



Arboricultural Method Statement

SITE: Tan Yard Brow, Gorton, Manchester

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Table 1: General Information

Document Title	Arboricultural Method Statement
Prepared for	Franstep Ltd
Prepared by	North West Tree Consultancy Ltd
Document Ref	R0863-01
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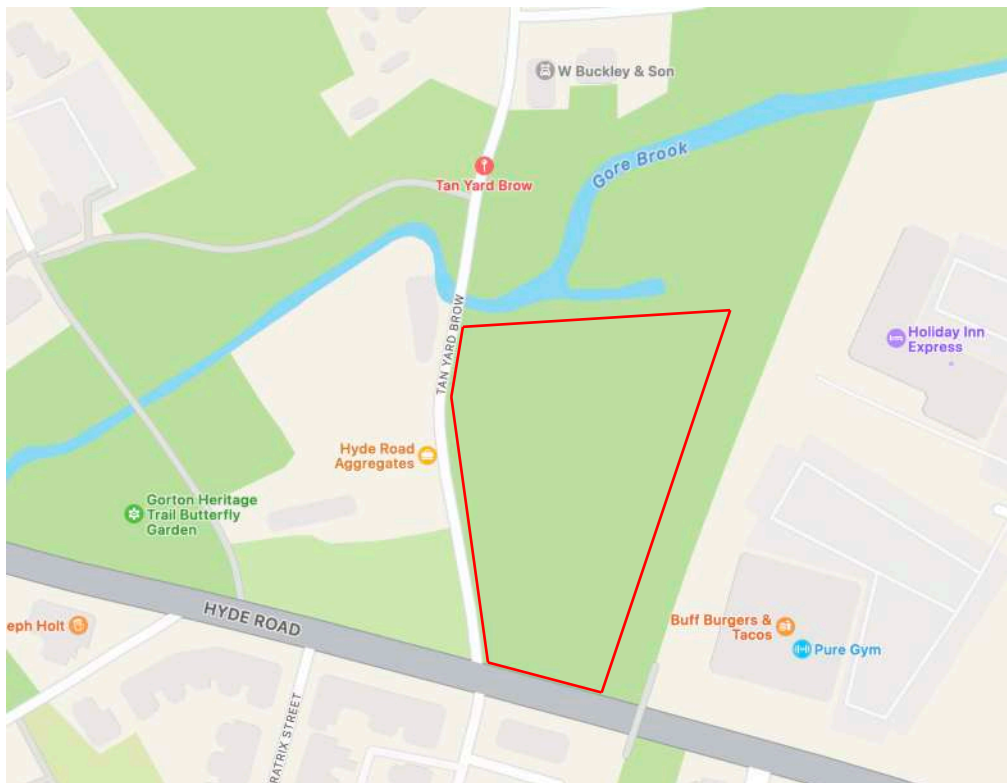
1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 North West Tree Consultancy Ltd is instructed by Franstep Ltd to conduct an arboricultural survey at Tan Yard Brow, Gorton, Manchester. The survey is in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations' and is used as guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site, and to produce a schedule of trees and Tree Constraints Plan, arboricultural impact assessment and Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement.

2 Executive Summary

- 2.1.1 An arboricultural survey to BS5837 was carried out on all trees within impacting distance of the site by Robert Goodwin on the 7th September 2024.

Figure 1: Site Location (Not to Scale)



- 2.1.2 Trees within the site were assessed using the methodology and guidance from British Standard 5837: 2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations’.
- 2.1.3 Trees were categorized during the survey using **Table 4** – cascade chart for tree quality assessment (see **Appendix B**)
- 2.1.4 A total of 19no individual trees and 3no Groups of trees were surveyed. Details of each tree and group surveyed is provided in **Appendix A**.

Methodology

- 2.1.5 The methodology used during the survey was the British Standard 5837 :2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- 2.1.6 The aim of the survey is to establish the quality of trees on site and determine which trees are of a good or moderate quality and are suitable for retention and justify protection, and trees which are poor or low quality and are unsuitable for retention.
- 2.1.7 The Tree Survey includes all trees which are within the red line boundary and trees which are adjacent to the site which could be potentially impacted by future development have been included where appropriate to do so.
- 2.1.8 Trees which form groups or areas of woodland have been considered as groups where the arboriculturist has deemed this appropriate.
- 2.1.9 It is often adventitious where practicable to assess the quality and value of such groups as a whole rather than individuals, however individual trees have been assessed as such which are within the group if it is appropriate to differentiate between them.

3 Statutory Protection and Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The NPPF assumes protection of all ancient woodland and veteran trees unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists. In this respect ancient woodland is defined as an area which has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD and a veteran as a tree that because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value.

Under section 197 and 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, local planning authorities, when granting planning consent for development, have a duty to protect trees and woodlands, in the interests of amenity, from willful damage or removal through the use-of planning conditions and TPO's.

Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Area Designations

Works to trees which are covered by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or those that are within a Conservation Area (CA) require permission or consent from your Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 relates to the preservation of trees within a Conservation Area. Under section 211 anyone proposing to carry out tree surgery, remove, uproot or destroy any tree within a Conservation Area is required to give the Local Planning Authority (LPA) 6 weeks prior notice (A Section 211 notice).

It is necessary to obtain confirmation from the LPA of any TPO's or CA's upon the site and to follow the appropriate application procedure if tree surgery or any works are required in respect of protected trees.

No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not distinguish between trees which are subject to statutory protection such as a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and those trees without. This is due to the fact that a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. We do not seek to bias our findings and decisions in favour of protected trees over other trees without protection.

Protected Species - Birds

- It is a criminal offence under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird, or take or destroy their eggs or nest, or damage a nest while that nest is in use or being built. It is advised not to carry out any tree works during bird nesting season which in the UK falls between mid - March to the end of July.

Protected Species – Bats

- Mature trees often contain cavities, crevices and hollows, which are a potential habitat for roosting bats. Bats are afforded protection under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010, and as such causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence.

Felling Licenses

- The Forestry Act (1967) requires that a felling license is obtained to remove trees amounting to more than five cubic metres of timber in a calendar quarter. The licenses are administered through the Forestry Commission and contravention of the associated controls can incur substantial penalties.

4 Arboricultural Method Statement

- 4.1.1 The purpose of this method statement is to demonstrate how any aspect of the proposed development that may damage or result in harm to a retained tree can be implemented along with the provision of adequate levels of protection for trees that are to be retained.
- 4.1.2 Any protection measures required should be in accordance with this method statement and remain in situ for the duration of the works.
- 4.1.3 *No works or delivery of materials is to occur until all relevant protection methods are in situ and briefed to the relevant staff on site in accordance with this method statement.*

5 Site Management

- 5.1.1 The site manager will be responsible for the briefing to all personnel during all stages of the development including personnel of whom will be working adjacent to the canopies and RPAs of the retained trees.
- 5.1.2 The site manager will provide a copy of this method statement including the tree protection plan to all relevant personnel on site.
- 5.1.3 The site manager will be responsible for the running of the site and ensuring the protection of the retained trees, liaising with the project arboriculturist regarding any such matters relating to the trees, ensuring that the movement of plant, mixing of materials, excavations other than those necessary to facilitate the works, pouring, mixing or storage of any caustic materials is excluded from the RPAs of the retained trees.
- 5.1.4 Any damage to the trees or parts of the trees will be documented by the site manager and will be reported to the project arboriculturist immediately where work will cease until the project arboriculturist has inspected the damage, and where appropriate agreed a mitigation method with the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.
- 5.1.5 If the site manager designates another person to take charge of the site in his absence, then the site manager will be responsible for informing the new person of all relevant information relating to the protection of the retained trees.
- 5.1.6 If any pruning works are required during the works, then permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority and or third party before being carried out. Any pruning works will be carried out by trained, competent arborists in accordance with BS3998 (2010) Tree work – Recommendations.

6 Monitoring and Supervision

6.1.1 The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored at all times and all construction works within the RPA of retained trees is to be supervised by the project arboriculturist, who will retain a record of observations at appropriate intervals of the construction phase.

6.1.2 A site-specific record sheet is shown at **Appendix D**.

Supervised activities

6.1.3 The project arboriculturist will be required to attend site to supervise the following measures:

1. *Location of protective measures.*
2. *Any excavations or exploratory investigations and excavations within or adjacent to the RPAs including hard surfacing.*
3. *Removal of protective measures.*
4. *Sign off by project arboriculturist.*

7 Prohibited Works within the Root Protection Area

- Any mechanical excavation or scraping works to be carried out in the defined Root Protection Area.
- The leaning or attachment of objects to any of the retained trees.
- The washing of machinery or plant is prohibited within 10m of any retained trees.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be stored, used or mixed within the Root Protection Area.
- Cement silos, mixing sites are to be positioned within a bunded area to prevent pillage or leakage of chemicals into the soil which can cause harm to retained trees. They are to be sited well clear of the retained trees.
- Refueling of plant and machinery is prohibited within 10m of retained trees.
- The siting of refueling/mixing/washing of plant and materials should be positioned with the slope of the land in mind so as not to cause run off and spillage into the rooting area of the retained trees.
- The storage of any caustic materials should be stored at a reasonable distance away from the rooting area of the retained trees with particular attention paid to the slope of the land.

8 Sequence of Works

Table 2: Sequence of Works

Stage	Event
1	Pre – commencement meeting
2	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan
3	Site set up
5	Undertake and complete construction works
6	Removal of barriers to facilitate access for construction of pedestrian walkway.
6	Removal of all construction vehicles and materials from site
7	Dismantle all Tree Protection measures
8	Sign off by project arboriculturist

9 Protective measures during Construction and Demolition

- 9.1.1 Protective measures are to be installed before any works commence on site.
- 9.1.2 These should be sited and in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan detailed in **Drawing 2** to this report.
- 9.1.3 Upon installation of protective measures around the retained trees, the project arboriculturist will visit the site to ensure the specifications and location are correct.
- 9.1.4 Should any of the protective fencing or signage become damaged during the construction, the project arboriculturist should be informed immediately and the damage be rectified within a timely period.
- 9.1.5 No equipment, vehicles or plant shall operate beyond the protective barrier fencing. Booms, hoists and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of trees as is reasonably practicable at all times.
- 9.1.6 Where it is necessary for plant and machinery to operate within 5 metres from the tree canopy, this should be carried out with extreme caution and under the control of a banksman to ensure no injurious contact is made with the tree from machinery.
- 9.1.7 The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of all works. On completion of the works, they will be carefully dismantled and removed upon agreement with the project arboriculturist or Local Authority Tree Officer.
- 9.1.8 Existing site boundaries are to be retained for the duration of the development. Should the requirement be necessary for the dismantling of boundary fencing during construction, protective barrier fencing is to be installed along the existing course of the boundary fence and should only be removed upon the agreement with the project arboriculturist.
- 9.1.9 Temporary ground protection may be required during the installation process of the new pedestrian walkway. Specifications should meet those set out below under Temporary Ground Protection.

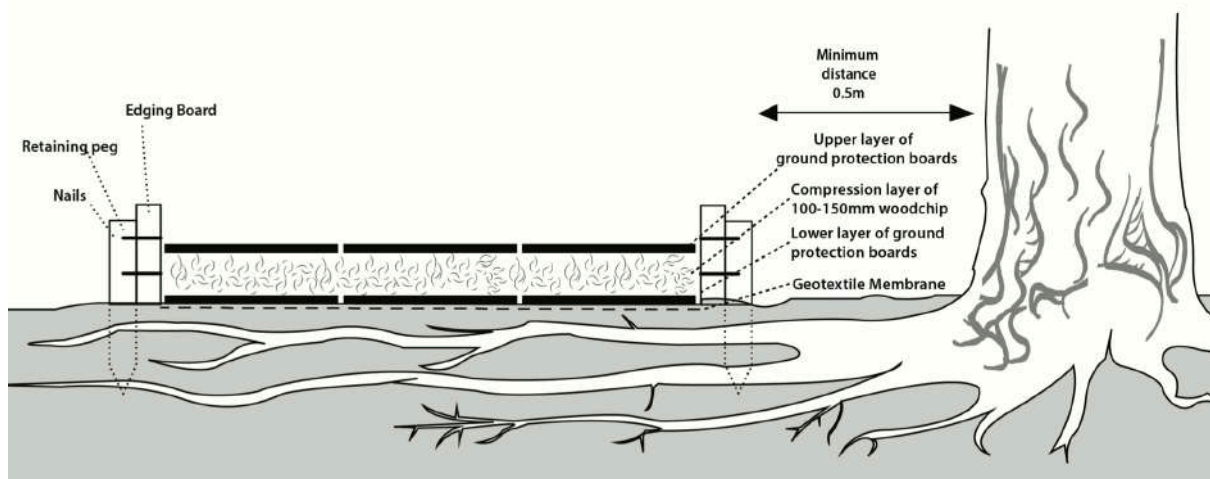
Temporary Ground Protection

9.1.10 Temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering and using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of the underlying soil. If it is decided that the existing ground protection is not a viable option then the removal of the hard surfacing should be carried out under direct supervision from the project arboriculturist and the areas covered by ground boarding designed by the project engineer to ensure the correct loading of the area. An example is shown below in **Figure 2**.

Suitable ground protection could comprise of one of the following:

- a) *For pedestrian movement only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- b) *For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- c) *For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.*

FIGURE 2: Example temporary ground protection to be used within RPA.



10 Construction Exclusion Zone

- 10.1.1 A Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is a designated area where construction or activity of any kind is prohibited. There should be no storage of materials, parking of vehicles or machinery, loading or unloading of machinery in this area. The CEZ is denoted by the protective barrier fencing as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan on **Drawing 2** of this report.

Additional precautionary measures outside the Construction Exclusion Zone

- 10.1.2 Fires, if required on site should be avoided wherever possible. Where fires are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect the foliage or branches of trees. The size of fire and the direction of the wind should be taken into account when determining its location, it should be attended at all times until safe to leave.

11 Protective Barrier Fencing

- 11.1.1 Site wide protective barrier fencing will be required for the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development.
- 11.1.2 Protective barrier fencing should be fit for purpose for excluding construction activity along with being appropriate to the degree and proximity of the work taking place.
- 11.1.3 The fencing is to comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed in such a way that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins. Examples of the protective fencing can be found in **Figures 3 & 4**. “Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out” will be attached with cable ties to every other panel, an example of which can be found in **Figure 5**.

Figure 3: BS5837: 2012 –Default specification for protective barriers

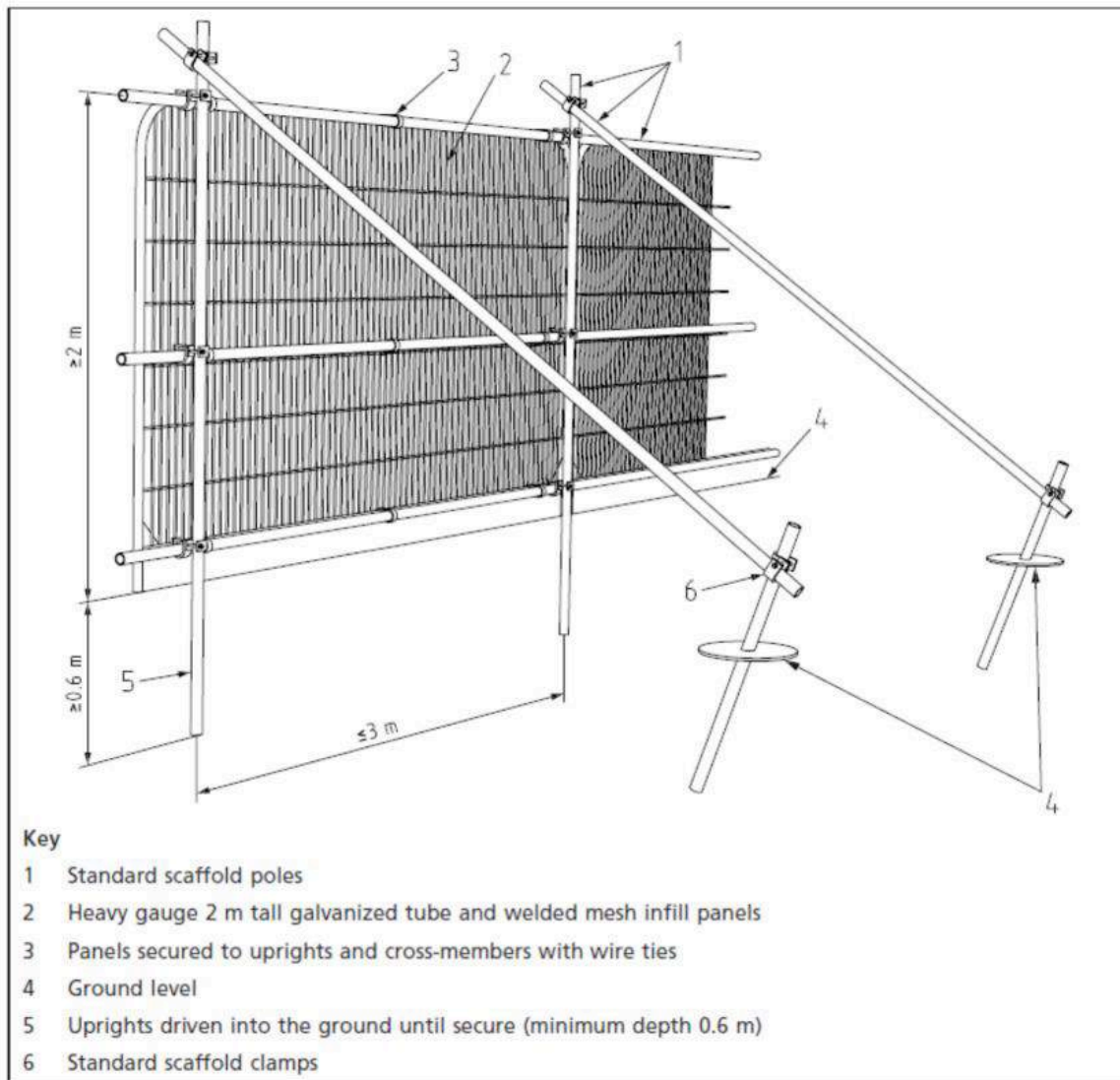


Figure 4: BS5837: 2012 – Alternative specification for protective barriers

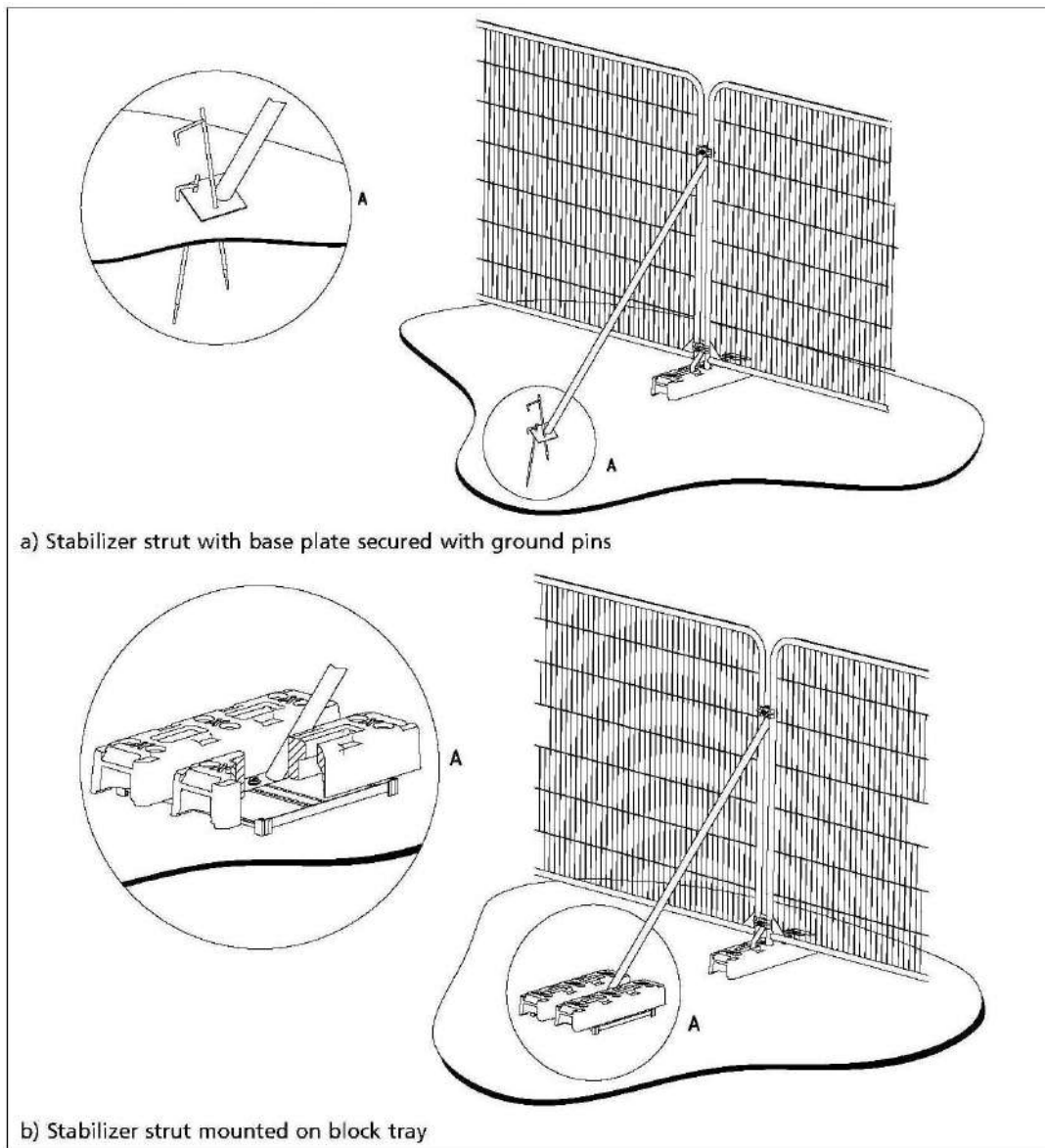


Figure 5: Example Tree Protection Area warning sign



12 Hard Surfacing

- 12.1.1 Permanent hard surfacing is proposed within the RPAs of T001 – T004, T014, T019, Groups G001& G002 to facilitate new pathways and parking bays.
- 12.1.2 The design and layout should meet the specifications set out below.
- 12.1.3 The design and specification of the new wearing course should be agreed with the project arboriculturist and Local Authority Tree Officer prior to being laid.
- 12.1.4 The design should not require excavation into the sublayer of the soil, this includes the lowering and or scraping of the surface other than to remove the turf layer using hand tools only.
- 12.1.5 A geotextile should be used at the base of construction in order to prevent pollution contamination of the below rooting area.
- 12.1.6 The hard surface should be resistant to deformation by tree roots and should be set back from the tree stem at least 500mm to allow for growth and movement. An example is shown in **Figure 6**.
- 12.1.7 An appropriate sub-base shall be used for the new hard surfacing, this will be an approved three-dimensional cellular confinement system. An example is shown in **Figures 7 & 8**.

Figure 6: Example basic approach to using cellular confinement systems near trees.
(AA_GuidanceNote12_CellularConfinementSystems)

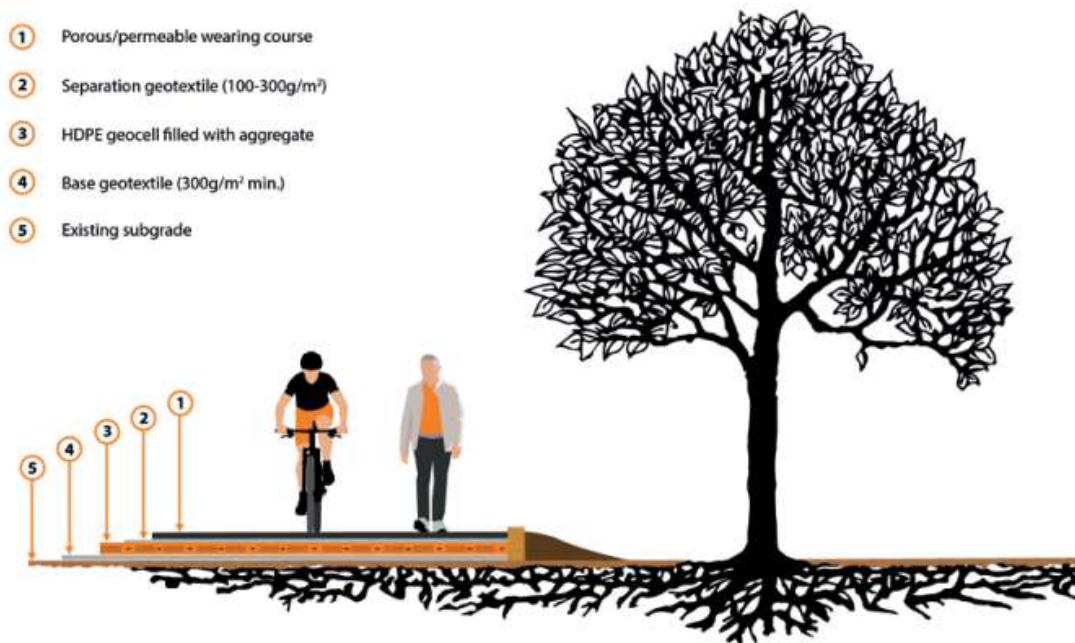


Figure 7: Sub-base configuration for gravel or grass surfacing.
(AA_GuidanceNote12_CellularConfinementSystems)

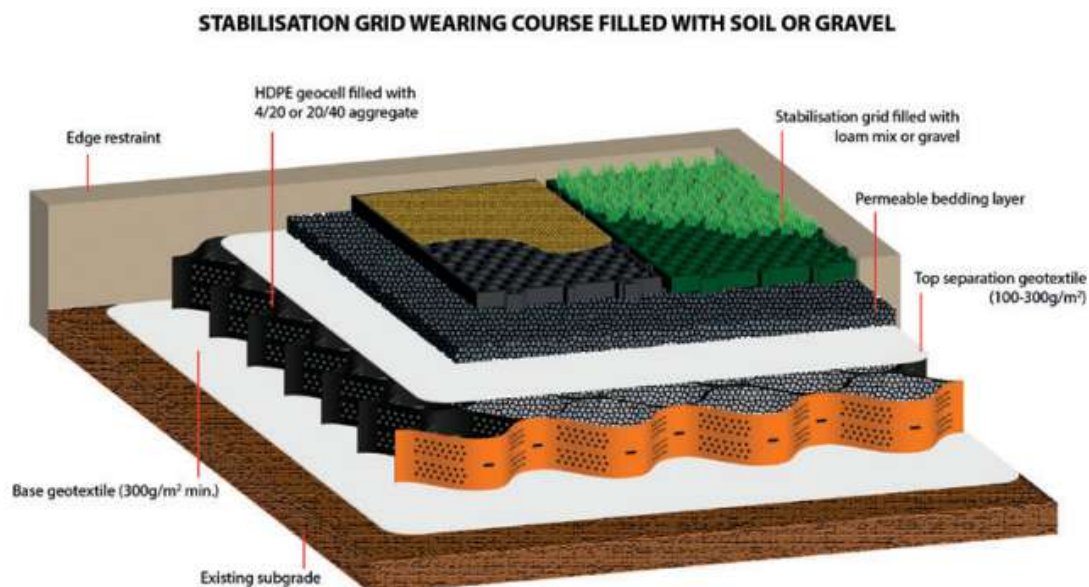
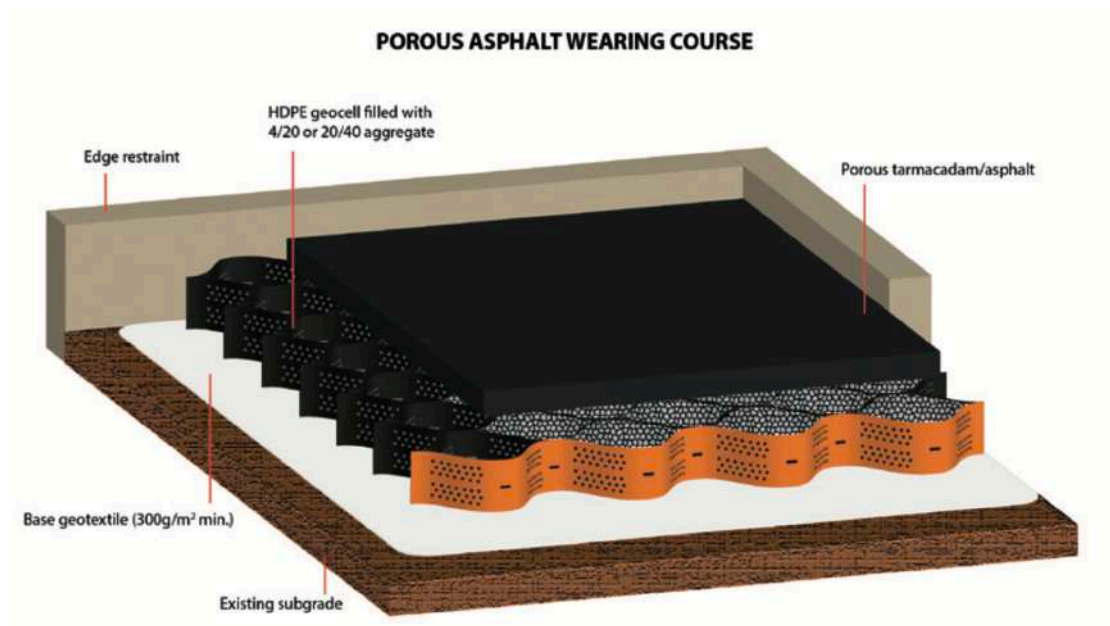


Figure 7: Sub-base configuration for asphalt surfacing.

(AA_GuidanceNote12_CellularConfinementSystems)



13 New Landscaping

13.1.1 New soft landscaping is proposed site wide post construction.

13.1.2 It is recommended that designs and specifications should be sought from a landscape architect or other competent person and agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to being carried out.

13.1.3 All new landscaping should be carried out to BS 4428: 1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).

14 Recommendations

Pre-Construction Tree Care

- 14.1.1 All trees if required should receive such works as detailed under Recommendations in the Tree Survey Schedule in **Appendix A**.
- 14.1.2 All tree works must be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced contractors in accordance with British Standard 3998: 2010 'Tree work-Recommendations.

New Tree Planting

- 14.1.3 It is foreseeable that new tree planting will be required to mitigate the loss of trees associated to the site and should be carried out as per Planning Conditions state.
- 14.1.4 All new tree planting is an essential consideration to the future development of the site. Trees form the dominant elements of the landscape structure and an enhancement to the biodiversity of the site in the long term. Careful consideration should be given to their characteristics such as ultimate height, crown spread, form, habit and colour, density of foliage and maintenance implications.

New Landscaping

- 14.1.5 New sitewide soft landscaping is proposed throughout the development.
- 14.1.6 It is recommended that designs and specifications should be sought from a landscape architect or other competent person and agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to being carried out.
- 14.1.7 All new landscaping should be carried out to BS 4428: 1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).
- 14.1.8 Decisions regarding the location and selection of species of newly planted trees should be sought from a landscape architect or other competent person.

15 Qualifications

- ABC Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture
- ABC Level 4 Certificate in Arboriculture
- Professional Tree Inspection (Lantra Awards)

Membership

- Technician member of the Arboricultural Association (TechArborA)
- Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters

16 Bibliography

- British Standards 3998 (2010) *Tree work – Recommendations UK; British Standards Institution*
- British Standards 4428 (1989) Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).
- British Standards 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations; British Standards Institution*
- Department for Leveling Up, Housing and Communities (2024). *National Planning Policy Framework*. Published 12 December 2024. Amended 7 February 2025. London: DLUHC.
- Hirons, A., & Thomas, P. (2017). *Applied Tree Biology*

APPENDECIES

APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Survey Data

Ref.	Species	Structure	Num. Stems	Height	Ult. Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Combined Stem Diam	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Comments	General Observations	Retention Category	North	East	South	West	Crown Clearance (m)	Lowest Branch Direction	RPA	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Recommendations
G001	Mixed species <i>(Mixed species)</i>	Group	100+	-	-	-	0	-	20+ Years	These trees will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development.	Mixed group of ash, willow, poplar and sycamore to South of site.Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	B1,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Area: 872 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Coppice understorey trees within group back to boundary fence to reduce canopy overhang onto amenity area.
G002	Mixed species <i>(Mixed species)</i>	Group	100+	-	-	-	0	-	10+ Years	These trees will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Mixed linear group of poplar, sycamore, ash, privet and hawthorn.	C1,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Area: 827 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Coppice understorey trees within group back to boundary fence to reduce canopy overhang onto amenity area.
G003	Mixed species <i>(Mixed species)</i>	Group	10+	-	-	-	0	-	20+ Years	These trees will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Mixed linear group consisting of sycamore, willow, ash, hawthorn.Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	B1,2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Area: 2322 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Coppice goat willows along edge of group to reduce crown overhang onto amenity area.
T001	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	13.0	28.0	870	870	Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development.	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Dead wood.	B1,2	11.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	4.0	S	Radius: 10.4m. Area: 340 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T002	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	13.0	28.0	740	740	Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Dead wood.	B1,2	11.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	4.0	S	Radius: 8.9m. Area: 249 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T003	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	13.0	28.0	720	720	Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Dead wood. Stem/limb decay. Fractured limbs - storm damage.	B1,2	11.0	11.0	10.0	8.0	4.0	S	Radius: 8.6m. Area: 232 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T004	Sycamore <i>(Acer pseudoplatanus)</i>	Tree	1	13.0	22.0	320	320	Early Mature	20+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition.	B1,2	8.0	7.0	2.0	8.0	1.0	S	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T005	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	650	650	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	B1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Protect trees with barriers during construction

APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Survey Data

T006	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	650	650	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	B1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	Fair	Fair	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T007	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T008	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T009	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T010	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T011	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T012	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T013	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction
T014	Black poplar <i>(Populus nigra)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	28.0	350	350	Early Mature	10+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed to facilitate a future development	Poor overall Physiological and Structural condition. Fractured limbs - storm damage. Dead wood.	C1,2	6.0	2.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	S	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Fair	Poor	Protect trees with barriers during construction.
T015	Sycamore <i>(Acer pseudoplatanus)</i>	Tree	1	14.0	22.0	300	300	Early Mature	20+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed.	Good overall Physiological and Structural condition.	B1,2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SW	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Good	Good	Protect tree with barriers during construction.

APPENDIX A: Arboricultural Survey Data

T016	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	3	14.0	22.0	300,280,200	457	Early Mature	20+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed	Good overall Physiological and Structural condition.	B1,2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SW	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Good	Good	Protect tree with barriers during construction
T017	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	1	14.0	22.0	850	850	Mature	20+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed	Good overall Physiological and Structural condition.	B1,2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	SW	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Good	Good	Protect tree with barriers during construction
T018	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	2	12.0	22.0	300,350	461	Early Mature	20+ Years	This tree will have to be removed to facilitate a proposed future development.	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition.	B1,2	3.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	S	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	Good	Fair	Remove tree.
T019	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Tree	3	12.0	22.0	400,370,210	584	Early Mature	20+ Years	This tree will not have to be removed	Fair overall Physiological and Structural condition. Dead wood.	B1,2	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	1.0	W	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Good	Good	Protect tree with barriers during construction

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHOD

REF: Notional ID given to each tree or group of trees

SPECIES: Common name is given. Latin name may also be given to aid clarification if required

NUMBER of STEMS: Number of stems arising from below 1.5 metres

HEIGHT IN METRES: Top height of tree measured in metres

ULT HEIGHT: Tree species ultimate growing height in metres

STEM DIAMETER (mm): Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level & recorded in millimetres.

COMBINED STEM DIAMETER (mm): For multi-stemmed trees an average of all stems is measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and recorded in millimetres.

LIFE STAGE: Y= Young trees - less than 1/3 normal life expectancy

SM= Semi-Mature trees - 1/3 to 2/3 normal life expectancy

M= Mature trees -over 2/3 normal life expectancy

OM= Over mature trees - beyond usual life expectancy

REMAINING CONTRIBUTION IN YEARS: Trees estimated life expectancy

COMMENTS: An evaluation of potential impacts on the tree prior to proposed construction

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS: A brief description of the tree with comments on form, vitality, any significant defects or ill health along with structural and physiological condition.

RETENTION CATEGORY:

A=Trees of High Quality & Value

B=Trees of Moderate Quality & Value

C=Trees of Low Quality & Value

U=Trees to be Removed or Felled

SPREAD: Crown spread (North/East/South/West) measured in metres from centre of trunk

CROWN CLEARANCE: Height of growth of first significant living branch

LOWEST BRANCH DIRECTION: Direction of growth of first significant living branch

RPA: The RPA is allocated to ensure a sufficient area around the tree is left undisturbed during development. It is provided as an area (m²) and as a radius of a circle in metres, and typically plotted from the centre of the tree.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Survey Method Cont'd

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION: Overall physiological condition of tree, group or hedge, *Good, Fair, Poor*.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION: Overall structural condition of tree, group or hedge, *Good, Fair, Poor*.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Recommendations for pre, during and post development tree works taking into account the tree or group attributes without bias to the proposed development.

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

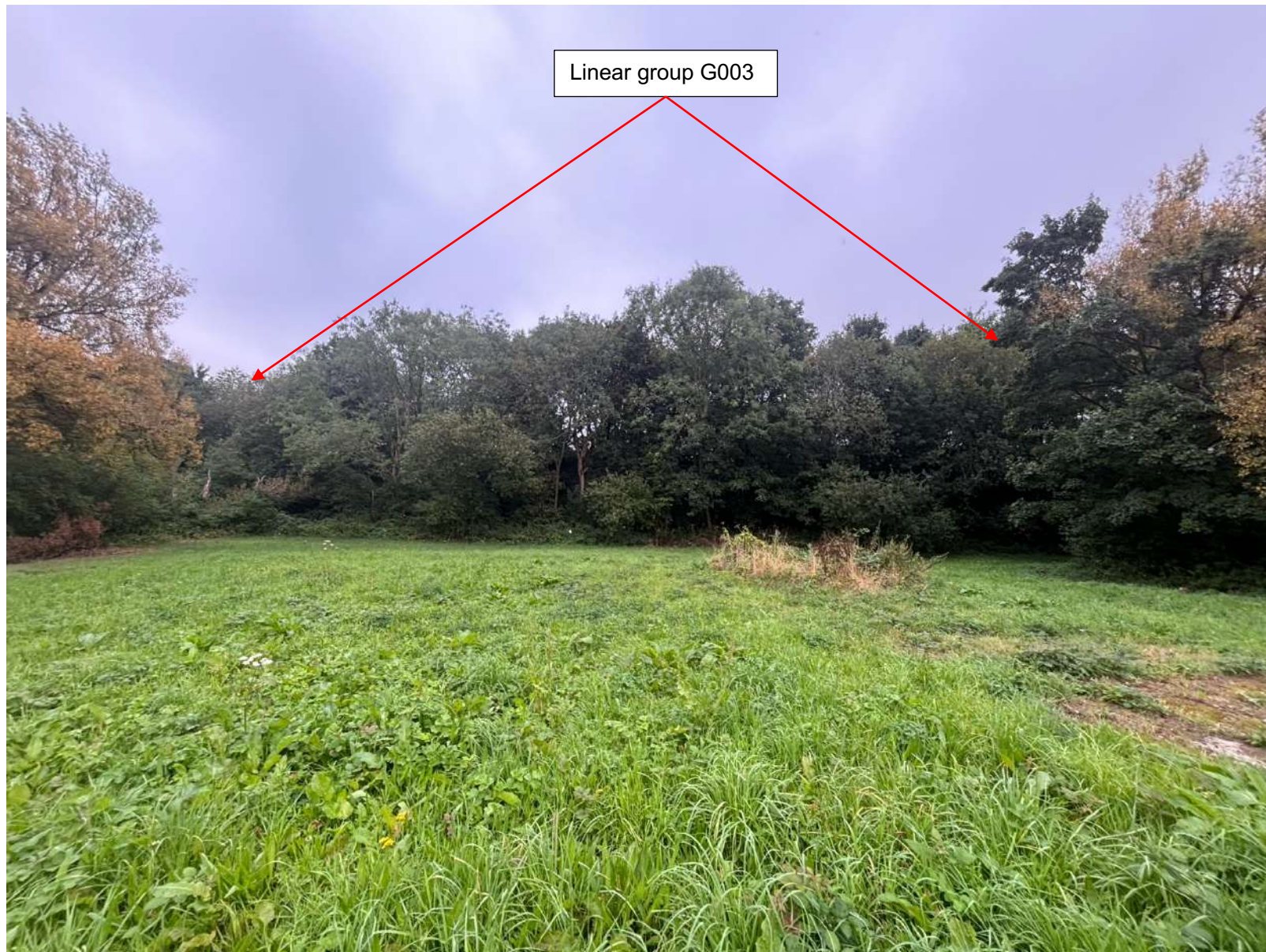
Table 4: BS 5837: 2012 Tree Quality Categorisation Chart

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 realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	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 formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal 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)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
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 150 mm	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 collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

APPENDIX C: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



APPENDIX C: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



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APPENDIX D: ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING AND SUPERVISION SIGN OFF CHECKLIST

Table 3: Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision Sign off Checklist.

Tree Number	Task	Completion Date	Signed (Project arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Location of protective measures			
T001 – T004 & G001	Any excavations within or adjacent to the RPAs including hard surfacing, location of underground services.			
All	Removal of protective measures.			
All	Sign off by project arboriculturist			

APPENDIX E: RELEVANT PARTY CONTACT DETAILS

Table 4: Relevant Party Contact Details

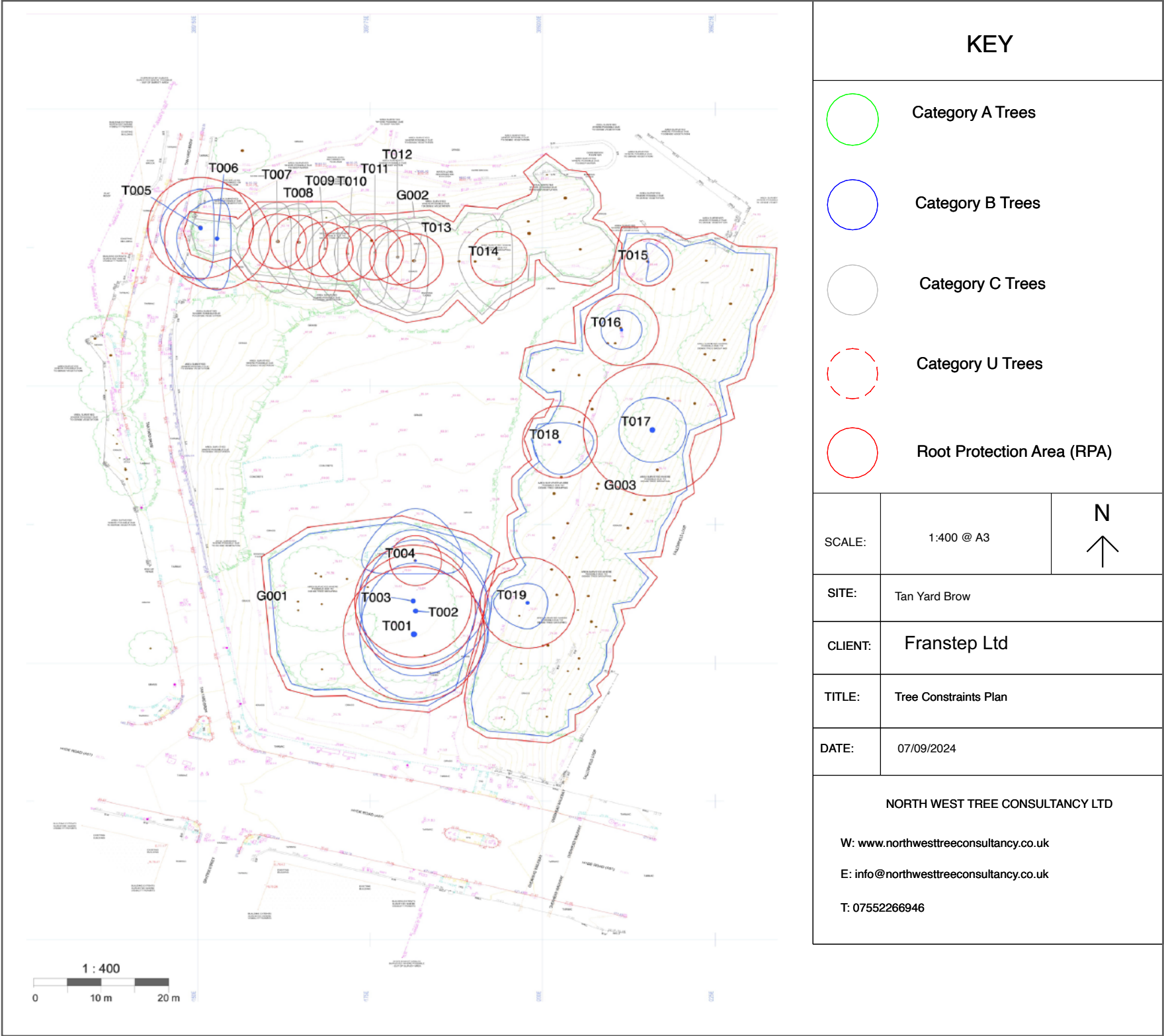
Name	Position		
Robert Goodwin	Arboricultural Consultant		
	Site Manager		
Kate Sinclair	Architect		
Stephen Beale	Client		

DRAWINGS

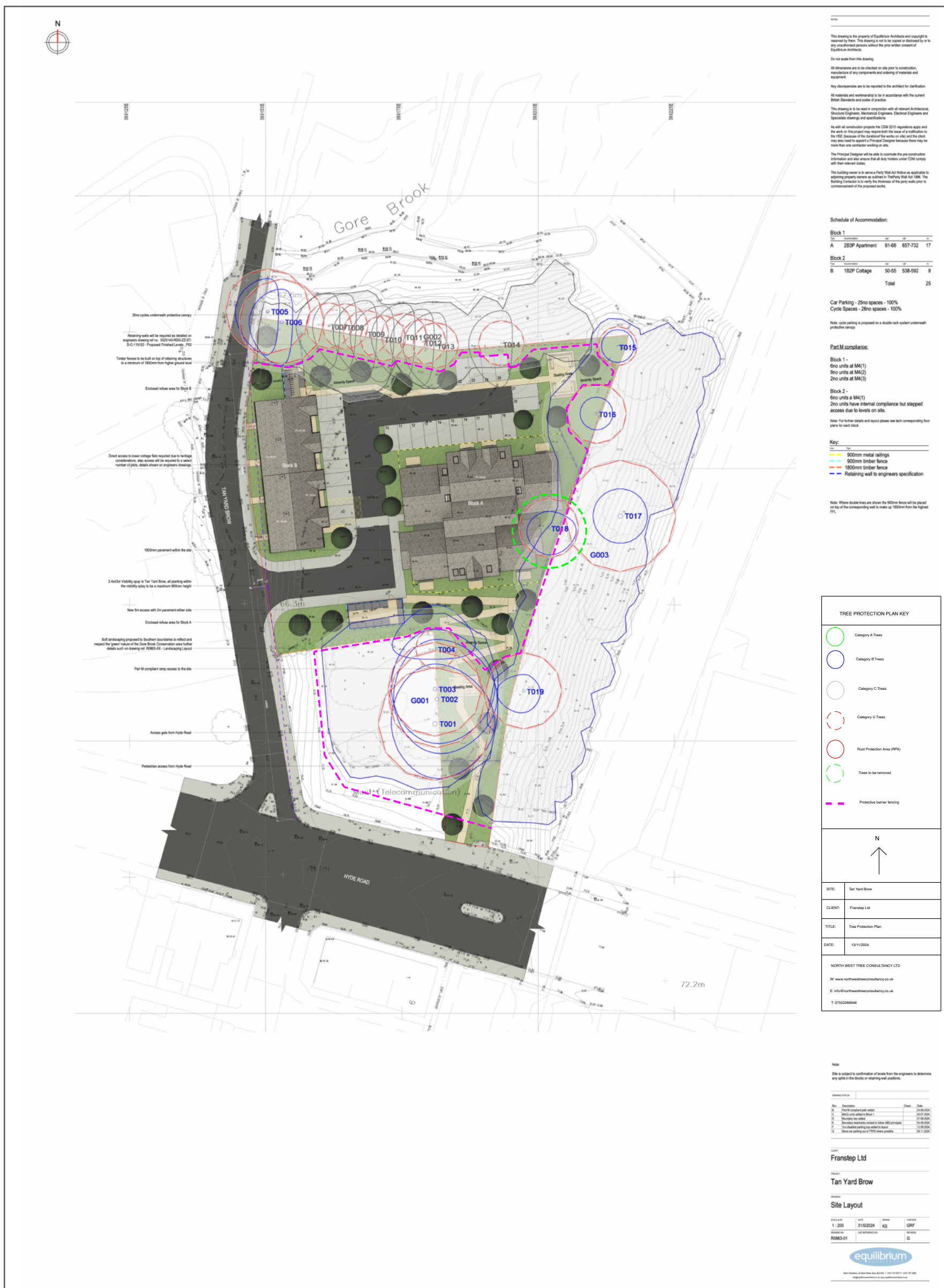
Drawing 1 – Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing 2 – Tree Protection Plan

Drawing 1: Tree Constraints Plan



Drawing 2: Tree Protection Plan





Assessment and Report carried out by: **Robert A. Goodwin**

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