

Manchester Metropolitan University

Public Realm, Phase 1A

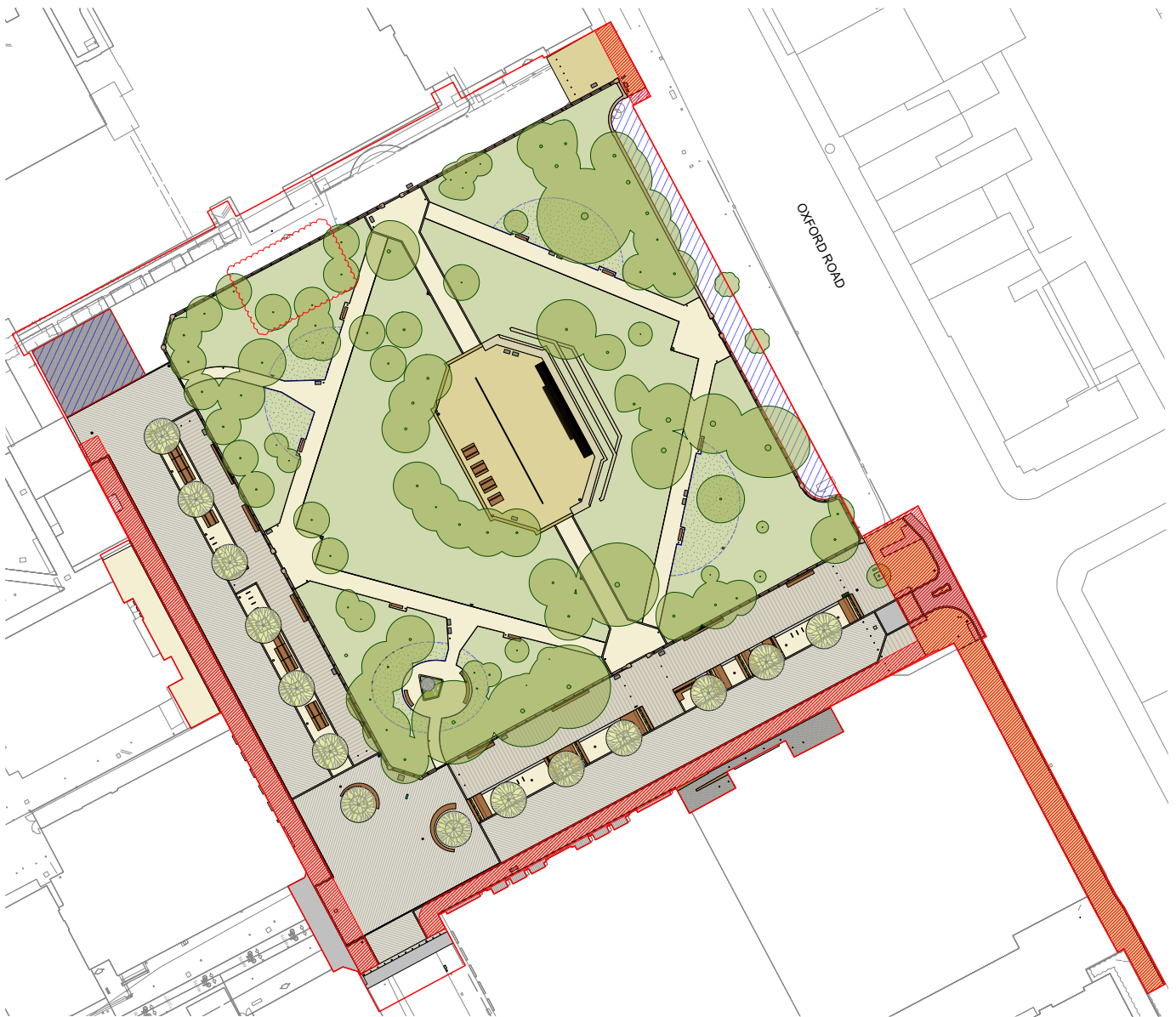
Planning Condition 7 - Arboricultural Method Statement And Tree Protection Plan



CONDITION 7

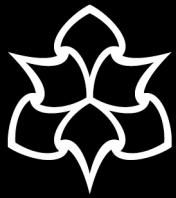
The following documents outlines tree works, protection measures and the arboricultural method statement for phase 1A of the MMU campus works. The document includes:

- Tree protection method statement
- Tree retention and removal plan including location of protective fencing
- Proposed works to existing trees
- Appendix 1: Tree survey and constraints report



Landscape Masterplan

Tree protection method statement



Manchester
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PRO-ENVIRONMENT

All Saints Public Realm Tree Protection Method Statement



Introduction

This Arboricultural method statement has been compiled to ensure the safe and healthy retention of all trees outlined to be retained at All Saints Park, Manchester. This document describes the control measures and protection methods that must be put in place to prevent any disturbances to trees that have been outlined to be retained. The information contained in this Arboricultural Method Statement conforms to BS 5837:2005 'Trees in relation to Construction – Recommendations'

For details of trees to be retained and the locations and types of special protection methods, reference should be made to the Drawing 1958-PLA-01A-XX-DR-L-0007-Tree Protection Plan

Root Protection Areas

Any tree retained within the design will require protection in accordance with BS5837 regardless of its initial retention category. All retained trees can be seen in Drawing 1958-PLA-01A-XX-DR-L-0007-Tree Protection Plan based on the tree survey data, root protection areas (RPA's) have been determined for every retained tree. The RPA's are designed to protect at least a functional minimum of tree root mass in order to ensure that the trees survive the construction process. This protection will require trees to be fenced- off in areas equal to the RPA's plotted on the pre referenced drawing

It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

Tree Protection Fencing

Drawing 1958-PLA-01A-XX-DR-L-0007-Tree Protection Plan shows the position of the Tree Protection Fencing (TPF). This fencing will be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto site and before any clearance or stripping of soil commences.

Once erected, barriers and ground protection will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior agreement of the project manager and approval of the local planning authority.

Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding constructive activity, and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree. On all sites, special attention should be paid to ensuring that barriers remain rigid and complete.

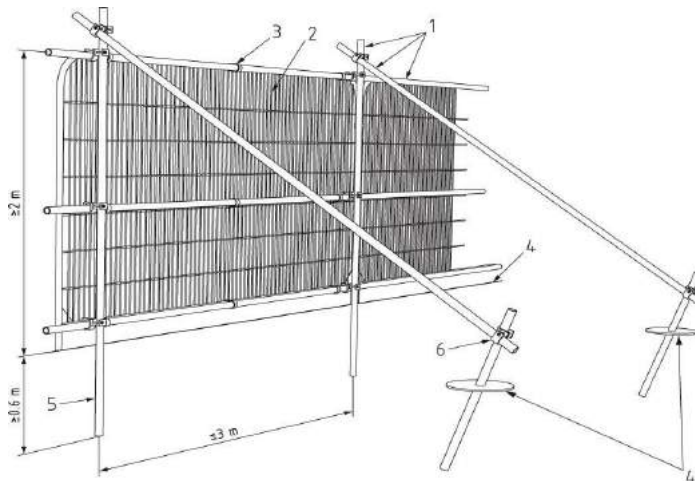
In most cases, barriers should consist of a scaffold framework in accordance with Fig. 2 comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weld mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Weld mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact and should not be used.

Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the client's consultants will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent. The protective barriers will be erected prior to the commencement of any site works around all retained trees and root protection areas e.g., before any materials are brought on site. Once erected all protective barrier will be regarded as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project manager and approval by the local planning authority. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction can commence. Signs should be fixed to the barriers with the words: 'Tree Protection Zone, No access', this can be seen in the picture below:

The barrier is required to be sited in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan, please see Drawing 1958-PLA-01A-XX-DR-L-0007-Tree Protection Plan, once a final layout has been decided. It must ideally be constructed as per figure 2 in BS5837 and be fit for the purpose of excluding any construction activity (see diagram below). Any other fence/barrier used must be fit for the purpose.



Fig 2: The required fence specifications of BS5837:2012



Key

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

Restrictions within Tree Protection Areas

Inside the exclusion area of the Protective Fencing, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been produced.
- No ground level changes whatsoever.
- No storage of plant or materials.
- No storage or handling of any chemicals.

Tree R&R plan



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- NOTES:**
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 3. All dimensions are in millimetres unless otherwise stated.
 4. All setting out, levels and dimensions to be agreed on site.
 5. The dimensions of all materials must be checked on site before being laid out.
 6. This drawing must be read with the relevant specification clauses and detail drawings.
 7. Order of construction and setting out to be agreed on site.

0m 5 10 15

- TREE SURVEY**
- Existing Trees to be removed (red fill)**
Refer to categories below (outline colour)
 - Existing Trees to be retained (green fill)**
Refer to categories below (outline colour)
 - Root Protection Area**
 - CATEGORY A:** High Quality (green outline)
 - CATEGORY B:** Moderate Quality (blue outline)
 - CATEGORY C:** Low Quality (grey outline)
 - CATEGORY U:** Unsuitable for Retention (brown outline)
 - T1** Tree Reference Code To Tree Survey

(Based on BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations)

Tree protection fencing
Alignment as per BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to construction. See expert. For any works within the fence line refer to arboricultural method statement. Use of machinery to be specifically agreed with the landscape architect.
Exact scope and method for each area to be agreed on site prior to execution.

NOTE: Contractor to allow for remedial works to retained existing mature trees as part of works. Refer to drawing 1958-PLA-01A-XX-DR-L-0008 - Works to existing trees.

S4-P11	10-02-23	PCSA	SAB	LH
Revision	Date	Description	Drawn	Apprvd.

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Client Manchester Metropolitan University

Project MMU Landscape Masterplan, Manchester

Drg Title Tree Protection Plan Phase 1A

Created on	Created by	Approved by
13.02.20	SR	SAB

Scale	Size	Workstage
1:300	A1	Stage 4

Drg No.	Suitability	Revision
1958-PLA-01A-XX-DR-L-0007	S4	P11

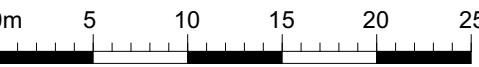


PROPOSED WORKS TO TREES:			
Tree no.	Latin name	Common name	Proposed works
G1	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	Crown lift to 2.5m and thin canopy
G2	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.0m
G3	Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	Crown lift to 3.0m
G4	Prunus padus, Fraxinus excelsior	Bird Cherry + Ash	Crown lift to 3.0m
G5	Tilia X europaea	Common Lime	Crown lift to 3.5m and thin canopy
G6	Prunus avium	-	stump to be ground down and levels regulated
G7	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	None
G8	Sorbus torminalis	Wild Service Tree	Crown lift to 3.0m and thin canopy
G9	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.0m and thin canopy
G10	Malus sylvestris	Crab apple	None
G11	Tilia X europaea	Common Lime	Crown lift to 3.0m and thin canopy
G12	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.0m
G13	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	Crown lift to 3.0m
G14	Prunus avium	Wild Cherry	Crown lift to 3.0m
G15	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.0m
T1	Platanus x hispanica	London Plane	*recently removed, stump to be ground down and levels regulated
T2	Prunus avium	Wild cherry	None
T3	Malus sylvestris	Crab apple	Crown lift to 2.5m
T4	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse chesnut	*recently removed, stump to be ground down and levels regulated
T5	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	None
T6	Prunus avium	Wild cherry	None
T7	Prunus avium	Wild cherry	None
T8	Prunus avium	Wild cherry	None
T9	Laburnum anagyroides	Laburnum	*recently removed, stump to be ground down and levels regulated
T10	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Remove
T11	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	None
T12	Sorbus torminalis	Wild Service Tree	Crown lift to 3.5m and thin canopy
T13	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 4.0m
T14	Sorbus torminalis	Wild Service Tree	Crown lift to 3.5m and thin canopy
T15	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.5m
T16	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.5m
T17	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.5m and thin canopy
T18	Tilia X europaea	Common Lime	Crown lift to 3.5m
T19	Betula pendula	Silver birch	None
T20	Carpinus betulus	Hornbeam	None
T21	Betula pendula	Silver birch	None
T22	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	None
T23	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	None
T24	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	None
T25	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 5.0m
T26	Prunus avium	Wild cherry	None
T27	Acer campestre elsrjik	Field Maple	Remove, stump to be ground down and levels regulated.
T28	Prunus avium	Wild cherry	*recently removed, stump to be ground down and levels regulated
T29	Malus	Apple	Crown lift to 3.0m
T30	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.5m and thin canopy
T31	Mespilus germanica	Medlar	Crown lift to 2.5m
T32	Malus	Apple	Crown lift to 3.0m
T33	Prunus padus	Bird Cherry	None
T34	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.5m and thin canopy
T35	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Crown lift to 3.5m and thin canopy
T36	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	None
T37	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Remove epicormic growth
T38	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Remove epicormic growth
T39	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	Remove epicormic growth
T43	Prunus amanagowa	Cherry	None
M1	-	-	stump to be ground down and levels regulated
Ox Rd Trees (1&2)	-	-	Crown lift to 2.5m

NOTE: Works subject to site walk around with tree surgeon to agree final scope. Method statement to be provided by contractor for approval by Landscape architect prior to works being undertaken. All works to existing trees to be undertaken outside bird nesting season (March - August).

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5. The dimensions of all materials must be checked on site before being laid out.
6. This drawing must be read with the relevant specification clauses and detail drawings.
7. Order of construction and setting out to be agreed on site.



- KEY
- Phase 1A : Red Line Boundary
 - Existing Trees to be removed (red fill)
All felled material to be removed from site. All stumps and roots to be ground down and levels regulated into surrounding area.
 - Existing Trees to be retained (green fill)
Individual trees subject to remedial surgery and deadwork works as detailed on the adjacent table.
 - Existing Tree stump from previous works
All stumps and roots to be ground down and levels regulated into surrounding area.

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Client	Manchester Metropolitan University			
Project	MMU Landscape Masterplan, Manchester			
Drg Title	Works to existing trees Phases 1A			
Created on	Created by	Approved by		
13.08.20	SAB	LH		
Scale	Size	Workstage		
1:400	A1	Stage 4		
Drg No.	Suitability		Revision	
1958-PLA-01A-XX-DR-L-0008	S4		P09	

Appendix 1:

Tree survey and constraints report

Tree Survey and Constraints Report

All Saints Park, Oxford Rd.

Report prepared for PLANIT IE

Contents

1.0 Introduction, instruction and arboricultural constraints	3-4
2.0 Report Limitations	4
3.0 Methodology and data collection	5-6
4.0 Arboricultural constraints	6
5.0 Study area	6
6.0 Summary	6-7
7.0 Concluding statement	7

Appendices

- Appendix 1 Survey key
- Appendix 2 BS5837 cascade chart
- Appendix 3 Survey schedule
- Appendix 4 Tree constraints plan

1.0 Introduction

Instruction

- 1.1 Amenity Tree Care has been instructed to prepare the following Tree Constraints Report for those trees located on the land at All Saints Park, Manchester.
- 1.2 I (Simon Brain) surveyed the site and I am a chartered arboriculturist with 22 years' experience holding the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection certificate.

Arboricultural constraints

- 1.3 The tree constraints report has been carried out in line with the recommendations in BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* and will evaluate the direct and indirect constraints of the current tree population on the site.
- 1.5 The constraints assessment considers trees on site as well as above and below ground constraints such as canopy extent, Root Protection Area (RPA) / extent of any likely modifications to RPA position, first significant branch and crown height. The constraints report provides a retention value category (appendix 2 BS5837 cascade chart) that shall also be used to inform any future design layout as these constraints can have a direct influence on the use of the site. Above ground, constraints are considered in line with the recommendations in section 5.2 of BS 5837:2012. No assessments are made of potential direct sunlight obstruction.
- 1.6 Whilst further consideration will be required at the design stage in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) the tree constraints survey and report shall be used to inform and influence the design of the development scheme prior to the AIA being undertaken. This shall facilitate an opportunity for trees identified as meriting retention within the constraints report to be included in an assessment of any modifications to scheme that need to be made to achieve tree retention. This process shall avoid uncontrolled arboricultural impacts because of improper planning referred to in BS5837:2012 sections 4.4.1.2 and 4.4.1.3.
- 1.7 Below ground constraints are influenced by the RPA and are determined in line with the recommendations set out in section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012. These recommendations quantify the RPA based on a measured stem diameter in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA determined from Annex D. Those trees with two to five stems are calculated using the calculation in 4.6.1.
- 1.8 It is important to understand that when considering the RPA with regards to the circular plot as provided by BS5837:2012 and delineated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) that many site factors may influence root morphology because of the prevailing local conditions at site level.

2.0 Report Limitations

- 2.1 The inspection has been carried out from ground level only, using visual observation methods as this is a preliminary report as requested by the client, should a more detailed inspection be required then this will be highlighted in the recommendations.
- 2.2 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, the health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once a year. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are valid for a period of two years from the date of this report. This period of validity may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions to or in proximity to the tree/s.
- 2.3 No analysis of soil samples was undertaken.
- 2.4 Any legal descriptions or information given to the consultant are understood to be accurate and no responsibility is assumed by Amenity Tree Care Ltd for legal matters that may arise from this report and the consultant shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made.
- 2.5 Any alteration or deletion from this report will invalidate it and the conclusions of this report will remain valid for twelve months from the date of the report.
- 2.6 The responsibility for any tree work(s) undertaken on the surveyed trees rests with the land managers.
- 2.7 The survey has been undertaken using the topographical data supplied.
- 2.8 The Local Planning Authority have been not been contacted for Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or Conservation Area checks and we urge these checks are made.

3.0 Methodology and data collection

- 3.1 The site was visited, and the trees were assessed visually utilising the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology. The survey system and report are based on BS5837:2012.
- 3.2 Each individual tree has been assessed with general regard to condition, health and structural suitability, retention value and commented upon in the report within Appendix 3 survey schedule. The survey schedule contains individual, group, and woodland records which includes detailed information relating to tree species, height, stem diameters, crown dimensions, crown height, age class, four cardinal point canopy measurements and estimated remaining contribution. The RPA is provided as a radius and total square meter coverage.
- 3.3 Where dimensions have been recorded trees the following measurement conventions have been observed:
- a) Height, crown spread, and crown clearance have been recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread has been rounded up) for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole meter for dimensions over 10m.
 - b) Stem diameters have been recorded in millimetres and rounded to the nearest 10mm
- 3.4 The use of tree groups is referred to in BS5837:2012 in reference 4.4.2.2 where it is noted that within groups some individual trees will be assessed where there is a need to differentiate the tree from the group attributes. Within the tree groups the largest stem diameters have been recorded, assuming they are a reasonable representation of the entire group. The term “group” is intended to identify trees forming cohesive features by means of planting, visually or culturally including biodiversity factors.
- 3.5 Recommendations for remedial tree works (Preliminary Management Recommendations) have been provided based on the tree(s) current condition. Management recommendations are provided in the survey sheets.
- 3.6 Tree positions have been taken from the supplied OS base and are therefore indicative.
- 3.8 Included in the sites survey sheets contained in appendix 3 is a comments section. During the survey comments have been based on the following arboricultural and landscape considerations and constraints:
- Whether the reference formed part of group shelter / cohesive feature
 - The visual amenity and strategic landscape position
 - Development constraints (residential/commercial/other)
 - Species suitability for environment (given the site prominence)
 - Third party vegetation
 - Arboricultural longevity

- Site specific constraints
- Future maintenance
- An assessment of the applicability of any modified RPA

4.0 Arboricultural Constraints

- 4.1 The principle arboricultural constraints are listed in the site survey sheets and shown on the TCP contained within appendix 4. These principle constraints used in design are; tree canopy extent, RPA extents and retention value.
- 4.2 It is important to understand the significance of cohesive arboricultural features which are often linked and afford mutual shelter to their component parts. In many areas of the site continuous groups of vegetation are formed by tree groups, woodlands and even hedgerows. The loss of areas of trees within continuous groups can have a disproportionately negative affect on the stability of those retained trees growing within the remaining areas.

5.0 Survey area

- 5.1 The survey area consists of a public park and streetscape.
- 5.2 The trees growing on the site consist of mainly of high value arboricultural assets with some medium value trees.

6.0 Summary

- 6.1 Fifty-five records are provided for the site, including sixteen tree groups.
- 6.2 In summary the following retention values have been recorded:

A (32 records)	T10;T11;T12;T13;T14;T15;T16;T17;T18;T19;T20;T21;T22;T23;T24;T25;T30;T34;T35;T36;T37;T38;T39;G2;G5;G6;G16;G8;G9;G10;G11;G12
B (20 records)	T2;T3;T5;T26;T31;T33;G1;G3;G4;T6;T7;T8;T29;T32;T40;T41;G7;G13;G14;G15
C (1 record)	T27, T42 and T43
U (0 record)	

- 6.3 There are fifty two Category A+B trees that form wider visual amenity around the local and wider landscape. The category A/B records are important arboricultural assets as they provide amenity value in the local and wider landscape and exhibit arboricultural quality and longevity.
- 6.4 There are a very few records that have been categorised as retention value 'C' due to limited arboricultural merit or impaired condition which are unlikely to pose as a constraint to development
- 6.5 There are no Category U trees that have been recorded on the site which require prompt removal for health and safety.

7.0 Concluding statement

- 7.1 The sites main arboricultural interest is located around the high and several medium value category A/B trees located on the site
- 7.2 Every design effort is required to retained medium and high value trees and if such trees are to be removed then adequate mitigation planting will be required.
- 7.3 There are few trees growing across the site that are of little arboricultural significance.

Appendix 1

Survey Key

Tree No. Sequential reference number e.g. T1, T2 for individual trees, where trees are determined to be a group they will be denoted as follows G1, G2 and W1, W2 for woodlands.

Species: Recorded and listed by both common name and scientific name

Stem: Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.

Height: Provides indication of the height of the tree and is measured in meters from ground level to the upper canopy edge and is recorded up to the nearest half meter for heights up to 10 meters and the nearest meter for heights over 10 meters.

Stem diameter: Measured at a height of 1.5 meters from ground level using a diameter tape and recorded in millimetres. Where the stem cannot be measured at 1.5 meters due to irregular swellings on the stem or low branching then the position of measurement will be taken in accordance with the specification in Annex C of BS 5837:2012

Crown spread: Measured at the four cardinal points of a compass (north, south, east, and west) from the centre of the stem and rounded up to the nearest meter in order to provide an accurate representation of the crown spread in order to show above ground constraints.

Crown height: Measured distance between the lowest points of the crown from ground level.

Life stage: A method of age estimation e.g. young - the first one third of the estimated life expectancy, middle mature- the second third of the estimated life expectancy, mature- The last third of the estimated life expectancy , over mature- trees showing obvious signs of senescence

First significant branch (FSB): The direction of growth of the first significant branch from the point of attachment.

Comments: A brief evaluation and description of the tree in order to inform on significant defects or characteristics relating to tree form. Where comments are not present it should be assumed that no relevant features were exhibited.

Recommendations: Arboricultural recommendations based on the current land use only and are provided where action is required in order to aid in the long term management of the tree or for reasons of site safety.

Survey restrictions: It may be necessary on occasion to estimate tree dimensions where access is not available or where structure(s) or vegetation is precluding the visual assessment. Where dimensions are estimated it will clearly be marked in the tree survey schedule and be suffixed with #.

Root protection area (RPA) Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability. All stem diameters are calculated in line with the guidance given in BS 5837:2012 Annex D

Tree categorisation: a method of apportioning a value (non-fiscal) to trees in order to identify the quality and value of existing tree stocks, allowing for informed decisions to be made regarding which trees are to be retained or removed dependant on development occurring. Category U-Those in such a condition that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Category A-Trees of a high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least forty years. Category B-Trees of a moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Category C-Trees of a low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years.

Please refer to Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment, including subcategories, reference BS 5837:2012

Estimated remaining contribution: estimated remaining life expectancy e.g. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+

Statutory wildlife obligations: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended, the Countryside and rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994.

These regulations protect all wild birds and make it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Furthermore the Act makes it an offence (with exception to species listed in Schedule 2) to intentionally:

- kill, injure, or take any wild bird,
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built (also [take, damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1] under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006), or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird

Bats are protected under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 making it an offence to damage or destroy a roost site even if the roost is not occupied at the time. The potential fines for each offence is £5000 and if more than one bat is involved in the incident then the fine can be extended to £5000 per bat. A prison sentence can be issued with offenders serving up to six months in prison.

Appendix 2

Table 1 cascade 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 NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7			
	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)	
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	
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	

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Appendix 3 Survey schedule

Appendix 4 Tree Constraints Plan

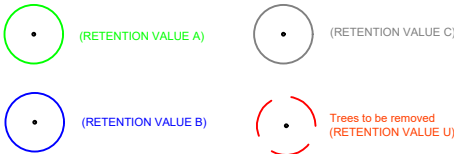
Tree No.	Common Name	Latin name	Age	Diameter(mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	North (m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)	Category	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations	RPA-R	RPA-Sqm
T2	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	480	1	12	4	5	5	5	4	B1	40+	Exudation on stem.		5.8	104
T3	Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris	M	220	1	8	4	2	2	2	2	B1	40+			2.6	22
T5	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	EM	180	1	6	4	3	3	3	3	B1	40+	Ornamental planting.		2.2	15
T6	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	570	1	9	4	4	4	4	4	B2	40+	Ornamental planting.		6.8	147
T7	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	520	1	9	4	4	4	4	4	B2	40+	Ornamental planting.		6.2	122
T8	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	380	1	9	4	4	4	2	4	B2	40+	Ornamental planting.		4.6	65
T10	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	540	1	10	4	5	5	5	5	A1	40+			6.5	132
T11	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	1100	1	17	4	8	8	8	8	A1	40+			13.2	547
T12	Wild Service Tree	Sorbus torminalis	M	510	1	10	4	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			6.1	118
T13	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	650	1	14	4	6	3	4	4	A1	40+			7.8	191
T14	Wild Service Tree	Sorbus torminalis	M	485	1	8	4	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			5.8	106
T15	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	290	1	13	4	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			3.5	38
T16	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	270	1	13	4	3	3	3	3	A1	40+			3.2	33
T17	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	380	1	13	4	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			4.6	65
T18	Common Lime	Tilia X europaea	M	390	1	13	4	5	5	5	5	A1	40+			4.7	69
T19	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	M	410	1	16	4	3	3	3	4	A1	40+			4.9	76
T20	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	M	150	1	7	1	2	2	2	2	A1	40+			1.8	10
T21	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	M	410	1	16	4	1	5	3	3	A1	40+			4.9	76
T22	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	740	1	16	4	5	5	2	6	A1	40+			8.9	248
T23	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	770	1	16	4	5	5	7	3	A1	40+			9.2	268
T24	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	880	1	16	4	5	5	5	5	A1	40+			10.6	350
T25	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	1070	1	16	4	7	5	7	7	A1	40+			12.8	518
T26	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	270	1	8	4	4	4	4	4	B1	40+			3.2	33
T27	Field Maple	Acer campestre elsrijk	M	100	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	C1	40+	Broken top.		1.2	5
T29	Apple	Malus	M	280	1	8	1	3	1	3	3	B2	20+			3.4	35
T30	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	360	1	11	1	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			4.3	59
T31	Medlar	Mespilus germanica	M	180	1	9	1	1	1	1	1	B1	40+			2.2	15
T32	Apple	Malus	M	280	1	8	1	3.5	2	3	3	B2	20+			3.4	35
T33	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	Y	80	1	5	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	B1	20+			1	3
T34	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	370	1	11	1	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			4.4	62
T35	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	410	1	11	1	4	4	5	3	A1	40+			4.9	76
T36	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	880	1	17	1	7	7	7	7	A1	40+			10.6	350
T37	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	810	1	17	1	7	7	7	7	A1	40+			9.7	297
T38	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	675	1	17	1	6	6	7	6	A1	40+			8.1	206
T39	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	620	1	17	1	7	7	7	7	A1	40+			7.4	174
T40	Sugar maple	Acer saccharinum	M	510	1	10	4	4	4	4	4	B2	40+	Included unions present		6.1	118

Tree No.	Common Name	Latin name	Age	Diameter(mm)	Stems	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	North (m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)	Category	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations	RPA-R	RPA-Sqm
T41	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	280	1	9	3	3	3	3	3	B2	40+			3.4	35
T42	Cherry	Prunus sp.	Y	100	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	C1	40+			1.2	5
T43	Cherry	Prunus amanagowa	Y	100	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	C2	40+			1.2	5
G1	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	EM	180	1	6	4	2	2	2	4	B1	40+	Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.		2.2	15
G2	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	310	1	7	1	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			3.7	43
G3	Bird Cherry	Prunus padus	EM	200	1	10	1	2	2	2	2	B1	40+			2.4	18
G4	Bird Cherry Ash	Prunus padus, Fraxinus excelsior	EM	150	1	8	1	2	2	2	2	B1	40+			1.8	10
G5	Common Lime	Tilia X europaea	M	260	1	10	3	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			3.1	31
G6	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	520	1	8	3	6	6	6	6	A1	40+			6.2	122
G7	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	180	1	8	3	3	2	2	2	B2	40+	Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.		2.2	15
G8	Wild Service Tree	Sorbus torminalis	M	325	1	8	3	4	4	4	4	A2	40+			3.9	48
G9	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	290	1	9	3	3	3	3	3	A2	40+			3.5	38
G10	Crab Apple	Malus sylvestris	M	250	1	9	3	2	2	2	2	A2	40+			3	28
G11	Common Lime	Tilia X europaea	M	300	1	9	3	3	3	3	3	A2	40+			3.6	41
G12	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	300	1	9	3	4	4	4	4	A2	40+			3.6	41
G13	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	240	1	7	3	3	3	3	3	B2	40+			2.9	26
G14	Wild Cherry	Prunus avium	M	280	1	9	3	3	3	3	3	B2	40+			3.4	35
G15	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	M	280	1	9	3	3	3	3	3	B2	40+			3.4	35
G16	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	M	260	1	10	3	4	4	4	4	A1	40+			3.1	31



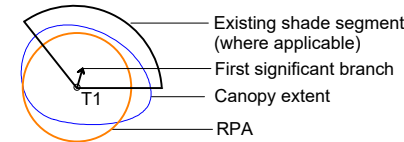
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Retention value key



Root Protection Areas (RPA)

Root Protection Areas (RPA's) have been identified and are based on BS5837:2012. RPA's have been shown as a red polyline.



Client:

Planit IE

Project:

All Saints Park Oxford Rd

Detail:

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - Overview

Drawn By:

SB

Date:

04.02.19

Scale:

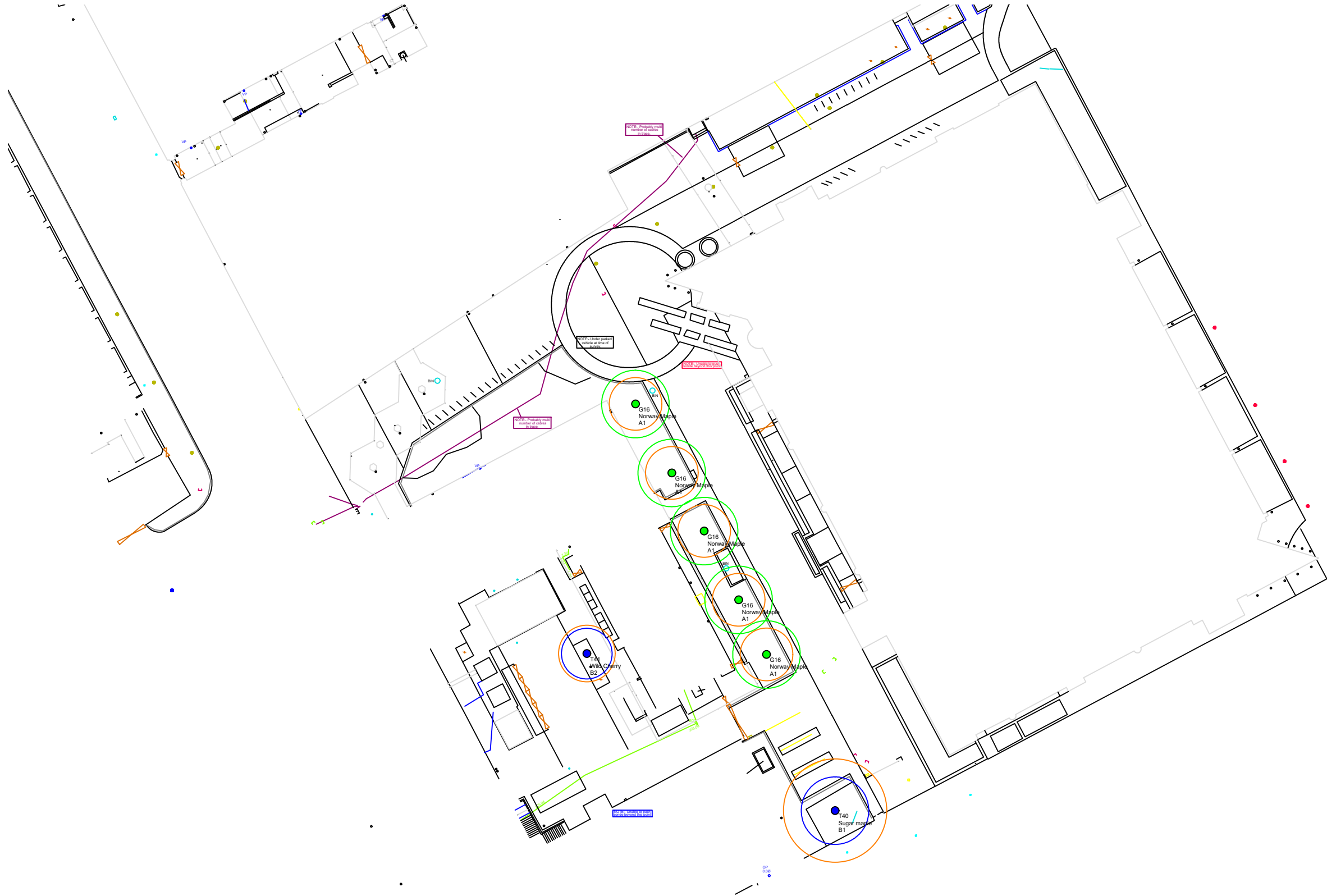
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Drg No:

TR-01

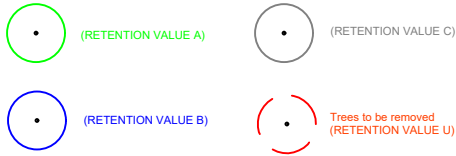
Revision:

V1



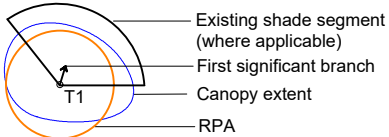
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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN - Overview

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SB

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1:500@A3

Drg No:

TR-01

Revision:

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