

Site Tree Appraisal

Manchester Mesivta School, Charlton Avenue, Prestwich M25 0PH

“BS 5837 2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations”



ROWBOTTOM'S TREE SERVICES LTD

INDEPENDENT ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

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Manchester Mesivta School, Charlton Avenue, Prestwich M25 0PH: - Thorndyke Walk Campus:

The following is a pre-development survey and appraisal of trees on and adjacent to the above site.

Its primary purpose being to categorize the trees according to BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, so that the Local Planning Authority may review the existing trees in association with the proposed development.

The report and associated plans have been produced for the sole purpose: - to accompany the above planning submission.

Table of Contents

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. SITE SURVEY AND OBSERVATIONS	5
3. APPRAISAL	7
4. CONCLUSIONS	8
5. RECOMMENDATIONS	9
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	11

Appendices

1. Qualifications and Experience	12
2. Trees and Construction Sites – General Issues	13
3. Tree Data	14
4. Explanatory Notes	15
5. Protective Fencing Specifications	16
6. Tree Schedule	18
7. Tree Quality Assessment and Categorization Criterion	25
8. Site Photographs	27

1. Introduction:

1.1 This tree survey has been commissioned Manchester Mesivta School.

1.2 I have undertaken this tree survey following the guidance and recommendations of; 'BS 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations'.

1.3 **Instruction:** I am instructed by JCD Architecture to inspect the significant trees on and adjacent to the small plot of land to the north of Thorndyke Walk that may be affected by a proposed development and to provide an arboricultural report to accompany a planning application. The relevant tree information that has been noted and prepared to accompany the planning application is;

- A schedule of the significant trees on and adjacent to the site, to include basic data and an assessment of their condition, (see appendix 3).
- An appraisal of the impact that the proposed development may have on the trees and as a result, the visual amenity of the locale.
- An initial arboricultural method statement (AMS) setting out basic protective requirements and management needs of the trees to be retained and tree works required to facilitate the proposed development.

1.4 **Documents and information provided:** JCD Architecture provided me with the following documents:

- *JC 145 Existing Site Plan*
- *JC 145 Proposed Site Plan*

1.5 **Qualification and experience:** I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details in appendix 1.

1.6 **Report scope and limitations:** Construction work often exerts undesirable pressures on existing trees, as do changes in their environment following construction (see appendix 2). This report has been prepared to analyse the impact that the proposed development may have to the existing site trees. It further advises on protective requirements and appropriate management needs of the trees, should they be retained on the site. The primary purpose of the report is to provide sufficient tree information to allow the Local Planning Authority to review any tree issues associated with the development proposal.

1.6.1 It should be noted that this report takes no account of indirect structural damage that may arise to buildings as a result of tree induced soil volume changes. Such damage can occur to buildings built on shrinkable clay sub-soils and will be more prevalent during prolonged drought conditions. Also, buildings built on shrinkable soils following tree removal can suffer heave affects as the soil rehydrates. These issues should be addressed during the design of the proposed development (*National House Building Council-NHBC 2011-part 4.2 building near trees*). Also, this report does not take into account damage to drains and underground services that may be due to tree root activity. If damaged, drains can allow roots to penetrate them. If, however, they are in good repair tree roots have little capacity to access them. A drainage expert could give more advice.

2. Site visit and observations:

2.1 Site visit: I carried out an unaccompanied site visit on 29th May 2023. All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations and I estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. The weather at the time of inspection was dry and clear with good visibility.

2.2 Brief site description: The small plot of land to the north of Thorndyke Walk is the former Prestwich Lifelong Learning Centre. Measuring approximately 1035 square metres, it is now derelict and overgrown with self-seeded tree saplings and scrub. There is one old brick building to the north east corner of the site and a concrete hardstanding base in the centre east side of the grounds (photo 01). The north boundary of the site is bordered by a linear row of mature trees, which are located just beyond the fence in the neighbouring Park View Primary School grounds.

2.2.1 Site Aspect and Topography:

- The main access gate to the site is off Thorndyke Walk along the south boundary.
- The site is broadly level with no significantly raised features.

2.2.2 Preliminary Geological Information:

Soil Texture:	Sandy
Soil pH:	Acid
Drainage:	Freely Draining
Fertility:	Low
Carbon:	Low
Drains to:	Groundwater

(Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute; Land Information Systems, 2023)

2.2.3: Tree Protection Status: According to the Bury Council online maps, at the time of checking (5th May 2023), there are two sycamore trees (presumed to be T33 and T38) along the south boundary of the site and the linear row of sycamore trees along the north boundary (in Park View Primary School grounds) that are protected by a Tree Preservation order (Bury 284 TPO). The site is not in a Conservation Area.

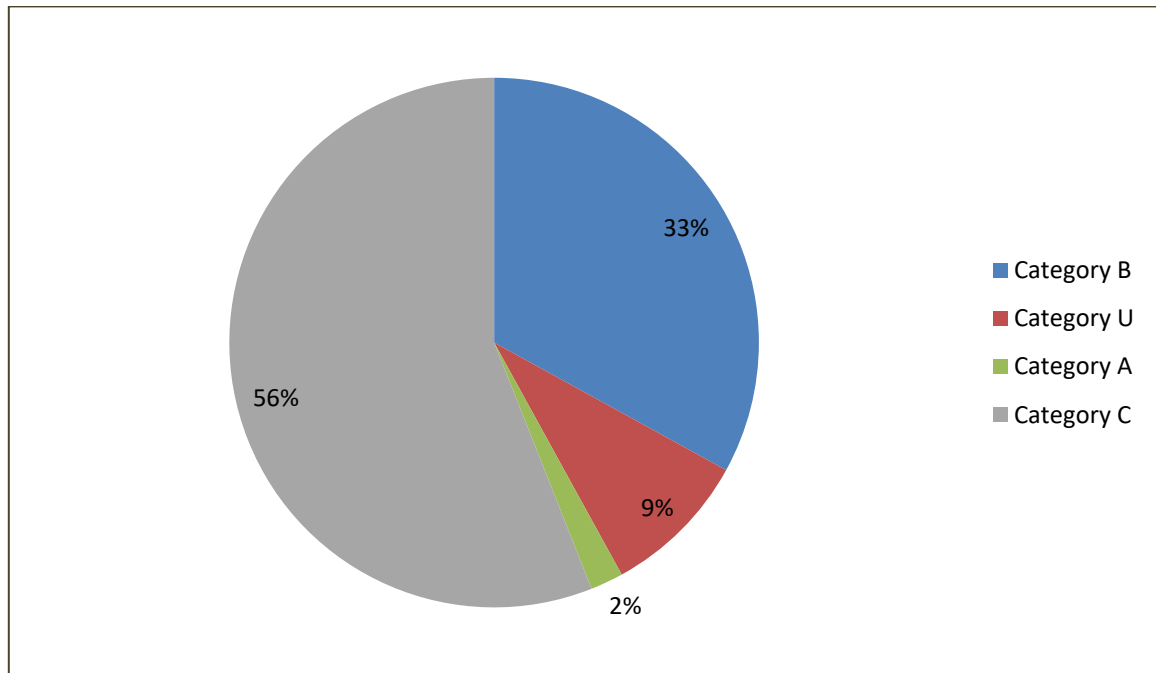
2.3 Identification and location of the trees: The locations of the significant trees are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan *RTS/29052023/TCP 001* included with this report. All the relevant information on the trees is contained within this report and the provided documents listed in 1.4 above.

2.4 Tree observations: The trees were not climbed; I visually inspected the significant trees from ground level in accordance with visual tree assessment (VTA) techniques and recorded the information on the schedule included at appendix 6. The assessment has been to a level one of the TRAQ assessment criteria.

2.5 Overview of the trees and other vegetation:

The central part of the land is predominantly self-seeded Goat Willow, Sycamore and weed scrub. The significant trees are generally located around the land perimeter; however, some sizable self-seeded trees are centrally located on the land.

Existing Significant Trees; Percentage per Category.



3 APPRAISAL:

- 3.1 Relevant references:** ‘BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations’.
- 3.2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA):** The proposal is to utilize the plot of land as an additional campus to the school, to include an outdoor learning and games centre. At this stage I have not been made aware of the need to install underground drains or other utility services.
- 3.3** In order to affect the additional campus development it will be necessary to remove all the central self-seeded trees and scrub growth. These trees are all low quality (C category trees) and their removal is not anticipated to negatively impact the visual amenity of the area.
- 3.4** In order to facilitate the development none of the site boundary trees need be removed (except T1 see 3.6 below). There is no requirement therefore, to remove any of the existing protected trees (those currently protected by the TPO). Some ground work will have to be undertaken within their calculated root protection areas (RPA), however, such work is expected to be of no-dig construction and the final ground surfaces are to be a porous material. Following the recommended arboricultural works, however, it would be prudent to erect temporary protective tree fencing around a large portion of the RPAs of T33 and T38. Such fencing is recommended to deter contractors from venturing onto and storing building materials on the soft ground within the tree RPAs during the demolition of the old concrete base and small building. The temporary protective tree fencing is to remain in place during all site demolition, construction of the storage shed and classroom buildings. The protective tree fencing specifications are noted in the Recommendations, section 5 of the report. Small segments of the tree RPAs of trees T2 to T20 and T33 and T38 will be overlapped by the site construction. However, only minimal skimming of the surface vegetation will be required, the classrooms are to be timber pre-fabricated units founded on pads and the playing pitch surfaces are to be a no-dig porous material construction. Given the above construction methods and the very minimal RPA overlaps, together with the fact that all the remaining sections of the tree RPAs and contiguous areas will remain undisturbed, the potential loss or damage to roots is considered insignificant and would not be expected to cause any significant harm to the long-term health and viability of the trees.
- 3.5** Minor crown lift pruning works will be required to allow branch height clearance for the development. The pruning specifications are noted in the Recommendations, section 5 of the report.

Proposed Tree Removal

Category	Total	Tree Tag / Number
Cat A		
Cat B		
Cat C	17	T1, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T32a, T32b, T35a, T36 and T39
Cat U	4	T21, T34, T35 and T37

- 3.6** Tree T1 is close to the boundary fence and has significant bark damage to the west side of the trunk up to a height of approximately 3.5 metres (photo 02). Longevity of T1 is expected to be limited.

4 CONCLUSIONS:

- 4.1** The proposed additional campus development, given the no-dig construction technique and recommended temporary protective fencing, should have little effect on the existing trees to be retained. General good husbandry tree works are required to facilitate the development proposal, therefore, there will be no real arboricultural alteration to the visual amenity of the locale.
- 4.2 Other Considerations:** Trees by their very nature have structures that allow bats to shelter or roost in them, more so with moribund and decayed trees. All species of bats are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats) regulations 1994 and the Countryside Act and Rights of Way Act 2000. Also, it is an offence to disturb or destroy nesting birds. Appropriate ecological assessments should be undertaken to avoid contravention of the above.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS: Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS);

5.1 Prior to any other activity on the site the following arboricultural works should be undertaken.

Table 1 Tree works:

Tree	Tree Work	Priority
T1, T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T32a, T32b, T34, T35, T35a, T36, T37 and T39	Fell to ground level and dig out the remaining stumps	Prior to any other site works
T3, T4, T5, T9, T20	Crown lift the south side of the crowns to obtain a branch height clearance above ground level of 4 metres.	Prior to any other site works
G20 (Mixed species sapling growth)	Prune back branches to the south side that overhang the boundary fence	Prior to any other site works

5.1.1 All the recommended tree works should be of a standard that is in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree Work-Recommendations. All the arboricultural work on this site should be undertaken by an arboricultural contractor who is able to comply with the above BS standard. The arboricultural contractor should hold public liability insurance to a minimum of £5 million and employer's liability insurance as required by law. The arboricultural contractor should be able to show competency by means of relevant certification and health and safety policy. Suitable arboricultural contractors can be sourced from the Arboricultural Association approved contractor list or the Local Planning Authority occasionally has lists of competent contractors. Rowbottom's Tree Services Ltd (arboricultural consultancy) cannot accept any liability where the prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.

5.1.2 The advised tree works within this report are recommended in order to facilitate the proposed development. None of these tree works should be undertaken until there has been full approval from the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 After the above tree works have been completed, protective fencing should be erected at the locations indicated on the Tree Protection Plan *RTS/29052023/TPP 002*; the protective fencing should be: - 2 metre tall herras fencing on rubber or concrete feet. The fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers. The vertical distance between the couplers should be at least 1 metre and uniform throughout the fence. The herras fence should be supported on the inner side (tree side) by stabiliser struts attached to rubber base feet and secured to the ground, as illustrated at appendix 5 (B). Signs should be attached to the fencing advising the contractors that this is a construction exclusion zone (CEZ); keep out.

5.3 Upon completion of the above arboricultural works and erection of the protective fencing site demolition of the old concrete base and brick building may proceed following the guidance of this AMS. The protective fencing is to remain in-situ until the pre-fabricated classrooms have been constructed. Only following their construction should the temporary protective tree fencing be removed to allow installation of the no-dig ground surfaces.

- 5.4 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect tree foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and wind direction should be taken into account when determining its location and it should be attended at all times until safe enough to leave.
- 5.5 Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree (e.g., oil, cement washing and vehicle washings etc.) should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.
- 5.6 All operatives of machinery and heavy plant should be made aware of the construction exclusion zones (CEZ) and tree RPAs. The operatives are to respect these zones and ensure that no damage occurs to trees due to careless use of machinery.
- 5.7 Siting of cabins and storage of building materials should be outside of the CEZ. Any proposal to install cabins or store materials within a CEZ should be agreed with the appointed arboriculturist and the Local Planning Authority prior to such installation.
- 5.8 A project arboriculturist should be appointed to ensure that compliance with tree protection requirements is upheld. The appointed arboriculturist should be an individual acceptable to the local authority. They must have a good understanding of the project requirements and be suitably qualified to understand the hazards associated with development near trees. They should work closely with the site manager, and have the authority to stop works until any major issues which could affect the retained trees have been resolved. They should keep the local authority updated at each stage of the project, including reporting of any unexpected issues which could affect the trees that are being retained. I can offer this service, or advice on the selection of a suitably qualified and experience individual.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations



Mr W. J. Rowbottom. HN Dip ARB

M. Arbor. A

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Appendix 1

Brief qualifications and experience of Mr W. J. Rowbottom.

1. Qualifications:

- Tree surgery craft certificate 1992
- BTEC Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture 2000 (HN Dip Arb).

2. International Society of Arboriculture (ISA):

- Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ).
This is a systematic qualification of risks that may be posed by trees within their existing site setting over a given time frame.

3. Continuing professional development: Professional member of the Arboricultural Association.
M Arbor A. Professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society (CAS).

4. Experience: Managed an arboricultural contracting company for 20 years. Practiced arboricultural consultancy since 2010.

Appendix 2

Trees and Construction Sites – General Issues

Trees that have good health and stability are well adapted to their surroundings. Any demolition or construction activity which affects the adaptation of trees to the site could be detrimental to their health, future growth and safety. Trees tend to become less tolerant of change after they have reached maturity or have suffered previous damage or physiological stress. Site design and subsequent management, therefore, should aim to minimize the effect of change.

The part of a tree most susceptible to damage on a construction site is the root system, which, because it is not immediately visible, is frequently ignored. Within a short distance of the trunk, the roots become highly branched, so as to form a network of small diameter woody roots, which can extend radially for a distance much greater than the canopy spread of the tree, except where impeded by unfavourable soil conditions. The growth and development of all roots is influenced by the availability of water, nutrients, oxygen and the penetrability of the soil. Given favourable conditions, the tree's root system tends to develop sufficient volume to provide physical stability for the tree. Typically, however, around 80% of a tree root system is concentrated in the upper 600mm of the soil profile. Due to this relatively shallow depth, the threat to a tree root system on a development site can arise from:

- Root severance or fracture during excavation works
- Compaction of the soil structure, which restricts moisture percolation through the soil profile and gaseous exchange between the surface air and soil atmosphere. Soil compaction can occur as a result of driving heavy plant machinery over the soil surface, repetitive pedestrian footfall and storage of building materials.
- Water logging due to land grade changes
- Toxic contamination due to chemical runoff from construction activities.

Damage to the tree trunk and branches can also occur on development sites if appropriate distances between tree and construction work is not maintained. Such damage, however, is not usually sufficient to kill a tree directly, but can make it unsafe by affecting the dynamics and growth of the tree, or by initiating long term decay. Such damage can also be disfiguring. The attachment of notice boards and cables etc. can all damage trees, as can the use of tree trunks as a winch anchor.

Damage to a tree on a construction site may not at first be noticeably obvious, the full effect of such damage usually taking 3 or 4 years to become evident, at which time the tree may die and/or become unsafe. A tree that has taken decades to reach maturity can be damaged irreparably in a few minutes by actions that might be unwitting, negligent or wilful. The early provision of physical protection of the tree from damage is therefore critical.

Appendix 3

Tree Data (Explanations of):

The data collected and recorded on each tree reflects the recommendations provided in section 4.4.2 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-recommendations.

Tree number: T (individual tree), G (group of stems or several trees planted together or self-seeded), S (stump of a tree that has been cut at or close to ground level), SH (shrub masses).

Species: Common tree name; *specific name recorded in italics*.

Height: Approximate height of the tree to the nearest metre.

DBH: Stem diameter (recorded in millimetres) measured in accordance with Annex C of the BS 5837:2012.

Crown Spread: A record (to the nearest half metre) of the radial distances between the tree trunk and the end of the further most branches, in the direction of the four cardinal compass points.

Height to Lowest Branch: This parameter estimates the lowest point of the crown above the ground. Minor and dead branches are ignored.

Age: Estimated maturity of the tree; Moribund (at the point of death), Mature (last one third of life expectancy), Early mature (one third to two thirds life expectancy), Young (at less than one third of life expectancy).

Condition: An assessment of tree physiological condition. Good (high vigour and strong growth), fair (average vigour and growth), Poor (low vigour and declining growth).

Category Rating: An assessment to identify the quality and value (in non-fiscal terms) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of a development occurring, (for categorisation criterion see appendix 6).

Observations and Comments: A preliminary observation of the tree's physiological condition, structural form and its suitability to the existing site setting. Basic tree management advice may be recommended.

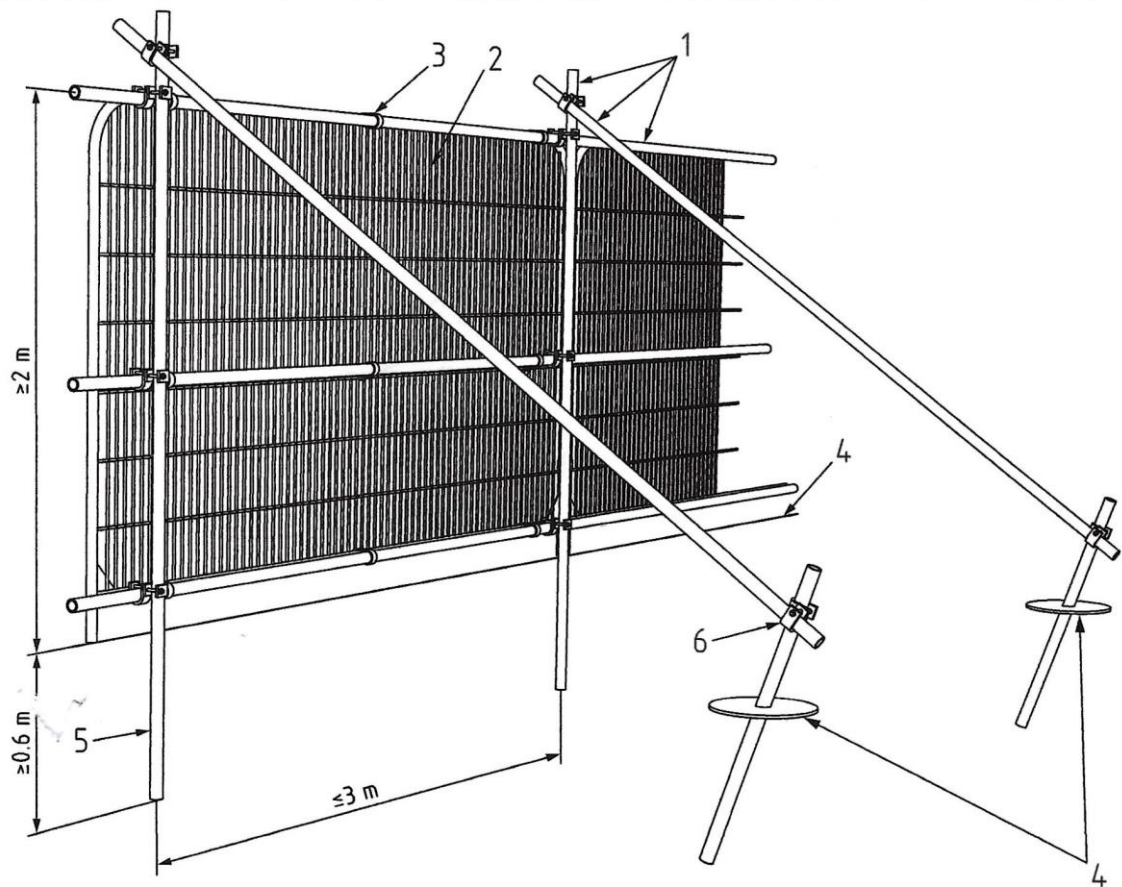
Appendix 4

Explanatory notes

AIA:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment; an assessment that evaluates the effects that the proposed design may have on the existing site trees and any constraints that the trees pose to the design, and where necessary recommend mitigation measures.
AMS:	Arboricultural Method Statement.
CEZ:	Construction Exclusion Zone; a fenced off area around a tree or group of trees that should remain undisturbed and free from demolition and construction activity.
Crown:	The structural part of the tree above ground level that consists of branches, twigs and foliage.
Included Bark:	Bark that remains (trapped) between branch and trunk or co-dominant stems. Has potential to be a structurally weak union.
Measurements:	All dimensions are estimated unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a *. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a ‘?’.
RPA:	Root Protection Area; The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. The RPA increases with tree size and is calculated from a measurement of the trunk diameter.
Species:	The tree species identification is based on visual identification. The common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first followed by the botanical name in <i>italics</i> . In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigation. Where there is some doubt as to the precise species of the tree, the genus is followed by the abbreviation spp; in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the main component and there may be other minor species not listed.
TRAQ:	Tree Risk Assessment Qualification. A tree risk qualification methodology; Level one; is a basic visual assessment of an individual tree or a population of trees near to targets of concern, conducted from a specified perspective, to identify obvious defects or specified conditions. Only defects visible from the perspective from which the assessment is made are expected to be identified.
VTA:	Visual Tree Assessment; a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of individual trees, as advised by Mattheck (1993) and Hazard Evaluation by Matheny and Clark (1993). Guidance is also taken from Lonsdale (1999) Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management.

Appendix 5 (A)

Protective Fencing Specification

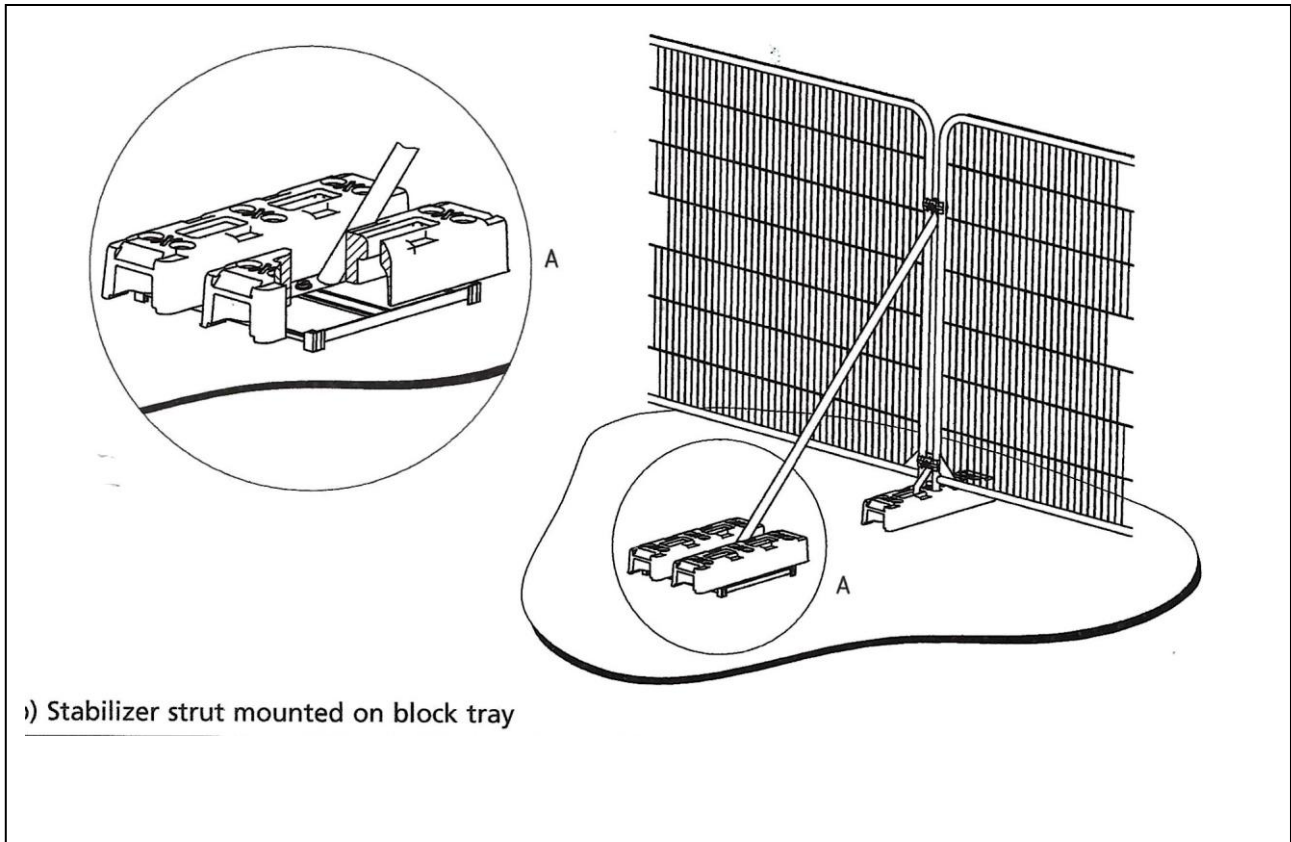


Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Appendix 5 (B)

Protective Fencing Specification



Appendix 6
Tree Schedule

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.0</u> 3.5	310	N – 2.0 S – 6.0 E – 3.0 W – 2.5	<u>3.0</u> S	Early mature	Poor to Fair	3.7	43	C1	Significant bark damage to the west side of the trunk up to a height of approximately 3.5 metres.
T2	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.0</u> 3.0	310	N – 6.0 S – 8.0 E – 2.0 W – 4.5	<u>3.0</u> W	Early Mature	Good	3.7	43	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Minor dead branches in the crown.
T3	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.5</u> 3.0	450	N – 5.0 S – 8.0 E – 5.0 W – 3.0	<u>3.0</u> N	Mature	Good	5.4	91	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Minor dead branches in the crown.
T4	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>13.0</u> 4.5	220	N – 2.0 S – 5.0 E – 3.5 W – 1.5	<u>2.5</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.6	21	C1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Minor dead branches in the crown; Slightly suppressed growth form.
T5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.0</u> 2.0	430	N – 2.0 S – 7.0 E – 3.5 W – 6.0	<u>2.0</u> W	Mature	Good	5.1	81	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Minor dead branches in the crown.
T6	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>14.0</u> 5.0	220	N – 1.0 S – 4.0 E – 1.0 W – 2.0	<u>4.5</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.6	21	C1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Tall slender tree.

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T7	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.5</u> 4.0	370	N – 1.0 S – 8.0 E – 1.0 W – 4.0	<u>3.0</u> S	Mature	Good	4.4	60	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slight crown asymmetry.
T8	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.5</u> 4.0	450	N – 6.0 S – 8.0 E – 4.0 W – 4.0	<u>4.5</u> S	Mature	Good	5.4	91	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Co-dominant twin stemmed tree; Ivy ascending the trunk.
T9	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.0</u> 2.5	400	N – 5.0 S – 7.5 E – 3.0 W – 2.5	<u>2.5</u> S	Mature	Good	4.8	72	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slight crown asymmetry.
T10	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.0</u> 4.5	380	N – 3.5 S – 5.5 E – 2.5 W – 2.0	<u>4.0</u> S	Mature	Fair to Good	4.5	63	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slight crown asymmetry; Co-dominant twin stemmed tree; Ivy ascending the trunk.
T11	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>14.5</u> 4.0	380	N – 4.0 S – 5.0 E – 3.5 W – 2.0	<u>2.5</u> S	Mature	Good	4.5	63	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Minor dead branches in the crown; Ivy beginning to ascend the trunk.
T12	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>14.0</u> 4.0	230	N – 1.0 S – 5.0 E – 1.0 W – 1.0	<u>3.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.7	22	C1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slightly suppressed crown asymmetry; Ivy beginning to ascend the trunk.

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T13	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>14.5</u> 6.0	300	N – 2.0 S – 3.5 E – 1.0 W – 2.0	<u>4.5</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	3.6	40	C1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Co-dominant twin stemmed tree; Minor dead branches in the crown.
T14	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.5</u> 2.5	500	N – 5.0 S – 8.0 E – 3.0 W – 4.0	<u>3.5</u> S	Mature	Good	6.0	113	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Dominant tree of the linear group; Slight crown asymmetry.
T15	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>14.0</u> 4.5	220	N – 1.5 S – 7.5 E – 1.0 W – 1.0	<u>4.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.6	21	C1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slightly suppressed crown asymmetry; Some bark damage to the lower part of the trunk.
T16	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>14.5</u> 4.0	250	N – 2.0 S – 6.5 E – 1.0 W – 2.0	<u>3.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	3.0	28	C1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slightly suppressed crown asymmetry; Ivy beginning to ascend the trunk.
T17	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.0</u> 3.0	380	N – 3.0 S – 7.0 E – 2.5 W – 2.5	<u>2.5</u> E	Mature	Good	4.5	63	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slight crown asymmetry.
T18	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>14.0</u> 4.5	370	N – 3.0 S – 7.5 E – 3.0 W – 3.0	<u>3.0</u> S	Mature	Good	4.4	60	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slight crown asymmetry.

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T19	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>13.0</u> 4.0	350	N – 3.0 S – 7.0 E – 2.5 W – 2.5	<u>1.5</u> N	Mature	Fair	4.2	55	C1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; Slight crown asymmetry; Minor dead branches in the crown; Some bark damage to the lower section of the trunk.
T20	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>13.0</u> 2.0	420	N – 5.0 S – 6.0 E – 6.0 W – 3.5	<u>1.5</u> N	Mature	Good	5.0	78	B1	Located on the neighbouring school grounds; End of the linear row of sycamore trees.
T21	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<u>7.0</u> 1.5	120	N – 1.0 S – 3.5 E – 2.0 W – 2.0	2.0 S	Young	Poor	1.4	6	U	Self-seeded sapling tree; Ash Die-Back disease in the upper crown twigs.
T22	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>7.0</u> 1.5	175	N – 2.0 S – 4.0 E – 3.5 W – 2.5	<u>1.5</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.1	13	C1	Self-seeded tree.
T23	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>7.0</u> 1.5	200	N – 4.0 S – 2.0 E – 2.5 W – 4.0	<u>0.5</u> E	Early Mature	Fair	2.4	18	C1	Self-seeded three-stemmed tree.
T24	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>7.0</u> 2.5	200	N – 3.0 S – 1.0 E – 2.0 W – 2.0	<u>1.0</u> W	Early Mature	Fair	2.4	18	C1	Self-seeded tree.

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T25	Downy Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	<u>7.0</u> 3.0	110	N – 2.0 S – 1.5 E – 1.0 W – 1.0	<u>3.0</u> W	Young	Fair	1.3	5	C1	Small sapling tree.
T26	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>7.5</u> 5.0	95	N – 2.5 S – 1.0 E – 1.0 W – 1.0	<u>5.0</u> N	Young	Fair	1.1	3	C1	Small sapling tree.
T27	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>6.5</u> 1.5	90	N – 3.0 S – 1.0 E – 2.0 W – 1.0	<u>2.0</u> N	Young	Fair	1.0	3	C1	Small sapling tree.
T28	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>8.5</u> 2.0	120	N – 3.0 S – 3.0 E – 1.0 W – 2.0	<u>2.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	1.4	6	C1	Small tree.
T29	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>8.5</u> 4.0	260	N – 5.0 S – 3.5 E – 3.0 W – 4.0	<u>1.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	3.1	30	C1	Self-seeded small tree.
T30	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>8.5</u> 2.0	200	N – 1.0 S – 4.5 E – 2.5 W – 4.0	<u>2.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.4	18	C1	Self-seeded small tree.

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T31	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>8.5</u> 2.0	190	N – 4.5 S – 1.5 E – 1.5 W – 1.5	<u>1.5</u> N	Early Mature	Fair	2.2	15	C1	Self-seeded small tree.
T32	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>9.0</u> 0.5	400	N – 5.0 S – 4.5 E – 2.0 W – 4.5	<u>1.5</u> W	Mature	Fair	4.8	72	C1	Muti-stemmed tree; Included bark between stem unions.
T32a	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>6.0</u> 2.0	238 combined	N – 3.0 S – 4.0 E – 4.0 W – 3.0	<u>1.5</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.8	24	C1	Co-dominant stemmed tree; included bark union between the stems.
T32b	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	<u>6.5</u> 2.0	350	N – 3.5 S – 5.0 E – 2.5 W – 5.0	<u>0.5</u> W	Mature	Fair	4.2	55	C1	Self-seeded tree.
T33	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>17.5</u> 2.5	650	N – 7.0 S – 7.0 E – 7.0 W – 6.5	<u>3.0</u> N	Mature	Good	7.8	191	B1	The tree trunk is close to the security railings; Minor dead branches in the crown.
T34	Laburnum <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	<u>5.5</u> 3.0	300	N – 2.0 S – 2.5 E – 3.5 W – 2.0	<u>2.0</u> S	Moribund	Poor	3.6	40	U	Almost dead

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T35	Laburnum <i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	<u>6.0</u> 3.0	380	N – 5.0 S – 2.0 E – 2.0 W – 3.0	<u>1.0</u> E	Moribund	Poor	4.5	63	U	Almost dead
T35a	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>9.0</u> 2.0	150	N – 4.0 S – 2.0 E – 4.0 W – 2.0	<u>2.5</u> E	Early Mature	Fair	1.8	10	C1	Self-seeded tree.
T36	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>11.0</u> 6.0	310	N – 4.5 S – 4.0 E – 4.0 W – 3.0	<u>6.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	3.7	43	C1	Self-seeded tree.
T37	Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	<u>5.0</u> 2.5	320	N – 2.0 S – 3.5 E – 3.0 W – 3.0	<u>2.0</u> S	Dead	Poor	3.8	45	U	Dead tree.
T38	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>15.5</u> 6.0	800	N – 7.0 S – 5.0 E – 6.0 W – 5.5	<u>4.0</u> N	Mature	Good	9.6	289	B1	The tree trunk is close to the security railings; Minor dead branches in the crown.
T39	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	<u>8.5</u> 2.0	180 combined	N – 3.5 S – 4.5 E – 2.0 W – 3.0	<u>2.0</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.1	13	C1	A three stemmed small tree close to the security railings
T40	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>16.0</u> 5.0	650	N – 5.0 S – 5.0 E – 6.0 W – 5.0	<u>3.0</u> W	Mature	Good	7.8	191	A1	Mature tree on neighbouring land.

Appendix 7

Tree Quality Assessment and Categorization Criterion

Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention;
Trees which 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. These trees, however, can have existing or potential conservation value. They could, therefore, be up graded from a U category if issues concerning their safety can be appropriately managed.

Trees to be considered for retention;
Category A: trees of high quality
Have an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality
Have an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C: Trees of low quality.
Have an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

For a tree to qualify under any given category, it should fall within the scope of that categories definition (U, A, B, C).
Trees in categories A to C should then qualify under one or more of three subcategories (1, 2, and 3). The subcategories 1, 2 and 3 are intended to reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively. These definitions are described below:

Identification on the plan

Dark Red

Light Green

Mid Blue

Grey

Arboricultural Qualities:**Sub-Category A1:**

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).

Sub-Category B1: Trees that might be included in category A, but have been 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 beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.

Sub-Category C1: Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

Landscape Qualities:

Sub-Category A2: Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.

Sub-Category B2: 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.

Sub-Category C2: 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 benefits.

Cultural Values:

Sub-Category A3: Trees or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commercial or other value (e.g., veteran trees or woodland pasture).

Sub-Category B3: Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Sub-category C3: Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Appendix 8:

Site Photos

Photo 01:



Photo 02:

