Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement

for

Airport Business Park Southend

on behalf of

Henry Boot Developments Ltd (South)

Planning

October 2015
The Landscape Partnership Ltd is a practice of Chartered Landscape Architects, Chartered Town Planners and Chartered Environmentalists, registered with the Landscape Institute and a member of the Institute of Environmental Management & Assessment and the Arboricultural Association.

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Appendices

1 Table 1 from BS 5837 2012 Cascade Chart for tree quality assessment
2 Tree Survey Schedule

Accompanying Drawings

1 Tree Survey Drawing E15857-601
2 AIA AMS Drawing E15857-602
1 Introduction

1.1 The Landscape Partnership has been commissioned by Henry Boot Development Ltd (South) to carry out a tree survey at land to the north of Southend Airport to the east of the B1013. The survey is limited to the trees likely to be affected by the construction of the proposed development comprising “B1 and B2 uses along with other ancillary uses to include A1, A3, A4, D1, D2 and B8”, namely the proposed business park, associated infrastructure and the relocation of the existing Westcliff Rugby Club sports fields.

1.2 The scope of survey work includes a site visit and visual tree inspection, the collection of tree data, the production of a tree condition survey report and tree constraints drawing, together with an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA). The tree survey and arboricultural assessments will be carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837 2012.

1.3 The site survey was carried out by Michael Roseveare in August 2015; the weather was overcast and warm.

2 Site Description

2.1 The site consists of the two parcels of land to the north of Aviation Way Southend. The eastern parcel is currently set out as rugby pitches for Westcliffe Rugby Club and is partially screened to the east and west by several groups of trees and a number of individual trees. The western parcel which also extends north of the site is agricultural land which appears to have recently been harvested and now lies fallow. This parcel has a number of groups of trees and a mixture of cut and overgrown hedges with trees along its boundary.

2.2 The site is not within a conservation area. The trees on site are not thought to be subject to the protection of a Tree Preservation Order however this should be formally checked with Rochford Council.

3 Survey Methodology

3.1 The trees were inspected from ground level and measurements taken in accordance with the recommendations set out in the British Standard 5837 2012. Canopy spreads have been measured and plotted to the 4 compass points (north, south, east and west).

3.2 The location of the surveyed trees is shown on the accompanying Tree Survey Plan number E15857-601. Where access was not possible measurements have been estimated. The surveyed trees are colour coded on the accompanying tree survey drawing according to their relevant BS category as follows:

- A High quality and value (shown green)
- B Moderate quality and value (shown blue)
- C Low quality and value (shown grey)
- U Remove category (shown red)

3.3 The trees are also placed into sub categories 1, 2 and 3 according to the criteria in Table 1 in BS 5837 (see Appendix 1).

3.4 All on-site measurements were taken with a laser-measuring device. The location of trees not shown on the topographical survey should be confirmed on site by the survey company and, if necessary, their locations on the tree survey drawing amended. Trees which have been plotted by eye are annotated thus (T8) on the tree survey drawing.

3.5 The tree data collected is used to enable the current canopy spread of the surveyed trees and Root Protection Area (RPA) to be plotted on a drawing. The RPA is defined in accordance with the recommendations set out in section 4.6 of BS 5837 2012.

3.6 The calculated RPA should be capped at 707m², which is equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m or a square with approximately 26m sides.
3.7 The RPA may be refined, by taking into account current on-site constraints to root activity such as buildings, earthworks and hard paving. This forms part of the design process for the proposed development.

3.8 The site survey also provides a schedule of recommendations for tree surgery works where appropriate.

4. Description of Trees and Hedgerows

4.1 The surveyed trees form a small mixed species group within the site. The trees can be divided into the following distinct character groups:

**Character group one:** includes the several parallel groups of native trees and shrubs which line both sides of the B1013 and form a screen to the western boundary of the site. The groups which are immediately adjacent to the road are part of a landscape scheme, planted when the road was built to offer screening to the land either side of the new road. Now well established these trees form a significant screen to the rugby ground and the footpath which runs parallel to the B1013 between group 1 and group 3. Within group three are a number of individual trees planted on the embankment between group 3 and the rugby ground. Group 3 includes a number of dead and dying elms (Dutch Elm Disease) which should be removed before they fall into the footpath. Management of the elm as coppice will help prevent the loss of trees to Dutch Elm Disease.

**Character group two:** includes the several large mature trees within the group G7 which are growing on an embankment. The trees form a screen between the rugby ground and the agricultural land to the west. They provide a good deal of shelter to the rugby ground although they are reasonably recent planting which could be relatively easily replaced as part of a landscape scheme for the wider site.

**Character group three:** includes the several overgrown hedges and linear woodlands which mark part of the eastern and part of the western and northern boundaries of the agricultural element of the site. Within these somewhat neglected boundary groups and overgrown hedge features are a number of large trees including willow, oak and field maple which provide an important part of the visual character of the agricultural land in the locality. They help screen the field from external views from adjacent land and the Rochford Hundred Golf Club to the north of the site.

**Character group four:** includes the tees and hedges within the garden of Cherry Orchard Farm, a small domestic property on the western edge of the rugby fields adjacent to the B1013. The property is largely screened by the planting within its garden and is completely hidden from the B1013 by the trees within G1.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

5.1 The AIA uses information provided in the tree survey to identify areas where the proposed development construction may be at odds with accepted standards in terms of a tree’s requirements for space in which to maintain existing roots and shoots and space for future growth.

5.2 Details of the trees surveyed are given in the accompanying Tree Survey Schedule. Tree locations are shown on the accompanying Tree Survey Drawing E15857-601.

5.3 The quality and relative importance of each is shown as coloured polygons. The colour used relates to the British Standard categories as follows: A, green; B, blue; C, grey and U, red (see drawing E15857-601). Red trees are discounted as they are recommended for removal. In general the design process will try to retain A and B category trees. Proposed construction will therefore normally be excluded from the root protection area of A and B category trees.

5.4 The root protection area (RPA) is shown as a circle on the Tree Survey Drawing E15857-601.

5.5 The AIA considers existing site conditions and the effect that they may have on the development of the surveyed trees root systems. Hard structures such as buildings and paved roads and paths can influence the root activity of trees by reducing the availability of both moisture and nutrients.
6 Impact of Proposed Development on Retained Trees

6.1 Refer to the accompanying AIA AMS drawing E15857-602 for the relationship between the proposed development and the trees on the site.

6.2 The proposed redevelopment includes the retention of the majority of the surveyed trees. No retained trees will be significantly adversely affected by the construction of the proposed development. Some minor pruning and crown lifting will be necessary to enable access to the site.

6.3 The following trees and groups of trees will be removed to enable the development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T8</td>
<td>To enable the proposed road infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T9</td>
<td>To enable the proposed road infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T17</td>
<td>To enable a link path between the site and an existing footpath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T18</td>
<td>To enable a link path between the site and an existing footpath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1 in part</td>
<td>To enable the proposed site access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2 in part</td>
<td>To enable the proposed site access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3 in Part</td>
<td>To enable the proposed site access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G7 in part</td>
<td>To enable the proposed road and footway infrastructure</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.4 The following retained trees will be affected by the proposed development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T10 Goat Willow</td>
<td>Construction of the proposed business unit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Arboricultural Method Statement Methodology

7.1 The arboretural method statement provides the means by which areas of construction, identified in the AIA as being within the RPA of retained trees, can be achieved whilst minimising the impact of that construction activity on the affected trees.

7.2 The excavation of foundations for buildings and hard surfaces on sites where trees are present may result in root damage and removal. Where root loss is likely to occur it is important that a method of construction that minimises the impact on tree roots is used.

8 Construction/Demolition Close to Retained Trees and Hedges

8.1 Site vegetation clearance and hedge removal will be carried out prior to the erection of the tree protection barrier. Soil stripping should be restricted to the area of the site which is outside the areas protected by the tree protection barrier.

8.2 Construction of the building partially within the root protection area of T10 may result in some minor tree root loss. To enable the impact of the root loss to be considered and appropriate action taken the affected area should be excavated by hand under the supervision of the project arboriculturist so that the level of tree root loss can be considered against the health and safety of the tree T10 a large Goat Willow. If the health and safety of the tree is prejudiced by the work appropriate action will be taken which may include its removal and replacement but more likely would include pruning to reduce the size of the tree’s crown.

9 Services

9.1 All service runs are to be placed outside the RPA of trees on and adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to achieve this, the section of service run which passes within the RPA of a tree will be hand dug in accordance with ‘broken trenches’ (NJUG 4 section 4, appendix 13.4). This will ensure that tree roots are not damaged during the installation of the service. All root pruning will be agreed
beforehand with the named arboriculturist in consultation with the local authority arboricultural officer. All root pruning will be in accordance with BS 3998: 2010. All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is unavoidable any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Council’s Arboricultural Officer.

10. **Tree Protection Barrier**

10.1 The trees and hedges that are to be retained in close proximity to the construction area of the site will be protected by the use of a tree protection barrier erected in the location shown on the accompanying AIA AMS Plan Number E15857-602. The fence will consist of “Heras” type panels or similar braced at appropriate intervals and secured to keep in place. The tree protection barrier will be erected prior to the site clearance phase of the development and remain in situ for the duration of the development and will only be removed once the construction phase is complete.

11. **Conclusion**

11.1 The proposed development of the site requires the removal of part of groups of young trees and a number of individual trees. These losses are relatively minor in terms of the tree cover across the wider site and may be easily mitigated by the planting of new trees as part of the landscape scheme for the site. The proposed development will also enable neglected recent and mature planting along the site’s boundaries to be brought back into management and incorporated into the wider landscape proposals for the site.

11.2 The assessment of tree losses where roads and footpaths pass through group 7 will require further consideration when detailed engineering drawings are available to show how construction of the roads and footways will be achieved.

12. **Recommendations**

12.1 This report should be read in conjunction with the accompanying tree survey schedule and Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement drawing E15857-602.

12.2 A post development tree survey should be carried out and, where appropriate, remedial tree surgery works completed. Works to trees that are subject to a condition of the planning approval, or are subject to the protection of a Tree Preservation Order, will require the approval of the Local Planning Authority.

13. **Project Contact Details**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Client:</th>
<th>Henry Boot Development Ltd (South)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arboriculturist:</td>
<td>Michael Roseveare, The Landscape Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tel: 01394 380509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Planning Authority:</td>
<td>Rochford District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category and definition</td>
<td>Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category U</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE</td>
<td>Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees to be considered for retention</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</td>
<td>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)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G1</td>
<td>Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field maple, Common Ash, Oak, Elm, Sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2</td>
<td>Common Ash, Goat Willow, Hazel, Field Maple, Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3</td>
<td>Elm, Blackthorn, Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H1</td>
<td>Blackthorn, Field Maple, Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Field Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4</td>
<td>Hawthorn, Common Ash, Willow, Field Maple, Blackthorn, Holly, Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T4</td>
<td>Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T5</td>
<td>Oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Hawthorn, Elder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5</td>
<td>Hawthorn, Field maple, Common Ash, Hazel, Elder Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G6</td>
<td>Beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T6</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T7</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T8</td>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T9</td>
<td>Sugar Maple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G7</td>
<td>Cherry, Apple, Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T10</td>
<td>Goat Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T11</td>
<td>Goat Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T12</td>
<td>Goat Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T13</td>
<td>Goat Willow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G8</td>
<td>Blackthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2</td>
<td>Cupressus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T14</td>
<td>Blackthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T15</td>
<td>Red Horse Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T16</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T17</td>
<td>Horse Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T18</td>
<td>Red Horse Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T19</td>
<td>Common Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T20</td>
<td>Horse Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T21</td>
<td>Common Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T22</td>
<td>Cherry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T23</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T24</td>
<td>Red Horse Chestnut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H3</td>
<td>Copper Beech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H4</td>
<td>Leilani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G9</td>
<td>Various garden scale trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H5</td>
<td>Leilani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Arboricultural Strategy**

- **Tree categories**
  - Category A tree
  - Category B tree
  - Category C tree
  - Category U tree

  The above BS categories are judgements of quality and value based on the contribution each tree would be expected to make over a given period of time, categories A, B and C being high, moderate and low respectively. Category U represents trees that, in their current context, should be removed for sound arboricultural reasons. For exact definition of BS categories refer to notes accompanying schedule.

- **Key**
  - Tree to be retained
  - Tree to be removed
  - Area of supervised excavations. Refer to accompanying Arboricultural Method Statement report for details.

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**Diagram Notes**

- **Cherry Orchard Farmhouse**
- **Club**
- **RAMP**
- **Tank**
- **Brick Fields**
- **Sub Sta**
- **Southend Airport**
- **Industrial Estate**
- **Post House**
- **Harrier House**
- **Post**

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Tree Protection Barrier
Line along which Tree Protection Barrier should be installed. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for specification.

Tree to be removed
Refer to schedule for number of trees to be removed.

Tree group/Part of tree group to be removed
Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined above.

Tree group to be retained
Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined above.

Area of supervised excavation. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for details.

Group (Group of similar trees recorded together in schedule). Colours same as BS5837 2012 categories for trees (above)

Arboricultural Strategy
The above BS categories are judgements of quality and value based on the contribution each tree would be expected to make over a given period of time, categories A, B and C being high, moderate and low respectively. Category U represents trees that, in their current context, should be removed for sound arboricultural reasons. For exact definition of BS categories refer to notes accompanying schedule.

Note: Underlined tree number denotes tree located by eye. Locations should be checked on site and if necessary drawings amended.

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Note: Underlined tree number denotes tree located by eye. Locations should be checked on site and if necessary drawings amended.
Arboricultural Strategy

Tree categories

- Category A tree
- Category B tree
- Category C tree
- Category U tree

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Note: Underlined tree number denotes tree located by eye. Locations should be checked on site and if necessary drawings amended.

Area of supervised excavations. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for details.

Key

- Coloured symbols indicate BS category as shown below.
- Diameter of trunk
- Tree canopy - line colour indicates BS category as shown below.
- Root protection area (RPA)

SFP
MLR
E15857
602.3
14.5m
Harrier
Post
House

Southend Airport Business Park

Project:
 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Drawing:
 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Status:

Issue:

Scale: 1:500 @ A1

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Key:

- Tree group to be retained
- Tree group to be removed
- Tree group/part of tree group to be removed
- Line along which Tree protection barrier shall be installed, refer to accompanying ARAMS report for specification.
Tree categories

Arboricultural Strategy

Tree to be retained

Tree to be removed

Line along which Tree Protection Barrier should be installed. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for specification.

Tree group/Part of tree group to be removed

Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined above

Tree group to be retained

Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined above

Area of supervised excavations. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for details.
Tree Protection

**Line along which Tree Protection Barrier should be installed. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for specification.**

**Tree group/Part of tree group to be removed**

Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined above

**Tree group to be retained**

Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined by BS:5837

**G1**

Tree to be removed

Colour reference in accordance with the categories defined by BS:5837

**Area of supervised excavations. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for details.**

**Tree categories**

- **Cat A** (Class 1)
- **Cat B** (Class 2)
- **Cat C** (Class 3)
- **Cat D** (Class 4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>BS:5837</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cat A</td>
<td>Arboricultural Strategy</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat B</td>
<td>Arboricultural Strategy</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat C</td>
<td>Arboricultural Strategy</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat D</td>
<td>Arboricultural Strategy</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above BS categories are judgements of quality and value based on the contribution each tree would be expected to make over a given period of time, categories A, B and C being high, moderate and low respectively. Category U represents trees that, in their current context, should be removed for sound arboricultural reasons. For exact definition of BS categories refer to notes accompanying schedule.

**Note:** Underlined tree number denotes tree located by eye. Locations should be checked on site and if necessary drawings amended.

**G1**

**Tree number as recorded on Survey Schedule**

**T6**

**T7**

**T8**

**T9**

**T10**

**T11**

**T12**

**T13**

**G7**

**Hedge**

Colours same as BS5837 2012 categories for trees (left)

**Root protection area (RPA)**

**1:40 RAMP**

**Service Zone**

**Area of supervised excavations. Refer to accompanying AIA/AMS report for details.**

**Key**

- Arboricultural Strategy
  - Arboricultural Impact Assessment
  - Arboricultural Method Statement
  - Arboricultural Impact Assessment
  - Arboricultural Method Statement

**Notes:**

- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Arboricultural Method Statement
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Arboricultural Method Statement

**Date:**

- Checked
- Drawn

**Issue:**

- Project
- Drawing
- Status

**Scale:**

- 1:500 @ A1

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**Services:**

- Woodbridge
- London
- Southend Airport Business Park
- Brick Fields
- Harrier House
- Cherry Orchard Farmhouse
- Harrier Club
- Southend Airport
- Washington
- Bedford
- Post

**Contact:**

- Landscape architect immediately.

**Status:**

- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 07/10/2015
- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 07/09/2015
- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 27/08/2015
- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 22/10/2015
- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 07/09/2015
- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 27/08/2015
- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 22/10/2015
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- Updated Base Plan - SFP Revised - 22/10/2015
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