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Arboricultural Report:
Phase 2 Development – Land to the east of Efflinch Lane, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire

Produced for:
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Section 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Ben Bennett of Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd received instruction from Tom Hutchinson of Howard Sharp and Partners LLP. The instruction related to the preparation of a pre-development tree survey and assessment of the preliminary impacts associated with the implementation of a proposed development layout.
- 1.2 During August 2014, Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd prepared a pre-development tree survey. In addition, Barry Chinn Associates Ltd Landscape Architects prepared a tree constraints plan. These documents have provided the baseline arboricultural information that has been built upon within this report. Tom Hutchinson supplied the proposed layout, which had been overlaid on the tree constraints plan allowing the assessment of arboricultural implications.
- 1.3 National recommendations for the consideration of existing trees within a development context are set out within British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The process of an arboricultural impact statement is described at Section 5.4 of the Standard and culminates in the arrangements for the proactive management/protection of trees as detailed within the tree retention and removal plan. The arboricultural method statement is described in Section 6.1 of the Standard and details a precautionary approach towards any element of the proposed construction in order to demonstrate that operations proposed may be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact upon any retained trees.
- 1.4 The assessment of the arboricultural impact within this report is limited to the impact of the proposed layout itself in relation to existing trees and hedges. Prior to implementation, further arboricultural consideration must be given to the arrangements for the detailed construction phase, including service infrastructure and level changes along with contractor compounds and working space.
- 1.5 This report is to be read in conjunction with the following documents:
 - Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd's Pre-Development Tree Survey of August 2014. See Appendix 1.
 - Barry Chinn Associates Ltd's Tree Constraints Plan (Contract number: 1477/14, Drawing number: 01, Revision A). See Appendix 2.
- 1.6 This report is presented in the following format:
 - Section 2: Overview of application site and tree cover
 - Section 3: Summary of proposed layout in relation to trees
 - Section 4: Arboricultural impact assessment
 - Section 5: Arboricultural method statement

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Section 2: Overview of application site and tree cover

- 2.1 The parcel of land is set within a former agricultural landscape consisting of part of an individual field. On the northern and western sides the land is bounded by agricultural hedgerows. To the south, the land adjoins an existing residential development with varying boundary treatments, but including fragmented sections of hedge and fencing.
- 2.2 The remaining agricultural hedgerows offer reasonable connectivity, although in places small to medium sized gaps have formed in the hedges along the western boundary and are now dominated by non-woody plants such as bramble.
- 2.3 The hedges to the north and west show signs of having historically been laid to maintain a low stock proof field boundary and were subsequently managed by periodic trimming with an agricultural flail. In more recent years, the hedges have ceased to be cut and have extended into taller, somewhat outgrown structures. In keeping with agricultural field networks, all the existing trees are either growing within the hedges or close by. In the north eastern corner of the site, there is an existing pond with existing trees growing around its margin.
- 2.4 The predominant tree species are oak and ash, along with alder trees growing along the southern site boundary and a single crab apple.
- 2.5 The surveyed trees range from semi mature to mature, meaning that individual trees have often attained significance within the local landscape setting, with the older trees in particular having a more diverse amenity value in terms of habitat provision for wildlife, especially for feeding and shelter.

Section 3: Summary of proposed layout in relation to trees

- 3.1 All the existing trees are located around the boundary of the site. Those along the northern boundary will be located within the rear or side gardens of individual plots. The trees to the south are within open space beyond the curtilage of individual dwellings. All the existing hedgerows will be retained.
- 3.2 A new footpath will be created running parallel to the southern boundary. This path will provide recreational access throughout the dedicated landscaping buffer leading to public open space to the west of the application area. The path will also serve as maintenance access.

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Section 4: Arboricultural impact assessment

Tree removal

- 4.1 The only tree requiring removal to facilitate the layout is oak tree 9. This tree is located within the identified access point leading into the site from the Phase 1 site to the north, which is currently under construction. The removal of this tree was consented under an earlier planning consent with reference number P2014/00213.
- 4.2 Although not affected by the proposed layout, trees 16, 20 and 21 are all classified as category U status within the pre-development tree survey. All three trees are common alder that have died and require removal irrespective of any future development activity.
- 4.3 All remaining surveyed trees and hedges are to be protected during the construction period so that they may be successfully retained for the duration of their useful life expectancy.

Protection of retained trees – general principles

- 4.4 The remaining trees are to be carefully incorporated so that they form an appropriate relationship with the proposed development. Their retention will enhance the development environment, particularly by maintaining an age diverse tree cover with the associated wildlife, cultural and landscaping benefits, alongside new landscaping that is to be established.
- 4.5 As with any form of development activity, trees may be negatively affected during the construction of the green infrastructure by both direct and indirect actions, which are often borne out of ignorance of the trees' physiological requirements. Careful site planning and management, along with the implementation of robust physical protection measures, are necessary to ensure the retention of important trees.

Construction phase protection

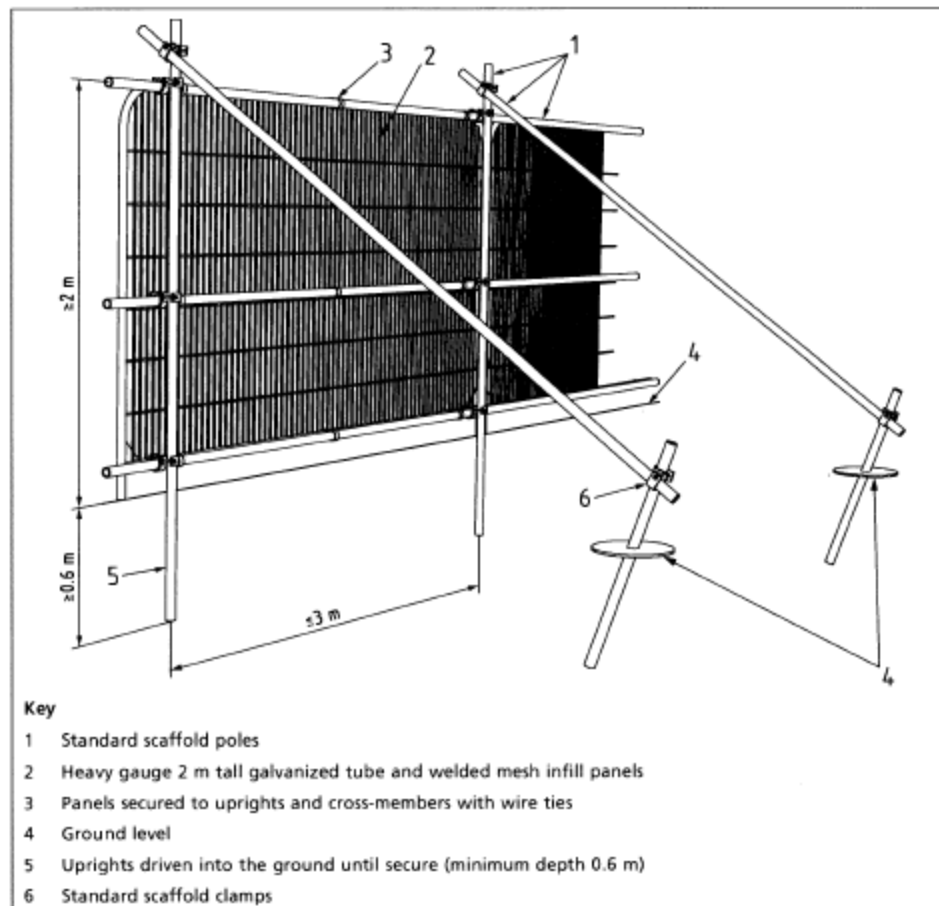
- 4.6 It is essential to safeguard a predetermined volume of soil around the base of retained trees or groups of trees to ensure that the ongoing biological functioning of the root system, along with its interaction with the soil, is not impaired. This root protection area (RPA) has been factored in to the proposed layout to ensure that all remaining trees are adequately protected.

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- 4.7 A fit for purpose and robust protective barrier has been specified to ensure that development activity does not negatively impact upon the root protection zone. The specification of this barrier accords with Figure 2 of the British Standard. This requires a 2m high galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panel to be attached to a scaffold framework, with vertical poles being driven into the ground and appropriate bracing on the tree side of the barrier to ensure that it is robust and fit for purpose in relation to the plant and machinery working on the construction side.

Extract from BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



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- 4.8 Prior to the commencement of construction related activity, the barrier is to be erected so as to fully encompass the root protection area. Once erected the protective barrier is to be considered sacrosanct throughout the active duration of the works. At suitable intervals along the protection barrier, all-weather notices are to be firmly attached to the barrier stating: Construction exclusion zone – no access. These notices are to be positioned on the side of the barrier where they are clearly visible to those working within the site. The tree protection barrier is to be subject to ongoing monitoring during the construction period and must be maintained in an effective condition during the full duration of construction activity.
- 4.9 As it has been possible to specify the barrier alignment to fully incorporate the RPA of important trees, it is not necessary to consider any ground protection measures. The only element of the proposals requiring special construction techniques within the RPA is the construction of paths and erection of fencing, which has been dealt with separately.
- 4.10 Where required, any pre-development tree works, including access facilitation pruning, may be undertaken before the installation of the tree protection measures, following the agreement of the project arboriculturalist and the local planning authority.

Construction materials

- 4.11 No storage or mixing of construction materials should be carried out within at least 10m of any tree protection zone and well away from any watercourse to avoid the possibility of root or ground water contamination from construction related toxic substances. The presence of sloping ground is also to be taken into account due to the risk of phytotoxic liquids being carried into the RPA of retained trees or hedges, including those beyond the site.

Remedial works to hedges

- 4.12 Prior to the erection of the tree protection barrier, the need for the trimming of hedge side growth will be assessed. Where it accords with the long term management objectives, the trimming of the hedges (or at least side growth) will be undertaken to facilitate the installation of the tree protection barrier. Hedge cutting will take place outside the bird nesting season unless otherwise approved by the project ecologist.

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Footpath construction

4.13 A new footpath is to be constructed along the southern boundary of the site. In places, the path will slightly encroach within the RPA of retained trees 13, 15 and 16. Where within the RPA, the path will be constructed using a minimum dig methodology in accordance with the arboricultural method statement. Currently, the trees are not affected by existing structures/hardstanding. At no point will the proposed surfacing occupy 20% of the total RPA and, therefore, it is acceptable on arboricultural grounds. Due to the limited width of the path, it is not necessary to condition the final surface. The key arboricultural objective is to protect against excavation and construction related compaction, which is dealt with in the provided methodology.

Fencing

4.14 Fencing is proposed within the RPA of trees 5 to 8 inclusive. It is entirely feasible to erect these sections of fencing using hand tools, rather than a mechanised post knocker. Where concrete is required to assist with the anchorage of posts, an impermeable liner will be employed to prevent the leeching of phytotoxic material into the soil where it may have a negative effect upon tree roots.

Landscaping operations

4.15 Where mechanised cultivation and ground preparation are required, this will not be undertaken within the RPA of retained trees. Any land drainage or raising or lowering of ground levels will also be avoided within the tree protection zone.

4.16 Should it be necessary to dismantle or alter the tree protection barrier to complete any final elements of the landscaping scheme, this will only occur following agreement with the project arboriculturalist. Where necessary, the arboricultural method statement will be amended to reflect these works.

Tree protection monitoring regime

4.17 Landscape construction drawings are to state that tree protection barriers shall be retained and maintained during all phases of construction work. Site management personnel shall have a clearly designated responsibility to monitor that all tree protection barriers remain in place and in an effective condition throughout the green infrastructure works.

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4.18 Site management personnel are to be supported by the project arboriculturalist, who will be retained to support the construction project management team. The following are considered to be key stages:

1. **Prior to the commencement of landscaping work or the upgrading of construction access.** It should be confirmed that the protective barrier is erected as per agreed specification/alignment prior to the commencement of development activity.
2. **Ongoing advice will be available on an ad hoc basis during the construction phase.** Should any element of the approved development result in conflict with the tree protection barrier line, scenario specific arboricultural advice to be obtained before such works commence or any tree protection barrier is re-aligned or amended.
3. **On completion of the main construction and prior to final landscaping operations.** Proposed landscaping establishment methodology to be reviewed prior to the re-alignment or dismantling of any tree protection barrier. If appropriate, barrier position or specification may be altered and possible additional precautionary measures introduced by way of agreed methodology to be provided.

Section 5: Arboricultural method statement

Timing of operations

- 5.1 The removal of identified trees on either arboricultural grounds or to facilitate the development is to take place outside the bird nesting season, which typically extends from March until August. Should it be necessary to undertake tree works or vegetation removal within this period, it will initially be necessary for a suitably qualified ecologist to inspect the vegetation prior to the works in order to establish the presence, or otherwise, of any nesting birds. If any nesting activity is noted, works shall either be delayed until nesting activity has ceased or, upon the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist, works in proximity to nesting birds may proceed where appropriate in accordance with a controlled methodology.
- 5.2 In addition to nesting birds, consideration will be given to the potential for bat roosting habitat, which may be affected by the removal of tree 9. Where any identified trees offer suitable habitat for roosting bats, they will be checked prior to felling or other disruptive works. Where necessary as a precautionary measure, a sympathetic methodology for tree removal will be adopted in collaboration with the project ecologist as a safeguard measure.

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- 5.3 Upon the advice of an ecologist, should bat roosts be identified, it will be necessary to apply for and receive a European protected species licence from the relevant statutory agency before works commence.

Tree surgery works

- 5.4 Works are only to be undertaken by an Approved Contractor to the Arboricultural Association to ensure that all works are undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Tree work – Recommendations* wherever possible. Should there be any query as to the specification for remedial works, this should be clarified with the project arboriculturalist prior to commencement of tree work.

Stump removal

- 5.5 The removal of the stump from tree 9 must be ground out using an arboricultural stump grinder to avoid damage to remaining adjacent tree roots.

Minimum dig footprint construction

- 5.6 This methodology for footpath construction applies to any footpath construction within the RPA of a retained tree or where the footpath footprint comes within 2.5m of the centre line of an existing hedge.
- 5.7 Construction work should progress in the following order (NB: Specification to be approved by an engineer):
1. Where necessary, kill existing ground vegetation using a systemic herbicide. Appropriate advice must be sought to ensure herbicide will not affect roots of retained trees and vegetation. Once dead, gather dead organic material.
 2. Remove major protrusions, such as large stones, and fill hollows with sharp sand or gravel.
 3. Lay geotextile membrane directly over soil for width of construction.
 4. Construct path edging using fit for purpose timber edge boards and retaining pegs.
 5. Lay three dimensional cellular confinement system eg Cellweb by Geosynthetics or similar.

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6. Infill geoweb with no fines inert aggregate. Infill to be laid progressively so that any machinery or heavy pedestrian traffic moves only over laid sub-base (and avoiding aggregate being tipped straight onto geoweb). Light compaction of sub-base to ensure bedding in with geoweb to minimise future rutting.
7. Lay geotextile membrane (Terram 1000 or similar) over the top. Top dress with the specified wearing surface.

Further advice

- 5.8 Should, at any stage, it be identified that any work operation may cause damage to retained trees, further advice must be sought before proceeding with the work. Arboricultural advice may be obtained by contacting Ben Bennett on 01283 576820.

Dated: 22 September 2014

Signed:



**Ben Bennett BSc (Hons) For, Cert Arb (RFS)
Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd**

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Appendix 1: Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd's Pre-Development Tree Survey of August 2014

Tree number 1 to hedge H22 were inspected by Ben Bennett of Midland Tree Surgeons Ltd on Friday 22 August 2014 from ground level only. Weather conditions were dry and bright with good visibility from ground level.

Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations		RC (years)	Category	
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
1	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	130 130	Up to 3.5	1.5	1.5	SM	B	B	Tree not identified on topographical survey. Approximate only position shown. Historically, it has been cut as part of hedge at approximately 1.5m above ground level and has been allowed to regrow resulting in multiple leading stems. No works required at present.	>40	C (2+3)

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
H2	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> English oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Ivy <i>Hedra helix</i>	2–8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	B	B	A tall outgrown hedge that has had its upper level flailed for many years. Small dead English elm of up to 6m in height. Fell dead elm. Cut back side faces only of remaining hedge line as part of ongoing flail management.	>40	N/A

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
H3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Dog rose <i>Rosa canina</i>	3–6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	B	B	Historically flailed to circa 2m in height. However, now up to 6m in height. Particularly dense area of blackthorn occupying approximately 10–15% of the hedge, which has begun to layer itself thus increasing the width of the body of the hedge on both sides of the ditch. Occasional elm extend up to 6m. Continue to flail on all three faces on a biennial basis, maintaining hedge height at around 3m.	>40	N/A

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
H4	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Bramble <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Ivy <i>Hedra helix</i>	5–7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	A	B	Hedge has historically been laid east to west many years ago. However, since then it has only had its northern and southern faces regularly flailed and has now reached a substantial height. Occasional gaps in the hedge formation are dominated by bramble. Continue to flail northern and southern faces biennially.	>40	N/A
5	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	420#	N 6 E 3.5 S 6 W 5.5	2.2 S	3.5	EM	A	B	Tree approaching the early stages of maturity growing out of a particularly dense section of hedgerow with only limited fields of view. However, apparently free from significant defect. No works required at present.	>40	B (2+3)

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
6	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	450	N 5.5# E 6 S 6 W 5	3 N	4 (average)	EM	A	B	Tree of low spreading form with the main fork formation at around 1.6m. At around 3.5m, it appears as though the tree has historically lost its leading branch and lacks apical dominance resulting in a low spreading crown formation at maturity. No works required at present.	>40	B (2+3)
7	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	200#	N 3.5# E 0 S 3 W 3.5	2.5 S	3	SM	B	B	Tree not plotted on topographical survey. Heavily suppressed with growth bias due west. No works required at present.	>40	C (3)
8	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	400# 300# 170#	N 5.5# E 7 S 6 W 5.5	2 N	3–4	EM	A	B	Tri stemmed from ground level, however sharing a fused/united root system. Main forks unavailable for inspection due to impenetrable hedgerow. Crown is dense and congested with a high burden of superficial deadwood. No works required at present.	>40	B (2+3)

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
9	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	740	N 5.5# E 6 S 7 W 5.5	N/A	3–4	M	N/A	N/A	Tree of generally good form and free from significant defect with only an average burden of deadwood. Fence wire ingrown in trunk. Crown density slightly less than optimum. Tree proposed for removal within First Environment Ltd's Arboricultural Method Statement, approved under Planning Application reference P/2014/00213.	N/A	N/A
10	English oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8.5	240 150 160	Up to 4.5 in all directions	N/A	2.5	SM	B	B	Stock netting becoming ingrown in lower bole. Tree of mediocre form, potentially low spreading architecture. During future scheduled works, remove the two smaller stems within 0.5m from the base of the larger tree. Crown lift and undertake some minor formative pruning of remaining stem.	>40	C (3+2)

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations		RC (years)	Category	
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
G11	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i> English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Up to 8	Up to 250	Up to 5 in all directions	N/A	0–3	EM– M	B (average)	B (average)	Small pond area that is fed by adjacent ditches. The holly component and the majority of the hawthorn and elm form part of the hedges, whereas the willow has layered itself and is growing out of the damp base of the pond itself. Growing within the centre of the group is a dead elm of around 8m in height with a trunk diameter of 180mm. Remove dead elm if necessary on health and safety grounds. Otherwise, group requires no works at present.	>40	(C) (3)
12	Crab apple <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	7	Up to 200#	Up to 2.5 in all directions	N/A	2	M	B	B	Tree in third party ownership growing on junction of brook. No works required at present.	20–40	C (3)

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
13	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	450# 400#	Up to 4 in all directions	2 W	3	EM	B	C	What appears to be coppice regeneration growing on opposite side of brook in third party ownership. Densely clad in ivy obscuring much of the tree from detailed inspection. Tree is likely to have weak basal unions that may compromise it during later growth. It is recommended that the owner of the tree severs the ivy and undertakes a more thorough inspection.	10–20	C (2+3)
14	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	11	600#	N 5.5#	N/A	3 N	EM	A	A	Off site tree densely clad in ivy obscuring most of the tree from detailed inspection. Low branches overhanging ditch leading to brook. It is recommended that the tree owner commissions an inspection. On arboricultural grounds, it would be acceptable to crown lift due north to give around 3.5–4m clearance above ground level.	>40	B (2+3)

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations			RC (years)	Category
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
15	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	13	400 370	N 5.5 E 5.5 S 6# W 5	2 W	3.6 N	EM	B	C	Twin stemmed tree growing on site side of brook emerging from near waterline. Largest diameter stem is that to the north, which features a large necrotic seam from ground level to around 1m, with possible signs of historic fire damage. A fuller inspection is precluded by particularly dense bramble growth around base. Clear undergrowth to reveal stem base for further inspection. RC is provisional only.	10–20	C (2+3)
16	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	9	270#	N 3.5 E 4.5 S 4# W 4	N/A	3 N	SM	C/D	C/D	Dense bramble and nettle growth around base. Tree was 90% dead at the time of the survey and will not recover. Remove.	<10	U
17	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	13	450#	N 6 E 6 S 3# W 4	N/A	2.5	SM	A	B	Dense basal suckers. Tree growing from site side of brook, emerging close to water line. Heavily suppressed by oak tree and leyland cypress growing in private rear garden on opposite side of brook. Clear basal suckers to aid future inspections. However, tree requires no works at present.	>40	B (2+3)

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					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
18	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	13	440	N 6 E 3 S 5# W 5	2.5 N	3 N	EM	A	B	Minor deadwood in lower crown. However, generally free from significant defect. Clear vegetation from around base of tree to aid future inspections.	>40	B (2+3)
19	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	9	230	N 5 E 3 S 0 W 3	0.5 N	1 N	SM	B	C	Severely suppressed. Strong growth bias due north. Low growth reducing clearance over verge. Crown lift if necessary on northern side.	20–40	C (3)
20	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	10	270	Up to 4 in all directions	N/A	N/A	SM	D	D	Dead tree standing as one of a pair. Remove.	<10	U
21	Common alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	10	270	Up to 4 in all directions	N/A	N/A	SM	D	D	Dead tree standing as one of a pair. Remove.	<10	U

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Tree/ Group number	Common name <i>Botanical name</i>	Tree height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Height above ground level (m) of:		Life stage	General observations, including preliminary management recommendations		RC (years)	Category	
					First branch	Canopy		Physiological condition	Structural condition			
H22	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i> Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	2–5 3 (average)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	M	B (average)	B (average)	Fragmented hedge line forming the southern boundary of the survey site and running adjacent to the bottom of the rear gardens of neighbouring properties. Certain sections of the hedge are either owned or maintained by adjacent residents and, as such, the hedge varies from a regularly clipped low hedge of around 1.6m above ground level to a tall outgrown feature of up to 4.5m. Confirm management responsibility.	>40	N/A

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Appendix 2: Barry Chinn Associates Ltd's Tree Constraints Plan (Contract number: 1477/14, Drawing number: 01, Revision A)

