

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Allen's Centre, Willenhall

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Submitted to: Walsall Council Prepared by: RSK ADAS Ltd Abbey Park Humber Road Coventry CV3 4AQ Tel. no: 024 7650 5600

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of RSK ADAS Ltd.

Version History

Version	sion Date Amendment	
-	January 2023	INITIAL REPORT
А	August 2023	Updated Client Details

1 Executive Summary

On behalf of Walsall Council, Pick Everard instructed ADAS in September 2022 to undertake an arboricultural survey, in line with BS5387:2012, and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment relating to the proposed development of land at the Allen's Centre, Hilton Road, Willenhall.

It is proposed to submit an outline planning application, with all matters reserved, for residential development of the site.

An indicative masterplan option for residential development of the site has been prepared which proposes the construction of 59 new dwellings comprising 17no. 2-bed house, 18no. 3-bed houses, 15no. 1-bed apartments and 9no. 2-bed apartments.

The tree survey undertaken recorded the presence of 59 arboricultural features, comprising 47 individual trees, 11 groups of trees and one woodland, within influencing distance of the proposed development.

In accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012 the existing trees on the site were categorised according to their quality and value as either category U, A, B, or C.

Of the 59 features surveyed, three were of a high quality (Category A), 27 were of a moderate quality (Category B) and 28 were of a low quality (Category C). One tree was assessed as being unsuitable for retention (Category U).

A search of Walsall Council's online TPO register did not reveal the presence of any Tree Preservation Orders affecting the site and a review of Conservation Area plans on the Walsall Council website did not indicate that the site was situated within a Conservation Area.

The proposed masterplan development is an indicative layout only and will be subject to change as part of any future reserved matters planning application. The results of this assessment have been based upon the masterplan and represent a possible scenario regarding the potential extent of tree removal and arboricultural impact that would occur should development at reserved matters proceed along the lines of the masterplan prepared for the outline planning application.

Based upon the masterplan proposals the development would be likely to require the removal of 32 arboricultural features within the site, comprising 24 individual trees and eight groups of trees, to facilitate construction of the quantum of development proposed.

The trees identified as requiring removal for implementation of the indicative masterplan include one Category A tree, nine Category B trees, 13 category C trees and 8 Category C groups, and one Category U tree.

In addition to the tree removal likely to be required the indicative masterplan indicates that development operations, including the construction of new hard surfaces for the provision of car parking and footpaths, would be required within the RPAs of 11 trees and one tree group, and that new plot boundary features would require construction operations within the RPAs of nine trees, two tree groups and one woodland. During detailed design, should the eventual development follow the principles of the indicative masterplan, these elements would need to be designed in such a way that significant harm to the root systems of the trees can be minimised during construction works.

2 Introduction

2.1 The Author

This document has been prepared by Edmund Lusk, an ADAS Principal Arboricultural Consultant. Edmund is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, a Professional Member of the Consulting Arborist Society and holds the Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture. Edmund has 21 years of experience within the arboricultural industry, both in the Public Sector as a Tree Officer and in the Private Sector as an Arboricultural Consultant.

2.2 Client Instruction

ADAS was instructed by Pick Everard on behalf of Walsall Council in September 2022 to undertake an arboricultural survey, in line with BS5387:2012, and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment relating to the proposed development of land at the Allen's Centre, Hilton Road, Willenhall.

For the purposes of this report, reference to 'the site' means land encompassed by the red line shown on the Site Plan contained in **Appendix 1**.

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to:

- Record the current condition of the trees found on the site and categorise them using criteria outlined in BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction -Recommendations".
- Provide a Tree Constraints Plan that identifies any constraints to development presented by the trees, to include root protection areas for the retained trees as described in BS5837:2012.
- Provide guidance detailing arboricultural constraints to development and factors to be considered during the construction phase of the development.
- Detail the impact that the proposed development shown on the indicative masterplan will have upon the site's existing tree stock and set out recommendations for the subsequent mitigation or avoidance of impact during detailed design of the development layout.

In line with the sequence of events set out in Figure 1 of BS5837:2012, which is contained in **Appendix 2**, this report is intended as a reference to be used to inform and contribute to the design process, and does not, in itself, provide sufficient information to be used as an Arboricultural Method Statement during the development works.

2.4 Site Description

The site under consideration is a circa 1.3 ha parcel of land located off Hilton Road, Willenhall at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SJ 9738 0220.

The site comprises the grounds of the former Allen's Centre which was demolished in 2015. A car parking area remains in the southern section of the site and demolition rubble from the previous building is present to the north of this. An area of rough grassland is present in the western section of the site and an area of woodland is present beyond the southern boundary of the site.

Tree cover within the site is primarily restricted to established mature trees around the perimeter with self-set natural regeneration present within central areas.

The site has boundaries with neighbouring residential development to the north, east and west and with woodland to the south.

2.5 Description of Proposed Development

It is proposed to submit an outline planning application, with all matters reserved, for residential development of the site.

An indicative masterplan option for residential development of the site has been prepared which proposes the construction of 59 new dwellings comprising 17no. 2-bed house, 18no. 3-bed houses, 15no. 1-bed apartments and 9no. 2-bed apartments.

2.6 Assumptions and Limitations

This assessment is based upon the information provided by the client in addition to information collected by ADAS during a survey of the site undertaken in September 2022. The documents and drawings considered are detailed within **Table 1**.

Author	Document Title	Drawing / Document Number	Date
Greenhatch Group	Topographical Survey	44778_T	August 2022
Lambert Smith Hampton	Illustrative Masterplan	SK04	January 2023

Table 1: Documentation Considered

The Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) contained in **Appendix 3** has been developed from the tree survey information and the topographical survey referenced in **Table 1**.

This report assumes that the "Illustrative Masterplan" demonstrated on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan (AIAP) contained in **Appendix 4** is the final layout for the proposed development.

This report is only intended for use by the person(s) or company named on the front cover.

This report is not a full hazard or risk assessment of trees and should not be used as such.

Trees are living organisms and are constantly adapting to their ever-changing environment. No tree is completely safe and there is no guarantee that problems or deficiencies may not arise in the future, which

have not been identified in this report. Therefore, this report is only valid for a period of 1 year from the date of the initial site inspection.

3 Methodology

3.1 Tree Survey Methodology

The tree survey was carried out by Edmund Lusk of ADAS on 28th September 2022. The tree survey was carried out in accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012.

All trees were visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or boring tests being undertaken. The comments made on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection.

The following information, shown in **Table 2** below, was recorded as part of the tree survey:

Table 2: Tree Survey Schedule heading descriptions

Column Heading	Description
Tree Ref No.	 All individual trees have been given a unique reference number. Each number is prefixed by a letter. T = Individual tree G = Groups of trees W = Woodlands
Species	The English common name has been used.
Single or Multiple stem (S or M)	 'S' represents a tree which has a single clear stem to at least 1.5m above ground level. 'M(a)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into two to five stems below 1.5m above ground level, and 'M(b)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into 6 or more stems below a height of 1.5m.
Height (m)	Where possible tree heights are measured using a laser. In some instances, such as in close groups of trees, one height may be measured and other nearby trees estimated from this height. Measurements are provided in metres.
Stem Diameter (mm)	S_{n} represents the stem number. Measurements are provided in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed trees.
Branch Spread (m)	Measured in metres to the four cardinal compass points (N, E, S, W).
Crown Clearance	(1) Height in metres of the first significant branch, and the direction of growth.(2) Height in metres of lowest part of crown.
Life Stage	The stage at which the tree is within its lifecycle (Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, OM = over mature)

Column Heading	Description	
General Observations	Any relevant observations are recorded, with particular reference to structural and/or physiological condition.	
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendations are made where management work is required for reasons of health and safety or sound arboricultural management.	
Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	An estimation of how long the feature will contribute to its surroundings. This is recorded in bands of either <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years and 40+ years.	
Tree Quality Grading	The trees are graded to the categories prescribed within BS5837:2012 (U, A, B & C). Details of this grading system can be found in Appendix 5.	
Root Protection Area	Calculated as prescribed in section 4.6 of BS5837:2012, provided as an area (m^2) and a radius from the tree's stem (m).	
Note: Those measurements shown in <i>italics</i> have been estimated, usually where access has restricted it being		

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taken.

4 Legislation

4.1 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have the power to preserve selected trees and woodlands through the making of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Similarly, special provision is provided to trees located within Conservation Areas (CAs) which are not the subject of a TPO. The LPAs powers to do this are provided by the following Act of Parliament and its associated regulations:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Town and Country Planning (Determination of Appeals by Appointed Persons) (Prescribed Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008
- Town and Country Planning (Trees) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2012

The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees without first obtaining the consent of the relevant Local Authority.

Where works to trees within a CA are proposed, six weeks notification must first be given to the relevant Local Authority.

Unauthorised works to trees either protected by a TPO or those that are located within a CA, could result in an unlimited fine for each tree.

A search of Walsall Council's online TPO register did not reveal the presence of any Tree Preservation Orders affecting the site and a review of Conservation Area plans on the Walsall Council website did not indicate that the site was situated within a Conservation Area.

4.2 Wildlife Legislation

The following Acts and Regulations are the main pieces of legislation that protect wildlife and habitats in England and Wales:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 & Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides statutory protection to wild birds, their nests (whether in use or being built), as well as other wild animals such as bats and their roosts. Under the Act it is a criminal

offence to intentionally destroy any wild bird, its nest or eggs, or to harm any bat, damage or block access to its roost (even if it is not occupied at the time), or to disturb a bat whilst it is occupying a roost. For some birds listed in Schedule 1 of the Act, such as barn owl, it is also an offence to disturb them while they are nesting, building a nest, in or near a nest that contains their young, or to disturb their dependent young. Other wild animals afforded full legal protection under the Act, and which may be affected by tree works include otters and their places of shelter (often in exposed tree roots along river banks), hazel dormice, their breeding sites and resting places (well-structured woodland and scrub), and red squirrels and their nests (dreys). The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 provide additional legal protection to some species, including bats (all species), otters and hazel dormice. Badgers and their setts are specifically protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which makes it an offence to damage or block a sett, or to disturb badgers whilst they are using a sett. Where works might result in an offence being committed, advice will be required from a suitably experienced ecologist before they can be undertaken. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the bird nesting period, typically March to August inclusive, or for an ecologist to undertake prior visual inspections of trees for nests and / or bat roosts.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is also illegal to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild certain invasive non-native plant species, including Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, Giant Hogweed and Rhododendron. Any works that might cause the spread of these species could therefore result in an offence being committed. This might occur as a result of the incidental transportation of soil containing seeds or live root and stem fragments on the wheels of vehicles, or on the boots of personnel.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites designated respectively under the EC Habitats Directive and the EC Birds Directive. In England and Wales, SACs and SPAs are given legal protection by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which transpose the EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive into national law. The Regulations ensure that any plan or project that may damage an SAC or SPA can only proceed if certain strict conditions are met.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are areas notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest for nature conservation or their geology with additional protection afforded to them by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Under the legislation Natural England (NE) or Natural Resources Wales (NRW) must be notified of any planned works or operations that could potentially damage an SSSI or its features of interest before they are able to proceed.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and Environment (Wales) Act 2016 place a statutory duty on public authorities (public bodies and utility companies) to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity' so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions.

The above provides only a brief summary of the legislation. It is advised that the original text of the relevant legislation is consulted for the exact wording. If necessary, advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist prior to any tree works being undertaken.

5 Tree Survey Results

5.1 Tree Stock Summary

The site's tree stock is varied and comprises areas of self-set natural regeneration, which have established following demolition of the Allen's Centre, along with established ornamental trees previously located within areas of open space within the site.

The tree stock is of a varied age composition and distribution with approximately 54% of the trees surveyed being assessed as being of a mature age-class, 30% being of an early-mature age-class and 16% being young to semi-mature in age. The mature trees are typically located around the boundaries of the site with the central portions of the site being dominated by those assessed as being of a young to semi-mature age-class.

A large area of woodland, within the ownership of Walsall Council, is located to the south of the site and this feature (W57) was assessed as being of a high value. Two mature English Oak trees (T19 and T20) were recorded along the edge of this feature. A further notable mature Oak (T48) was recorded in the north-eastern quadrant of the site.

Collectively the trees, particularly those adjacent to the boundaries of the site, are considered to provide a high level of visual amenity to the site and surrounding area.

During the survey it was noted that two established Ash trees (T22 and T23) exhibited evidence of stress growth within their crowns that may indicate the early stages of Ash Dieback disease, the condition of these trees will require monitoring to assess their long-term viability.

Full details of the trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Survey Schedule at Appendix 6.

5.2 Tree Categorisation and Quality Assessment

The tree survey undertaken recorded the presence of 59 arboricultural features, comprising 47 individual trees, 11 groups of trees and one woodland, within influencing distance of the proposed development.

In accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012 the existing trees on the site were categorised according to their quality and value as either category U, A, B, or C.

All category A, B and C trees should be a material consideration in any development proposal, and it is recommended that all category A and B trees are retained and that all development activities remain outside their Root Protection Areas (RPAs).

Whilst category C trees should be a material consideration in the design process, ADAS believes that their loss would be acceptable should they be a significant constraint on any proposed development. Where category C trees are retained, the proposed development should also stay outside their RPAs.

Category U trees are those which have been assessed as being unsuitable for retention in the context of the current land use. The removal of these trees as part of ongoing arboricultural / silvicultural management is advised.

Of the 59 features surveyed, three were of a high quality (category A), 27 were of a moderate quality (Category B) and 28 were of a low quality (Category C). One tree was assessed as being unsuitable for retention (Category U). The tree survey results are summarised in **Table 3** below.

	Tree Quality Assessment Category Grading				
	А	В	С	U	
Category Description	Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	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.	Totals
Individual Trees	T20 <i>,</i> T48	T1, T2, T4, T5, T7, T16, T19, T22, T23, T24, T31, T32, T33, T41, T42, T44, T45, T46, T47, T49, T52, T54, T58, T59	T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T14, T26, T27, T34, T36, T37, T38, T39, T40, T43, T50, T51, T53, T55, T56	Т30	47
Groups of trees	None	G21, G25, G29	G3, G6, G13, G15, G17, G18, G28, G35	None	11
Woodlands	W57	None	None	None	1
Total of each category	3	27	28	1	59

 Table 3: Tree survey results summarising the Tree Quality Assessment Grading

6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Overview

This section of the report summarises the direct and indirect impacts that the proposed development may have upon the site's tree stock. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan, identifying impacts associated with the proposed masterplan development, has been provided in **Appendix 4**.

6.2 Tree Removal

The proposed development shown on the illustrative masterplan would require the removal of 24 individual trees and of eight tree groups within the site.

The individual trees that would require removal comprise one Category A specimen (T48), nine Category B specimens (T1, T2, T4, T5, T16, T32, T33, T42 and T44), 13 Category C specimens (T9, T10, T11, T14, T26, T27, T34, T36, T37, T39, T43, T51 and T53) and one Category U specimen (T30).

The tree groups that would require removal (G3, G6, G13, G15, G17, G18, G28 and G35) are all Category C features.

The proposed development shown on the illustrative masterplan generally allows for the retention of trees located around the boundaries of the site, to maintain screening and privacy for immediate neighbours, and the tree removal associated with the development is therefore not considered to be likely to result in a significant amenity impact.

The removal of the Category A tree (T48) is currently identified as being require due to it being located within close proximity of a new block of flats. It is recommended that during detailed design at reserved matters stage consideration is given to modifications to the scheme to permit the retention of this specimen.

Overall, the number of trees that will require removal account for approximately 50% of the arboricultural features surveyed, excluding the category U tree which requires removal irrespective of the proposed development.

6.3 Tree Pruning

Based upon the illustrative masterplan it is likely that access facilitation pruning works to the crowns of T22, T23, T31, T40, T45, T47, T49 and T52 will be required to provide adequate space for development and minimise the potential for branch damage to occur during the construction period. The final extent of any access facilitation pruning required will need to be determined at reserved matters stage once the final development layout has been prepared.

6.4 Works within RPAs

The proposed development as shown on the illustrative masterplan would require various works to be completed within the RPAs of retained trees within the site.

The potential works to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees are summarised in **Table 4**, along with details of recommended mitigation measures.

Tree Number	Species	Potential Cause of Damage	Mitigation
T7, T8, T12, T19, T20, G21, T22, T23, T245, G28, T31, W57	Various	 Construction of new plot boundary features. 	 Boundary fences are recommended in preference to boundary walls. Retaining features within RPAs of trees must be avoided.
T22, T23, T24, G25, T38, T40, T45, T46, T47, T49, T50, T52	Various	 Construction of new hard surfaces to form footpaths and car parking areas. 	 During detailed design of development consider amendments to avoid the need for the construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees. Where new hard surface construction is unavoidably within the RPAs of retained trees the surfaces should be designed to be constructed following a no-dig construction methodology using products such as Geosynthetics Cellweb to provide for load suspension above existing grade.

Table 4: Summary of potential damage to retained trees

Overall, it is considered that subject to precautions in detailed design the proposed development will have minimal potential to cause significant harm to the root systems of retained trees and the potential harm to the trees identified as at risk from construction operations in **Table 4** can be adequately controlled by the adoption of precautionary working practices during implementation of the development.

6.5 Impacts from construction related operations

6.5.1 Site Access

During the initial phases of development it is anticipated that construction access will be provided via the existing vehicular access points on the eastern boundary of the site. Where retained trees are present in proximity to the access points they will require protection by the installation of tree protection barriers prior to the commencement of any phase of the development.

6.5.2 Delivery and Storage of Materials

Material deliveries to the site will utilise the access point described in section 6.5.1 above.

There are various areas within the site where materials could be stored without impacting retained trees, and in all cases materials must only be stored in areas outside of the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

6.5.3 Site Compound and Welfare Facilities

The proposed location for a site compound, and associated welfare facilities has not been determined at this stage. There are various locations within the site where these elements could be accommodated outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

6.5.4 Contractors Parking

It is considered that contractor's parking could be accommodated within the existing site car park. This approach would avoid any potential impacts on retained trees.

7 Mitigation of Harm

7.1 Replacement Planting

It is recommended that a detailed landscape scheme incorporating replacement tree planting is prepared as part of any reserved matters planning application to provide for mitigation of any tree losses that are required to facilitate development.

7.2 Factors for Further Consideration

7.2.1 Site Setup and Logistics

Prior to commencement of development a plan should be prepared detailing the locations in which activities related to the establishment of a site compound, contractors car parking areas, material storage areas and associated works are to occur. All such areas should be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

7.2.2 Underground Services

Details of the proposed underground services for the development were not available at this stage. Where possible all new underground services shall be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees. Where works to install new services within the RPAs of retained trees cannot be avoided, they shall be completed in such a way that harm to the root systems of the trees can be minimised; which shall be specified within an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development.

7.2.3 Design Amendments / Detailed Design

During detailed design of the proposed development it is recommended that consideration is given to design amendments that permit the retention of the Category A Oak tree (T48) and of the Category B trees (T1, T2, T4, T5, T16, T32, T33, T42 and T44) where possible.

In addition design amendments that avoid the need for the construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees should be considered. Where the construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees is unavoidable the use of a cellular confinement system, or similar engineering solution, is recommended.

7.3 Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

The CEZ is defined around the retained trees by the tree protection barriers shown by a brown line on the AIAP contained in **Appendix 4**. Where possible the CEZ is positioned to protect both the crowns and the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of the retained trees. Guidance on RPAs is contained in **Appendix 7**.

7.4 Tree Protection Barriers

The proposed location of the tree protection barriers for the development based upon the illustrative masterplan is provided on the AIAP contained in **Appendix 4**.

In line with Section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012, which requires that the tree protection barriers be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and that they provide adequate protection to the trees, it is proposed that they will consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels supported on scaffold poles driven into the ground. An example of this type of barrier is contained in **Appendix 8**.

To enable site operatives to appreciate the purpose of the protective fencing and reduce the risk of operatives attempting to move them, all-weather notices should be erected on the barriers similar to the example in **Appendix 9**.

The precise location and form of construction of the tree protection barriers will be determined in the Arboricultural Planning Statement for the scheme, and ultimately agreed on site between the appointed arboricultural consultant and Walsall Council before any site works commence.

7.5 Tree Work Schedule

A schedule of tree work required to facilitate the proposed development shown on the illustrative masterplan has been provided within **Appendix 10**. All tree work should be carried out prior to commencement of construction activities and prior to the erection of the tree protection measures.

7.6 Standard of Tree Work

All tree work and felling operations should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work'; current arboricultural industry guidelines and best practice; and all relevant Health & Safety standards. Tree work is a specialist task that requires operatives to be appropriately qualified, skilled, and adequately insured. Guidance on selecting an appropriate contractor can be obtained from the Arboricultural Association, who also maintains a directory of Approved Contractors. The Arboricultural Association can be contacted on 01242 522152 or via their website http://www.trees.org.uk.

7.7 Wildlife Constraints

As mentioned in **section 4.2** of this report, all tree work operations must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provide statutory protection to birds, bats and other species, all of which could inhabit trees. Where works may constitute an offence, advice will be acquired from a suitably qualified person before works are able to proceed. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the main bird nesting period, typically March through to August inclusive.

7.8 Modification to Tree Work Schedule

Should the recommended work schedule require modification, for whatever reason, this will be agreed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant (when applicable), and also approved in writing by Walsall Council. Under no circumstances will the appointed contractor deviate from the Tree Work Schedule contained in **Appendix 10**, unless approved in writing by Walsall Council.

8 Conclusions

The tree survey undertaken by Edmund Lusk of ADAS on 28th September 2022 identified 59 arboricultural features, comprising 47 individual trees, 11 groups of trees and one woodland within influencing distance of the site known as the Allen's Centre, Hilton Road, Willenhall.

It is proposed to submit an outline planning application, with all matters reserved, for residential development of the site. An indicative masterplan option for residential development of the site has been prepared which proposes the construction of 59 new dwellings comprising 17no. 2-bed house, 18no. 3-bed houses, 15no. 1-bed apartments and 9no. 2-bed apartments.

The proposed masterplan development is an indicative layout only and will be subject to change as part of any future reserved matters planning application. The results of this assessment have been based upon the masterplan and represent a possible scenario regarding the potential extent of tree removal and arboricultural impact that would occur should development at reserved matters proceed along the lines of the masterplan prepared for the outline planning application.

Based upon the masterplan proposals the development would be likely to require the removal of 32 arboricultural features within the site, comprising 24 individual trees and eight groups of trees, to facilitate construction of the quantum of development proposed.

The trees identified as requiring removal for implementation of the indicative masterplan include one Category A tree, nine Category B trees, 13 category C trees and 8 Category C groups, and one Category U tree.

In addition to the tree removal likely to be required the indicative masterplan indicates that development operations, including the construction of new hard surfaces for the provision of car parking and footpaths, would be required within the RPAs of 11 trees and one tree group, and that new plot boundary features would require construction operations within the RPAs of nine trees, two tree groups and one woodland. During detailed design, should the eventual development follow the principles of the indicative masterplan, these elements would need to be designed in such a way that significant harm to the root systems of the trees can be minimised during construction works.

During detailed design of the proposed development, it is recommended that consideration is given to design amendments that permit the retention of the Category A Oak tree (T48) and of the Category B trees (T1, T2, T4, T5, T16, T32, T33, T42 and T44) where possible.

In addition, design amendments that avoid the need for the construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees should be considered. Where the construction of new hard surfaces within the RPAs of retained trees is unavoidable the use of a cellular confinement system, or similar engineering solution, is recommended.

Overall, ADAS is satisfied that, providing the recommendations contained within this report are followed, the proposed development can be successfully achieved without significantly impacted the overall tree stock of the site and causing undue long-term harm to those trees identified for retention.

Appendix 1: Site Location Plan

See following page.

Site Plan

ProjectAllen's CentreClientWalsall CouncilDate13.01.23No.SK01Rev.AuthorRCJScale1:1000 @ A3

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Notes

Appendix 2: BS5837 Sequence of Events

See following page

Figure 1 The design and construction process and tree care

** See Commentary on Clause 6.

Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan

See following page

LEGEI	LEGEND					
TREE CAT	EGORIES	- NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012				
\bigcirc		Category A Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.				
\bigcirc		Category B Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.				
\bigcirc		Category C Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.				
\bigcirc		Category U Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.				
\bigcirc		Root Protection Area (RPA)				
T#*		Trees not included in original site survey and therefore positions are indicative only.				
Based on S (S16996-T	Based on Survey & Engineering Projects drawing 'Topographical Survey' number 'S16996-T'. (S16996-T-2D.dwg). Please see original for details.					

Rev A First Issue **Rev.**

Updated Client Name Issue Details.

August 2023 October 2022 Date.

Walsall Council Project: Allens Centre

Drawing Title: Tree Quality and Constraints Plan Drawing No: 1051721_Pick Everard_Allens Centre_TQCP Scale: 1:250

Date: 06.10.22 Drawn by: EL Checked by: IB Date: 06.10.22 © Crown copyright and database rights (2020) OS 0100019694 For reference purposes only. No further copies may be made.

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Appendix 4: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan

See following page

LEGEND				
TREE CAT	EGORIES -	NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012		
\bigcirc		Category A Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.		
\bigcirc		Category B Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.		
\bigcirc		Category C Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.		
\bigcirc		Category U Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.		
\bigcirc		Root Protection Area (RPA)		
T#*		Trees not included in original site survey and therefore positions are indicative only.		
\bigcirc		Trees To Be Removed Trees / Groups: which are to be removed		
		Tree Protection Fencing		
Based on L Centre Illu	ambert Smi Istrative Ma	th Hampton drawing 'Illustrative Masterplan' number 'SK04'. (Allens sterplan 200123 SK2 RCJ.dwg), Please see original for details.		

Rev A First Issue Rev.	2

Updated Client Details -Issue Details.

August 2023 January 2023 Date.

Walsall Council Project: Allens Centre

Drawing Title:

Drawing Ittle: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan Drawing No: 1051721_Pick Everard_Allens Centre_AIAP

 Scale: 1:250

 Drawn by: EL
 Date: 25.01.23

 Checked by: IW
 Date: 26.01.23

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Appendix 5: Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

See following page

VI

Table 1 Cascade chart f	or tree quality assessment			
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where a	ppropriate)		ldentification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention	(see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically	 Trees that have a serious, irremediat including those that will become un reason, the loss of companion shelte 	ole, structural defect, such that their early loss viable after removal of other category U trees r cannot be mitigated by pruning)	is expected due to collapse, (e.g. where, for whatever	See Table 2
be retained as living trees in	 Trees that are dead or are showing s 	signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible	e overall decline	
the context of the current land use for longer than 10 wears	Trees infected with pathogens of sig quality trees suppressing adjacent tr	nificance to the health and/or safety of other ees of better quality	trees nearby, or very low	
	NOTE Category U trees can have existin see 4.5.7 .	g or potential conservation value which it mig	ht be desirable to preserve;	
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for rete	ention			
Category A	Trees that are particularly good	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular	Trees, groups or woodlands	See Table 2
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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)	visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	
Category B	Trees that might be included in	Trees present in numbers, usually growing	Trees with material	See Table 2
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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	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	conservation or other cultural value	
Category C	Unremarkable trees of very limited	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but	Trees with no material	See Table 2
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	merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	conservation or other cultural value	

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Appendix 6: Tree Survey Schedule

See following page

Tree Ref No.	Species	Single or Multiple Stem	Height					Stem D	iameter					Very Large Girth	Ancient, Veteran or Notable		Branch	Spread		Cro Clear	wn rance	Life Stage	General Observations (structural / physiological condition)	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Tree Quality Grading	Root Pro An	otection ea
		(S or M)	(m)	S1	\$2	63	54	(m	m)	\$7	58	59	\$10	(Y / N)	(A, V or N)	N	E (r	ı) S	w	(m (1)	n) (2)				(years)		(m ²)	(radius
T1	Silver Birch	M(a)	16	230	390	33	34	35	30	31	30	30	310	N		3	5	4.5	5	3.0-W	0.5	М	Bifurcate at 1.3m. Pendulous crown.	None	20+	B2	92.8	5.4
T2	Silver Birch	M(a)	17	150	450									N		6	5	3	5	4.0-S	0	М	Bifurcate at 0.5m. Pendulous crown. Secondary stem has been ring- barked.	None	20+	B2	101.8	5.7
G3	Alder, Norway Maple, Silver Birch	s	6	100										N		2	2	2	2	0-S	0	Y	Large group of self-set trees which have grown since cessation of use of the site.	None	40+	C2	4.5	1.2
T4	Birch	s	12	320										N		5.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	2.0-N	1	М	No significant defects.	None	20+	B1	46.3	3.8
T5	Field Maple	s	13	370										N		4	4.5	4	4	0.5-S	0	EM	Minor deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	B1	61.9	4.4
G6	Silver Birch	M(a)	15	160	200	220								N		5	5	5	5	2.0-S	2	М	Trifurcate at base. Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crowns. Crown shapes distorted due to group pressure.	None	10+	C2	51.6	4.1
77	Field Maple	s	13	440										N		5.5	5	3.5	5.5	0.5-N	0	EM	Minor deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	B1	87.6	5.3
тв	Silver Birch	s	7	170										N		3.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.0-N	1	SM	Stunted growth. Poor form. Reduced crown density.	None	10+	C1	13.1	2.0
Т9	Silver Birch	s	8	290										N		2	5	5.5	4	3.0-S	2	EM	Asymmetrical crown. Previous branch failure of 80mm diameter.	None	10+	C1	38.1	3.5
T10	Silver Birch	M(a)	12	220	210	130								N		4	3	4.5	4	1.0-S	0	EM	Trifurcate at 0.5m. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Epicormic growth at base.	None	10+	C1	49.5	4.0
T11	Field Maple	s	13	260										N		3.5	3.5	3	3	2.5-N	2	EM	Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crown. Small quantity of major deadwood in crown.	None	10+	C1	30.6	3.1
T12	Hawthorn	M(a)	12	210	90	120	220	100						N		4	4	2	4	0-N	0	М	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m. Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crown.	None	10+	C1	56.6	4.2
G13	Goat Willow, Silver Birch	s	16	250										N		4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0-N	0	М	Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crowns. Crown shapes distorted due to group pressure.	None	10+	C2	28.3	3.0
T14	Silver Birch	M(a)	16	240	170	210								N		5	4	2	2	5.0-N	5	М	Rot hole in stem at 1.0m. Previous branch failure of 70mm diameter at 6.0m on northern side of canopy.	None	10+	C1	59.1	4.3
G15	Hawthorn	s	13	360										N		4	3.5	2	3.5	3.0-S	0	М	Minor deadwood in crowns. Central tree in group of three has suffered partial root plate failure and is dead.	None	10+	C1	58.6	4.3
T16	Alder	s	16	500										N		6	5.5	3	5	4.0-N	2	М	Minor deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Stem bark wounds.	None	20+	B1	113.1	6.0
G17	Goat Willow, Silver Birch	s	4	75										N		2	2	2	2	0-S	0	Y	Self-set trees of limited value.	None	10+	C2	2.5	0.9
G18	Silver Birch, Hazel, Ash	s	12	160										N		3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0-N	0	SM	Restricted inspection due to dense understorey / scrub vegetation. Minor deadwood in crowns. Reduced crown densities.	None	10+	C2	11.6	1.9
T19	English Oak	s	18	410										N		6.5	5	4	5.5	4.0-N	0	EM	Tree located on edge of woodland. Stem growth inclusions on boundary fence.	None	40+	B1	76.1	4.9
T20	English Oak	s	18	660										N		9	8	6	8	4.0-E	2	М	Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	40+	A1	197.1	7.9
G21	Lawsons Cypress	s	14	250										N		3	3	3	3	0-S	0	М	Off-site trees. Restricted inspection.	None	20+	B2	28.3	3.0

Tree Re No.	Species	Single or Multiple Stem	Height		Stem Diameter									Very Large Girth	Ancient, Veteran or Notable			Cro Clear	wn rance	Life Stage	General Observations (structural / physiological condition)	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Tree Quality Grading	Root Pr Ai	rotection rea		
		(SorM)	(m)					(m	im)					(Y / N)	(A. V or N)	N	(i	n) S	w	(n (1)	n) (2)				(years)		(m ²)	(radius
T22	Ash	s	18	610	52	53	54	50	56	57	58	59	510	N		5	7.5	8.5	7.5	3.0-S	1.5	М	History of previous pruning work including crown lifting and reduction. Previous failure of 60mm diameter branch at 4.0m on southern side. Minor deadwood and lateral dieback. Stress growth evident in crown.	None	20+	B2	168.4	in m) 7.3
T23	Ash	s	18	400										N		5	5.5	5	2.5	5.0-S	4	EM	History of previous pruning work including crown lifting and reduction. Stress growth evident in crown.	None	20+	B2	72.4	4.8
T24	Roble	s	18	530										N		6	5	5	5.5	5.0-S	5	М	Minor deadwood in crown. Previously crown lifted.	None	20+	B1	127.1	6.4
G25	Ash	M(a)	18	300	250									N		6	6	6	6	2.0-S	2	EM	Off-site trees. Restricted inspection.	None	20+	B2	69.0	4.7
T26	Japanese Crab Apple	s	13	250										N		3	2.5	4.5	3	0-S	0	М	Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	10+	C1	28.3	3.0
T27	Poplar	s	16	300										N		3	4	4	2	2.0-S	3	EM	Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crown. Restricted inspection due to dense vegetation.	None	10+	C1	40.7	3.6
G28	Poplar, Ash, Field Maple	s	6	90										N		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0-S	0	Y	Group of small self-set trees of limited value.	None	10+	C2	3.7	1.1
G29	Field Maple, Sycamore	s	16	500										N		5	5	5	5	2.0-S	1	М	Restricted inspection due to dense Ivy and vegetation. Minor deadwood in crowns. Crown shapes distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	B2	113.1	6.0
Т30	Robinia	s	16	510										N		0	4	9	5	2.5-S	0	М	Very dense Ivy growth on stem and throughout crown. Previous partial root plate failure to north.	None	<10	U	117.7	6.1
T31	Horse Chestnut	M(a)	12	330	220									N		4	6	4.5	4	2.0-S	1	EM	Bifurcate at 0.5m. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Horse Chestnut leaf miner evident on foliage.	None	20+	B2	71.2	4.8
T32	White Willow	s	20	650										N		7.5	7.5	7	7.5	4.0-S	0	М	Minor deadwood in crown. Previous failure of 100mm branch at 4.0n on western side.	None	20+	B2	191.2	7.8
T33	Silver Birch	M(a)	15	190	240	240	130							N		5	5	4.5	4.5	1.0-E	0	М	Multi-stemmed at base.	None	20+	B1	76.1	4.9
T34	White Willow	s	6	130										N		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0-S	0	Y	Self-set tree growing against fence.	None	20+	C1	7.6	1.6
G35	Goat Willow	s	5	75										N		2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0-S	0	Y	Self-set trees of limited value growing against fence.	None	20+	C1	2.5	0.9
T36	Goat Willow	M(a)	14	500	300	370	230							N		6	7	8.5	8	2.0-S	0	М	Multi-stemmed at base. Restricted inspection due to lvy.	None	10+	C1	239.7	8.7
Т37	Sycamore	s	12	260										N		2.5	4.5	5	2	2.5-S	1.5	EM	Bifurcate at 2.0m. Minor deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	C1	30.6	3.1
T38*	Silver Birch	s	13	300										N		4	3	4	3.5	4.0-S	3	EM	Off-site tree. Restricted inspection.	None	10+	C1	40.7	3.6
T39	Sycamore	s	15	420										N		5	5	4	5	4.0-E	4	м	Off-site tree. Restricted inspection. Stem wound with large decay cavity from ground level to 2.0m evident.	None	10+	C1	79.8	5.0
T40	Cherry	M(a)	10	130	120									N		3	3	3.5	3.5	2.0-W	2	SM	Bifurcate at base. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	C1	14.2	2.1
T41	Field Maple	M(a)	12	200	200									N		4	2.5	4	4	2.5-W	2	EM	Bifurcate at 1.0m with included bark at stem union.	None	20+	B2	36.2	3.4
T42	Cherry	s	12	280										N		4.5	4.5	3	4.5	2.5-W	2.5	EM	Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	B2	35.5	3.4

Client: Walsall Council	
Site: Allens Centre	

BS 5837 Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Rel No.	Species	Single or Multiple Stem	Height		Stem Diameter (mm)										Ancient, Veteran or Notable		Branch	Spread		Cro Clear	own rance	Life Stage	General Observations (structural / physiclogical condition)	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Tree Quality Grading	Root Pro Are	tection să
		(S or M)	(m)	S1	S2	S3	S4	(m S5	s6	S7	S8	S9	S10	(Y / N)	(A, V or N)	N	E (I	n) S	w	(1)	n) (2)				(years)		(m²)	(radius in m)
T43	Pear	s	12	180										N		1.5	1	0.5	2	2.0-N	2.5	SM	Suppressed form.	None	10+	C1	14.7	2.2
T44	Cherry	M(a)	14	340	250	240								N		4	5	6	5	2.0-S	1.5	м	Trifurcate at base. Included bark at stem unions at 1.5m.	None	20+	B2	106.6	5.8
T45	Lombardy Poplar	s	20	540										N		3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.0-N	5	м	Minor deadwood in crown. Small quantity of major deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	B2	131.9	6.5
T46	Lombardy Poplar	s	20	560										N		4	3	5	4	5.0-S	5	м	Minor deadwood in crown. Small quantity of major deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	B2	141.9	6.7
T47	Lombardy Poplar	s	20	400										N		2	3	3.5	1.5	5.0-S	5	м	Minor deadwood in crown. Small quantity of major deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	20+	B2	72.4	4.8
T48	English Oak	s	18	730										N		5.5	4.5	6.5	6.5	3.0-S	0.5	м	Minor deadwood in crown. Crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	None	40+	A1	241.1	8.8
T49	English Oak	s	18	800										N		6	1.5	6.5	5	2.5-S	1.5	м	Deadwood and branch dieback in crown with early retrenchment evident. Ivy on stem and within crown restricts inspection. Asymmetrical canopy.	None	20+	B1	289.6	9.6
T50	Cherry	s	16	380										N		7.5	5	2	3	2.5-N	1	м	Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crown. Asymmetrical canopy.	None	10+	C1	65.3	4.6
T51	Field Maple	s	18	250										N		2.5	1.5	1.5	2	2.0-N	2	EM	Ivy on stem and within crown restricts inspection. Tree is being shaded out by surrounding vegetation.	None	10+	C1	28.3	3.0
T52	English Oak	s	13	700										N		4	3	7	6	2.5-S	1	м	Small basal cavity. Asymmetrical canopy. Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crown.	None	20+	B1	221.7	8.4
T53	Whitebeam	s	18	350										N		1	4	5	4	2.5-S	2	м	Bifurcate at 2.0m with included bark at stem union. Asymmetrical canopy.	None	10+	C1	55.4	4.2
T54	English Oak	M(a)	9	740	700									N		8	9	9	7	3.0-S	2	м	Bifurcate at base. Large stem wound from ground level to 1.5m. Off- site tree.	None	20+	B1	469.5	12.2
T55	Cherry	s	9	250										N		5	5	5	5	2.0-N	0	EM	No access for detailed inspection.	None	10+	C1	28.3	3.0
T56	Goat Willow	s	12	400										N		5	5	5	5	2.0-S	0	м	No access for detailed inspection.	None	10+	C1	72.4	4.8
W57	English Oak, Silver Birch, Holly, Goat Willow, Apple	s	18	320										N		5	5	5	5	1.0-S	0	EM	Expansive woodland area on mound to south of site. Trees within woodland are of varied quality.	None	40+	A2	46.3	3.8
T58	Silver Maple	s	16	670										N		6	7.5	7	7	4.0-S	2	м	Off-site tree. No significant defects.	None	20+	B1	203.1	8.0
T59	London Plane	s	14	480										N		7	7	7	7	4.0-S	2	EM	Off-site tree. Previous failure of co-dominant stem at 4.0m.	None	20+	B1	104.2	5.8

Appendix 7: RPA Guidance

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is calculated from the stem diameter of the tree, in accordance with the guidance contained in section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012.

These areas are normally sacrosanct, and should not be entered, by traffic or foot, during construction, or used to store materials, fuel or chemicals.

Protective fencing should be erected along the edge of the RPA, before construction begins, and should not be moved until after all construction has finished and vacated the site. The type of fencing used should be fit for purpose, and ordinarily conform to the recommendations given in section 6.2.2 of BS 5837:2012 and be erected similar to the example shown in Figure 2 of the same standard.

Where underground services cannot be routed outside the RPA, these should be installed by trenchless technology, such as a directional drill. Where this technology is used the underground channel created should be no less than 600mm below normal ground level, or the base of the tree. Also, the starting and receiving excavations should not be within the RPA. Drill channel lubricant should be avoided, other than water, unless precautions are taken to prevent contamination of soil and possibly water. Hand digging may be an alternative to trenchless excavation, but this is less desirable, and not always practical.

When determining the workable space around the RPA of a tree or trees, it is also important to maintain a working zone of one metre (which is usually sufficient) between the edge of construction and the protective fencing.

Appendix 8: Example Tree Protection Barrier

See following page

- 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

Appendix 9: Example Tree Protection Barrier Sign

Appendix 10: Tree Work Schedule

Tree No:	Species	Recommended Management Work
T1	Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
T2	Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
G3	Alder, Norway Maple, Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
T4	Birch	Fell and remove.
T5	Field Maple	Fell and remove.
G6	Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
Т9	Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
T10	Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
T11	Field Maple	Fell and remove.
G13	Goat Willow, Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
T14	Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
G15	Hawthorn	Fell and remove.
T16	Alder	Fell and remove.
G17	Goat Willow, Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
G18	Silver Birch, Hazel, Ash	Fell and remove.
T26	Japanese Crab Apple	Fell and remove.
T27	Poplar	Fell and remove.
G28	Poplar, Ash, Field Maple	Fell and remove.
Т30	Robinia	Fell and remove.
T32	White Willow	Fell and remove.

Tree No:	Species	Recommended Management Work
Т33	Silver Birch	Fell and remove.
T34	White Willow	Fell and remove.
G35	Goat Willow	Fell and remove.
T36	Goat Willow	Fell and remove.
T37	Sycamore	Fell and remove.
T39	Sycamore	Fell and remove.
T42	Cherry	Fell and remove.
T43	Pear	Fell and remove.
T44	Cherry	Fell and remove.
T48	English Oak	Fell and remove.
T51	Field Maple	Fell and remove.
T53	Whitebeam	Fell and remove.

Accompanying Notes:

- All tree work and felling to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work', current industry guidelines and best practice, and all relevant Health & Safety standards.
- All operatives to be appropriately qualified, skilled, and adequately insured, for the task they are undertaking.
- All tree work and felling must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
- Modification to, or deviation from, the above schedule must first gain approval from Walsall Council.

