



Spurr House, Bury

Arboricultural Method Statement

For **Watson Homes**

Project No.: **WAT005-001**

January 2026

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1. Summary

1.1.1 Watson Homes commissioned Thomson Environmental Consultants to conduct an Arboricultural Method Statement for the development proposals at Spurr House, Bury, Pole Lane, Bury BL9 8QL, which involve the demolition of the existing buildings and construction of a new building for residential purposes, along with new car parking arrangements and landscaping.

1.1.2 This report follows the Arboricultural Impact Assessment submitted by Thomson Environmental Consultants (document number: 241025 WAT005-001 Arb Impact Assessment Spurr House, Bury 001 RA merged).

1.1.3 Planning consent for the development has been granted, and this Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared to satisfy the tree-related condition, which reads:

- *7. No development shall commence unless and until a detailed and comprehensive arboricultural method statement for tree protection measures including details of 'no-dig' methodologies, incorporation of a suitable cellular confinement system and timetable for implementation has been submitted for approval. The development shall thereafter be carried out in accordance with the approved method statement and the approved timetable and all measures required shall remain in situ until the development has been completed.*

Reason. To avoid the loss of trees which are of amenity value to the area pursuant to Policy EN1/2 and Policy JP-G8.

1.1.4 The development proposals directly require the complete removal of 16 trees, 4 groups of trees and the partial removal of 1 further group of trees. A full breakdown of these trees, along with their quality category, is provided at Appendix 2.

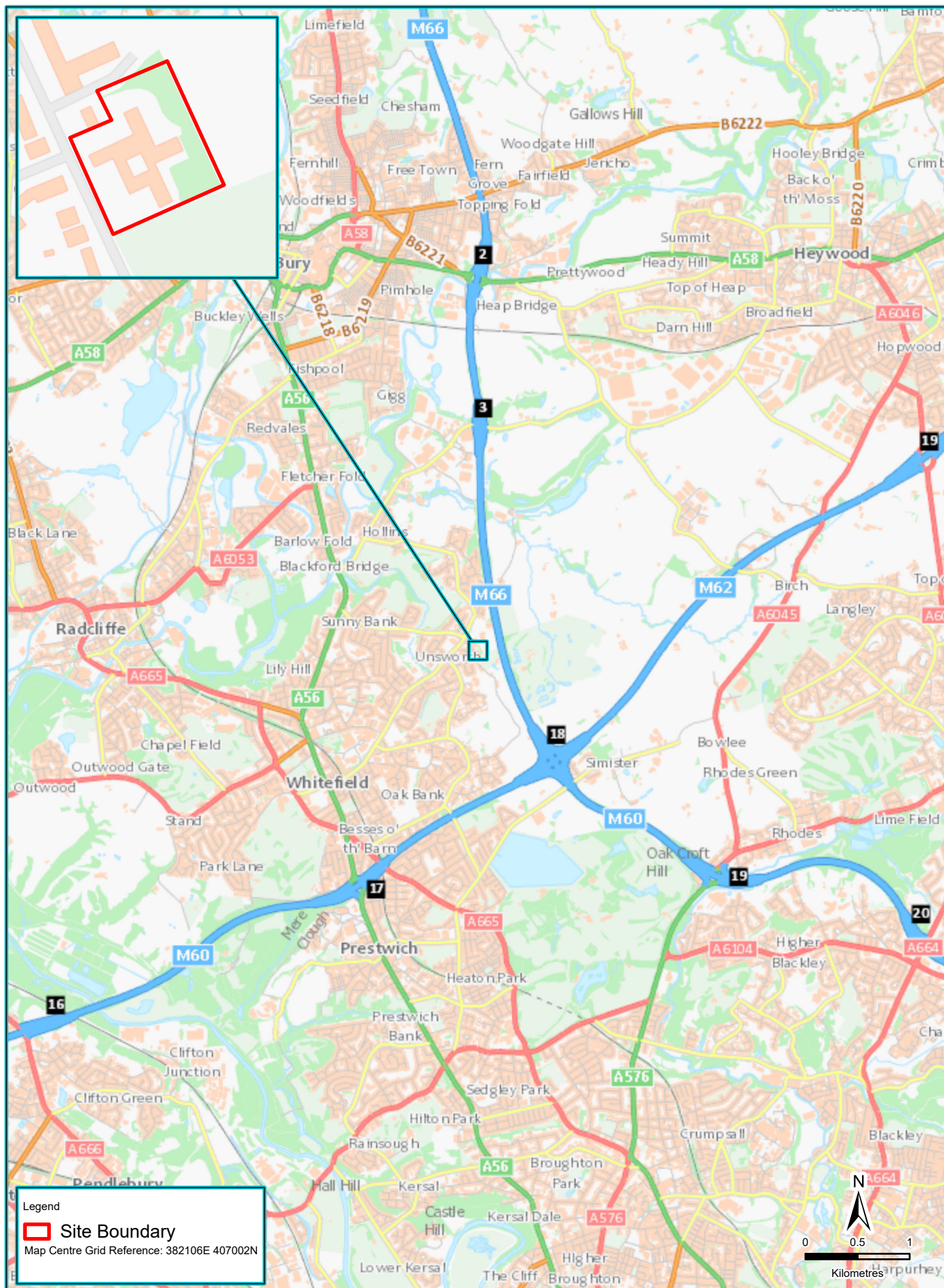
1.1.5 Measures are proposed within this report to effectively protect retained trees against the impact identified within the impact assessment. This impact is:

- The construction of new hard standing in areas of existing grass / soft landscaping - T04, T12, T29, T31, T33, T39, G11

1.1.6 Checks made using Bury Metropolitan Borough Council's interactive mapping software on the 7th January 2026 confirmed that no trees surveyed as part of this report are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders, and the site is not located within a Conservation Area.

1.1.7 Arboricultural site supervision will be required at a number of key stages throughout the project, to ensure the works are carried out as specified within this report. 'Sequence of works' at section 4.9 specifies where arboricultural site supervision will be required.

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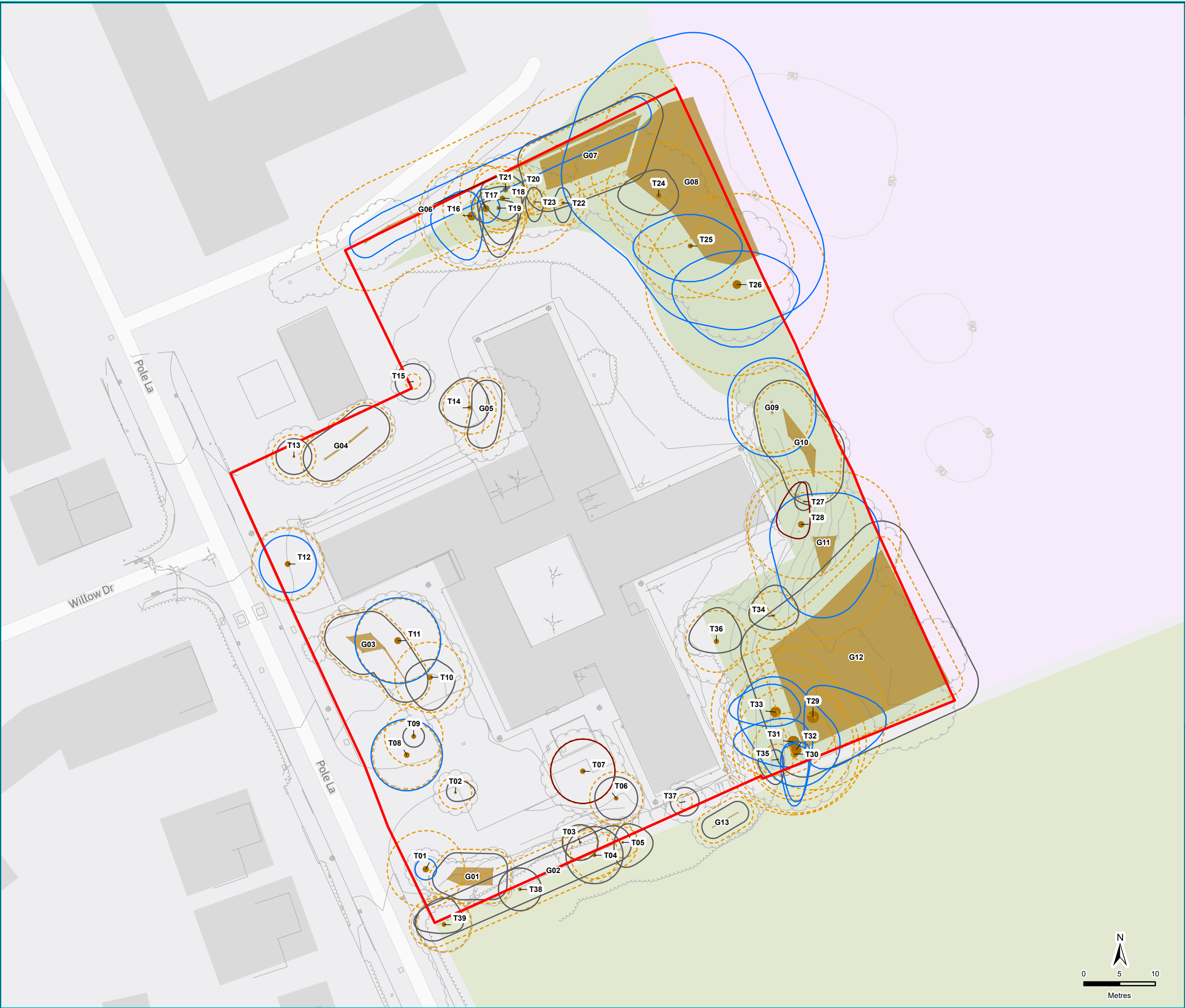


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- Legend
- Canopy Extent of Category 'B' Tree
 - Canopy Extent of Category 'C' Tree
 - Canopy Extent of Category 'U' Tree
 - Root Protection Area of Tree / Group
 - Stem of Individual Tree
 - Extent of Tree Stems within Groups / Hedges
 - Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 382105E 407002N

This map has been drawn at a sufficient level of accuracy to fulfil the requirements of an Arboricultural survey. The level of accuracy depends on both the size of the area involved, GPS accuracy and the detail of topographic mapping. Every effort has been made to create a map that is as accurate as possible. However, this map is not intended to represent a scaled landscape survey so should not be used to pin-point accurate engineering work or as a basis for detailed site planning where an accurate topographical survey has not been provided to help inform the arboricultural survey.

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Watson Homes	
Figure Number	
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Figure Title	

Tree Constraints Plan
(TCP01)

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Legend

- Canopy Extent of Category 'B' Tree
- Canopy Extent of Category 'C' Tree
- Canopy Extent of Category 'U' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Tree / Group
- Root Protection Area of Tree / Group to be Removed
- Stem of Individual Tree
- Stem of Individual Tree to be Removed
- Extent of Tree Stems within Groups / Hedges to be Retained
- Extent of Tree Stems within Groups / Hedges to be Removed
- Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 382105E 407002N

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Date	Date
25/10/2024	25/10/2024
Client	
Watson Homes	
Figure Number	
3	
Figure Title	

Tree Removal and
Retention Plan
(TRRP01)

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Legend

Canopy Extent of Category 'A' tree

Canopy Extent of Category 'B' tree

Canopy Extent of Category 'C' tree

Root Protection Area of Tree / Group to be retained

Stem of Individual Tree to be retained

Extent of Tree Stems within Groups / Hedges / Woodlands

Tree Protection Fencing

Temporary re-alignment of Tree Protection Fencing to allow construction works

Site boundary

Proposed hard surface to incorporate a cellular confinement system and be a 'no-dig' solution.

Map Centre Grid Reference:

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RA

Checked

BS

Date

07.01.2026

Date

09.01.2026

Client

Watson Homes

Figure Number

4

Figure Title

Tree Protection Plan (TPP01)

Entire installation of cellweb surface within the RPA of T12 to be supervised by the project arboriculturist following temporary re-alignment of tree protection fencing to pink location.

Entire installation of cellweb surface within the RPA of trees within G11 to be supervised by the project arboriculturist following temporary re-alignment of tree protection fencing to pink location.

Excavations within the within RPA of T33 to be supervised by the project arboriculturist to limit root damage as much as possible.

Construction of section of new entrance road within RPA of T39 to be supervised by the project arboriculturist to limit root damage as much as possible.

2. Introduction

2.1 Brief and Objectives

2.1.1 Watson Homes commissioned Thomson Environmental Consultants to complete an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) based on the development proposals at Spurr House, Bury (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

2.1.2 The brief was to complete:

- An Arboricultural Method Statement based on the development proposals; and
- A Tree Protection Plan

2.1.3 The purpose of this AMS is to demonstrate how construction work will be undertaken on the site to avoid an unacceptable impact on, and provide an adequate level of protection for, the retained trees.

2.2 Development Background

2.2.1 The development proposals for the site involve the demolition of the existing building and construction of a new building for residential purposes, along with new car parking arrangements and landscaping. These proposals are hereafter referred to as 'the development'.

2.2.2 Checks made using Bury Metropolitan Borough Council's interactive mapping software on 7th January 2026 confirmed that no trees surveyed as part of this report are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders, and the site is not located within a Conservation Area.

2.2.3 A review of the DEFRA MAGIC map was also undertaken, which showed that there are no designated ancient woodlands within or adjacent to the site.

2.3 Limitations

2.3.1 The information provided within this report and in the accompanying Tree Schedule covers only those trees that were inspected and their condition at the time of survey.

2.3.2 A full hazard assessment has not been made, and therefore, no guarantee is given as to the structural integrity of any of the trees on site.

2.3.3 The trees surveyed were inspected from ground level only, and no internal investigations were undertaken.

2.3.4 Whilst this report makes general observations on the long-term potential of the trees surveyed, trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual change, thus this report should not be relied upon for the purposes of development for more than 24 months from the date of survey.

2.3.5 The locations of trees not recorded on the topographical survey have been plotted as accurately as possible using a GPS-enabled tablet, but will require verification if to be relied upon.

2.3.6 The dimensions of off-site and inaccessible trees have been estimated.

- 2.3.7** This report is suitable for its intended purpose; however, some groups of trees and hedges may require re-surveying to satisfy foundation depth calculations in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

3. Planning Conditions

- 3.1.1** Planning consent for the development has been granted and this arboricultural method statement has been prepared to satisfy the tree-related condition, which reads:

7. No development shall commence unless and until a detailed and comprehensive arboricultural method statement for tree protection measures including details of 'no-dig' methodologies, incorporation of a suitable cellular confinement system and timetable for implementation has been submitted for approval. The development shall thereafter be carried out in accordance with the approved method statement and the approved timetable and all measures required shall remain in situ until the development has been completed.

Reason. To avoid the loss of trees which are of amenity value to the area pursuant to Policy EN1/2 and Policy JP-G8.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The purpose of this AMS is to demonstrate how construction work will be undertaken on the site to avoid an unacceptable impact on, and provide an adequate level of protection for, the retained trees. The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees identified for retention will 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.

4.1.2 This AMS sets out the tree protection required to facilitate the proposed development and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. Matters relating to construction or engineering detail should be referred to a qualified structural engineer for further information and specification. This AMS is to be used in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP01) at Figure 4.

4.2 Documents

4.2.1 This AMS and the attached Tree Protection Plan (TPP01 Figure 4) have been based on the documents shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Originator	RefNo	Title
Thomson Environmental Consultants	WAT005-001 Arb Survey Report Spurr House, Bury 001 RA merged	Arb Survey Report Spurr House
Thomson Environmental Consultants	WAT005-001	Arboricultural Impact Assessment (including Fig 3: Tree Retention and Removal Plan)
tadw architects	241352-TADW-00- XX- DR- A- 0010- P- 13	Proposed Site Plan
SurveyEng Ltd	WH.TS.10 Spurr House, Unsworth - Topo Survey	Topographical Land Survey
Thomson Environmental Consultants	WAT005_001_Fig 2_TCP_KC_03102 4	Tree Constraints Plan

4.3 Trees to be removed

4.3.1 The development proposals directly require the complete removal of 16 trees, 4 groups of trees and the partial removal of 1 further group of trees. A full breakdown of these trees along with their quality category is provided at Appendix 2.

4.3.2 All trees to be removed as part of the development of the site can be found tabulated at Appendix 2 of this report, along with their BS5837:2012 category. The removal of trees should take place during the initial phase of the project.

4.3.3 Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes should be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent soil compaction and root death. All arisings are to be removed, and the site is to be left in as tidy and orderly manner as possible.

4.4 Tree Pruning

4.4.1 The details for any trees requiring pruning works, whether that be for access facilitation or to mitigate any risk, are provided at Appendix 3.

4.4.2 During the construction phase, should there be any additional need for pruning, then advice will be sought first from the project arboriculturist and, if necessary, by submission of an addendum to this document for review by the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer. All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work.

4.5 Impacts on retained trees

4.5.1 Listed below are the works identified within the AIA that have the potential to cause damage to retained trees. Details of the measures required to protect the trees are provided at Section 4.6 in order of their 'Rating' within each impact.

4.5.2 *Construction Phase - Impact Rating: High*

- Construction of new hard standing in areas of existing grass / soft landscaping - G11, T12

4.5.3 *Construction Phase - Impact Rating: Significant*

- Construction of new hard standing in areas of existing grass / soft landscaping - T39

4.5.4 *Construction Phase - Impact Rating: Negligible*

- Construction of new hard standing in areas of existing grass / soft landscaping - T04, T29, T31, T33

4.6 Protection Measures - Construction Phase

4.6.1 *Construction of new hard standing in areas of existing grass / soft landscaping.*

Impact rating: High - Applies to: G11, T12

4.6.2 Prior to the commencement of any works, the project arboriculturist is to be notified and a site visit arranged so that the entire installation process can be subject to on-site supervision. Once on site, the project arboriculturist can allow the tree protection fencing to be temporarily re-aligned to allow the works to be carried out in these area of the site.

4.6.3 As there is a requirement for an excavator to be positioned within existing soft landscaping in the RPA of the trees, temporary ground protection will be installed in these areas before any access is permitted by plant or heavy machinery. A flexible, porous geotextile is to be laid over the entire area to provide suitable separation of the ground beneath, before being covered with 150mm depth of woodchip (or similar compression-resistant layer). The whole area is then to be covered by inter-linked ground protection boards (e.g. MaxiTrack). Access into RPAs to install these materials will only be permitted for site personnel on foot.

4.6.4 This temporary surface will be installed prior to any plant movement within that area and will only be removed when:

- There is no further intention for plant to access this area; or
- It is temporarily lifted to allow works within that area of ground.

4.6.5 This surface is only adequate for the use of mini excavators (i.e. up to a gross weight of 2 t). No machinery larger than this will be carrying out works in areas requiring ground protection.

4.6.6 Works in this area of the site can involve the use of a mini-excavator, with the arm reaching in towards the trees; however, excavations are only to be permitted to remove surface layers of vegetation. Under no circumstances will they extend any deeper than 100mm from existing levels.

4.6.7 All machinery and plant is to be positioned on in-tact, temporary ground protection, or be entirely outside the RPA of trees to help prevent ground compaction within RPAs.

4.6.8 Any exposed roots smaller than 25mm diameter will be pruned cleanly back to the soil surface as promptly as possible using sharp hand tools appropriate to the task. Roots greater than 25mm diameter will not be pruned at any time. All soil and sods of grass will be removed from the RPA and stored entirely outside the RPA.

4.6.9 Any depressions in the new level will then be levelled off using sharp sand, in preparation for the geo-textile and cellular confinement system. No compaction or vibration of the existing soil is to be carried out under any circumstances. The new surface will be built up from this level.

4.6.10 Once the geo-textile and confinement system are pinned into place by site personnel, they are to be filled with a 'no-fines' angular substrate to ensure the surface does not become impermeable. The finished surface will be made from a porous or semi-porous tarmac which allows the root systems access to sufficient air and water. All kerbs / edgings are also to be built within the footprint of the cellular confinement system to again avoid any need for deep excavations.

4.6.11 As the new surface is going to be used for domestic traffic up to a 6 t gross weight (i.e. cars and transit vans), the build-up will require a minimum depth of 100mm cellular grid.

4.6.12 More information regarding the capabilities and applications of the specific cellular confinement system that is to be used can be found in the manufacturers product data / technical support package.

Impact rating: Significant - Applies to: T39

4.6.13 Prior to the commencement of any works, the canopy will need to be pruned in accordance with the attached pruning schedule to ensure sufficient clearance between the branches and construction working area.

4.6.14 Excavations in this area of the site can be carried out using a mini-excavator with the arm reaching in towards the tree to carefully scrape and remove the grass and top-soil, providing the machine remains fully outside the RPAs of the trees at all times.

4.6.15 When roots are beginning to be exposed, further excavations will be carried out carefully to allow any roots to be dealt with appropriately. Tearing through structural roots with the excavator bucket will not occur at any time. Instead, any roots greater than 25mm diameter will be further exposed using hand tools only, to allow them to be pruned cleanly back to the soil profile under supervision of the project arboriculturist.

4.6.16 When a sufficient depth of excavation is achieved, the new surface can be built up using conventional means of construction considering no roots have been retained within the footprint.

Impact rating: Negligible - Applies to: T04, T29, T31, T33

4.6.17 Excavations in these areas of the site can be carried out using a mini-excavator with the arm reaching in towards the trees to carefully scrape and remove the grass and top-soil, providing the machine remains fully outside the RPAs of the trees at all times.

4.6.18 When roots are beginning to be exposed, further excavations will be carried out carefully to allow any exposed roots to be dealt with appropriately. Tearing through structural roots with the excavator bucket will not occur at any time. Instead, any roots greater than 25mm diameter will be further exposed using hand tools only, to allow them to be pruned cleanly back to the soil profile. This work will all be supervised by the project arboriculturist.

4.6.19 When a sufficient depth of excavation is achieved, the new surface can be built up using conventional means of construction considering no roots have been retained within the footprint.

4.7 Tree Protection Fencing

- 4.7.1 Tree protection fencing will be erected initially in the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP01) to allow site works to commence, the wider sequencing of works is set out at 2.12.
- 4.7.2 The specification for this temporary fencing will be in accordance with Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (BSI). It will comprise 2.0m high mesh fencing (Heras type panels are a simple, readily available solution) supported by a stabiliser strut at an angle of 45 degrees on the side of the trees, anchored by further ground pins (see Appendix 4). The vertical scaffold tubes will be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m.
- 4.7.3 Clear signs will be attached at 4m intervals along the fencing stating, 'Tree Protection Area - Keep Out'. These should be outward facing, and weather protected and maintained for the duration of the works. A suitable sign can be seen in Appendix 5.
- 4.7.4 The area protected by the fence shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).
- 4.7.5 The following principles must be maintained within the CEZ:
- All vegetation within CEZ shall be retained unless expressly approved by the project ecologist in writing.
 - Existing ground levels shall not be altered;
 - No excavation shall occur to avoid root severance;
 - No plant or vehicles shall enter the CEZ;
 - Impermeable surfacing shall not be laid down over soil ('capping');
 - No materials, fuels or chemicals shall be stored within any of these areas;
 - No fires to be lit where flames may reach within 5m of the CEZ;
 - No structures or fixtures of any kind shall be fastened in any way to the trunks of the retained trees;
 - No drainage or irrigation pipes shall be installed within the RPAs of the retained trees; and
 - The site hoarding shall remain in place until construction or soft landscape operations require its full or partial removal, at which point temporary Heras fencing will be erected. No other construction activity will take place within those areas formerly protected by the fence.
- 4.7.6 All the fencing will be regularly checked as part of the site inspection procedures and all operatives as part of the site induction will be briefed on the importance of maintaining the barriers to prevent damage to the surrounding environment.
- 4.7.7 There should be no changes to the protocols above without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist.

4.8 Supervision

- 4.8.1 Before construction commences, a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist shall be appointed to oversee key stages of the construction work that will affect the trees.
- 4.8.2 The appointed project arboriculturist shall hold a pre-commencement meeting with the site manager, relevant construction staff and Local Authority Tree Officer (if appropriate) to explain and agree the contents of this AMS to ensure its correct implementation.
- 4.8.3 This meeting will detail the site procedures and rules that relate to all retained and protected trees on site, as well as explaining the content of the agreed AMS. Construction staff shall be required to sign and confirm that they fully understand their responsibilities with respect to trees and will abide by these requirements. The Site Manager shall retain copies of the site induction statements for future reference where necessary.
- 4.8.4 Tree protection fencing will be erected in the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan prior any site works. The project arboriculturist should check on site that the fencing is in the correct location and is in line with the specification attached to this report.
- 4.8.5 Arboricultural site supervision will be required during certain key activities as specified within this report. Table 2 provides a summary of the sequence of events, including where supervision will be required.
- 4.8.6 Monthly visits should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to ensure the retained trees have not been damaged by construction works and that installed tree protection measures remain intact and are positioned in the intended locations.
- 4.8.7 After each site visit by the arboriculturist, a report of the visit shall be submitted to the client detailing the result of the visit. Where necessary, this will be supported with photographic evidence highlighting unacceptable practices as well as good site management and tree protection measures.
- 4.8.8 In the event that there is a non-approved incursion into a construction exclusion zone, works on site should be temporarily suspended and the lead arboriculturist consulted. A site visit may be necessary to inspect the affected tree and a report of the incident, including any remedial actions taken, sent to Bury Metropolitan Borough Council's Tree Officer.
- 4.8.9 Any changes to the nature and sequence of works specified in this AMS regarding the retained trees should be agreed with an arboricultural consultant at least 48 hours before their realisation.

4.9 Sequence of Works

4.9.1 A logical sequence of events, as well as whether arboricultural site supervision will be required, is shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Sequence of works and Arboricultural Site Supervision.

Stage	Event	Arboricultural Supervision / site visit required
Stage 1	Construction phase prestart meeting with Bury Metropolitan Borough Council's Tree Officer, site manager and relevant construction staff. This will include site induction for all personnel.	Yes
Stage 2	Carry out tree removals specified at Appendix 2. Carry out tree pruning specified at Appendix 3.	No
Stage 3	Install tree protection fencing as per Figure 4 Tree Protection Plan. The specifications are given in Section 4.7 and at Appendix 4.	No
Stage 4	Site visit by arboriculturist to sign off the installed fencing (or hoarding acting as tree protection).	Yes
Stage 5	Construction of new hard standing in areas of existing grass / soft landscaping. Applies to: T04, T12, T29, T31, T33, T38, T39	Yes - in all areas
Stage 6	Removal of all protective fencing.	No
Stage 7	Arboricultural assessment of retained trees on site to confirm their health post demolition.	Yes

4.10 List of Contacts

4.10.1 The list of contacts within Table 3 should be used as reference if any deviations from, or issues with, any part of this AMS arise.

Table 3: List of contact details for relevant parties

Name	JobTitle	Organisation	Contact details
Robert Armitage	BSc (Hons) MArborA Principal Arboricultural Consultant.	Thomson Environmental Consultants	07376 016 047 / robert.armitage@thomsonec.com

5. Bibliography

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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	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
T01	Lawson's cypress; <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	11.0	450	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1 N	1	Early mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Developing bark inclusion at approximately 1.5m. Some landscape importance along adjacent road.	None	B 2	91.57	5.40
T02	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	5.0	190	2	3	1	1	1 W	2	Semi- mature	10+	Poor	Poor	Main leader snapped out. Appears in relatively poor condition.	None	C 1	16.32	2.28
T03	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	5.0	200	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2 N	1.5	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Some damage to lower stem. Not a particularly important tree.	None	C 2	18.09	2.40
T04	field maple; <i>Acer campestre</i>	8.0	280	4	3	3	3	2 S	4	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Tree located immediately adjacent to assumed site boundary fence.	None	C 2	35.45	3.36
T05	field maple; <i>Acer campestre</i>	7.0	180	3	5	4	1	2 N	2	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Tree located immediately adjacent to assumed site boundary fence.	None	C 2	14.65	2.16
T06	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	10.0	310	3	3	3	3	2 W	1.5	Semi- mature	10+	Good	Good	Developing well. Balanced canopy. Good vitality.	None	C 2	43.46	3.72
T07	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	10.0	380	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	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</i> on lower stem.	None	U	65.30	4.56
T08	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	12.0	400	5	5	5	5	3 W	2	Early mature	20+	Good	Good	Important landscape feature along adjacent road. crown can easily be	None	B 1	72.35	4.80

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	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
														lifted over adjacent road to South to 3 meters.				
T09	Lawson's cypress; Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	11.0	340	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2 N	1	Early mature	10+	Good	Good	Typical conical form for species. Not particularly important.	None	C 2	52.28	4.08
T10	silver birch; Betula pendula	13.0	410	2.5	4	5.5	4	2 S	2	Early mature	10+	Fair	Good	Developing a slight canopy bias away from adjacent trees. Some reduced vitality.	None	C 1	76.02	4.92
T11	silver birch; Betula pendula	18.0	490	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 1	108.58	5.88
T12	silver birch; Betula pendula	11.0	420	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 1	79.77	5.04
T13	silver birch; Betula pendula	9.5	200, 160	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3 W	1.5	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Two main stems, one leaning on ground.	None	C 1	29.60	3.07
T14	silver birch; Betula pendula	13.0	310	5	3	3	5	3 W	3	Early mature	10+	Good	Good	Slight canopy bias away from trees to East. Some strimmer damage to base.	None	C 2	43.46	3.72
T15	goat willow; Salix caprea	5.0	90	2.5	2	2	2	2 S	2	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Low value self seeded goat willow on-site.	None	C 1	3.66	1.08
T16	crack willow; Salix fragilis	20.0	620	4	1.5	7.5	7	2 S	3	Mature	20+	Good	Good	One of the larger trees on site. Lower stem becoming Ivy colonised. Dense bramble understorey.	None	B 2	173.83	7.44

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	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
														Canopy bias away from adjacent willow.				
T17	crack willow; Salix fragilis	18.0	500	3	2	2	2	10 S	13	Mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Somewhat fastigate, etiolated form.	None	B 1	113.05	6.00
T18	crack willow; Salix fragilis	18.0	370	2	3	8	4	6 S	8	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Significant canopy biased South. Not a particularly good example of species. Ivy on lower stem.	None	C 2	61.91	4.44
T19	wild cherry; Prunus avium	6.0	290	1	3	8.5	3	2 S	0.5	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Significant canopy biased South. Not a particularly good example of species.	None	C 2	38.03	3.48
T20	crack willow; Salix fragilis	5.0	700	1	-	-	-	2 S	0.5	Over-mature	<10	Dead	Fair	Dead standing monolith to 5m with multiple Ganoderma applanatum brackets around base.	Should be reduced to 3m and large diameter dead wood removed.	U	221.58	8.40
T21	crack willow; Salix fragilis	14.0	370	2	3	5	4	6 S	8	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Significant canopy biased South. Not a particularly good example of species. Ivy on lower stem.	None	C 2	61.91	4.44
T22	wild cherry; Prunus avium	8.0	260	2	1	3	1	3 S	4	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Low value self seeded with canopy bias.	None	C 2	30.57	3.12
T23	wild cherry; Prunus avium	8.0	150	2	1	3	1	3 S	4	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Low value self seeded with canopy bias.	None	C 2	10.17	1.80
T24	crack willow; Salix fragilis	18.0	450, 300, 300	4	3	3	7	5 W	3	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	One of a larger group of self seeded willows. Ground drops off by approximately 1.5m.	None	C 2	172.90	7.42

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	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
T25	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	18.0	350, 350, 350	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. Some reduced vitality and one snapped out branch on western side.	None	B 2	165.98	7.27
T26	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	19.0	630, 630, 580	6	11	11	11.5	4 W	5	Mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Some medium diameter dead wood in lower canopy. Ivy beginning to colonise main stems.	None	B 2	511.30	12.76
T27	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	4.0	60, 60, 60	3	1	1	1	2 N	2	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Low-value tree.	None	C 1	4.91	1.25
T28	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	15.0	450, 450	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.	None	U	183.30	7.64
T29	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	17.0	850	5	13	9	1	2 E	4	Mature	20+	Good	Fair	Stem orientated significantly to East. Beginnings of bark necrosis on mid stem. Lack of canopy to west.	None	B 2	326.72	10.20
T30	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	16.0	490	1	2	9	2	3 S	2	Early mature	20+	Good	Fair	All growth oriented to South away from adjacent larger tree to North.	None	B 2	108.58	5.88
T31	crack willow; <i>Salix fragilis</i>	18.0	850	4	3	4	10.5	3 W	2	Mature	20+	Good	Fair	Tree located approximately 1-2 meters lower than building level down a small embankment. Prominent landscape feature.	None	B 2	326.72	10.20

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	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
T32	crack willow; Salix fragilis	17.0	740	1	2	9	2	3 S	2	Mature	20+	Good	Fair	cannabis to South. all growth oriented to South away from adjacent larger tree to North.	None	B 2	247.63	8.88
T33	crack willow; Salix fragilis	16.0	750	5	4	2	8	2 N	1.5	Mature	20+	Good	Fair	Stem located lower than site levels at bottom of embankment. Important contribution to canopy of wider group of willows.	None	B 2	254.37	9.00
T34	wild cherry; Prunus avium	5.0	200, 200	5	4	2	4	2 N	1.5	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Stem diameters estimated. Not a particularly good example of species.	None	C 2	36.09	3.39
T35	hawthorn; Crataegus monogyna	3.5	180	1	0.5	4	3	3 W	0.5	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Low value self-seeded Hawthorn on embankment.	None	C 1	14.65	2.16
T36	silver birch; Betula pendula	12.0	360	6	4	1.5	4.5	2 W	1	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Significant canopy bias to North. Some small diameter dead wood. Snapped decaying large diameter branch at 2m.	None	C 2	58.61	4.32
T37	silver birch; Betula pendula	8.0	90	2	2	2	2	2 N	1	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Low-value self seeded tree.	None	C 1	3.66	1.08
T38	field maple; Acer campestre	8.0	250	3	3	3	3	2 N	3	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Low value tree located immediately adjacent site boundary.	None	C 2	28.26	3.00
T39	field maple; Acer campestre	10.0	320	4.5	3	1	5	2 N	2.5	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Canopy bias to North. Located just outside the assumed site boundary fence.	None	C 2	46.31	3.84

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	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
G01	Swedish whitebeam; <i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	5.0	180	2	2	2	2	-	2	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	All trees with an element of trimmer damage around base of stem. Appear in slightly reduced vitality.	None	C 2	-	2.52
G02	blackthorn; <i>Prunus spinosa</i> / <i>field</i> / silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	8.0	280	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	Semi- mature	10+	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>	15.0	290	3	3	3	3	-	-	Semi- mature	10+	Poor	Poor	Trees with trimmer damage. All with evident defects. One tree with significant <i>Phytophthora</i> infection. One tree is dead with <i>Piptoporous</i> . Others showing evident decline.	None	C 1	-	3.36
G04	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	11.0	280	3	3	3	3	-	2	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	3x birch trees. Not particularly good examples of species. Some reduced vitality in canopy.	None	C 2	-	3.36
G05	silver birch; <i>Betula pendula</i>	12.0	200	2	2	2	2	-	2	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Etiolated self seeded birch trees. All have large trimmer damage wounds to base.	None	C 2	-	2.40
G06	Lombardy poplar; <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'	26.0	550	2	2	2	2	-	-	Mature	20+	Fair	Fair	Prominent evenly spaced trees along adjacent road. Becomes a steep embankment towards Eastern boundary.	None	B 2	-	6.60

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	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
G07	silver birch; Betula pendula	9.0	220	3	3	3	3	-	-	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Low value self seeded birch trees with dense ivy colonisation on main stems.	None	C 2	-	2.64
G08	crack willow; Salix fragilis	18.0	350, 350, 350	9	9	9	9	-	-	Early mature	20+	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.	Dead and poor condition branches to west should be removed as necessary.	B 2	-	4.80
G09	silver birch; Betula pendula	16.0	390	6	6	4	6	-	3	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; Prunus avium	8.0	300	4	2	3	5	-	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Self seeded cherry trees approximately 3m from assumed site boundary fence.	None	C 2	-	3.60
G11	crack willow; Salix fragilis	25.0	800	6	5	5	5	-	5	Mature	20+	Good	Fair	Multiple self seeded prominent willows adjacent to site boundary. Some minor small-diameter dead wood.	None	B 2	-	9.00
G12	goat willow; Salix caprea / ha / Norway maple; Acer platanoides	7.0	160	4	4	4	4	-	-	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Low value self seeded trees with a low value unmaintained hawthorn hedge feature along boundary.	None	C 2	-	1.80
G13	crack willow; Salix fragilis	8.0	180	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Two self seeded offsite willows.	None	C 2	-	2.16

Appendix 2 - Trees to be removed

Tree /Group No	Species	BS Category	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Reason
T01	Lawson's cypress; Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	B 2	11	450	To accommodate the new access road.
T02	Swedish whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia	C 1	5	190	To accommodate the new building.
T03	Swedish whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia	C 2	5	200	To accommodate the new access road.
T06	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	10	310	To accommodate the new access road.
T07	silver birch; Betula pendula	U	10	380	To accommodate the new building.
T08	silver birch; Betula pendula	B 1	12	400	To accommodate the new building.
T09	Lawson's cypress; Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	C 2	11	340	To accommodate the new building.
T10	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 1	13	410	To accommodate the new building.
T11	silver birch; Betula pendula	B 1	18	490	To accommodate the new building.
T13	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 1	9	180	To accommodate the new car park.
T14	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	13	310	To accommodate the new car park.
T15	goat willow; Salix caprea	C 1	5	90	To accommodate the new car park.
T28	crack willow; Salix fragilis	U	15	450	Based on poor condition and limited safe retention value.
T34	wild cherry; Prunus avium	C 2	5	200	To accommodate the new car park.
T36	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	12	360	To accommodate the new car park.
T37	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 1	8	90	Will require removal during demolition phase.
G01	Swedish whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia	C 2	5	210	To accommodate the new access road.
G03	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 1	15	280	To accommodate the new building.

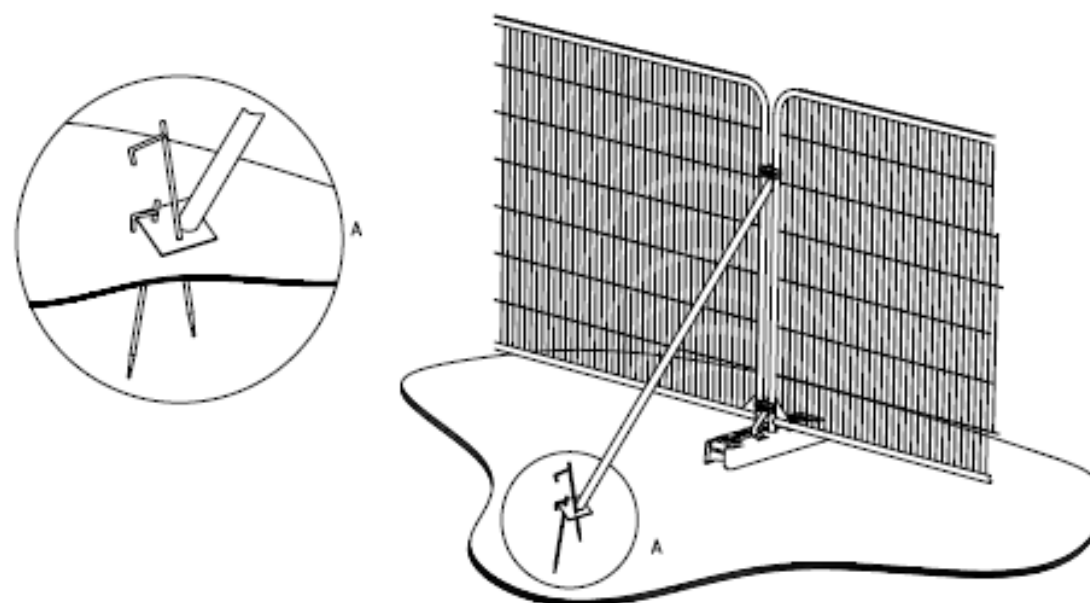
Tree /Group No	Species	BS Category	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Reason
G04	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	11	280	To accommodate the new building.
G05	silver birch; Betula pendula	C 2	12	200	To accommodate the new building.
G12 (in part)	goat willow; Salix caprea / ha / Norway maple; Acer platanoides	C 2	7	150	To accommodate the new car park.

Appendix 3 - Trees to be pruned

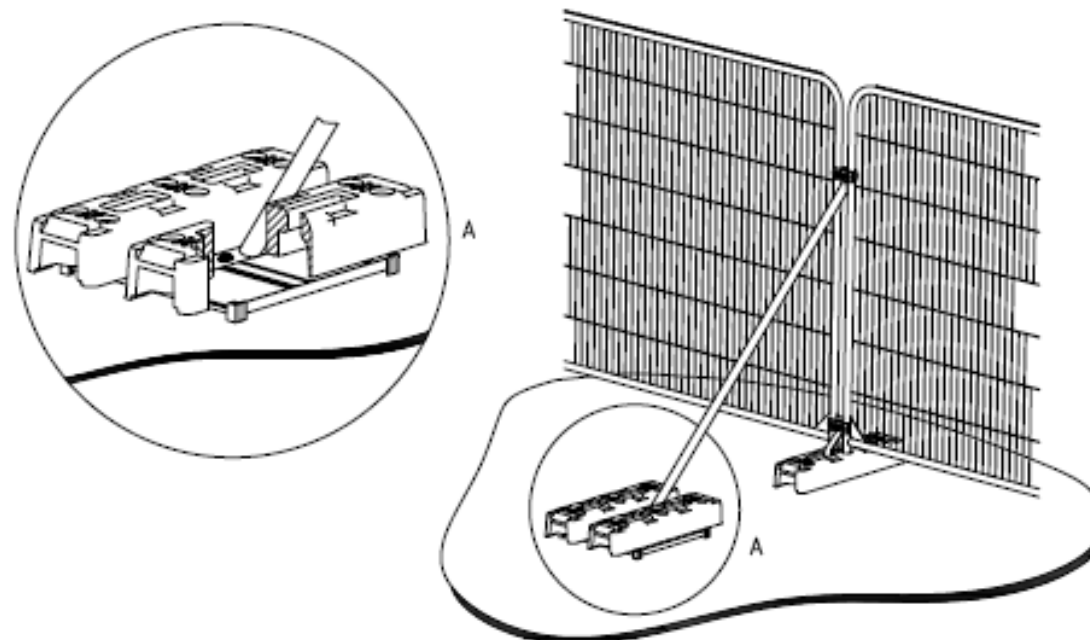
Tree /Group No	Species	BS Category	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Works required
T16	crack willow; Salix fragilis	B 2	20.0	620	Reduce branches on southern side of canopy by 1m to allow suitable clearance from building and to facilitate erection of scaffolding.
T19	wild cherry; Prunus avium	C 2	6.0	290	Reduce branches on southern side of canopy by 2m to allow suitable clearance from building and to facilitate erection of scaffolding.
T22	wild cherry; Prunus avium	C 2	8.0	260	Reduce branches on southern side of canopy by 1m to allow suitable clearance from building and to facilitate erection of scaffolding.
T25	crack willow; Salix fragilis	B 2	18.0	350	Reduce branches on western side of canopy by 2m to allow suitable clearance from building and to facilitate erection of scaffolding.
T26	crack willow; Salix fragilis	B 2	19.0	613	Reduce branches on western side of canopy by 1m to allow suitable clearance from building and to facilitate erection of scaffolding.
T39	field maple; Acer campestre	C 2	10.0	320	Reduce branches on northern side of canopy by 1.5m to allow installation of road to the north.
G08	crack willow; Salix fragilis	B 2	18.0	400	Reduce branches on western side of canopy by 2.5m to allow suitable clearance from building and to facilitate erection of scaffolding.

Tree /Group No	Species	BS Category	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	Works required
G11	crack willow; Salix fragilis	B 2	25.0	800	Lift canopies on western side only to 4m above level of adjacent new car parking bays. The removal of main, primary branches is not permitted; works will be strictly limited to the removal of pendulous branch tips and secondary / tertiary branches up to a maximum diameter of 50mm.

Appendix 4 - Specification of Tree Protection Fencing



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 5 - Tree Protection Fencing Notice



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**

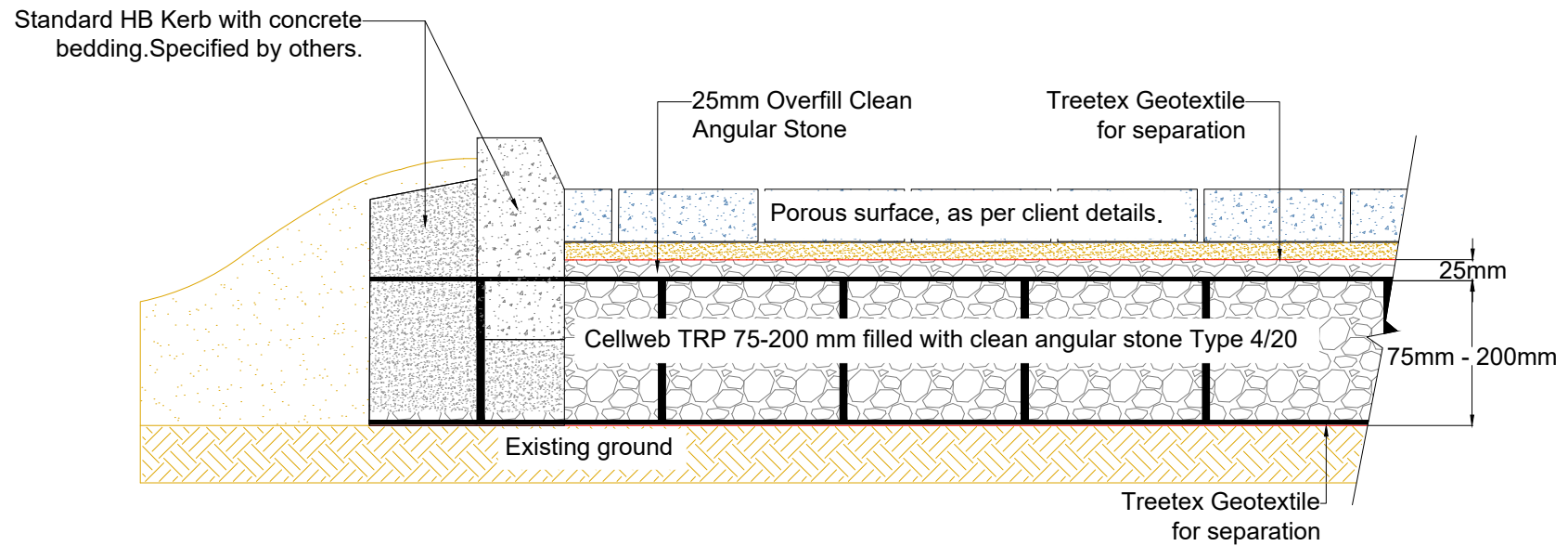


**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Appendix 6 - Cellweb Specification for hard surfacing in RPAs of T12 and G11



Note: Subbase could be required depending on the existing ground CBR % and the type of traffic on the surface.