



..... Tree Protection Fencing

Arboricultural Report Notes
T1 Coast Redwood, (*Sequoia sempervirens*)
T2 Common ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior*) Removed due to Ash Dieback
G3 Common ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
T4 Common ash, (*Fraxinus excelsior*)
T5 Pedunculate oak, (*Quercus robur*)
G6 Mixed Native
G7 Pedunculate oak, (*Quercus robur*)
RPZ

REV.	DATE	ISSUE
ROBINSHAW, WAYSIDE Land at Wayside Balcombe, RH17 6NJ		
Proposed Tree Protection		
STATUS	SIZE	REV.
Planning	A3	-
DRAWING NO. 25489-PA-008		



BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

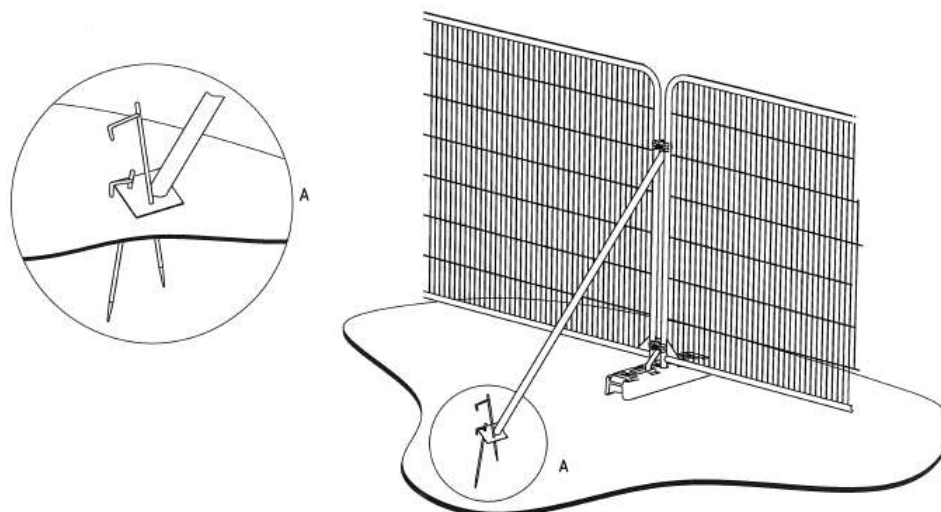
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see [BS5837:2012] 4.5.7.</i>		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

The above is an extract from BS5837:2012. The key in plans provided in appendix 1 illustrates categorisations described above.

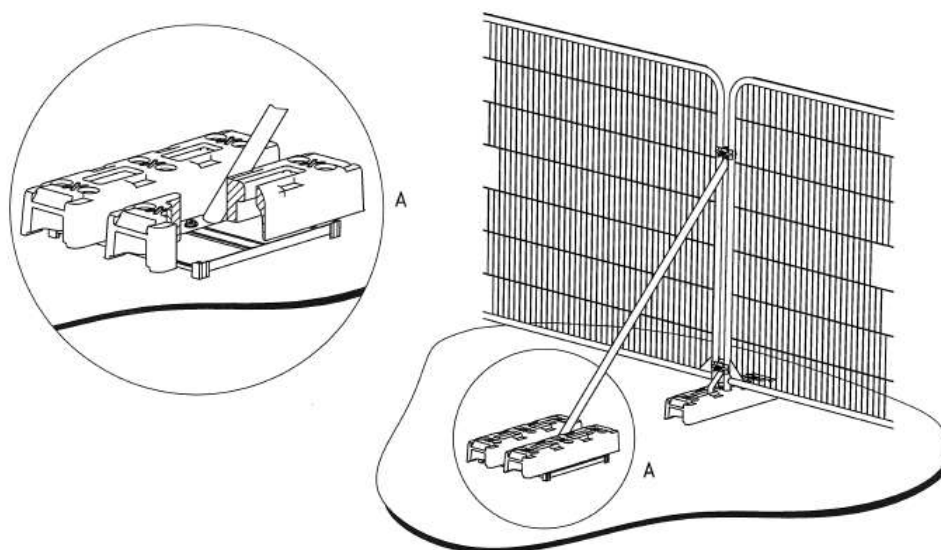
Appendix 4 – Root Protection Area Formulas

Tree type	Formula used. (Taken from BS5837: 2012)
Single Stem	$\text{RPA(m}^2\text{)} = \frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} @ 1.5 \text{ m} \times 12)^2 \times 3.142}{1000}$
Up to five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2}$
Trees with more than five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

Appendix 5 – Tree Protection Fencing Specification



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 6 – Tree Protection Fencing Signage



TREE PROTECTION AREA

Trees enclosed in this area are subject to planning conditions and/or tree preservation orders (TPO).

Contravention of TPOs can result in criminal prosecution

No access beyond this point is permitted unless part of planned operations described within arboricultural method statement.



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