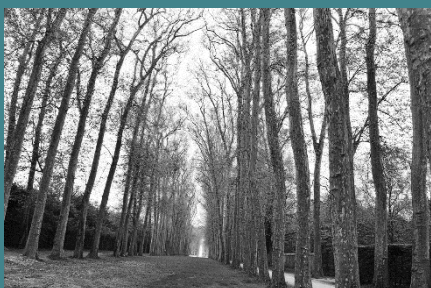


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ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Client

Wain Estates

Project

**Scobell Street,
Bury**

Date

December 2024

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	EC/06/12/24	AW /09/12/24
A	Final	EC/09/12/24	AW/09/12/24
B	Final	EC/17/12/24	AW/17/12/24

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Wain Estates to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Scobell Street, Bury (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SD 780 120.

Site Description

- 1.2 Situated to the north-west of the town of Bury, south of the town of Tottington, the site is made up of several irregularly shaped arable field parcels. Scobell Steet forms the site's northern boundary and Church Street the site's western boundary. To the south and east are further arable fields and the site wraps around residential properties to the south of Scobell Street and to the east of Church Street.

Planning Background

- 1.3 The site forms part of the wider draft allocation for residential development in the emerging Plans for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document (PfE), Policy Jp Allocation 9 (Walshaw) (JPA9).

Scope of Assessment

- 1.4 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on 2nd February 2024 in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).
- 1.5 This report has been produced to accompany an outline planning application for up to 275 dwellings
- 1.6 The purpose of this report is therefore to firstly, present the results of this assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

- 2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated December 2024.
- 2.2 Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NPPF state that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and states that for decision making, the LPA should be 'c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay'.
- 2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF states that:
- 136 *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined (footnote 52), that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users'. (footnote 52: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)*
 - 193 (c) *'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons (footnote 70) and a suitable compensation strategy exists'.*
 - and provides specific guidance that:
 - 193 (d) *'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.*
- 2.4 With reference to paragraph 193 (c), examples of what is deemed to be 'wholly exceptional' are included within Footnote 70 and provides the examples of 'infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat'.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.5 Local planning decisions regarding all future developments are assessed against a framework to ensure that the district or county in question is developed in a well-informed and coherently systematic manner, this may include decisions to ensure that the right number and types of houses are built and incorporating the correct type of shopping and recreation facilities, whilst protecting the local ecological resources, landscape context and intrinsic heritage value of an area.

- 2.6 Within the context of the adopted Bury Unitary Development Plan (UDP) the following policy relates to trees.

EN8 – Woodland and Trees

The Council will support the retention of trees, woods, copses and hedgerows and encourage natural regeneration and new and replacement tree planting throughout the Borough.

EN8/2 – Woodland and Tree Planting

The Council will support and encourage new woodland and tree planting in the Borough. In considering development proposals, the Council will encourage the planting of hedges, trees and woodlands using locally native species.

- 2.7 The Places for Everyone (PfE) joint development plan adopted 21st March 2024 is also a statutory development plan for each of the nine PfE authorities, which includes Bury Metropolitan Borough Council. The PfE includes the following policy relates to trees.

Policy JP-G7: Trees and Woodland

12. *Where development would result in the loss of existing trees, requiring replacement on the basis of two new trees for each tree lost, or other measures that would also result in a net enhancement in the character and quality of the treescape and biodiversity value in the local area, with a preference for on-site provision; and*
13. *Protecting trees and woodland during the construction phase of development.*

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way.
- 3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups and hedgerows where it has been determined appropriate.
- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
 - For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.
- 3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups and hedgerows has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

BS5837 Categories

- 3.4 Trees, groups and hedgerows have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).
- 3.5 Category U 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 on arboricultural grounds.
- 3.6 Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material consideration in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.
- 3.7 Category (U) – (Red): Trees which are unsuitable for retention and are 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 within this category are:
- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
 - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
 - Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.
- 3.8 Category (A) – (Green): Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:
- Subcategory (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
 - Subcategory (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
 - Subcategory (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.
- 3.9 Category (B) – (Blue): Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:
- Subcategory (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
 - Subcategory (ii) 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.
 - Subcategory (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
- 3.10 Category (C) – (Grey): Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:
- Subcategory (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
 - Subcategory (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
 - Subcategory (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 3.11 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.
- 3.12 This assessment and the criterion for defining a veteran tree is based upon the definition within BS:5837.

- 3.13 “Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned”.

NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem

- 3.14 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).

- 3.15 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient tree is based upon government guidance on, Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions¹ which states.

“All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate.”

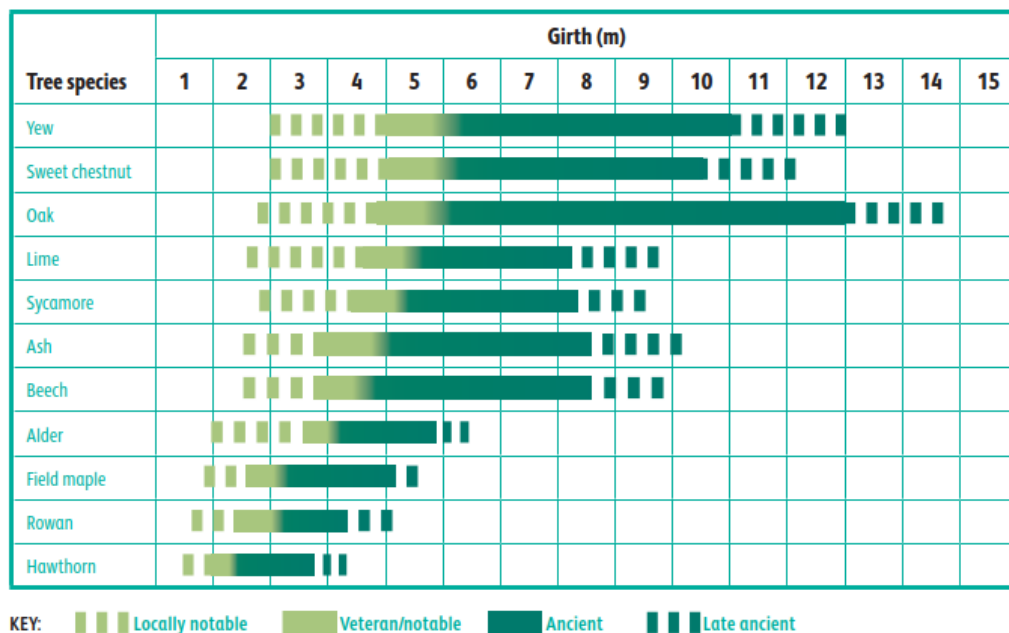


Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)².

- 3.16 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees:

- 3.17 ‘A tree which, because of its age, size, and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.’³

¹ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

² Lonsdale, D. (Ed.). 2013). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. London: The Tree Council.

³ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- 3.18 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.
- 3.19 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.
- 3.20 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.
- 3.21 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of forty-nine individual trees, twenty groups of trees, and eight hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees, groups and hedgerows as per the survey methodology.
- 4.2 Appendix A presents details of all individual trees, groups and hedgerows recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area (RPA), calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
- 4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.
- 4.4 The individual positions of trees, groups and hedgerows have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.

Results Summary

- 4.5 Tree cover on the site was typical of an arable setting comprising of field boundary hedgerows which divided the site and contained occasional individual trees. Further tree cover was also recorded along the site boundaries and within residential gardens which backed onto the site.
- 4.6 Table 1 below summarises the trees assessed and several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable		0		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T26	1		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T1, T6, T7, T8, T16, T20, T21, T22, T31, T32, T38, T40, T43, T45, T46	15	G9, G10, G12	3
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T2, T3, T4, T5, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T17, T18, T19, T23, T24, T25, T27, T28, T29, T30, T33, T34, T35, T36, T37, T39, T41, T42, T44, T47, T48, T49	33	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G11, G13, G14, G15, G16, G17, G18, G19, G20, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8	25

- 4.7 Much of the tree cover on the site was considered of low arboricultural value (Category C) comprising of maintained and remnant hedgerows containing self-seeded trees cover. With hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*, elder *Sambucus nigra*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and goat willow *Salix caprea* being the principal tree species recorded.
- 4.8 A single tree T26 a mature sycamore was recorded as being of high quality. Situated close to the site's western boundary, adjacent to Church Street, the tree is also afforded protection by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
- 4.9 A total of fifteen individual trees and three groups were recorded as being of moderate quality. This tree cover stood along the site boundaries and around a dwelling (Cophthorne Cattery) and provided moderate arboricultural and landscape value from an arboricultural perspective.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 4.10 None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with our veteran survey methodology.

Statutory Considerations

- 4.11 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location.
- 4.12 Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.
- 4.13 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Bury Metropolitan Borough Council that there is a Tree Preservation Order, namely TPO 252, which applies to two trees present within the assessment site and therefore statutory constraints apply to the development in respect of trees.
- 4.14 Table 2 below details which trees are included in the Bury Metropolitan Borough Council Tree Preservation Order No. 252.

Table 2: Tree Preservation Order Details

Tree No. taken from FPCR	TPO reference no.
T26	T1
T28	T3

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.
- 5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Development Framework Plan and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for a residential development of up to 275 dwellings with three proposed vehicular access points, two from Scobell Street and one from Church Street.
- 5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.
- 5.4 To facilitate development of the site a total of ten individual trees, seven groups and three hedgerows are shown to be affected at this outline stage. This tree cover is largely restricted to low quality specimens with only two individual trees identified as being removed being considered of moderate quality (Category B).
- 5.5 Table 3 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 3: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

	Trees to be Retained	Total	Trees to be Removed in full or part	Total
Category U - Unsuitable		0		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T26	1		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T1, T6, T16, T20, T21, T22, T31, T32, T38, T40, T43, T45, T46	13	T7, T8	2
	G9, G10, G12	3		0
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T4, T5, T9, T10, T11, T12, T14, T17, T18, T19, T23, T24, T25, T27, T28, T29, T30, T33, T34, T35, T36, T37, T41, T42, T44,	25	T2, T3, T13, T15, T39, T47, T48, T49	8
	G1, G2, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G11, G13, G20, H1, H3, H5, H6, H7	15	G3, G14, G15, G16, G17, G18 (Part), G19, H2, H4, H8	10

- 5.6 Three proposed access points have been identified on the Development Framework Plan, two from Scobell Street to the north and a single access from Church Street to the west. These three access points would require the removal of an approximately 20m section of tree group G18, an unmaintained group of trees within the grass verge south of Scobell Street and a single individual tree T39, an ash which had previously been topped at 0.5m, situated in the northwest corner of the site.

- 5.7 Although indicative at this stage the internal site layout has been designed to avoid internal tree cover where feasible, seeing tree groups including G5 and G6 retained within green corridors between development parcels. The proposed areas of open space have been positioned in the west of the site which contains more tree cover including T26 the only high quality (Category A) tree recorded on the site.
- 5.8 Due to the irregular shape and size of the existing field parcels it is unfeasible that all existing internal hedgerows and groups are retained and at this outline stage the internal tree cover identified to be removed is largely restricted to three internal hedgerows (H2, H4 & H8) and small groups of self-seeded trees which include G3, G14, G15, G16, G17 and G19, along with individual trees T2, T3, T7, T8, T13, T15, T47, T48 and T49.
- 5.9 While the removal of this tree cover will result in an arboricultural impact only T7 and T8 two semi mature English oak were identified as being of moderate quality. The loss of these two trees along with the low-quality material could be mitigated for through new tree and hedgerow planting which would come forward as part of a reserved matters application should the site be granted outline planning approval.
- 5.10 New tree and hedgerow planting on the site would have the potential to achieve an arboricultural betterment increasing species diversity and providing a new generation of tree cover. This new tree planting should provide two for one replacement for all trees identified to be removed and use locally native species, to ensure the development is in accordance with Local Planning Policy.
- 5.11 The Two individual trees (T26 & T28) afforded protection by the Bury Metropolitan Borough Council Tree Preservation Order No. 252 are both identified to be retained within an area of green space and would be unaffected by the development.

Discussion

- 5.12 In conclusion for arboriculture, the proposals are considered to meet the aims and objectives of local and national planning policy through the retention of a high proportion of the existing tree cover. The retention of this tree cover coupled with new tree planting to suitably mitigate for any tree loss, will meet many of the individual aspirations set out in the various policies.
- 5.13 In a subsequent Reserved Matters application, the final layout of the scheme should be informed by this assessment. The final position of built development should consider retained trees and should not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees, as recommended by the guidance given in BS:5837.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

- 6.1 As part of the subsequent reserved matters application, should the application be approved, an adequate quantity of structured tree planting should be provided to mitigate for any tree removal necessary to implement the development. Where development would result in the loss of existing trees, two trees should be provided for every one lost using locally native tree species for their nature conservation value.
- 6.2 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Consequently, it is important that the proposed scheme delivers a net gain in terms of linear hedgerows through new hedgerow planting to compensate for any losses. Species should be native, and characteristic of the locality.

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

- 6.3 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.
- 6.4 The planting of trees within confined urban environments should consider the use of appropriately designed planting pits specifically engineered to promote tree health and longevity. Crucially the aim will be to provide an adequate volume of quality soil for roots to suitably develop by calculating the amount of available soil volumes needed and selecting species whose mature size is compatible with the site. This is an integral component of the planning stage (Lindsey & Bassuk, 1991).

General Planting Recommendations

- 6.5 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.6 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 7.1 Retained trees should be adequately protected during works through the erection of the requisite tree protection measures. These protection measures should be detailed as part of a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement, which could be imposed as a condition of planning approval.
- 7.2 Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS:5837 and be applied where necessary for the purpose of protecting trees within the site whilst allowing sufficient access for the implementation of the proposed layout. These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information and Recommendations

- 7.3 All trees retained on site should be protected by suitable barriers around the calculated RPA, crown spread of the tree or other defined constraints of this assessment as detailed by section 6 and 7 of BS:5837.
- 7.4 Barriers should be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone.
- 7.5 Any trees that are not to be retained as part of the proposals should be felled prior to the erection of protective barriers. Particular attention needs to be given by site contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens.

Tree Protection Barriers

- 7.6 Tree protection fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding any type of construction activity and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete for the duration of construction activities on site.
- 7.7 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground, as illustrated in Appendix B.
- 7.8 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the default level of protection an alternative will be specified appropriate to the level / nature of anticipated construction activity.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

- 7.9 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the barriers, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas.
- 7.10 All weather notices should be attached to the protective fencing to indicate that construction activities are not permitted within the fenced area. The area within the protective barriers will then remain a construction exclusion zone throughout the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development.
- 7.11 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are near retained trees.

- 7.12 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete should be mixed within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 7.13 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.
- 7.14 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).

8.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

- 8.1 The layout of the development is currently reserved for subsequent approval. During a reserved matters application pursuant to layout, a review of the relationship between the layout and the retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the existing tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 8.2 All retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, where there is a potential for public access to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.
- 8.3 Landowners responsible for trees, especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to reduce risks as far as is 'reasonably practical' (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).
- 8.4 To ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' it will be necessary that, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 8.5 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk⁴.
- 8.6 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.

⁴ The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

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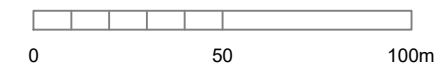
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KEY

-  Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS 5837:2012)
-  Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS 5837:2012)
-  Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS 5837:2012)
-  Hedgerow (Colour indicates BS5837:2012 Category)
-  Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
-  Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A3



NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

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 - landscape design
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Wain Estates

project

**Scobell Street
Bury**

drawing title

TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

drawn/checked
EC

date
February 2024

drawing number

12221-T-01

rev

-

CAD file: L:\12200\12221\ARB\AA\Plans\Tree Survey Plan.dwg



KEY

Tree/Group to be Retained

Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions

Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds

Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained

Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions

Root Protection Area
(Shown for retained trees only)

Individual / Group Number and BS Category

Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category

Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A3

0

50

100m

NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

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Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

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drawing title

TREE RETENTION PLAN

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EC

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December 2024

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12221-T-02

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-

Appendix A - Tree Schedule

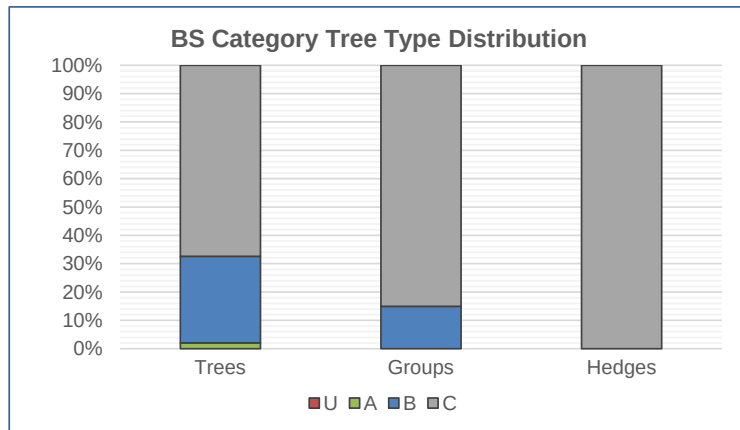
Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category U - Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	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 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems	• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated	
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term	
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead	

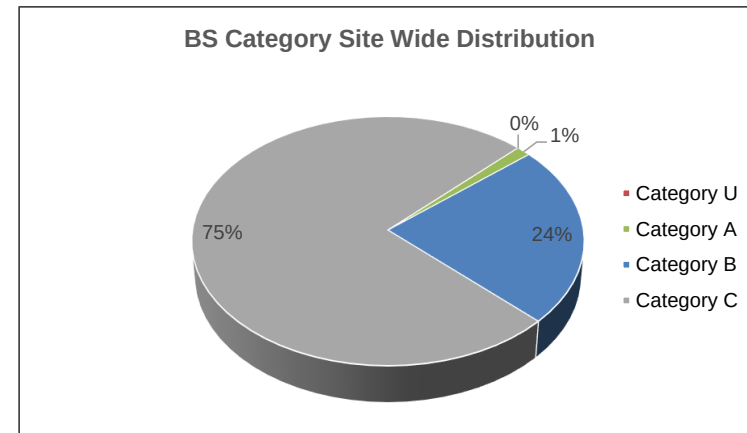
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U		0		0
Category A	T26	1		0
Category B	T1, T6, T7, T8, T16, T20, T21, T22, T31, T32, T38, T40, T43, T45, T46	15	G9, G10, G12	3
Category C	T2, T3, T4, T5, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T17, T18, T19, T23, T24, T25, T27, T28, T29, T30, T33, T34, T35, T36, T37, T39, T41, T42, T44, T47, T48, T49	33	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G11, G13, G14, G15, G16, G17, G18, G19, G20, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8	25
	Total	49	Total	28

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	10	est 350	4	EM	F	Likely self seeded dense undergrowth restricts access to base low crown	55	4.2	B (i)
T2	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	10	est 450	4	M	F	Situated within compound previously topped at 5m unable to access base	92	5.4	C (i)
T3	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	9	est 400 400	4	M	F	Situated within compound previously topped at 5m unable to access base	145	6.8	C (i)
T4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 290 280 210 100	4	EM	P	Likely self seeded multi stemmed from base ash die back evident	98	5.6	C (i)
T5	Goat Willow Salix caprea	5	est 7x 80	2	EM	F	Self seeded waterlogged ground at base multi stemmed from base	20	2.5	C (i)
T6	English Oak Quercus robur	5.5	est 220 80	3	SM	F	Self seeded waterlogged ground at base established basal sucker	25	2.8	B (i)
T7	English Oak Quercus robur	5	180	2.5	SM	F	Situated within field boundary hedgerow recent pruning to remove branch next to field access	15	2.2	B (i)
T8	English Oak Quercus robur	5	160	2	SM	F	Situated within field boundary hedgerow recent pruning to remove branch next to field access	12	1.9	B (i)
T9	Elder Sambucus nigra	7	est 150 150 150 150	2	M	F	Situated within boundary hedgerow previously maintained as part of hedgerow now outgrown	51	4.0	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T10	Alder Alnus glutinosa	9.5	620	5	M	F	Dense undergrowth restricts access to base die back of crown evident with small diameter dead branches	174	7.4	C (i)
T11	Elder Sambucus nigra	5	est 150	2	M	F	Situated within boundary hedgerow previously maintained as part of hedgerow now outgrown	10	1.8	C (i)
T12	Elder Sambucus nigra	6	320	N - 4 S - 4 E - 4 W - 0	M	F	Situated within tree group on field boundary dense undergrowth restricts access to base possible uneven crown due to close spacing between trees	46	3.8	C (i)
T13	Goat Willow Salix caprea	5	15x 70	2.5	EM	F	Likely self seeded waterlogged ground at base	33	3.3	C (i)
T14	Elder Sambucus nigra	5	7x 100	2.5	M	F	Likely self seeded waterlogged ground at base	32	3.2	C (i)
T15	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	200	2	M	F	Likely self seeded previously topped	18	2.4	C (i)
T16	Pear Pyrus communis	9	est 350	3	M	F	Situated within tree belt adjacent to property unable to access base small diameter dead branches	55	4.2	B (i)
T17	Elder Sambucus nigra	5	7x 100	2.5	M	F	Likely self seeded situated within field boundary hedgerow	32	3.2	C (i)
T18	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	7	200 150 130	2.5	EM	F	Likely self seeded situated within field boundary hedgerow close spacing to neighbouring tree	36	3.4	C (i)
T19	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	7	220 210	2.5	EM	F	Likely self seeded situated within field boundary hedgerow close spacing to neighbouring tree	42	3.6	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T20	Silver Birch Betula pendula	9	est 240	3	M	F	Situated within garden area unable to access witches broom noted within crown	26	2.9	B (i)
T21	English Oak Quercus robur	8	290	5	EM	G	Situated on mound possible ditch edge low crown to below 2m	38	3.5	B (i)
T22	English Oak Quercus robur	8	300	5	EM	G	Situated on mound possible ditch edge low crown to below 2m	41	3.6	B (i)
T23	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	7	120 180	2.5	EM	F	Likely self seeded situated within field boundary hedgerow included bark union noted between stems	21	2.6	C (i)
T24	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	7	120 200	2.5	EM	F	Likely self seeded situated within field boundary hedgerow crossing stems missing bark from main stem at base	25	2.8	C (i)
T25	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	340 300 230 180 300	5	M	P	Situated on site boundary adjacent to footpath and road multi stemmed from base with included bark unions noted between stems ash die back evident limited future potential	172	7.4	C (i)
T26	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	15	1170	10	M	G	Situated within site close to boundary with adjacent footpath and road low crown to 2m raised above road basal growth moss lichens and ferns on main stem	619	14.0	A (i)
T27	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	7	220 190	3	EM	F	Likely self seeded crossing stems	38	3.5	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T28	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	820	5	M	F	Situated within boundary hedgerow large bark wound on main stem at 1m with exposed heartwood previously topped at 4m supports offsite structure	304	9.8	C (i)
T29	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	6	550	4	M	F	Situated within boundary hedgerow horizontal stem between 1m and 2m previously topped at 3m	137	6.6	C (i)
T30	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	11	est 180 180 180 180	3	M	F	Situated beyond site boundary within adjoining garden previously topped	59	4.3	C (i)
T31	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	8	est 500 300 200	4	M	F	Situated within garden area unable to access	172	7.4	B (i)
T32	Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	12	est 350	3	EM	F	Situated within garden area unable to access	55	4.2	B (i)
T33	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	7x 120	3	M	F	Likely self seeded multi stemmed from base dead tree at base	46	3.8	C (i)
T34	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	est 7x 200	5	M	F	Situated within residential property unable to access	127	6.3	C (i)
T35	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	est 7x 200	5	M	F	Situated within residential property unable to access	127	6.3	C (i)
T36	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	est 7x 200	5	M	F	Situated within residential property unable to access	127	6.3	C (i)
T37	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	7	est 6x 120	1.5	M	F	Situated beyond boundary fence within verge alongside driveway failed branches	39	3.5	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T38	Silver Birch Betula pendula	10.5	250 250 200	4	M	F	Situated beyond boundary fence within verge alongside driveway	75	4.9	B (i)
T39	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	4	8x 80	2	EM	P	Situated in corner of site alongside footpath and road ash die back evident previously topped at 0.5m	23	2.7	C (i)
T40	English Oak Quercus robur	6	280	3	SM	F	Situated within tree group small stream at base	35	3.4	B (i)
T41	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	9	450	4	M	F	Situated beyond boundary fence on boundary with adjacent property basal growtg	92	5.4	C (i)
T42	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	9	480	4	M	F	Situated beyond boundary fence on boundary with adjacent property	104	5.8	C (i)
T43	Cider Gum Eucalyptus gunni	18	est 500 500	4	M	G	Situated beyond site boundary within adjoining garden twin stemmed from base past pruning to raise crown	226	8.5	B (i)
T44	Goat Willow Salix caprea	8	11x 200	5	M	F	Situated beyond site boundary within adjoining garden multi stemmed from base crossing and rubbing stems	199	8.0	C (i)
T45	Whitebeam Sorbus aria	7	est 450	3	M	F	Situated within garden area unable to access	92	5.4	B (i)
T46	Norway Spruce Picea abies	15	est 400	4	M	F	Situated within garden area unable to access	72	4.8	B (i)
T47	Goat Willow Salix caprea	7	230 170 170 160	5	M	F	Part of a grouo of three trees close spacing between trees resulting in uneven crown included unions noted between stems	62	4.4	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T48	Goat Willow Salix caprea	7	310 200 350	5	M	F	Part of a grouo of three trees close spacing between trees resulting in uneven crown included unions noted between stems	117	6.1	C (i)
T49	Goat Willow Salix caprea	7	220 200	5	M	F	Part of a grouo of three trees close spacing between trees resulting in uneven crown included unions noted between stems	40	3.6	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Laburnum Laburnum anagyroides	8	upto 200	3	SM	P	Situated within compound likely self seeded previously topped	18	2.4	C (ii)
G2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	upto 250	3	EM	P	Group of 8 trees within verge all display ash die back limited remaining life expectancy	28	3.0	C (ii)
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Crack Willow Salix fragilis Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	7	upto 300	3	EM	F	Self seeded trees within disused area of site predominantly goat willow coppiced trees noted within group	41	3.6	C (ii)
G4	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	upto 200	3	M	P	Self seeded trees along site boundary dense undergrowth throughout group ivy cover obscures stems	18	2.4	C (ii)
G5	English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Holly Ilex aquifolium	5	upto 120	2	EM	F	Remnant hedgerow along internal field boundary self seeded trees throughout several gaps limited screening value	7	1.4	C (ii)

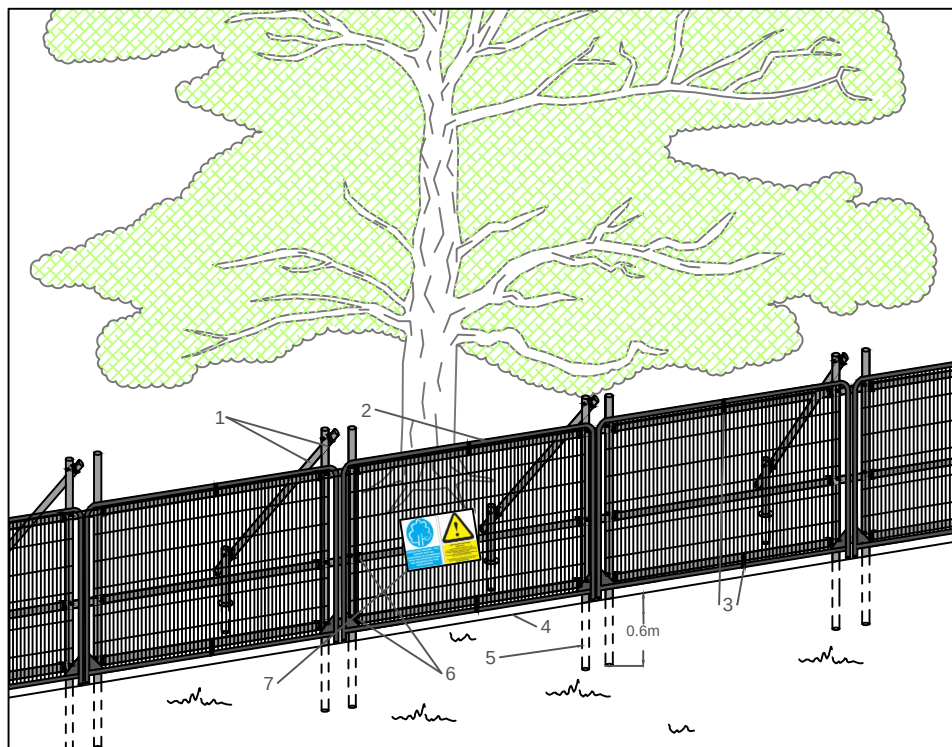
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G6	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	upto 200	2	EM	F	Small group of trees on internal field boundary limited screening value	18	2.4	C (ii)
G7	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	upto 240	2	EM	F	Small group of trees on disused area of land close to boundary limited screening value	26	2.9	C (ii)
G8	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	upto 100	1.5	EM	F	Unmaintained boundary group along edge of garden dense undergrowth throughout	5	1.2	C (ii)
G9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Holly Ilex aquifolium Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	11	upto 350	4	EM	F	Tree group along site boundary small stream at base moderate landscape and screening value dense undergrowth throughout restricts access debris within group	55	4.2	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G10	Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	avg 150	2.5	EM	F	Tree group along field boundary with adjoining property moderate screening value occasional gaps	10	1.8	B (ii)
G11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	upto 270	2	EM	F	Small group of trees on disused area of land close to boundary limited screening value	33	3.2	C (ii)
G12	Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	avg 150	2.5	EM	F	Tree group along field boundary with adjoining property moderate screening value occasional gaps	10	1.8	B (ii)
G13	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	15	est 400	3	M	F	Small group of trees on boundary with adjoining property close spacing between trees	72	4.8	C (ii)
G14	Laural Prunus Laurocerasus	4	est 100	2	EM	F	Situated within garden area unable to access	5	1.2	C (ii)
G15	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Holly Ilex aquifolium	7	upto 220	3	EM	F	Small group of trees on internal field boundary limited screening value	22	2.6	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G16	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	7	upto 280	3	EM	F	Small group of trees likely self seeded limited screening value	35	3.4	C (ii)
G17	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium	7	upto 220	3	EM	F	Small group of trees on internal field boundary limited screening value debris within group	22	2.6	C (ii)
G18	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Crack Willow Salix fragilis Goat Willow Salix caprea Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	5	avg 100	1	EM	F	Unmaintained boundary group along edge of footpath spread into site	5	1.2	C (ii)
G19	Crack Willow Salix fragilis Goat Willow Salix caprea	4	avg 6x 50	2	SM	P	Self seeded trees on disused area of land	7	1.5	C (ii)
G20	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	upto 300	4	EM	P	Six trees within verge alongside footpath likely self seeded included unions noted between stems past pruning to raise crown above footpath limited future potential	41	3.6	C (ii)

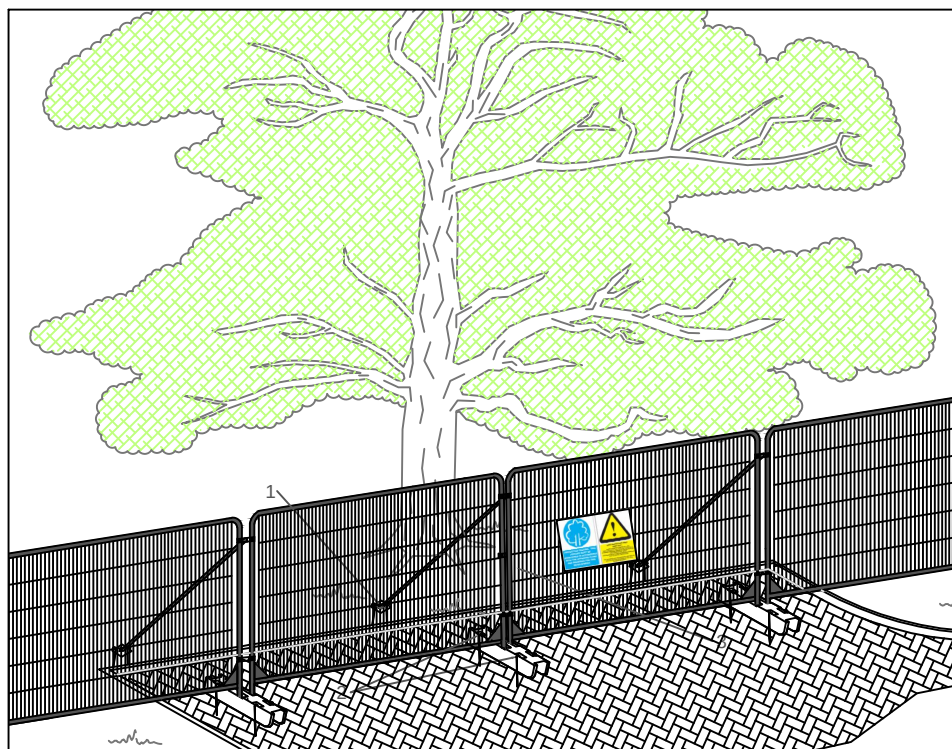
Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	1.5	avg 100	0.5	EM	F	Remnant hedgerow along boundary multi large gaps limited value	5	1.2	C (ii)
H2	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	3.5	upto 120	1	M	G	Maintained hedgerow separating field parcels currently outgrown	7	1.4	C (ii)
H3	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	3	upto 120	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow separating field parcels currently outgrown within site	7	1.4	C (ii)
H4	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	4	avg 100	0.5	EM	F	Remnant hedgerow along internal field boundary multi large gaps limited value	5	1.2	C (ii)
H5	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	avg 100	1	EM	F	Gappy hedgerow along internal field boundary and edge of building limited value	5	1.2	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Holly Ilex aquifolium Privet Ligustrum ovalifolium	2	avg 100	1	EM	F	Maintained hedgerow along site boundary with adjoining properties flailed	5	1.2	C (ii)
H7	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	3	avg 100	1	M	F	Boundary hedgerow with adjoining property topped	5	1.2	C (ii)
H8	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	3.5	upto 120	1	M	G	Maintained hedgerow separating field parcels currently outgrown	7	1.4	C (ii)



Standard specification for protective barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs



Above ground stabilising systems

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

NOTES

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APPENDIX B PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

CAD file: S:\Arb resources\Basic Templates\Tree Protection\Appendix B - Protective Fencing A4.dwg