

LINDHURST
MANSFIELD

APPENDIX 6.K TREE ASSESSMENT

C O N T E N T S:

- K.1 Introduction
- K.2 Methodology
- K.3 Results
- K.4 Discussion and Recommendations
- K.5 Tree Protection Measures

F I G U R E S:

- 6K.1 Tree Location and Quality Plan
- 6K.2 Protective Fencing Details

A P P E N D I C E S:

- 6K.i Tree Schedule

K.1 INTRODUCTION

K.1.1 This report has been prepared by arboriculturalists of Faulks Perry Culley and Rech (FPCR) to present the findings of a survey of the trees on land located at Lindhurst, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire (Central Grid Reference SK 570 580). The purpose of the report has been to present the findings of the arboricultural survey and to make an assessment of the arboricultural value of the above trees in accordance with *BS:5837 (2005) Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations*.

K.1.2 The site comprises large field compartments of principally arable farmland divided by native hedgerows and fencing with occasional pockets of plantation woodland, groups of trees and several buildings. The site is dissected laterally by Sherwood Way (A617). Firs Farm, a pig farm, lies centrally within the northern half of the site. Harlow Wood SINC (Forestry Commission Access Land) partly borders the southern extent of the site. This block of woodland is currently coniferous plantation with a broadleaved margin.

K.1.3 The site is proposed for a multipurpose development including community facilities, residential dwellings, commercial and industrial units, all within a structured landscape scheme.

K.1.4 Overall the site yielded few quality freestanding and hedgerow trees. Where present, species included English oak *Quercus robur*, Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and Common Lime *Tilia x europaea* along with Walnut *Juglans regia* and Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum* on single occasions.

K.2 METHODOLOGY

K.2.1 Trees have been assessed based on guidance set out within the *British Standard BS 5837: (2005) Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations*. This standard provides recommendations and guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve successful integration of development with trees, shrubs and hedgerows. Where development (including demolition) is to occur, the standard provides guidance on the approach needed to decide which trees are appropriate for retention, on the means for protecting these trees during the development (including demolition and construction work) and on the means of incorporating trees into the developed landscape.

K.2.2 Trees have been divided into one of four categories (based on the cascade chart for tree quality assessment). These are classed as A, B, C or R (Section 4.3 of BS 5837). This gives an indication as to the importance of trees in relation to the site and the local landscape and, also, the value and quality of the existing trees on site. This assists decisions concerning which trees should be removed or retained. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below). Categories A, B and C cover trees that should be a material consideration in the development process, each with three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural (nature conservation) values. Category R trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are for this reason not considered in the planning process. In assigning trees to the A, B or C categories, the presence of any serious disease or tree – related hazards are taken into account. If the disease is considered fatal and / or irremediable, or likely to require sanitation for the protection of other trees it may be categorised as R, even if they are otherwise of considerable value.

K.2.3 *Category (A) – (Light Green)*: are trees whose retention is most desirable and are of high quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to be able to make a lasting contribution (a minimum of 40 years) and may comprise:

- (i) Trees which are particularly good examples of their species especially rare or unusual, or essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue);
- (ii) Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups);
- (iii) Trees or groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg. Veteran or wood-pasture trees).

K.2.4 *Category (B) – (Blue)*: are trees whose retention is considered desirable and are of moderate quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years) and may comprise:

- (i) Trees that might be included in the high category but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), are downgraded in favour of the best individuals;
- (ii) Trees present in numbers such that they form distinct landscape features and attract a higher collective rating than they would as individuals. Individually these trees are not essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features, or trees situated mainly internally to the site and have little visual impact beyond the site;
- (iii) Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

K.2.5 *Category (C) – (Grey)*: are trees that could be retained and are considered to be of low quality and value. These trees are in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of ten years) or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm and may comprise:

- (i) Trees not qualifying in higher categories;
- (ii) Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value and or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit;
- (iii) Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

K.2.6 *Category (R) – (Dark Red)*: Trees for removal are those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees within this category are:

- (i) 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 R trees;
- (ii) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline;
- (iii) Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and or/safety of other trees nearby trees or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

K.2.7 In the assessment particular consideration has been given to the following when considering the appropriate BS Category and Sub-Category allocation:

- (i) the health, vigour and condition of each tree;
- (ii) the presence of any structural defects in each tree and its remaining contribution in years (i.e. future life expectancy);
- (iii) the size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed development for residential land use;
- (iv) the location of each tree relative to existing site features, e.g. its value as a screen or as a skyline feature.

K.2.8 Species has been recorded by common and botanical name. Height has been estimated in metres and stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres in millimetres.

K.2.9 The overall condition of the tree, or group of trees, has been referred to as one of the following. A more detailed description of condition has been noted in the Tree Schedule and discussed in the Tree Assessment Report (Results and Discussion)

- G **Good:** A sound tree, trees, needing little, if any, attention
- F **Fair:** A tree, trees, with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover.
- P **Poor:** A tree, trees, with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be very expensive and inappropriate to retain
- D **Dead:** A tree, trees, no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are / have become dangerous.

K.2.10 Age class has been assessed according to the categories referred to below:

- YNG : Young trees age less than 1/3 life expectancy,
- SM: Semi-mature/ Middle age trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy,
- Mat : Mature trees over 2/3 life expectancy,
- O/Mat : Over mature – declining or moribund trees of low vigour.

K.2.11 Major defects or diseases and relevant observations have also been recorded under Structural Condition, as a series of codes. The translations for the various codes have been outlined in Appendix 1 and can be used to cross-reference. The assessment for structural condition has included inspection of the following defects:

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay,

- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base indicating possible root plate movement,
- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning, as it may be an indication of internal weakness and decay,
- Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems,
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994),
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning,
- Broken branches,
- Storm damage,
- Canker formations,
- Loose bark,
- Damage to roots,
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities,
- Crown die-back,
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns,
- Other pathological diseases affecting any part of the tree.

K.2.12 Major defects or diseases and other relevant observations have also been recorded in the comments within the Tree Schedule. Dead wood has been defined as the following:

Twigs and small branch material	Up to 5cm in diameter
Minor dead wood	5cm to 10cm in diameter
Major dead wood	10cm in diameter and above

Conditions of Tree Survey

K.2.13 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the curtilage of the assessment site. Aerial inspection of trees was not undertaken. It was not possible to fully inspect the condition of certain trees and therefore only a visual inspection from a distance has been undertaken and recorded. This was mainly due to poor accessibility i.e. private gardens. All trees where possible have been fully inspected through a visual ground level inspection.

K.2.14 Evaluations of tree conditions given within this assessment apply to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged, and it may be necessary to review these within 12 months, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice.

Site plan & Tree schedules

- K.2.15 The approximate positions of individual trees recorded in the Tree Assessment Report have been shown on the Tree Location and Quality Plan (Figure 1) based on a topographical survey plan.
- K.2.16 A summary table of all the trees included in the Tree Assessment Report detailing information on each tree and group of trees is shown in Appendix 1. Within the summary table individual RPA's (m²) have been included, as well as a calculated corresponding radius of the circle for that RPA.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

- K.2.17 Below ground constraints to development are represented by the root plate around a tree which needs protecting in order for the tree to be incorporated into a proposed scheme, without adverse harm to the tree or structural integrity of buildings. This area is illustrated by the Root Protection Area (RPA) and is calculated according to the formula set out in Clause 5, BS 5837 (2005). This area is equivalent to a circle with a radius 12x the stem diameter for single stem trees and 10x the basal diameter for trees with more than one stem arising less than 1.5 metres above ground level.

Table 1: Formula for calculating Root Protection Area

$$\text{RPA (m}^2\text{)} = (\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12 / 1000)^2 \times 3.142$$

This figure should be capped to 707m², that is, equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m, or a square with approximately 26m sides

(Taken from Table 2: Calculating the RPA , BS5837-2005).

K.3 RESULTS

- K.3.1 A total of 9 individual trees and 7 groups of trees were surveyed as part of the arboricultural assessment (refer to Figure 1). Within the curtilage of the site there were relatively few high quality trees. Most hedgerows within the site were largely devoid of quality mature specimens, those trees present were mainly confined to small woodland blocks and agricultural dwellings (Lindhurst Farm and Firs Farm).
- K.3.2 Details of the individual trees and groups of trees including heights, diameters at breast height (measured at 1.5m), distance of the point of greatest crown spread, general overall age class, general overall condition at the time of inspection, comments on the general structural condition, British Standard category of quality

and suitability for retention and the root protection distances are tabulated in Appendix A – Tree Schedule.

INDIVIDUAL TREES

- K.3.3 T1 was a mature English Oak *Quercus robur* which was positioned within a hedgerow which ran parallel to the northern boundary of Harlow Wood. There was a large amount of minor dead wood in the canopy along with occasional broken branches. Typical for oaks, there were minor epicormic shoots on some internal lateral branches. The canopy appeared evenly balanced with a dense and compact formation. Being located beside the woodland edge may have limited its eventual size and spread, due to the competition from neighbouring trees. Overall it was in fair condition and provided an additional feature to the woodland edge, it had therefore been considered as Category B (moderate value).
- K.3.4 T2 was also a mature English Oak, located close to T1 within the same hedgerow. Slightly larger in size there were some additional structural defects when compared to T1. The canopy supported major dead wood, with outer dieback, along with internal minor epicormic shoots. There were no obvious signs of basal damage. From an ecological perspective it is an important hedgerow feature as it provides a valuable resource to local wildlife. Therefore it has been considered as Category B (moderate value)
- K.3.5 T3 represents a freestanding veteran English Oak. The overall stem diameter was measured at 1200mm, this specimen would be considered large for the species and had the greatest girth within the assessment site. This highly prominent tree is positioned within an arable field. Cultivation has been undertaken within close proximity to the trunk which has resulted in broken and torn branches and suspected root damage, extensive canopy dieback supports this assumption. A north facing trunk split measuring from ground level to 3.5m revealed a hollowing trunk along with exposed heartwood and associated decay. In addition to its sizable girth, features signifying veteran status included significant dead wood, regions of decay, trunk wounds and splits. From an ecological perspective T3 has been judged as a highly valuable specimen which also provides a significant contribution to the local visual amenity. It has been considered as Category A (iii).

K.3.6 T4, T5, T6 and T7 belonged to an outgrown hedgerow positioned upon the southern site boundary. Most had received no / minimal past pruning with most of the lower limbs browsed by horses from the adjoining paddock. T5 was an English Oak and the remainders were Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*. Typical for unmanaged hedgerow trees there was minor dead wood and broken branches within the canopies of most specimens. T4 featured significant trunk damage with large areas of bark stripped by horses and included barbed wire. Ivy growth obscured the trunk belonging to T7. Overall the trees possessed frequent defects and provided a limited contribution to the local visual amenity, they have therefore been considered as Category C (low value).

K.3.10 T8 identifies a free standing Walnut *Juglans regia*. Of overall good condition there were no obvious major defects associated with this mature specimen. The single stemmed trunk subdivided into two co-dominant leaders at approximately 2.5m which supported an evenly balanced canopy. T8 has been considered as Category B (moderate value).

K.3.11 T9 represents a second freestanding English Oak. The trunk diameter measured approximately 1150mm, which is considered large for the species. The lower trunk had a bulging formation along with extensive surface caused by browsing animals which had resulted in sizable areas of exposed heart wood. Major dead wood and outer canopy dieback was observed, however the crown was mostly covered by live growth. Fixings within the crown supported the remains of a tree house. Due to the combined features and sizable trunk T9 is considered to qualify as veteran status. And therefore from an ecological perspective it has been regarded as Category A (high value).

GROUPS OF TREES

K.3.12 TG1 identifies a group of mature sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*

K.3.13 TG2 identifies a group of mature common lime *Tilia x europaea*

K.3.14 TG3 identifies a group of semi mature lawson cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* and sycamore

K.3.15 TG4 identifies a group of mature common lime and horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*

- K.3.16 TG5 identifies a group of mature common lime and beech *Fagus sylvatica*
- K.3.17 TG6 identifies a group of mature common lime *Tilia x europaea*
- K.3.18 TG7 identifies a group of common lime, english oak *Quercus robur* and hybrid black poplar *Populus x canadensis*

K.4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- K.4.1 It is understood that the proposed development seeks to provide a new multipurpose extension to the South of Mansfield. The proposals include residential dwellings and associated road networks that would additionally support a range of locally based community facilities such as schools and shops. The entire development would be created within a highly structured landscape scheme.
- K.4.2 Overall the results of the survey can be summarised as follows:
- K.4.3 The Horse chestnut belonging to TG4 has considered as Category R (remove). It has been considered to be of Category R status due to their poor structural condition, the presence of a significant dead wood and substantial structural defects. Furthermore the signs of infection indicate that the individual has a limited safe future contribution. It is recommended that they be removed prior to development in the interests of safety.
- K.4.4 A total of 4 individual specimens and 5 groups of trees present within the assessment were considered as Category C (low value) trees, those being T4, T5, T6, T7, TG3, TG4, TG5, TG6 and TG7. Fundamentally, the individual specimens and groups of trees assigned this designation are those that could be retained within the proposed development as they are in an adequate condition to remain for a minimum of ten years, or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Additionally they would be trees that did not qualify in any higher category, specimens present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly great landscape value and or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit and specimens with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits. Category C specimens would also be those that would have a limited contribution due to their current age or the number and types of defects present, in terms of their future visual amenity within any development proposals.

K.4.5 Most of the Category C trees present in the assessment site comprise a combination of slightly impaired condition with only fair physical forms and therefore are of low visual amenity value in arboricultural terms. Each tree or group of trees would therefore only be contributing in the short term with respect of visual amenity and future potential. Additionally, Category C trees would be young and present in high numbers that a number of individual losses could be justified. It would however be encouraged that certain Category C specimens are retained where possible to provide a level of maturity and variety to the development, whilst new landscape planting becomes established. Once the landscaping has become fairly established there would be justification to remove the Category C specimens.

K.4.6 A total of 3 individual trees and 2 groups of trees have been assessed as Category B specimens (moderate quality), including T1, T2, T8, TG1 and TG2. Within the British Standard, Category B trees are those that would be considered as Category A, however possess a small amount of defects that could be corrected by treatment, tree surgery or by monitoring. It is also suggested in the guidance within the Standard that these trees should clearly be able to demonstrate ability to contribute a minimum of 20 years to the proposed development in terms of health and amenity value. The trees within the assessment site considered as Category B are certainly of this type and therefore warrant retention. They will provide structure and maturity of good quality and visual maturity due to their attractiveness and wider public benefit.

K.4.7 Two individual specimens were considered as falling within Category A, namely T3 and T9. Their veteran status provides a highly important habitat of notable ecological value. Furthermore, being sizable freestanding prominent specimens, they individually comprise a significant landscape feature. Individual woodland edge trees have not been assessed due to their indisputable high collective value to the local environment which would undoubtedly be considered as retention Category A.

Proposed Road Infrastructure within the Development

K.4.8 From the proposals the development will require a number of internal road networks. At this stage, final decisions in respect of positioning of road layouts have not been reached. Therefore, from an arboricultural perspective, it is recommended that road layouts should be respectful of higher quality specimens

and be sympathetically designed to retain as many of those specimens as possible.

New Tree Planting

K.4.9 The current proposals appear to retain the majority of hedgerows within the site. It is considered that the proposed development provides a vital opportunity to improve the existing tree stock throughout the site through appropriate remedial tree works and new tree planting.

K.4.10 Tree planting will be an essential part of a Landscape Scheme for the new development, to mitigate for any loss of trees. The addition of more trees will visually enhance the setting of a mainly intensive arable farmland. From the current Master Plan, there appears to be a high degree of general landscaping and tree planting being proposed.

Tree Surgery

K.4.11 Dead wood of varying degrees was observed in a number of trees. This should be continually monitored as part of an ongoing tree management regime. Where dead wood is present in those trees likely to be retained within the development, it is recommended that it be removed, for reasons of safety. Dead branch material should be removed to a suitable live growth point whilst retaining the natural character and shape of the tree.

K.4.12 These trees were inspected from the ground only and therefore where any tree surgery would be undertaken upon completion of the development, it is recommended a climbing inspection should be undertaken at the same time to determine the precise condition of the crown. If there are any cavities or areas of decay, they should be described with reference to its dimensions on the surface, its depth and an estimate of the proportion of the cross-sectional area of the limb / branch or trunk affected and an assessment of the success of compartmentalisation should be made. It is further recommended that no action be taken on the strength of such a report until it has been seen and endorsed by a suitably qualified person. A decision could then be made on the most appropriate course of treatment, in the interests of safety.

K.4.13 Depending upon the results of such an inspection it may require the reallocation given to the tree / trees in respect of suitability for retention within new

development, in accordance with BS 5837 'Trees in Relation to Construction' (2005) to be revised.

- K.4.14 All tree surgery should comply with British Standard 3998 'Recommendations for Tree Work' (1989)

Tree Surgeons

- K.4.15 All tree works undertaken should be carried out by skilled tree surgeons, and it is therefore recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors only, as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors. To become an Approved Contractor the company must satisfy the Associations Professional Committee of its consistently high standard of tree work.

Protection of Trees Close to the Site

- K.4.16 Any trees that should be retained close to the development and whose roots would be extending into the site should be given adequate protection during the course of the development as indicated in the following section. Any trees which are to be retained and whose RPAs may be affected by the development should be monitored to identify any alterations in quality with time and to assess and undertake any remedial works required as a result. Trees retained should be subject to sympathetic management in the future to maintain their future health and vigour. All trees should be inspected annually and following major storms by an experienced arborist or tree surgeon to identify any potential public health and safety risks and to agree remedial works as required. All tree works should be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998 1989 Recommendations for Tree Works.

Vegetation Removal

- K.4.17 All woody vegetation proposed for removal should be done so outside of the bird breeding season (April – August inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

K.5 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- K.5.1 Any retained trees will need to be adequately protected during works. Measures to protect these should follow the best practice principles set out in BS5837: Trees in

Relation to Construction Recommendations (2005). These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information

- K.5.2 All trees retained on site should be protected by barriers or ground protection around the calculated Root Protection Area (RPA) and as indicated on the Tree Location, Quality and Constraints Plan (Figure 2).
- K.5.3 Fencing should be erected prior to commencement of construction and before demolition including erection of any temporary structures. Once set up fences should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the arboricultural advisor.
- K.5.4 Arrangements should be made for an arboriculturist to supervise works and tree protection where trees are particularly vulnerable or sited close to access points.
- K.5.5 Pre-development works may be undertaken prior to the installation of fencing with the agreement of the local planning authority.
- K.5.6 Any trees that are not retained should be felled prior to the erection of protective fencing. Particular attention needs to be given by approved contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens (good industry practice procedures should be followed at all times).
- K.5.7 All tree works should follow best practice procedures as set out in BS 3998 (1989). All trees should be maintained in good condition on site and be regularly inspected annually (where overall condition requires) or every 2 years and after any major storm events, with safety a priority.

Barriers

- K.5.8 Fencing should be strong and suitable for the location, type and proximity of construction activity. Barriers must remain rigid and complete.
- K.5.9 In most situations fencing should comprise a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework. For particular areas where construction activity is anticipated to be intense higher fencing may be necessary. Fencing specifications are indicated at Figure 3 attached.

K.5.10 It may be appropriate on some sites to use temporary site offices as components of the protection barriers.

Ground protection

K.5.11 Where it has been agreed, construction access may take place within the RPA if suitable ground protection measures are in place. This may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto geo-textile materials for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the RPA will require the calculation of expected loading and may require the use of proprietary protection systems.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

K.5.12 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the fencing, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas. Notices should be placed on fencing to indicate that operations are not permitted within the fenced area.

K.5.13 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles, jibs, booms etc where this is in close proximity to retained trees.

K.5.14 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree bole. No concrete mixing should be done within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.

K.5.15 No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.

K.5.16 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

K.5.17 Any trees which need to be felled adjacent to or are present within a continuous canopy of retained trees must be removed with due care (it may be necessary to remove such trees in sections).

Protection for Aerial Parts of Retained Trees

- K.5.18 Where it is deemed necessary to operate a wide or tall load, plant bearing booms, jibs and counterweights or other such equipment, as part of construction works, and such equipment would have potential to cause injurious contact with crown material i.e. low branches and limbs, of retained trees within the RPA fencing, it is best advised that appropriate, but limited tree surgery, be carried out beforehand to remove any obvious problem branches. This is classed as 'Facilitation Pruning', BS 5837 (2005) 9.4.2 and 11.2.1. Any such pruning should be undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by an arboriculturalist.
- K.5.19 It is strongly advised that a Pre-Commencement Site Meeting is held with contractors who are responsible for operating machinery, as described above, to firstly highlight the potential for damage occurring to tree crowns and to ensure that extra care is applied when manoeuvring machinery during such operations within close proximity to retained trees to avoid any contact.
- K.5.20 In the event of having caused any such branch or limb damage to retained trees it is strongly recommended that suitable tree surgery be carried out, in accordance with BS 3998 (1989) Recommendations for Tree Work, to correct the damage, upon completion of development.
- K.5.21 All of the above precautionary measures should be applied to minimise the effect of any damage to long-term tree health and safety.