the site and the amount of trees, the first initial survey would be undertaken as groups where appropriate taking an average of the trees on that area. This will be used to give an overall indication of the feasibility of the project from a tree perspective.
   - It is proposed that if planning consent is given that a detailed inventory of the trees can be taken in key areas that would / could impact on the trees on site and these can be integrated into detailed construction drawings.

4. Documents and information provided
My client provided me with copies of the following documents or information:

   - Their email of instruction outlining the situation.
   - Their email commissioning this report and agreeing to the T&C and cost.
   - Electronic topographical survey data.
   - Existing site layout drawing: Marina Bankhall
   - Proposed site layout drawing: (not produced yet)
5. **Purpose of this report**

This report's primary purpose is to allow the design team to design relevant buildings/site layout while taking into account any impact this may have on the retained trees on site.

Within this planning process, this report will be available for inspection by people other than tree experts so the information is presented to be helpful to those without a detailed knowledge of the subject.

A follow-up report with an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) and arboricultural method statement (AMS) for the site will be required.

6. **Scope of this report**

This report is only concerned with the prominent trees within or around the proximity of the site that could influence the development of this site. It takes no account of any trees outside this remit or any building structural issues. It includes a preliminary assessment based on the site visit and any documents provided, listed in section 4 above. The survey is based upon information that was available at the time of the inspection. Further inspections are necessary over time to give a fuller picture of the health of trees.

7. **Mapping**

I have been provided with CAD based and/or paper site plans which I assume to be based upon an accurate land survey. This includes plots of tree locations and other topographical information relevant for the preparation of this report and appendices. All information in this report and appendices assumes accuracy of the land survey supplied and no responsibility for accuracy can be assumed or guaranteed by the author of this document.

The topographical survey data forms the base layer of my associated drawings supplied as this includes information, such as levels, which may be an important consideration when designing around retained trees or in relation to proposed tree work operations.

Site plans showing all of the tree locations and any relevant details can be found in Appendix ‘D’.

8. **Technical references**

This arboricultural report is based on the following primary technical references:

- British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations
- National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees
- British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998 Recommendations for tree work
Limitations

9. Survey
The inspection was carried out from ground level only and relates only to arboricultural aspects. All visual observations and recommendations, relate, to the condition of the trees on the day of the survey. The trees have been assessed with the aid of a Nylon mallet for the purpose of detecting changes in resonance which may indicate that further investigation is required. Any unusual weather conditions, changes in soil, soil levels and changes to surroundings may result in a dramatic change in the trees health.

10. Time limit
Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period. Any alteration to the site and any development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

11. Tree health
Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe: even in good condition they can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.

12. Justification of works
Where management action / tree surgery are recommended, this is based on maximizing the tree’s safe useful life expectancy (SULE), given its current situation or the safety of persons and surrounding targets. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise it should not be implied that a tree would be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.

13. Buildings
This report does not consider the structural condition of existing buildings, nor the impact of existing trees on their foundations. If there are concerns over such matters the advice of a structural engineer should be sought.

Site visit and observations

14. Site visit
I carried out an unaccompanied site survey on 02/03/2017. All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations and I measured all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. I did have access to trees outside the client’s boundaries and consent was given to inspect and take measurements as needed or the trees were on public open space. The weather at the time of inspection was clear, still and dry, with good visibility. I have taken various photographs of the site for reference and are kept on file, photos are added into the report only if they are needed to highlight a specific issue.
15. Brief site description
Colne Road is located in Burnley. The site consists of a large sports field that is currently not being maintained. No significant utility services were observed on site. No visual inspections of any services were made below ground level. The surrounding topography is relatively flat but there is a change in ground levels from the existing grass level down to the existing canal level this is approximately a drop of 4m from the grass down to the canal. The site is not particularly exposed. The site is surrounded by large groups of trees that are outside of the client’s boundary and form amenity value to the surrounding area. There is no known history on this site either personal nor from a third party.

16. Identification and location of the trees
I have illustrated the locations of the significant trees on the plan/s included in Appendix ‘D’. These plan/s are for illustrative purposes only and it should not be used for directly scaling measurements. All the relevant information is contained within this report and the provided documents.

17. Collection of basic data
I inspected each tree and have indicated the numbering on the site plan enclosed in Appendix ‘D’. I identified obvious hedges and groups where appropriate. For each individual tree, group or hedge, I collected information on species, height, diameter, maturity and potential for contribution to amenity in a development context. I have recorded this information in the tree schedule included as Appendix ‘E’.

I stress that my inspection was of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. This data collection is fully compliant with the BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations set out in subsection 4.4.2.5 of the standard.

18. Soil assessment
I have not been supplied with any detailed site soil analysis or been engaged to undertake such investigations by my client. A site specific soil assessment may inform decisions relating to the root protection area (RPA), tree protection, new planting design and foundation design to take account of retained, removed and new trees. As and when such information becomes available results should be forwarded to the project arboricultural consultant and other relevant professionals involved in site layout, planning and design (e.g. structural engineer, landscape architect).

19. Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and Conservation Area (CA)
A tree preservation order, referred to as a 'TPO', is an order made by a local planning authority ('LPA') in respect of trees or woodlands.

The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the: Cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage, or wilful destruction of trees without the LPAs consent. The cutting of roots is potentially damaging and so, in the Secretary of State’s view, requires the LPAs consent.

Anyone who, in contravention of a TPO, wilfully damages a tree in a way that is likely to destroy it is guilty of an offence. Anyone found guilty of this offence is liable, if convicted in the Magistrates Court,
to a fine of up to £20,000. In serious cases a person may be committed for trial in the Crown Court and, if convicted, is liable to an unlimited fine.

Conservation Areas are areas of special architectural or historical interest with a character or appearance that is desirable to preserve or enhance. Trees may often contribute to the special character of the area.

All trees in a Conservation Area are subject to controls which enable the LPA to protect the special character of the area created by the trees. If trees have a specific Tree Preservation Order (TPO) on them, then the normal Tree Preservation Order controls apply.

You must give the LPA 6 weeks’ notice, in writing, of your intention to do any work to trees in a Conservation Area. You must not carry out any work during the six week period, which starts from the date of receipt of your notification by the council, unless you receive written permission to do so.

Work which is not exempt and is carried out without formal notification or within the six week period without the written consent of the council is illegal. The LPA may prosecute offenders and fines of up to £20,000 for each tree may be imposed by the Magistrates Court in the event of offenders being convicted of an offence. If proceedings are instituted in the Crown Court fines are unlimited. There is a duty to replace any tree removed without permission.

_It has not been confirmed if there is a Tree Preservation Order in place on the trees in question or if this site is located in a Conservation Area. It is strongly advised that prior to undertaking work to tree/s an up to date check is carried out to establish if a TPO / CA is in force on the tree/s and consent granted prior to any work commencing if required._

20. Local authority details
For reference the contact details are listed below for the relevant councils planning department and / or the arboricultural (tree) officer.

Burnley Council
Manchester Road,
Burnley,
BB11 1JA
Tel: 01282 425011
Email: planning@burnley.gov.uk

**Tree Categorisation**

21. Guidance
BS 5837:2012 is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 30 April 2012 and supersedes BS 5837:2005, which has been withdrawn.
BS 5837:2012 provides recommendations and guidance for arboriculturists, architects, builders, engineers, and landscape architects. It is also expected to be of interest to land managers, contractors, planners, statutory undertakers, surveyors, and all others interested in harmony between trees and development in its broadest sense.

The category for the tree is ascertained by following the guidelines in the BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations “Cascade chart for tree quality assessment” included with the TCP tree schedule in Appendix ‘F’. A brief summary of each category is outlined as follows:

22. Category ‘A’ trees
This category (coloured green on the tree constraints plan) signifies trees that are of a high quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Occasionally a veteran tree, although not in the best condition may warrant this category because of its wildlife and cultural value.

It is essential to retain these trees. The design of the proposed development should take into account the retention of category ‘A’ trees. A design layout that suggests the removal of category ‘A’ trees has a high increased risk of planning refusal.

23. Category ‘B’ trees
This category (coloured blue on the tree constraints plan) signifies trees that are of a moderate quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

It is important to retain these trees. The design of the proposed development, where feasibly possible, should take into account the retention of category ‘B’ trees. A design layout that suggests the removal of category ‘B’ trees has an increased risk of planning refusal.

24. Category ‘C’ trees
This category (coloured grey on the tree constraints plan) signifies trees that are of low quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

They are generally trees that could remain and are expected to have a safe useful life expectancy of between 10 and 20 years if no development were to occur. However, because of their generally low quality it would not be a great loss if they had to be removed if they were a significant constraint to the design or construction process of the proposed development. Particular attention is drawn to the phrase “significant constraint”.

25. Category ‘U’ trees
This category (coloured red on the tree constraints plan) signifies trees that are in such a condition that they cannot be realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.
Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

26. Why do we need root protection areas
Approximately eighty percent of a tree’s roots are in the top 600 mm of soil. Therefore any changes in this vital environment including: ground level, soil compaction, physical damage to roots, moisture or levels of contaminants can have a dramatic effect on the health of a tree. At deeper strata alterations in water table and routing of services can cause detrimental, long term, effects.

27. Method of calculations
The area of roots that need to be protected around a tree to try and ensure that it does not suffer damage during the construction process is called the Root Protection Area (RPA). The RPA is calculated using a formula based upon the diameter of the tree at 1.5 metres high for single stem trees and near ground level for multi-stem trees. At this stage it is generally represented by a circle centred on the trees stem. A small percentage lost from the outside of the circle may be tolerated by the tree or offset in another direction. However, where there are significant existing constraints additional root loss in close proximity near to a tree’s stem is likely to have a detrimental effect on the trees health or even complete failure of the root plate.

28. How to use RPAs
The RPAs for the trees in question are indicated in Appendix ‘E’. At this point the RPA is only indicative and intended to assist in preparing the design layout.

29. Optimum RPA calculation
If the site conditions prevail it is recommended to increase the size of the RPA to accommodate as much potential rooting area as possible, this it will reduce any conflict with the tree and minimise the chance of rejection / conflict with the planning application / Local Planning Authority.
Pre Development Appraisal and Key Constraints

30. Overview of trees on or bordering the development site

Table 1: Overview of trees located on or around the site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Category</th>
<th>Clients trees by category</th>
<th>Clients groups by category</th>
<th>3rd party trees by category</th>
<th>3rd party groups by category</th>
<th>Retention value on site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>The reasons for removal are due to poor form, suppression or dieback within the tree, details for each tree can be found in the survey data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>These should be retained due to the physiological and structural strengths of the tree/s and the contribution to the amenity value that they make now and their potential in the future. Removal should only be considered after all other avenues have been exploited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>These should be retained if feasibly possible in line with the proposed development. Each tree should be assessed as to the impact it has on the development and recommendations drawn from this as to whether removal is an option.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>These trees can be retained but removal is an option if the tree / trees impinge on the proposed development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of trees / groups on site</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note – other trees may be present on site, but any trees not mentioned in the above table or the survey table in appendix ‘E’ are not foreseen to have any influence on the proposed development.

Constraints

31. Summary

All the trees on or bordering the site have been surveyed and it is foreseen that some trees will need to be removed to give access from the canal to the proposed marina area. The location of the access should be designed so to retain as many of the trees as possible. As mitigation replacement trees should be replanted throughout the site to complement the surrounding land features.

The trees the border the site to the NE and SE will need to be retained and all site activity should be undertaken outside of any RPA’s. Standard site management will need to be followed as per an arboricultural method statement to ensure continued protection of the trees during development.

Third party trees are out of the control of the client and adequate clearances should be given to these trees.

32. Tree works

The management options noted in the survey data should be followed so to keep a maintained tree stock on and around this development site, particularly giving clearance from properties and over any adopted roads or footpaths.
Other Considerations

33. Trees outside the property boundaries:
Any trees that are located in adjacent properties are effectively out of the control of the client / land owner. It will not be possible to easily carry out any recommended works without the full co-operation of the tree owners. The implications of non-cooperation require legal interpretation and are beyond the scope of this report. By common law, branches from trees on adjacent properties extending over boundaries can be pruned back to the boundary line without the permission of the owners. However, the material belongs to the tree owner and the same guidance on statutory controls applies as discussed in 7.1 above.

34. Arboricultural Implication Assessment:
A detailed Arboricultural Implication Assessment (AIA), outlining the impact of proposal on trees by the extent of disturbance in RPAs and the encroachment of structures can by produced as an additional commission if required once a final design / layout has been agreed by the client.

35. Arboricultural Method Statement
A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), outlining the different stages and progression of construction is available as a further commission. This process should be undertaken once the final decision has been made on the proposed structure.

36. Implementation of works
All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Work as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from:

Arboricultural Association
The Malthouse,
Stroud Green,
Standish,
Stonehouse,
Gloucestershire
GL10 3DL, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1242 522152
Email: admin@trees.org.uk
Website: www.trees.org.uk/contractors.htm
Fax: +44 (0)1242 577766

37. Local Arboricultural Contractors
If requested I can provide a list of reputable arboricultural contractors that have carried out work on previous projects.
38. Safety
Tree works can be a hazardous profession, so it is important that all operatives have the necessary and relevant training, health and safety policy and valid forms of insurance.

39. Statutory wildlife obligations
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

40. Future considerations
Any remaining trees should be inspected on a regular basis by a qualified arboricultural consultant and should not exceed a 5 year interval.
APPENDIX ‘A’
Brief details of qualifications and experience of Gary Marsden

Qualifications:
- National Certificate in Arboriculture
- Foundation Degree In Science - Arboriculture
- BTEC Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture
- Certified Expert Witness by Cardiff Law School / Bond Solon
- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Award

Practical experience:
After qualifying at NC level in arboriculture I gained full time employment with Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council as an Arborist / Climber (September 1998) where I gained a wide range of practical Arboricultural experience ranging from pruning, dismantling and planting.

In January 2004 I was promoted to Team Leader Arborist where I developed my skills in Arboriculture, leadership, organisation and prioritising workloads.

In August 2005 I was promoted to ‘Arboricultural Officer’ this job involves:
Health and Safety of all Arboricultural aspects
Inspection and scheduling of tree complaints
Tree surveys and report writing
Staff management

In July 2008 I set up my own tree consultancy company – GM Tree Consultants – which I am constantly developing and evolving.

Continuing professional development:
As a conscious effort to stay in touch with the progression in modern techniques and practices in the arboricultural industry, I attend seminars, receive regular arboricultural literature and maintain membership of professional bodies, examples of which are listed below:
- Arboricultural Association Professional Member since November 2006
- Professional Member of the Consulting Arborist Society since May 2009
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment licensed user since October 2008
- Attendance of Arboricultural Association annual conferences
- Attendance of specialist short courses in relation to specific fields in arboriculture including: Tree Preservation Orders, Subsidence and mortgage reports, Planning legislation and Tree inspection methods and skills.
- Accredited as an Expert Witness by Cardiff University Law School / Bond Solon since December 2011

A detailed breakdown of qualifications and continued professional development training is available; please contact me directly for this information if requested.
APPENDIX ‘B’

Site Location aerial photo taken from Google Maps showing site location
## APPENDIX ‘C’

**Tree survey index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Locations:</th>
<th>Tree Number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This has been plotted using GPS to an accuracy of &lt;1m and / or using permanent land features to measure accurate offsets with a laser distancing device.</td>
<td>Each surveyed feature is assigned a number prefixed by a ‘T’ for individual trees, ‘G’ or ‘L’ for groups / lines of trees and ‘H’ for hedgerows. It is used to locate the tree in the data survey and the relevant position on the plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Species:**

The species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first. In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations.

**DBH calculations**

The 3 first columns of figures calculate, the stem diameter rounded up to the nearest 25mm, the radius of the calculated RPA and the calculated overall area of the RPA all derived from the stem diameter @ 1.5m above ground level as per BS5837.

**Number of stems:**

The number of main stems of each individual tree.

**Stem Diameter:**

These figures relate to stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. This is measured using a girthing tape, unless access is restricted.

**Height:**

Existing height in metres of the first significant branch above ground level and the direction of growth in relation to the 4 cardinal points (NSEW).

**Height of first branch and direction:**

**Height of canopy above ground level:**

Existing height in meters of the canopy above ground level.

**Crown Spread:**

This is measured in meters taken at the four cardinal points (NSEW) to derive a representation of the crown.

**Life stages:**

Described as young, semi-mature, mature, over-mature / veteran.

**Physiological Condition:**

Described as good, fair, poor, dead and notes as needed.

**Preliminary management recommendations:**

Practical arboricultural operations that are suggested and described as needed.

**Structural Condition:**

Described as good, fair, poor, dead and notes as needed.

**Remaining Contribution:**

Estimated remaining contribution in years: e.g. <10, 10+, 20+, 30+, 40+. This is based upon Jeremy Barrels system of ‘SULE’ (Safe Useful Life Expectancy).

**Tree Retention Category Grading:**

U or A to C category grading as referenced from BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. (see Table 1 in appendix ‘F’).
APPENDIX ‘D’

Inserted site plans showing tree locations and all other relevant details

Inserted Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) showing all relevant tree information including:

- Tree location
- Trees species
- Tree classification
APPENDIX ‘E’

Tree survey data inserted including the calculations for the root protection zones

• Initial tree survey data
• Root protection area calculations
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job Ref:</th>
<th>0919</th>
<th>Survey Date:</th>
<th>02 April 2017</th>
<th>Surveyor:</th>
<th>Gary Marsden</th>
<th>Site Address:</th>
<th>Proposed Marina off Colne Road, Burnley</th>
<th>Tel: 077 6166 7384</th>
<th><a href="http://www.gmtreeconsultants.co.uk">www.gmtreeconsultants.co.uk</a></th>
<th>BS:5837 (2012)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stem diameter @ 1.5m rounded up to nearest 25mm</td>
<td>Calculated Root protection area (m^2)</td>
<td>Calculated Root protection area (mosq)</td>
<td>Type (Tree / Line / Group / Hedge)</td>
<td>Tree number</td>
<td>Species (common)</td>
<td>Number of stems</td>
<td>Stem diameter @ 1.5m mm</td>
<td>Height (m)</td>
<td>Height of canopy above G/L (m)</td>
<td>Height of first significant branch (m)</td>
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<td>300</td>
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<td>40.72</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>91.61</td>
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<td>40.72</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>8.40</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>3</td>
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</table>
**APPENDIX ‘F’**

Cascade chart showing tree retention categories exerted from: BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and definition</th>
<th>Identification on plan</th>
<th>Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)</th>
<th>Trees to be considered for retention</th>
<th>Trees to be retained for biodiversity (see Note)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category A</td>
<td>Green</td>
<td>Trees that have a substantial, significant, deep root system or other significant property, such that their loss is unlikely due to collapse, including those that will not be able to be retained due to reasons of public safety.</td>
<td>Trees that present a significant landscape feature, and are of a type, species or group that is not easily replaced.</td>
<td>Trees that present a significant landscape feature, and are of a type, species or group that is not easily replaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category B</td>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>Trees with a substantial, significant, deep root system or other significant property, such that their loss is unlikely due to collapse, including those that will not be able to be retained due to reasons of public safety.</td>
<td>Trees that present a significant landscape feature, and are of a type, species or group that is not easily replaced.</td>
<td>Trees that present a significant landscape feature, and are of a type, species or group that is not easily replaced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category C</td>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>Trees with a substantial, significant, deep root system or other significant property, such that their loss is unlikely due to collapse, including those that will not be able to be retained due to reasons of public safety.</td>
<td>Trees that present a significant landscape feature, and are of a type, species or group that is not easily replaced.</td>
<td>Trees that present a significant landscape feature, and are of a type, species or group that is not easily replaced.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BS 5837 Planning Surveys

Arboricultural Impact Assessments

Arboricultural Method Statements

Site Supervision

Visual Tree Assessments

Detailed Tree Decay Detection (Resistograph)

QTRA Assessments

Expert Witness Reports

L.O.L.E.R Thorough Equipment Inspections

Mortgage Reports

TPO applications and advice