



Spurr House, Bury

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

For

Bury Council

Project No.: GAR001-003

December 2022

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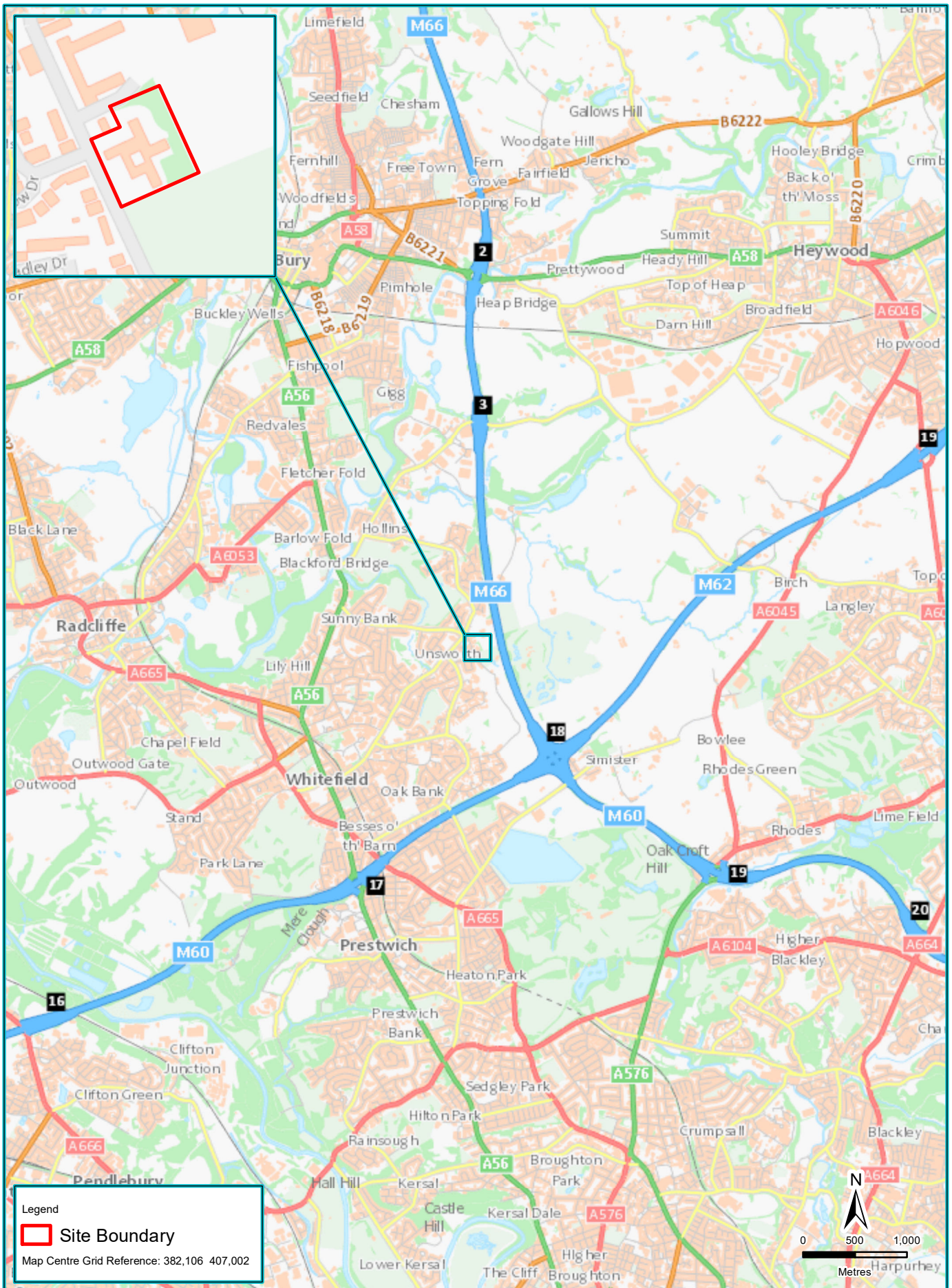
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- FIGURE 3: TREE RETENTION & REMOVAL PLAN (TRRP01)

1. Summary

- 1.1.1 Bury Council is involved in the development of a site located at Spurr House, Bury, BL9 8QL which involves the refurbishment of the existing buildings, the construction of a new car park area and new MUGA.
- 1.1.2 Following the initial tree survey, Bury Council have instructed Thomson Environmental Consultants to undertake an arboricultural impact assessment.
- 1.1.3 The trees were surveyed on 17th November 2022 by Arboricultural Consultant Robert Armitage BSc (Hons), MA ArborA in accordance with BS5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (BS5837:2012).
- 1.1.4 All trees were categorised in accordance with the cascade chart for tree quality assessment in BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 2). Trees were given a ranking of A, B or C in descending order of value and assigned one or more subcategories qualifying the basis of that value as either arboricultural, landscape or cultural. Trees with only short-term remaining value or that require immediate removal for safety or management reasons are given a U rating.
- 1.1.5 A total of 30 individual trees and 14 groups of trees were recorded during the survey, details of which are listed in the Tree Schedule. The surveyor recorded 0 Category A tree features, 7 Category B individual trees, 5 Category B groups of trees, 20 Category C individual trees, 9 Category C groups of trees and 3 Category U individual trees located within or adjacent to the site (see Figure 2).
- 1.1.6 The development proposals directly require the removal of T01, G01, T02, T03, T05, T06, T07, T08, T09, T10, G03, T12, G04, T13, G05, T14 and T25.
- 1.1.7 The proposed MUGA is located within a significant proportion of the RPA of T20 and T21 along the eastern boundary of the site. In order to ensure no significant root loss, the foundations for the MUGA will have to be designed to be as shallow as possible, likely requiring the need for a suitable geotextile and cellular confinement system. Excavations beyond 150mm are likely to cause substantial root damage and therefore the new MUGA should be designed to be built at / as close to existing ground level as possible.
- 1.1.8 The new perimeter fence is located within the RPAs of several trees along the boundary. To avoid significant damage to the trees, the fence should be installed by hand, with post holes being as small diameter as possible and panels positioned at or above existing ground levels.
- 1.1.9 The details of all protection measures should be provided within a comprehensive arboricultural method statement and Tree Protection Plan, demonstrating how trees proposed for retention can be suitably safeguarded. The Method Statement can be secured by way of an appropriately worded planning condition attached to the consent for the development and should be adopted as a control document by site personnel.
- 1.1.10 Trees removed as part of the development of the site should be replaced with a number of new trees that are suitable to the local and wider landscape at the landscaping stage of the project.

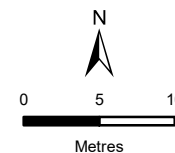


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Figure Number	1	Scale at A4 1:50,000		
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Legend

- Tree Stem Location
- Tree Canopy Extent
- Root Protection Area of Category 'B' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Category 'C' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Category 'U' Tree
- Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 382,100 407,004

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Figure Number
2

Figure Title
Tree Constraints Plan
(TCP01)

Installation of fence should avoid tree removal in this area. Fence to be re-aligned to avoid tree stems as necessary

Legend

- Trees For Proposed Removal
- Root Protection Area of Category 'B' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Category 'C' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Category 'U' Tree
- Tree Canopy Extent
- Tree Stem Location
- Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 382,100 407,004

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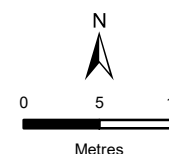
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Date 20/12/2022	Date 20/12/2022

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Figure Number
3

Figure Title
Tree Retention and
Removal Plan
(TRRP)



2. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Bury Council is involved in the development of a site located at Spurr House, Bury, BL9 8QL (plots G and H) which involves the refurbishment of the existing buildings, the construction of a new car park area and new MUGA.

2.1.2 The purpose of the AIA is to assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the existing trees on site and to determine which trees are to be removed or retained during the construction phase.

2.1.3 The protection of retained trees is paramount to their survival during the development process and their consequent long-term contribution to the site. The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) identified in the arboricultural survey and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) should remain protected throughout the development to avoid potential damage, such as:

- Soil compaction;
- Root severance due to excavation;
- Soil coverage with impermeable material;
- Alterations in ground level;
- Leaks and spillages from stored materials; and
- Vehicle and heavy plant collision.

2.1.4 This assessment has been based on documents listed within Table 1 below.

Table 1: Documents upon which this assessment has been based

Originator	Reference No.	Title
Thomson EC Ltd	GAR00-003-001-002	Arboricultural Survey Report
Thomson EC Ltd	Fig 2	Tree Constraints Plan
AHR	2022.00310.UM01 Rev A	Topographical and Utility Survey
AHR	SH-10-P-004	Proposed Site Plan

2.2 Tree Removals

2.2.1 The development proposals require the removal of T01, G01, T02, T03, T05, T06, T07, T08, T09, T10, G03, T12, G04, T13, G05, T14 and T25 which are marked on the attached Tree Retention and Removal Plan.

2.2.2 The 'U' category trees T24 and T27 are also recommended for removal based on poor condition and limited remaining life expectancy.

2.2.3 A breakdown of the associated categories assigned to these trees can be seen in Table 2 and the species, as well as an explanation of the reason for removal is included in Table 3.

Table 2: Number of trees to be removed within each retention category

Removal	Tree Category				
	A	B	C	U	TOTALS
Number of Trees	0	3	9	3	15
Number of Groups	0	0	4	0	4
Total	0	3	13	3	19

Table 3: Details of trees to be removed

Tree Number	Species	Category	Reason
T01	Lawson's cypress; Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	B 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T02	Swedish whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia	C 1	To accommodate the development proposals.
T03	Swedish whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T05	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T06	silver birch; Betula pendula	U	To accommodate the development proposals.
T07	silver birch; Betula pendula	B 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T08	Lawson's cypress; Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T09	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T10	silver birch; Betula pendula	B 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T12	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 1	To accommodate the development proposals.
T13	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.

Tree Number	Species	Category	Reason
T14	goat willow; <i>Salix caprea</i>	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T25	wild cherry; <i>Prunus avium</i>	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
T24	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	U	Limited remaining life expectancy.
T27	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	U	Limited remaining life expectancy.
G01	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
G03	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	C 1	To accommodate the development proposals.
G04	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.
G05	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	C 2	To accommodate the development proposals.

2.2.4 All trees removed to accommodate the development proposals should be replaced at the landscaping stage of the project with a number of trees in line with the council's guidance on new tree planting, to provide long-term canopy cover that is more suitable to the proposed use of the site.

2.2.5 This should include, where feasible, provision for the planting of a mixture of native, as well as ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges, and implemented as a condition of planning consent.

2.3 Trees to be Retained

2.3.1 Of the 44 tree features that were recorded during the survey, 25 will be retained.

2.3.2 Where construction works are located within and immediately adjacent to root protection areas, the RPAs of the retained trees should be protected by fencing to the specification laid out in BS5837:2012. The specification of this fencing is detailed in Section 4.6 of the report and an illustrated example can be seen in Appendix 3. The area protected by the fencing shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and should be illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan appended to an arboricultural method statement.

Shading

2.3.3 Most of the tree removal is located to the west of the site and so the impact of shading is not expected to change substantially to that which already exists. Although trees to the south of existing buildings cast an element of shade at certain times of the day, this shade should only be for relatively short periods of time and is not anticipated to become an overbearing presence.

2.3.4 It is not considered likely that shade will be excessive, or that any other ordinary circumstance arising from the presence of trees, for example from leaf or fruit drop, will constitute an unacceptable nuisance.

2.4 Trees Works

2.4.1 G08, T19, T20 and T21 are large Crack Willows along the boundary of the site which have extensive canopy spreads. Generally, their canopies are 3-4m clear from the ground and so significant pruning works are not expected. However, there are occasionally pendulous branch tips and dead wood on the western side of the canopies that will need removing as to not interfere with the proposed fences and MUGA.

2.4.2 Similarly, it is expected that several trees around the perimeter of the site will require pruning works to facilitate the construction of the proposed boundary fence.

2.4.3 Such works will be minor and will only require occasional small diameter branches to be removed. The full details of pruning requirements should be included within a thorough pruning schedule as part of the arboricultural method statement for the site.

2.5 Construction Works

Proposed MUGA

2.5.1 The proposed MUGA to east of the site is located approximately 6.5 from the stem of T21, a mature Willow within a linear group of similar aged trees. With an RPA radius of 12.7m, the MUGA is located within approximately 6m of the RPA of the tree and so there is the potential for significant root damage without a suitable level of care during its installation.

2.5.2 The use of a conventional sub-base for the footings of the MUGA would be expected to expose significant rooting mass from T19-T21, including large diameter structural roots which could cause long-term negative impacts to the trees. Considering the canopies will partly overhang the MUGA, it will be particularly important to limit damage to trees as much as possible to prevent their progressive decline, development of dead wood and potential structural instability.

2.5.3 It is therefore advised that the MUGA is designed to be built at existing ground levels to prevent extensive excavations. This will principally involve a shallow scrape of the existing vegetation and loosened top-soil (<150mm), to provide a suitable level for the new surface. A geotextile and cellular confinement system will then be laid and in-filled with a clean angular substrate, with the finished surface being porous.

2.5.4 The methodology outline above should be thoroughly assessed by the project engineer to ensure that the soil type and ground conditions are suitable to build the MUGA in this way.

2.5.5 If this methodology is implemented effectively, the impact to retained trees should be acceptable, with minimal damage.

2.5.6 Details of the specific methodologies required to protect the trees against the potential impacts associated to the construction of the MUGA should be detailed within a comprehensive arboricultural method statement.

Proposed perimeter fences

2.5.7 The proposed perimeter fence is located through the RPAs of a number of trees proposed for retention around the perimeter of the site.

2.5.8 The installation of fences within RPAs is generally not significant in terms of causing significant damage to roots, providing excavations for post holes are as small as possible and dug by hand using tools appropriate to the task.

2.5.9 Where the alignment of the fence conflicts with an existing tree, it should be orientated to avoid the stem of the tree, to allow its retention. The fence should not require the removal of any existing trees.

2.5.10 Details of the specific methodologies required to protect the trees against the potential impacts associated to fence installation should be detailed within a comprehensive arboricultural method statement.

Proposed Drainage and Services

2.5.11 Detailed drawings of underground services are not available at this time; therefore, it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the site at this stage.

2.5.12 If service installation is required within RPAs then the guidelines within National Joint Utilities Group publication '*Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees*' (NJUG 4, 2007) should be adhered to.

2.6 New Planting

2.6.1 All trees removed as part of the development should be replaced at the landscaping stage of the project with a number of new trees that are suitable to the local and wider landscape.

2.6.2 When deciding what tree to plant, the available space above and below ground is often overlooked. Knowing what a tree will look like in 5, 10 or even 20 years' time is important as too often trees suffer poor form and stunted growth due to restricted space and conflict with their surroundings. The tree's height, crown spread and root space as it nears maturity should be considered during the tree selection process.

2.6.3 Choosing a range of native and non-native tree species suitable to different urban settings will avoid the potential risk of complete and rapid tree loss caused by tree pests, diseases and climate change. Since tree pests and diseases tend to be selective, a varied treescape will usually suffer fewer losses when an outbreak does occur. Frank Santamour (1990) proposed a '10-20-30' formula to develop a diverse tree population - no more than 10% of any species, 20%

of any genus or 30% of any family. This would be almost impossible to apply if limited to just native species.

- 2.6.4** Areas designated for new tree planting should be protected during the construction phase and the ground suitably prepared, including soil decompaction if necessary, prior to the new trees being planted.

2.7 Conclusion

- 2.7.1** The development proposals directly require the removal of T01, G01, T02, T03, T05, T06, T07, T08, T09, T10, G03, T12, G04, T13, G05, T14 and T25.
- 2.7.2** The proposed MUGA is located within a significant proportion of the RPA of T20 and T21 along the eastern boundary of the site. In order to ensure no significant root loss, the foundations for the MUGA will have to be designed to be as shallow as possible, likely requiring the need for a suitable geotextile and cellular confinement system. Excavations beyond 150mm are likely to cause substantial root damage and therefore the new MUGA should be designed to be built at / as close to existing ground level as possible.
- 2.7.3** The new perimeter fence is located within the RPAs of several trees along the boundary. To avoid significant damage to the trees, the fence should be installed by hand, with post holes as small diameter as possible with panels positioned above existing ground levels.
- 2.7.4** The details of all protection measures should be provided within a comprehensive arboricultural method statement and Tree Protection Plan, demonstrating how trees proposed for retention can be suitably safeguarded. The Method Statement can be secured by way of an appropriately worded planning condition attached to the consent for the development and should be adopted as a control document by site personnel.
- 2.7.5** Trees removed as part of the development of the site should be replaced with a number of new trees that are suitable to the local and wider landscape at the landscaping stage of the project.

3. Bibliography

- 3.1.1 British Standards Institution (2014) BS8545:2014 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations*. BSI, London.
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- 3.1.10 National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) (2007) *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees*. NJUG, London.
- 3.1.11 National Tree Safety Group (2011) *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees* Forestry Commission, Edinburgh
- 3.1.12 Robertson, J, Jackson, N & Smith, M (2006) *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. The Stationery Office, London.
- 3.1.13 Rose, B. (2020) Guidance Note 12: *The use of cellular confinement systems near trees. A guide to good practice*. The Arboricultural Association.
- 3.1.14 Santamour, F.S. (2002) *Trees for urban planting: diversity uniformity, and common sense*. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington D.C.

Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA radius (m)
T01	Lawson's cypress; <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	11	450.00	1	1	1	1	1 N	1	Early mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Developing bark inclusion at approximately 1.5m. Some landscape importance along adjacent road.	None.	B 2	5.40
T02	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	5	190.00	2	3	1	1	1 W	2	Semi- mature	10+	Poor	Poor	Main leader snapped out. Appears in relatively poor condition.	None.	C 1	2.28
T03	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	5	190.00	2	2	2	2	2 N	1	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Some damage to lower stem. Not a particularly important tree.	None.	C 2	2.28
T04	field maple; <i>Acer campestre</i>	9	200.00	3	3	3	3	2 S	4	Semi- mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Diameter of stem estimated. Tree located immediately adjacent to assumed site boundary fence.	None.	C 2	2.40
T05	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	10	300.00	3	3	3	3	2 W	1	Semi- mature	20+	Good	Good	Developing well. Balanced canopy. Good vitality.	None.	C 2	3.60
T06	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	10	380.00	4	4	4	4	2 S	4	Early mature	<10	Poor	Poor	Evident reduction in canopy vitality and small diameter dead wood throughout. Fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Piptoporus betulinus</i> on lower stem.	Remove due to limited remaining life expectancy.	U	4.56
T07	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	400.00	5	5	5	5	3 W	2	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Important landscape feature along adjacent road.	None.	B 2	4.80
T08	Lawson's cypress; <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	11	340.00	1	1	1	1	2 N	1	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Typical conical form for species. Not particularly important.	None.	C 2	4.08

T09	silver birch; Betula pendula	13	410.00	2	4	5	4	2 S	2	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Developing a slight canopy bias away from adjacent trees.	None.	C 2	4.92
T10	silver birch; Betula pendula	18	480.00	6	6	6	6	3 S	3	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Prominent landscape feature with no evident significant structural defects or signs of ill health. Some minor strimmer damage to base. Tree leans slightly East.	None.	B 2	5.76
T11	silver birch; Betula pendula	11	420.00	4	4	4	4	2 W	2	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Good example of species forming an important feature along adjacent road.	None.	B 2	5.04
T12	silver birch; Betula pendula	9	170.00	2	2	2	2	3 W	1	Young	20+	Fair	Fair	Two main stems, one leaning on ground.	None.	C 1	2.90
T13	silver birch; Betula pendula	13	310.00	5	3	3	5	3 W	3	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Slight canopy bias away from trees to East. Some strimmer damage to base.	None.	C 2	3.72
T14	goat willow; Salix caprea	4	90.00	2	2	2	2	2 S	2	Young	20+	Fair	Fair	Low value self seeded goat willow on-site.	None.	C 2	1.08
T15	crack willow; Salix fragilis	20	600.00	4	1	7	7	2 S	3	Mature	40+	Good	Good	One of the larger trees on site. Lower stem becoming Ivy colonised. Dense bramble understorey. Canopy bias away from adjacent willow.	None.	B 2	7.20
T16	crack willow; Salix fragilis	18	550.00	3	2	2	2	10 S	13	Mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Diameter of stem estimated. Somewhat fastigate, etiolated form.	None.	C 2	6.60
T17	wild cherry; Prunus avium	6	280.00	1	3	8	3	2 S	0	Semi-mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Significant canopy biased South. Not a particularly good example of species.	None.	C 2	3.36
T18	wild cherry; Prunus avium	8	150.00	2	1	3	1	3 S	4	Young	20+	Fair	Fair	Low value self seeded with canopy bias.	None.	C 2	1.80

T19	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	19	350.00	4	3	3	7	5 W	3	Early mature	20+	Fair	Fair	One of a larger group of self seeded willows. Ground drops off by approximately 1.5m.	None.	C 2	7.42
T20	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	18	350.00	5	9	6	10	4 W	3	Early mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Multi stemmed willow. Canopy can be suitably lifted to 5m by removing two to secondary branches back to main stem.	None.	B 2	7.27
T21	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	19	613.33	6	11	11	11	4 W	5	Mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Some medium diameter dead wood in lower canopy. Ivy beginning to colonise main stems.	None.	B 2	12.76
T22	wild cherry; <i>Prunus avium</i>	3	100.00	1	2	1	3	1 N	1	Semi-mature	<10	Poor	Poor	Low value cherry with significant damage to main stem.	None.	C 1	1.20
T23	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	4	60.00	3	1	1	1	2 N	2	Young	<10	Fair	Fair	Low-value tree.	None.	C 1	1.25
T24	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	15	450.00	7	1	2	4	2 N	4	Mature	10+	Poor	Poor	Canopy appears in decline at a number of branch tips. Some fungal fruiting bodies on lower stem.	Remove due to limited remaining life expectancy.	U	7.64
T25	wild cherry; <i>Prunus avium</i>	5	200.00	5	4	2	4	2 N	1	Semi-mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Stem diameters estimated. Not a particularly good example of species.	None.	C 2	3.39
T26	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	360.00	6	4	1	4	2 W	1	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Significant canopy bias to North. Some small diameter dead wood.	None.	C 2	4.32
T27	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	300.00	1	2	2	3	3 W	2	Early mature	<10	Poor	Poor	Piptoporous fungal fruiting body on main stem.	Remove due to limited remaining life expectancy.	U	3.60
T28	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	8	90.00	2	2	2	2	2 N	1	Young	20+	Fair	Fair	Low-value self seeded tree.	None.	C 1	1.08
T29	field maple; <i>Acer campestre</i>	7	250.00	3	3	3	3	2 N	3	Semi-mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Low value tree located immediately adjacent site boundary.	None.	C 2	3.00

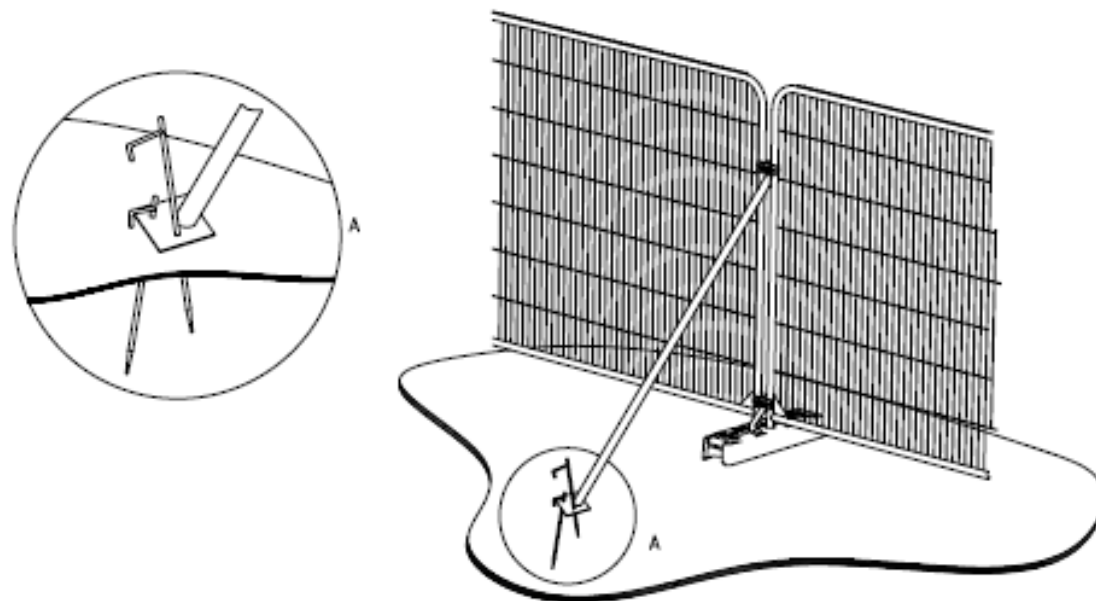
T30	field maple; <i>Acer campestre</i>	9	300.00	4	3	1	5	2 N	2	Early mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Canopy bias to North. Located just outside the assumed site boundary fence.	None.	C 2	3.60
G01	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	5	210	2	2	2	2	-	-	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	All trees with an element of strimmer damage around base of stem. Appear in slightly reduced vitality.	None	C 2	2.52
G02	blackthorn; <i>Prunus spinosa</i> / field maple; <i>Acer campestre</i> / silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	280	2	2	2	2	-	-	Semi-mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Linear group of trees along boundary. Stems located outside the assumed site boundary fence. Most trees are relatively young of approximately 100mm diameter with occasional larger stemmed field maples.	None	C 2	3.36
G03	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	14	280	3	3	3	3	-	-	Semi-mature	<10	Poor	Poor	Trees with strimmer damage. All with evident defects. One tree with significant Phytophthora infection. One tree is dead with Piptoporous. Others showing evident decline.	None	C 1	3.36
G04	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	16	280	3	3	3	3	-	-	Semi-mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Self-seeded birch trees. Not particularly good examples of species.	None	C 2	3.36
G05	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	16	200	2	2	2	2	-	-	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Etiolated self-seeded birch trees. All have large strimmer damage wounds to base.	None	C 2	2.40
G06	Lombardy poplar; <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	28	550	2	2	2	2	-	-	Mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Unable to inspect stems thoroughly for dense brambles around base. Diameter of stem estimated.	None	B 2	6.60
G07	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	220	3	3	3	3	-	-	Semi-mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Low value self-seeded birch trees with dense ivy colonisation on main stems.	None	C 2	2.64
G08	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	19	400	9	9	9	9	-	-	Early mature	40+	Fair	Fair	Linear group of high planting density self-seeded crack willows along boundary to River. Dense ivy colonisation on main stems. Prominent, tall trees.	None	B 2	4.80

G09	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	17	450	6	6	4	6	-	-	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Two stems approximately 2m apart forming one mostly uniform canopy. Some retention value.	None	B 2	5.40
G10	wild cherry; <i>Prunus avium</i>	7	300	4	4	4	4	-	-	Early mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Self-seeded cherry trees approximately 3m from assumed site boundary fence.	None	C 2	3.60
G11	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	23	750	5	5	5	5	-	-	Mature	40+	Good	Fair	Multiple self-seeded prominent willows adjacent to site boundary. Some minor small-diameter dead wood.	None	B 2	9.00
G12	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	22	580	8	8	8	8	-	-	Mature	40+	Good	Fair	High planting density group of mature crack willows. Prominent landscape features. Canopies appear in good vitality.	None	B 2	6.96
G13	goat willow; <i>Salix caprea</i> / hawthorn; <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> / Norway maple; <i>Acer platanoides</i>	6	150	4	4	4	4	-	-	Semi-mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Low value self-seeded trees with a low value unmaintained hawthorn hedge feature along boundary.	None	C 2	1.80
G14	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	8	180	1	1	1	1	-	-	Young	20+	Fair	Fair	Two self-seeded offsite willows.	None	C 2	2.16

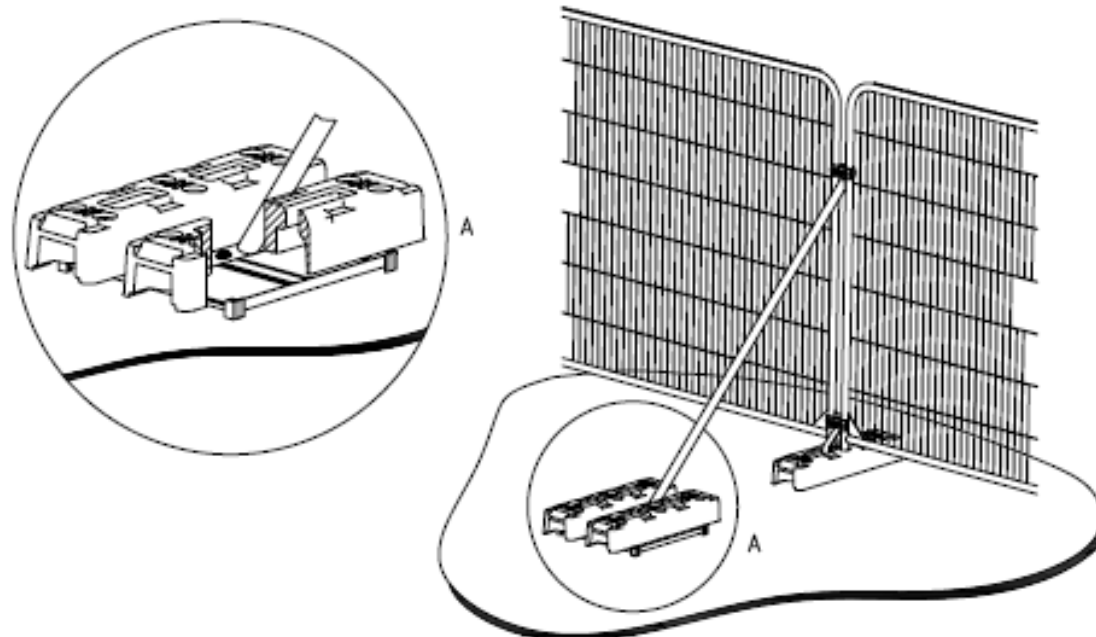
Appendix 2 - Table of Tree Categorisation

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

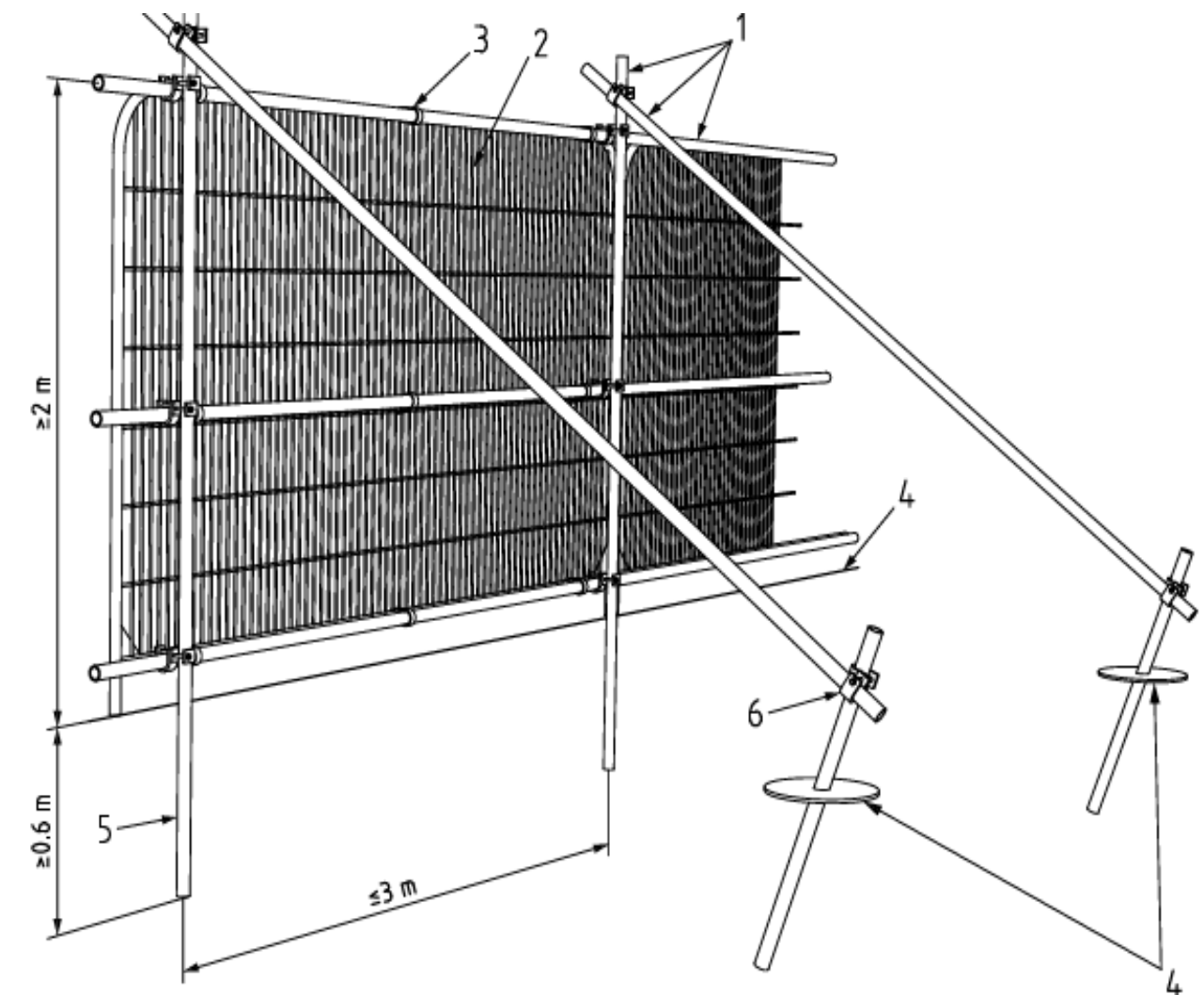
Appendix 3 - Example of Protective Fencing



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray



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 4 - Tree Protection Fencing Notice

