







### ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

AT

CARR HALL WILPSHIRE

Author: C. Salisbury
Date: 6 April 2022
Ref: TRE/CHQT



Mulberry

Adamson House, Towers Business Park, Wilmslow Road, Didsbury, M20 2YY

T 0161 955 3628

F 0161 955 4201

**E** info@mulberrytmc.co.uk

www.mulberrytmc.co.uk

### 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Mulberry Tree Management were instructed by Donelan Trading Limited, to carry out an arboricultural survey of trees at their site at Carr Hall, Wilpshire.
- 1.2 This report details the arboricultural implications of developing the site, including:
  - a survey of the trees on and near the development which may impact the proposal from ground level, noting their location, species and all relevant parameters, i.e. stem diameter, height, crown spread, condition etc;
  - providing advice on the removal, retention and management of trees;
  - assessment of the potential effects of the proposal on retained trees and vice versa;
  - assessment of the requirement for tree protection for the duration of the works;
  - mitigation for any loss;
  - preparation of a tree schedule;
  - and report on the above matters.
- 1.3 The survey was carried out on 11 February 2022 by means of inspection from ground level by an experienced and qualified arboriculturalist. The inspection can be restricted in cases where trees were Ivy clad or surrounded by vegetation.
- 1.4 Under BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Construction Recommendations, the assessment of trees is made objectively. The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning development design layout.
- 1.5 The following documents have been made available by the client:
  - Drawing- 9269-NicolaDonelan-Carr Hall, Wilpshire.dwg
  - Drawing- 1243 Quad Track rev 3.dwg
- 1.6 The supplied drawing included some tree positions plotted. Any dimensions regarding tree positions and protective fencing must be checked on site.
- 1.7 Weather conditions during the survey were wet and windy.
- 1.8 The survey was carried out noting the conditions of the trees at the time of inspection. As trees are part of the natural environment, conditions can naturally change; therefore the contents of this report are valid for one year only. After this period, re-inspection may be necessary.

### 2.0 Survey Methodology

- 2.1 The trees were surveyed (prefixed T, or G for group) and recorded in the tree schedule in appendix one. Where groups are recorded, average height and diameter at breast height (DBH) of the trees in the group are reported. Where access to the base of any trees was limited, stem size was estimated.
- 2.2 All the trees were assessed using: a grading A to C (retention) and U (removal); condition and age class as defined in appendix two.
- 2.3 Where appropriate, canopy spread for each tree was recorded at four cardinal points in order to reproduce an accurate representation of the crown shape of the tree on the tree plan in appendix three.
- 2.4 The survey included all trees within the proposal area and trees near to the proposal.
- 2.5 Sight lines were difficult to establish during the survey due to the dense vegetation hence trees were grouped appropriately.

### 3.0 Development Proposals

- 3.1 Due to the proposed development and its associated infrastructure there are a number of locations where the proposals are in close proximity to the trees surveyed. The Site Layout Plan within appendix three identifies the trees in relation to the proposed development.
- 3.2 In order to fully assess the impact of the proposals an Impact Table has been created detailing each tree, which shows the proximity of the associated works to the tree.
- 3.3 This can then be assessed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 to determine whether the development will have a detrimental impact on the health of each tree. Once this has been determined remedial measures can be detailed to reduce the impact the proposals will have on the treescape.

### 3.4 Impact Table:-

Tree No.	Root Protection Area identified in Table 2 of BS 5837:2012	Distance to Track (m)	Distance to Proposed Development (m)	Can the Tree/s be Successfully Retained
G1	10m <sup>2</sup>	57.50	4.80	Yes
W1	319m <sup>2</sup>	0.20	11.90	Yes as outlined in section 5.0

### 4.0 Impact Assessment

4.1 To assess the implications of the Impact Table each tree can be categorised in the following way: -

	Trees to b	oe retained	Trees to be removed			
	With No	With detailed	Due to	Due to		
	Impact	construction	Condition	Development		
Tree No.	G1 & W1	N/A	N/A	N/A		

### 5.0 Mitigation Proposals

### 5.1 Proposed Quad Track Construction

- 5.1.1 To ensure that the proposed tracks do not have a detrimental impact upon the existing trees the tracks are to be very largely on the existing ground but will have various areas of filling with crushed sandstone to even out the worst depressions.
- 5.1.2 The tracks will be partially edged on either side with treated timber board edgings 100 mm high, staked into the ground with short treated stakes cut off level with the top of the edgers. This will mostly be on corners and places where the track is not clearly defined by the natural topography but where the quads need to be contained to stop them going off the tracks.
- 5.1.3 To allow for the construction as above no excavation is required.
- 5.1.4 To further avoid any risk of ground compaction during the installation of the track the all works are to be completed with the use of tracked machinery.

### 6.0 Conclusions and Arboricultural Recommendations

- 6.1 The tree categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing tree stock but it is not meant to be interpreted rigidly and is presented in order to form a balanced judgement on tree retention and removal.
- 6.2 A precautionary method of working near trees is detailed in the accompanying Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 6.3 Following site development, regular (annual or biannual) inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified Arboricultural Consultant.
- 6.4 It is considered that in following the advice in this document, any negative factors affecting trees on the site will be minimised.

# Appendix One Tree Survey Schedule

### TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Date of Survey: 11/02/22 Surveyor: C. Salisbury													
Tree		DBH	Lloight		Crown Spread (m)			Croum	Condition	Comments and preliminary management	Estimated	Tree	
No.	Species	(mm)	Height (m)	Age	N	E	S	W	Crown clearance	rating	recommendations	remaining contribution	quality category rating
G1	Holly	150<	5.40	EM	-	-	-	-	0.00	С	A linear group situated adjacent to the access road in extensive decline.	10 – 20	C2
W1	Beech, Alder, Birch, Oak, Holly, Maple & Pine	840<	18.00	EM/ M	-	-	-	-	3.50	B/C	A predominantly broadleaf mixed species woodland belt growing on a bank	80	B2

# Appendix Two Tree Survey Key

Trees for removal							
Category and definition	Criteria						
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management Trees to be considered for retention	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 R category trees (i.e. 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 (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality  Note – Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).						
Trees to be considered for retention	Criteria - Subcategories						
Category and definition	1 Arboriculture values	2 Landscape values	3 Conservation values				
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)				
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits				
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits				
with a stem diameter below 150 mm	<b>Note -</b> Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation						

### Age Class

Υ	Young	Trees that have not yet established
SM	Semi-Mature	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown
EM	Early mature	Between 1/3 and 2/3 expected height and crown
M	Mature	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown
FM	Fully Mature	Full expected height and crown
OM	Over-Mature	Crown beginning to break up and decrease in size
S	Senescent	Crown in advanced stage of break-up

**Condition** A Good Fair Poor D Dead

# Appendix Three Plans

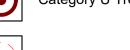


Category A Trees









Root protection area

Mulberry TMC
Adamson House
Towers Business Park
Wilmslow Road
Didsbury
M20 2YY

Tel: 0161 955 3628 Email: info@mulberrytmc.co.uk

mulberry

Email: info@mulberrytmo
Site Address:
Carr Hall

Whalley Road
Wilpshire

Drawing Title: BS5837 Plan

Note: Dimensions are not to be scaled from this drawing.
All written measurements are to be checked on site by the contractor. Copyright Mulberry TMC.
Note: All rights described in Chapter IV of the Copyright Design & Patents Act 1988 have generally been asserted.

