



AllAboutTrees

Arboricultural & Ecological Consultancy
Chartered Arboriculturalists & Environmentalists

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement For Trees At The Florence Arts Centre, Egremont



For
Florence Arts Centre

 Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant


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1. Introduction

1.1 We are instructed by Florence Arts Centre to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement for the significant trees located at the Florence Arts Centre, Egremont.

1.2 This report is produced to evaluate the proposed works at the Florence Arts Centre. This includes work to the buildings as well as alterations to site infrastructure. The developments juxtaposition with the existing trees is considered.

1.3 We were provided with the following documents:

- Existing plan in digital AutoCAD format
- Proposed development plans in digital AutoCAD format

1.4 This assessment is concerned with recording the species, size and condition of the trees. Recommendations are made where appropriate to establish acceptable levels of safety for the site and also to establish a higher level of arboricultural management.

1.5 The trees are also evaluated for the purposes of British Standard 5837–2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction, with regard to their quality and value. The type and size of the root protection area is calculated and the position of the protective barriers is determined. The remaining contribution or safe useful life expectancy is estimated as an indication of the trees period of retention.

1.6 All observations were from ground level without detailed investigation. No invasive examination or climbing inspections were carried out to confirm visual or audible signs of defect and no tissue or soil samples were taken for laboratory analysis.

1.7 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition may change rapidly and all observations, recommendations and conclusions are based on the status of the tree at the time of inspection. The recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of one year only.

1.7.1 Both abiotic and biotic factors can alter the health/structural integrity of trees rapidly. No liability can be accepted for any physiological or structural deterioration of the tree occurring after the date of our inspection or that was not evident on the day of inspection. Where this report is relied upon at a later date the reader should be aware that the physiological and structural condition of the surveyed trees may have changed; Re-inspection may lead to significantly different observations, recommendations and conclusions.

1.7.2 Any significant alteration to the site which may affect the trees (demolition activity, construction activity, alterations to infrastructure, level

changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events, etc) will necessitate a re- assessment of the trees.

1.8 This report was prepared for use by our client in accordance with the terms of the contract and for planning purposes only. It is not a substitute for a tree condition, insurance, or mortgage service. Information provided by third parties used in the preparation of this report is assumed to be correct. The contents are copyright and may not be duplicated or used by third parties without the written consent of AllAboutTrees Ltd.

1.9 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement forms part of the specification and schedule of works to be issued to the contractor and may form part of the contract documentation.

1.9.1 This document should be kept on file at the site office and be available for inspection by relevant parties.

2. Protected Status Of Trees

2.1 Trees may be legally protected, this may either be in the form of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or that the trees are located within a Conservation area. In addition, some tree felling may require a felling licence from the Forestry Commission.

2.2 Potentially large penalties may be enforced for illegally carrying out works on protected trees. It is recommended that checks are made before any works are undertaken and no work should commence until permission has been granted. Please note that there are a number of exemptions from the requirement to obtain a felling licence including land on which full planning permission has been granted by the local authority, however this exemption does not cover land where only outline planning permission has been granted, or on land which has been allocated for residential development within local authority urban and local development plans.

2.3 AllAboutTrees has been able to ascertain with Cumberland Council (the Local Planning Authority) on Friday 21st February 2025 that there are no restrictions protecting the trees on the site. The site is not within a Conservation area and there are no TPOs imposed on any trees within the site.

3. Site Visit & Description

Site location – 54°28'42" N , 003°31'03" W
O/S Grid reference- NY 017 102 GB Grid

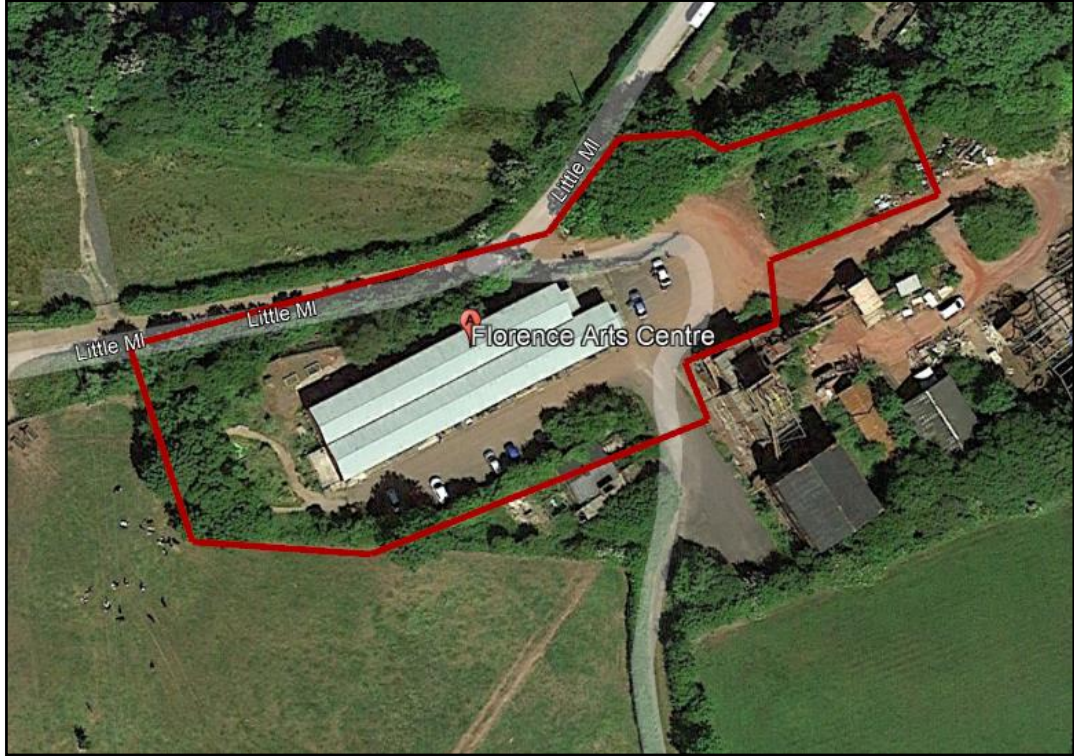


Figure 1 - The study area is indicated by the red boundary line as shown on the above image.

3.1 A site visit was undertaken on Tuesday 20th February 2025 by Andrew Watson and Ted Henderson. The weather conditions were changeable however, there were no visibility constraints.

3.2 The study area consists of a section of the Florence Arts Centre and Florence Mine.

3.3 Access to the site is via an access road leading from Little Mill, not far from the B595, Egremont Bypass.

3.4 Since the mines final closure in 2017 much of the site is undergoing successional processes with self-set scrub and tree species reclaiming site margins, spoil and buildings.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The trees have been surveyed on site and plotted on the site plan. Their positions are considered accurate given the provision of a detailed topographical survey. Some groups however were missed during the land survey and the positions of these have been determined using laser distometers and triangulation calculations.

4.2 All significant trees have been inspected and some of the smaller specimens have been included for accuracy. Individual recommendations are included within Appendix 1 of this report.

4.3 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

4.3.1 The British Standard Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are indicated by the red circles surrounding the trunk position of the trees on the associated plans. These indicative circles do not take into consideration site specific conditions such as the presence of buildings, roads, footpaths, topography, underground utility services etc. and are representative of typical root morphology where said structures are not encountered. For this reason, in certain areas of the site the RPAs of several trees have been modified to take account of these structures and conditions, the Predicted Site-Specific Root Protection Area is shown on the associated plans as a cyan polyline. Although the shape of the RPA has changed, the rooting area to be protected has not decreased and offers superior protection for the tree in this instance.

The above applies to:

- Tree 4

4.3.2 In the case of tree 1 the severe level change, hard surfacing and watercourse are all likely to have altered the root morphology of the adjacent trees. Where multiple factors may affect the size and spread of the root system, attempting to provide an appropriately modified RPA becomes increasingly difficult. Generally speaking, tree roots will proliferate in areas where the soil bulk density will allow root growth and where nutrient, moisture and oxygen availability is high. In this example the roots are expected to have largely proliferated within the tree group, rather than beneath the adjacent roads.

4.4 Existing Trees

4.4.1 We have surveyed 6x trees, 10x groups and 3x hedges. The surveyed vegetation has been categorised in accordance with the criteria specified by BS5837 (see appendix 2 II) for further detail. The table overleaf indicates into which categories the surveyed vegetation has been placed.

Tree Category Rating	Tree, Group or Hedge Reference
A – High	-
B – Moderate	Trees 1, 2 & 5 Groups 1, 4 & 7 Hedges 1, 2 & 3
C – Low	Trees 3 & 4 Groups 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 & 10
U – Unsuitable For Retention	Tree 6

4.5 Vegetation Removal

4.5.1 It will be necessary to remove some of the existing trees to facilitate the proposed development and to establish a higher level of arboricultural management for the site:

- Trees 3 & 6
- Groups 3, 5 & 6
- Sections of groups 2, 7 & 9
- A section of hedge 1

have been identified for removal.

- Group 3 and a section of group 2 have been identified for removal to allow expansion of parking facilities to the northeast of the plot.
- Groups 5 & 6 and tree 3 have been identified for removal to allow widening of the road to access the proposed staff parking.
- Tree 6 has been recommended for removal due to impaired condition and limited safe life expectancy.
- A section of group 7 will require removal to allow formation of the new pedestrian access onto Little Mill.
- A section of group 9 will require removal to allow widening of the vehicular access onto Little Mill.
- A section of hedge 1 will require removal to allow construction of the new stairs to allow access between the two levels.

4.5.2 A breakdown of recommended removals, alongside their BS5837 category rating is provided in the table below. For further information regarding the BS5837 quality categorisation system please refer to Appendix 2 (II).

Tree Category Rating	Remove To Facilitate The Development
A – High	-
B – Moderate	Section of hedge 1 Section of group 7
C – Low	Tree 3 Groups 3, 5 & 6 Sections of groups 2 & 9
U – Unsuitable For Retention	Tree 6

4.5.3 To mitigate the above removals new planting should take place throughout the site. Careful consideration should be given to all new planting positions to ensure the trees can grow fully into maturity without requiring major or regular pruning works. New specimens should not be positioned in close proximity to buildings, windows or utility services.

4.6 Retained Trees - Protective Barrier

4.6.1 Retained trees will be afforded protection with use of a protective barrier. This must be erected as per the specification in section 5 of this document and erected in the position indicated by the blue line on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

4.7 Hymenoscyphus fraxineus - Ash Dieback

4.7.1 Ash dieback is present across the site, leading to the decline of multiple individuals. This fungal pathogen results in the assimilate transport system losing functionality which can ultimately result in tree death.

4.7.2 Young trees are particularly vulnerable and tend to die quickly once infected. Older trees can be slowly killed by a yearly cycle of infection or by secondary infection from other aggressive agents. Older trees can be retained as deadwood habitat until such time as public safety becomes compromised.

4.7.3 Symptoms include, thin diamond shaped lesions on the stem, black/shrivelled branch tips, wilted black leaves, brown veins on the leaves and dieback of the canopy. In late summer and early autumn (July to October), small white fruiting bodies can be found on blackened leaf stalks.

4.7.4 Due to the very high mortality rate of infected trees and the high probability of infection, Ash trees should be considered short-term contributors only.

4.7.5 The work of Professor Andreas Roloff is widely used as a basis for canopy assessment of affected trees. He uses 4 categories, described below, with representative pictures provided as figure 2:

- **Ash Health Class 1** = 100–75% canopy (Vitality Class 0): Healthy vigorous trees showing tree top shoots in the exploration phase: both the main axes and part of the lateral twigs consist of long-shoots. For this reason, a regular net-like branching pattern is developed, which reaches deep into the interior of the crown. The crowns are equally closed and domed, and do not show any greater gap unless a stronger intervention has occurred, such as pruning measures, because such a gap is closed quickly by the intensive ramification. In summer, a dense foliage arises without any greater gap.

- **Ash Health Class 2** = 75%-50% canopy (Vitality Class 1): Weakened trees show treetop shoots in the degeneration phase. Thus, spears/fox tails are formed, rising above the canopy. The leaves on these spears are dense and grow all around them (at the top of the lateral short-shoots or short shoot chains). The crowns make a frazzled impression on the outside, and have a fastigiated appearance, because the airspace between the spears is not completely filled by leaves and twigs, and the crown has a spiky outline. Inside the crown, the branching pattern, and hence the foliage, is quite dense. In this vitality class, straight percurrent main axes of the treetop branches are still dominant, but the crowns no longer look as intact as in class 0 because of the spears shooting out of the canopy.
- **Ash Health Class 3** = 50%-25% canopy (Vitality Class 2): In obviously less vigorous trees, the tree top shoots begin to build short shoots in the stagnation phase. The leafless state could be designated as the claw stage, because the short-shoot chains in the outside of the crowns grow longer, are predominant, and stretch claw-like to the light. These short-shoot chains, growing too long, break off in summer in thunderstorms and heavy rains, and strew the forest floor in declining stands. Under normal circumstances, trees get rid of parts of their unimportant twigs in the inner and lower crown parts in this way. However, if the treetop shoots themselves are declining, the self-pruning of twigs progresses into the outskirts of the crown, and the crowns become thin from the inside outwards. The cause for this occurrence is not premature leaf fall, but broken short-shoot chains, a lack of shoots, and dead buds and twigs. The branching pattern shows a bushy and lumpy accumulation in the periphery of the crown. This accumulation causes summer and winter bushy crown structures and greater gaps. The crown periphery still has hardly any straight percurrent branches.
- **Ash Health Class 4** = 25%-0% canopy (Vitality class 3): In considerably damaged or declining trees of the crowns finally fall apart by the breaking off of larger branches and the dieback of whole crown parts. The tree seems to consist only of more or less surplus sub-crowns, dispersed randomly in the airspace and forming whip-like structures. The tree top is often dying back or is already dead, because the tree top shoots grew in the retraction phase.

4.7.6 If a tree reaches Health Class 3, and 50% of the canopy has died, recovery is extremely unlikely and strong consideration should be given to appropriate tree management. It would be prudent for trees identified in Health Class 1 or 2 to be monitored for further signs of decline.

4.7.7 *H. fraxineus* is pleiomorphic which means it goes through both sexual and asexual stages. Fungi can be saprotrophic (feeding on dead tissue), biotrophic (feeding on live tissue) or necrotrophic (killing and feeding on live tissue). Through its life cycle, *H. fraxineus* utilises all three of strategies.

Consequently, the structural condition of affected trees is considered to be in a continuous state of decline with failure potential increasing over time. The work by Prof. Roloff provides a useful scale for assessment of physiological condition though the declining structural condition must also be considered. As such, in some examples it may be prudent to consider tree works before the tree reaches Health Class 3.

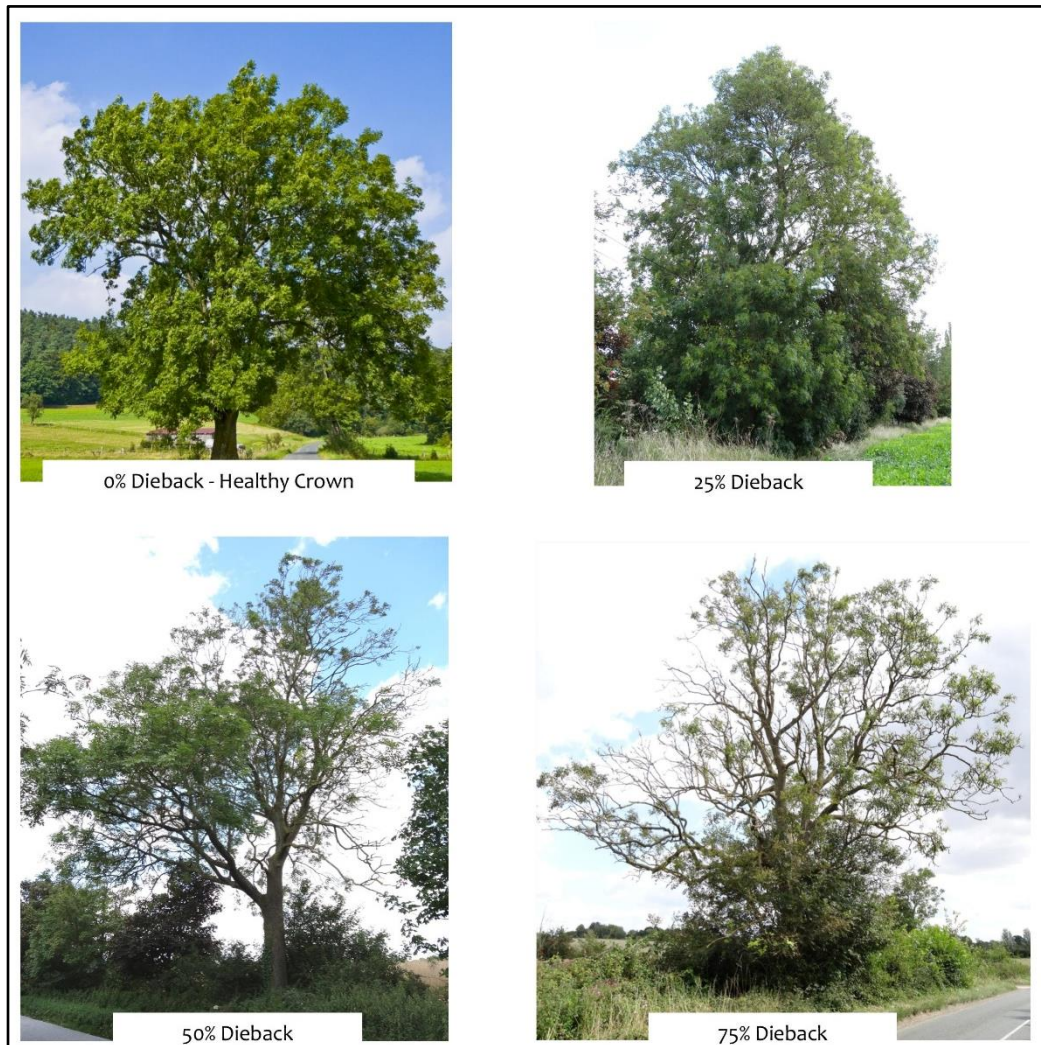


Figure 2 - Ash canopy assessment (photos from Suffolk County Council)

4.8 Wildlife Habitats

4.8.1 As part of the survey the significant trees were inspected from ground level for signs of wildlife habitation, in particular birds and bats.

Bats

4.8.2 All UK bats and their roosts are protected by law. The legislation protecting bats are:

- The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

For all countries of the UK, the legal protection for bats and their roosts may be summarised as follows:

You will be committing a criminal offence if you:

1. Deliberately* capture, injure or kill a bat
2. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats
3. Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time)
4. Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat
5. Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost

**In a court, 'deliberately' will probably be interpreted as someone who, although not intending to capture/injure or kill a bat, performed the relevant action, being sufficiently informed and aware of the consequence his/her action will most likely have.)*

4.8.3 Penalties on conviction - the maximum fine is £5,000 per incident or per bat (some roosts contain several hundred bats), up to six months in prison, and forfeiture of items used to commit the offence, e.g. vehicles, plant, machinery.

4.8.4 No visual signs were found to confirm the presence of bats in the surveyed trees though a number of the trees have potential roost features and as such an appropriate level of caution must be exercised.

4.8.5 When carrying out tree works it is essential that the contractor or other competent person carries out a specific 'bats in trees risk assessment' which can be obtained from the 'Arboricultural Association' or the 'Bat Conservation Trust' (BCT). If evidence of bats is found work must stop immediately we should be contacted so that our licenced Ecologist can advise further.

Birds

4.8.6 In the UK, all wild birds, their nests and their eggs are protected by law.

In England, Scotland and Wales the legislation that protects wild birds is:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside (or CRoW) Act 2000

4.8.7 No nesting birds were present at the time of inspection though given the scope of the site, and the extent of vegetation, potential exists for birds to nest and as such an appropriate level of caution must be exercised.

4.8.8 As with bats the contractor has an obligation to carry out visual checks prior to works. Where possible tree works should be carried out in the period from August to the end of February in order to avoid the bird nesting season.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

5.1 Order Of Operations

5.1.1 The following is provided as to the optimal order of operations from an arboricultural perspective:

- Remove trees in conflict with the development (see section 5.2 of this document) and any identified to establish a higher level of arboricultural management. Carry out pruning works as specified in appendix 1 of this document. The tree works should wherever possible be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations and contractors undertaking the work must comply with the legal obligations to wildlife (see section 4.8).
- Establish site compound and storage in accordance with section 5.3 of this document.
- Erect protective barrier in the position indicated by the blue line on the TPP and as per the specification which forms section 5.4 of this document.
- Undertake construction works.
 - Guidance for excavation inside RPAs is provided in section 5.5 of this document.
 - Guidance for installation of services within RPAs (if required) is provided in section 5.6 of this document.
- Following completion of construction works the protective barriers can be removed.

5.2 Tree Works

5.2.1 The first arboricultural works on site will be the removal of all the conflicting vegetation:

- Trees 3 & 6
- Groups 3, 5 & 6
- Sections of groups 2, 7 & 9
- A section of hedge 1

which are identified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) by the broken black ring surrounding the tree centre and referred to in appendix 1 of this report.

Groups 3, 5 & 6, sections of groups 2, 7, & 9 and the section of hedge 1 to be removed have had the coloured infill hatch and RPA removed. The broken black ring has been placed around the coloured categorisation circle adjacent to hedge/group label.

5.2.2 The stumps may either be ground out using a stump grinding machine or removed as part of the ground excavation works if not situated within the root protection area of trees to be retained.

5.2.3 Details of any prescribed pruning works are included within Appendix 1 of this report. The tree works should wherever possible be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

5.3 Location of Site Compound & Storage Areas

5.3.1 The contractor's site compound, storage & parking areas must be located outside of the root protection areas (RPAs) of the retained trees. This includes any trees which are located outside of the study area but not included within the survey.

5.3.2 All site storage areas, especially cement mixing and washing points for plant and vehicles must also be situated outside of the root protection areas (RPA). Where there is a possible risk of polluted water runoff heavy duty plastic sheeting and sand bags must be used to contain spillages and contamination.

5.4 Root Protection Area & Barrier Specification

5.4.1 Trees on development sites are prone to damage during the course of demolition and construction works. Retained trees need to be protected in line with British Standard 5837–2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction.

5.4.2 This usually involves identifying a construction exclusion zone around the tree which should remain undisturbed with appropriate protective barriers preventing access to this Root Protection Area for the duration of the project.

5.4.3 The minimum root protection areas (measured in a radius from the centre of the tree to the protective barrier) are outlined for each individual tree and the barrier layout is indicated on the plan.

5.4.4 The exact root spread of an individual tree is difficult to quantify, but in general, the bulk of a trees roots are situated in the upper 600mm of the soil with the finer absorbing roots prevalent in the upper 250mm.

5.4.5 Dependant on soil conditions and the species of the tree, the root plate may extend radially for distances in excess of the height of the tree.

5.4.6 In the case of development sites, the root protection area is designed to prevent any significant long-term damage to the tree by protecting the root plate and to some extent the lower branches of the tree.

5.4.7 The barriers should be erected prior to work commencing on site and should remain until construction activities have been completed. The root protection area should be considered essential and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturalist and approval of the local planning authority.

5.4.8 The barrier should consist of proprietary 2m tall welded mesh panels mounted on rubber or concrete feet. The panels must be joined together with a minimum of two anti-tamper couplings situated at least 1m vertically apart and installed uniformly throughout the barrier so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The panels must be supported by stabiliser struts mounted on a block tray.

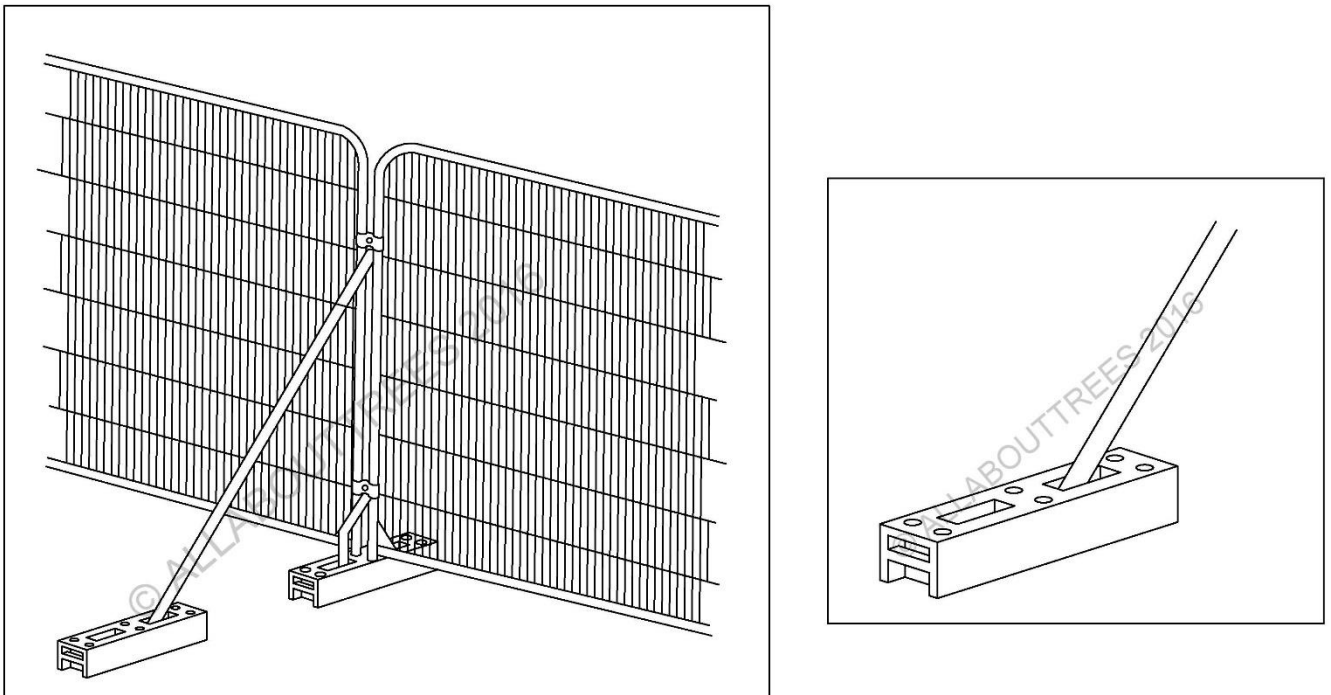


Figure 3 - Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray.



Figure 4 – An example of a barrier erected on a site

5.4.9 No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible care must be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating the posts.

5.4.10 All types of barriers must be firmly attached to prevent movement by site personnel or vehicles and all-weather signs with the wording “Construction exclusion zone- keep out” should be attached.

5.4.11 Where it is proposed to install new steps adjacent to tree 4 there is limited space for the inclusion of a protective barrier. It is proposed to use a high visibility plastic mesh fencing, secured with the use of ground pins. The plastic mesh fencing can be used in a restricted space, to provide the required access, while still affording adjacent trees a level of protection. An example photograph is provided below.



Figure 5

5.5 Excavation For Foundations

5.5.1 It will not be acceptable to excavate with the use of a machine in the area indicated by the magenta hatching due to potential for tearing and ripping roots. All excavation in this area must be done so by hand with roots pruned as required. The following principles must be followed:

- Protective barrier to be in place prior to commencement of excavation.
- Access inside RPAs limited to pedestrian only.
- Operatives to employ utmost care to avoid any inadvertent damage to adjacent vegetation, both above and below ground portions.
- All excavation to be carried out with the use of hand tools. This can include spade, pick, mattock, fork, etc.
- If appropriate below ground structures should be left in place if their removal was to cause excessive root disturbance.
- It is possible roots will be encountered. A pair of secateurs and a hand saw must be available to cut any exposed roots. The root must be cleared of excess soil for the cut to be made and should, where possible, be cut

off back to sound root material with a clean cut. Where possible the root should be cut back to a root branch point.

- No roots above 25mm diameter to be severed without prior approval by AllAboutTrees.
- The backfill should, where possible, include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) around the roots. This should allow the soil to be compacted without damage to the roots securing a local aerated zone enabling the root to survive in the longer term.
- If at any time the contractors require further assistance our office can and should be contacted on 01388 710481. If the issue cannot be solved over the phone an AllAboutTrees representative will attend site.

5.6 Service Runs

5.6.1 It is assumed that the existing service runs will be exploited where possible, but if new works are required it is important that they comply with the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) 'Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees' and BS 5837:2012. The excavation of open trenches by machine will be unacceptable within the protective zone of any of the retained trees.

5.6.2 Wherever possible, services should be routed outside of any retained trees RPA. When this is not possible apparatus should be routed together in a common duct and any inspection chambers sited outside the RPA.

5.6.3 Acceptable techniques for the laying of services in order of preference are:

- **Trenchless-** by use of thrust boring or similar techniques. The pit excavations for starting and receiving the machinery should be located outside of the root protection area. To avoid root damage, the mole should run at a depth of at least 600mm.

Use of external lubricants on the mole other than water (e.g. oil or bentonite) should be avoided.

Trenchless Solutions For Installation Of Underground Services					
Method	Accuracy (MM)	Bore ^(A) diameter (MM)	Maximum subterranean length (M)	Applications	Not suitable for
Micro tunnelling	<20	100 to 300	40	Gravity-fall pipes, deep apparatus, watercourse/ roadway under crossings	Low-cost projects due to relative expense
Surface-launched directional drilling	≈100	25 to 1200	150	Pressure popes, cables including fibre optic	Gravity fall pipes, e.g. drains and sewers ^(B)
Pipe ramming	≈150	150 to 2000	70	Any large-bore pipes and ducts	Rocky and other heavily obstructed soils
Impact moling ^(C)	≈50 ^(D)	30 to 180 ^(E)	40	Gas, water and cable connections, e.g. from street to property	Any application that requires accuracy over distances in excess of 5m.

- (A) Dependent upon strata encountered
 (B) Pit-launched directional drilling can be used for gravity fall pipes up to 20m in subterranean length
 (C) Impact moling (also known as thrust-bore) generally requires soft, cohesive soils.
 (D) Substantial inverse relationship between accuracy and distance
 (E) Figures given relate to single pass: up to 300mm bore achievable with multiple passes

5.6.4 If trenchless insertion is not feasible the alternatives are detailed below in order of preference.

- **Broken trench-** by using hand dug trench sections together with trenchless techniques. It should be limited to practical access and installation around or below the roots. The trench must be dug by hand (see following comments re continuous trenching) and only be long enough to allow access for linking to the next section. The open sections should be kept as short as possible.
- **Continuous trench-** the trench is excavated by hand and retains as many roots as possible. The surface layer is removed carefully and hand digging of the trench takes place. No roots over 2.5cm diameter or clumps of smaller roots (including fibrous) should be severed. The bark surrounding the roots must be maintained. Cutting of roots over 2.5cm diameter should not be attempted without the advice of the Project Arboriculturalist.

If roots have to be cut, a sharp tool (defined as spade, narrow spade, fork,

breaker bar, secateurs, handsaw, post hole shoveller, hand trowel) should be used.

Backfilling

5.6.5 Reinstatement of street works must comply with the code of practice New Roads and Streetworks Act 1991 (Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways), but where tree roots are involved backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to retained roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them.

5.6.6 The backfill should incorporate an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) around the retained roots. This will allow a measure of compaction for resurfacing whilst creating an aerated zone around the roots.

5.6.7 Roots and in particular fine roots, are vulnerable to desiccation on exposure to air. The roots are at greatest risk when there are rapid fluctuations in the air temperature around them (especially winter diurnal temperatures). It is vitally important that the roots are covered with sacking whilst the trench is open. The sacking should be removed once the trench is backfilled.

6. Arboricultural Supervision

6.1 The following programme of supervision is proposed to assist in the preservation and protection of the retained trees during all aspects of the proposed development.

6.2 The supervision arrangements must be sufficiently flexible to allow for the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur. The Arboricultural Consultant's initial role is to liaise with the developer and the council to ensure that the appropriate protective measures are in place before any works commence on site and once the site is active monitor compliance with the Arboricultural conditions and advise on any tree problems that may arise.

Action	Programming	Extent of supervision	Nature of supervision
Pre-commencement meeting with site manager & Council tree officer	Before any site activity commences	Meeting on site Review any updates to the proposal Confirm extent of tree works and protective barrier position.	E-mail confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Tree works undertaken Finalising tree protection barrier installation	Before any plant enters site or demolition/construction work commences.	Confirm position of the protective barriers have been installed and comply with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) Provide photographs indicating completed tree protection	E-mail confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Installation of services within root protection areas (if required)	Prior to installation of surfacing or services & during installation of surfaces and services	Communication with contractor prior to installation and during installation of surfacing and services to ensure compliance with AIA	E-mail confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Removal of protective barriers	Once construction activities have finished	Communication with contractor for briefing before removal commences	E-mail confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.

7. Conclusion

7.1 Trees 3 & 6, groups 3, 5 & 6, parts of groups 2, 7, 9 and part of hedge 1 will need to be removed to facilitate the development proposals.

7.2 By using the protective elements dictated by British Standard 5837, no significant damage should take place to retained vegetation and tree cover should flourish in the longer term.

7.3 It is anticipated that all of the retained trees can be incorporated into the site design; however, it is vital that the ultimate size and spread of the trees should be considered when retaining trees near to the building and that shading and light penetration should also be considered when positioning the windows in the building.

7.4 It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of the Arboricultural Method Statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all relevant site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site at all times and the site manager or other appropriate person must brief all personnel who could impact the trees on the specific tree protection requirements.

7.4.1 This should form part of the site induction procedure and be written into the appropriate site management documents.

For and on behalf of
AllAboutTrees Ltd

Andrew Watson FLS MICFor CBiol MRSB FArborA CEnv LCGI
-Chartered Arboriculturalist & Registered Consultant

Appendix 1

Tree No.	Species Common Name <i>Latin Name</i>	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Trunk Diameter (MM)	No. Of Stems	Height Of Lower Canopy (M)	First Significant Branch Position (M)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area Radii (M)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Tree Quality Assessment	Comments	Maintenance	Bat Roost Potential	Ultimate Size For Species (M)		Priority
			N	S	E	W														Height	Spread	
1	Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	13	7	8	8.5	8	360, 1170	2	GL	0.5 S	Mature	Fair	Fair	14.7	20+	B – Moderate	Some dimensions estimated due to site constraints. Large tree for species. Broad spreading. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Ivy established into lower canopy. A narrow watercourse runs immediately to the south of the tree. Minor deadwood. Branches oversailing access driveway to the site have been tipped back flail.	This tree is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP. No tree works required at this present time.	Low	10	9	-
2	Sessile oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>	10	3	3	3.5	3.5	210	1	1.5	3 SE	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	2.5	20+	B – Moderate	Lower branches to south flank have been damaged by flail. Ivy climbing stem. Plotted as in individual by topographic survey. Located within Group 1.	No tree works required at this present time.	None	20	18	-
3	Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	5	3.5	2	3.5	3.5	230	-	1	2 SW	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	2.8	20+	C - Low	Tentative identification. Some measurements estimated due to site constraints. Basal diameter recorded. Plotted as an individual by topographic survey and the largest tree in Group 5. Rabbit guard partially girdling and encapsulated at base.	Identified for removal as part of the development proposals. Fell to ground level and remove stool.	None	10	8	-

Tree No.	Species Common Name Latin Name	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Trunk Diameter (MM)	No. Of Stems	Height Of Lower Canopy (M)	First Significant Branch Position (M)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area Radii (M)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Tree Quality Assessment	Comments	Maintenance	Bat Roost Potential	Ultimate Size For Species (M)		Priority
			N	S	E	W														Height	Spread	
																	Multiple stems just above ground level and rabbit guard. Growing adjacent to fence line; future growth likely to cause damage to this structure.					
4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	7	7	7	7	660	1	3	3.5 NE	Mature	Fair	Fair	7.9	10-20	C – Low	Growing on field boundary. Some measurements estimated due to site constraints. Stem divides above 1.5m. Ivy climbing stem. Epicormic growth starting to form in canopy. Tentatively awarded Ash Health Class 1 based on seasonal constraints. Minor deadwood.	This tree is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP. Excavation with the use of hand tools only in the area indicated by the magenta hatching. Monitor for advance of ash dieback. Manage as required.	20	23	18	A
5	Silver birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	5 x 180	5	2.5	-	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	4.8	20+	B - Moderate	Coppice regeneration with 5x middle aged stems from ground level. Some dimensions estimated due to site constraints. Ivy climbing into lower canopy.	This tree will not be affected by the development proposals. No tree works required at this present time.	Low	17	12	-
6	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1.5	2	4	2.5	310, 300	2	5	-	Middle aged	Poor	Poor	5.2	<10	U – Unsuitable for retention.	Coppice regeneration with 2x significant stems, a 3 rd stem has been removed at 1.3m. Epicormic growth developed on stem and central areas of crown as canopy retrenches. Low bud density, diamond lesions and deadwood; Ash Health Class 4.	Identified for removal as part of the development proposals. Fell to ground level and remove stool.	Low	20	17	A
Groups																						
G1	Ash, sycamore, spindle, hawthorn, blackthorn, dogrose	Up to 10	-	-	-	-	Up to 250	-	-	-	Middle aged and mature	Fair	Fair	3	20+	B – Moderate	Group growing on both sides of culvert/water course and dominated by tree 1 Ivy establishing on may trees.	This group is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as	Low	22	18	A

Tree No.	Species Common Name Latin Name	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Trunk Diameter (MM)	No. Of Stems	Height Of Lower Canopy (M)	First Significant Branch Position (M)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area Radii (M)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Tree Quality Assessment	Comments	Maintenance	Bat Roost Potential	Ultimate Size For Species (M)		Priority
			N	S	E	W														Height	Spread	
	Fraxinus excelsior, Acer pseudoplatanus, Euonymus europaeus, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Rosa canina																Group interspersed with self-set middle aged deciduous etiolated trees gaining heights of up to 10m. Hawthorn and blackthorn to south margin along access road appear to have been planted relatively recently as a hedgerow. Blackthorn colonising outwards. Branches encroaching on access road flail managed. Dense, scrubby and largely unmanaged with some poorly formed and low quality trees. Ash within group tentatively assessed as Ash Health Class 1 based on seasonal constraints. Performing both bank stabilisation and screen function.	indicated by the blue line on TPP. Crown lift to 3.0m on south edge to allow unrestricted vehicle movement.				
G2	Goat willow, sycamore, hazel, buddleia, Scots pine <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Buddleia davidii</i> , <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Up to 5.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 130	-	-	-	Young	Fair	Fair	1.6	20+	C – Low	Area of young low value scrub regeneration around railway tubs and heaped mining spoil reclaiming site. Dense raspberry canes and bramble making much of the area impenetrable in the west part of group. Many hazel have been coppiced. Minor rabbit basal damage throughout. Vegetation obscures view of historical industrial mining exhibits.	A portion of this group is in conflict with the proposed design and will need to be removed to facilitate the development. The remainder is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP. No tree works required at this present time.	None	20	12	A
G3	Goat willow, silver birch, spindle	Up to 6	-	-	-	-	Up to 300	-	-	-	Middle aged and young	Fair	Fair	3.6	20+	C – Low	Small area of natural regeneration near mine building reclaiming site.	Identified for removal as part of the development proposals. Fell to ground level and remove stools.	None	17	12	A

Tree No.	Species Common Name Latin Name	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Trunk Diameter (MM)	No. Of Stems	Height Of Lower Canopy (M)	First Significant Branch Position (M)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area Radii (M)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Tree Quality Assessment	Comments	Maintenance	Bat Roost Potential	Ultimate Size For Species (M)		Priority
			N	S	E	W														Height	Spread	
	Salix caprea, Betula pendula,																Coppiced goat willows up to 5m, multistemmed from ground level and an individual birch of 6m and 80mm diameter. Basal diameter of goat willow recorded.					
G4	Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Up to 6	-	-	-	-	Up to 200	-	-	-	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	2.4	20+	B – Moderate	Tentative species identification based on seasonal constraints. Dense stand of vegetation and natural regeneration separated from building by footpath. Etiolated canopies extending out to south.	This group will not be affected by the development proposals. No tree works required at this present time.	None	10	8	-
G5	Spindle <i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	Up to 5.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 130	-	-	-	Young and middle aged	Fair	Fair	1.6	20+	C – Low	Tentative species identification based on seasonal constraints. Low value natural regeneration and middle aged trees growing between fenceline and access road. No recent management.	Identified for removal as part of the development proposals. Fell to ground level and remove stools.	None	10	8	A
G6	Spindle, guelder rose, plum, box leaved honeysuckle, beech rose <i>Euonymus europaeus, Viburnum opulus, Prunus domestica, Lonicera nitida, Rosa rugosa</i>	Up to 5.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 200	-	-	-	Young and middle aged	Fair	Fair	2.4	20+	C - Low	Vegetation growing between mine buildings and access road. No recent management. Low value	Identified for removal as part of the development proposals. Fell to ground level and remove stools.	None	10	8	A
G7	Ash, sycamore, crack willow, goat willow, grey alder, hazel, hawthorn, guelder rose, spindle and others	Up to 14	-	-	-	-	Up to 450	-	-	-	Young, middle aged and mature	Fair	Fair	5.4	20+	B – Moderate	Cursory examination of woodland garden area. Hawthorn hedgerow remnants are scattered along the site boundary now growing as individuals.	A portion of this group is in conflict with the proposed design and will need to be removed to facilitate the development. The remainder is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective	Low	22	18	A

Tree No.	Species Common Name Latin Name	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Trunk Diameter (MM)	No. Of Stems	Height Of Lower Canopy (M)	First Significant Branch Position (M)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area Radii (M)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Tree Quality Assessment	Comments	Maintenance	Bat Roost Potential	Ultimate Size For Species (M)		Priority
			N	S	E	W														Height	Spread	
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Salix fragilis</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Alnus incana</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Viburnum opulus</i> , <i>Euonymus europaeus</i> and others																Coppiced and multistemmed cack willows now middle aged, with some storm damaged and requiring health and safety attention. Ash up to Ash Health Class 3 . Class 3 individuals require removal. Ivy climbing into the lower canopies of trees on west margin. Scattered and well maintained willow sculptures, fruit trees and shrubs in more open areas. Minor deadwood. Mature hazel coppice. Largest tree in group is a sycamore on the western margin of group with a diameter of 450.	barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP. Health and safety works required to remove ash dieback affected trees displaying signs and symptoms of Ash Health Class 3 . Remove partially failed storm damaged stem from crack willow. Crown lift trees to 2.5m over paths to allow unrestricted use.				
G8	Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	Up to 3.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 400	-	-	-	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	4.8	20+	C - Low	Growing at top of bankside with land falling away steeply to the north. Natural regeneration with some trees layered and cultivated as a barrier and preventing soil erosion, with others partially failed and re-established.	This group will not be affected by the development proposals. No tree works required at this present time.	None	10	9	-
G9	Sycamore, goat willow, ash, beech, hawthorn <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Up to 9	-	-	-	-	Up to 150	-	-	-	Young and middle aged	Fair	Fair	1.8	20+	C - Low	Group growing on bankside with land falling steeply to north and culvert and water course below. Limited access with some measurements estimated due to site constraints. Coppiced multistemmed goat willow located at the top of bank on east margin of group has a basal diameter of 550mm, with stems partially failed.	A portion of this group is in conflict with the proposed design and will need to be removed to facilitate the development. The remainder is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP.	Low	22	18	A

Tree No.	Species Common Name Latin Name	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Trunk Diameter (MM)	No. Of Stems	Height Of Lower Canopy (M)	First Significant Branch Position (M)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area Radii (M)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Tree Quality Assessment	Comments	Maintenance	Bat Roost Potential	Ultimate Size For Species (M)		Priority
			N	S	E	W														Height	Spread	
																	Tall etiolated natural regeneration of ash and sycamore and beech with diameters up to 150mm. Ash up to Ash Health Class 3 . Ivy establishing on many trees.	Prune canopies to provide 2.0m clearance from the building. Remove ash dieback affected trees displaying signs and symptoms of Ash Health Class 3 .				
G10	Sycamore, goat willow Acre pseudoplatanus, Salix caprea	Up to 4.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 500	-	-	-	Mature	Fair	Fair	6	20+	C – Low	Mature tree stumps, relatively recently felled with young coppice regrowth. Basal diameter recorded. Group growing under the utility lines and likely to be cyclically managed by utility companies.	This group will not be affected by the development proposals. No tree works required at this present time.	None	22	18	-
Hedges																						
H1	Hawthorn, beech rose Crataegus monogyna, Rosa rugosa	Up to 4.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 200	-	-	-	Mature	Fair	Fair	2.4	20+	B – Moderate	Hedgerow remnants now growing as individuals. Vertical level change of approximately 2m immediately to north. Managed to 1.5m in past with multiple stems above. No recent management.	A portion of this hedge is in conflict with the proposed design and will need to be removed to facilitate the development. The remainder is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP. Trim to shape and tidy as required. Consider planting gaps with British natives to reinforce hedge.	None	10	8	A
H2	Hawthorn, elder, hazel Crataegus monogyna, Sambucus nigra, Corylus avellana	Up to 4.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 200	-	-	-	Middle aged and mature	Fair	Fair	2.4	20+	B - Moderate	Hedgerow remnants now growing as individuals along field boundary. Hazel has been layered in places.	This hedge is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP. Trim to shape and tidy as required.	None	10	8	-

Tree No.	Species Common Name <i>Latin Name</i>	Height (M)	Crown Spread (M)				Trunk Diameter (MM)	No. Of Stems	Height Of Lower Canopy (M)	First Significant Branch Position (M)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area Radii (M)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Tree Quality Assessment	Comments	Maintenance	Bat Roost Potential	Ultimate Size For Species (M)		Priority
			N	S	E	W														Height	Spread	
																		Consider planting gaps with British natives to reinforce hedge.				
H3	Hawthorn, spindle, holly Crataegus monogyna, Euonymus europaeus, Ilex aquifolium	Up to 4.5	-	-	-	-	Up to 200	-	-	-	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	2.4	20+	B – Moderate	Hedgerow remnants and natural regeneration growing on field boundary.	This hedge is retainable and will be adequately protected by the position of the protective barrier as indicated by the blue line on TPP. Trim to shape and tidy as required. Consider planting gaps with British natives to reinforce hedge.	None	10	8	-

Appendix 2(I)

Glossary of Terms

- 1 Reference number:** An individual identifying number
- 2 Species:** Species identification is based on visual field observations and lists the common name. In some cases the botanical name will be used where there is no common alternative. On in-depth surveys the botanical name only may be used
- 3 Height:** Height is estimated to the nearest metre. On computerised surveys this may be within a range of heights. When measured height is required, a clinometer is used to measure to the nearest metre
- 4 Diameter:** Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres from ground level to the nearest centimetre. In some surveys this is indicated as a range
- 5 Spread:** Measurement of canopy from the trunk to the nearest metre in four directions, North, South, East, and West in metres
- 6 Lower crown Clearance:** Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level
- 7 Age:** Either an estimate (or statement if accurately known) of the age of the tree, classified as:
 - Y** = Young tree, established tree usually up to one third of expected ultimate height & spread
 - MA** = middle aged, usually between one third and two thirds of ultimate height & spread
 - M** = Mature, more or less at full height but still increasing in girth & spread
 - OM** = Over mature, grown to full size and becoming senescent,
 - V** = Veteran tree, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species
- 8 Physiological Condition:**
 - Good = Healthy tree with good vitality,
 - Fair = Moderate health and vitality normal or slightly less for species and age
 - Poor = Poor shape or form - signs of decline in crown, may have structural weakness.
 - Dead = dead or dying tree
- 9 Structural Condition:**
 - Good = No visible structural defects
 - Fair = Only minor structural defects
 - Poor = Defects which may need to be rectified or regularly monitored
 - Remove = Severe defects which may result in immanent failure or collapse
- 10 Management Recommendations:** General comments on the condition of the tree or group and any action required. potential for wildlife habitats
- 11 Estimated Remaining Contribution:** Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE): in some cases the age ranges are modified

Short: 0 – 10years	Medium: 10– 20 Years
Intermediate: 20-40	Long: 40 + years
- 12 Tree Quality:** Assessment of tree quality see following cascade chart for details
- 13 Priority:**
 - A - Works to achieve an acceptable level of safety or required to facilitate the development
 - B - Works to achieve higher levels of arboricultural management.
 - C - To improve the aesthetic appearance.
- 12 Ultimate Size:** Taken from Arboriculture Research Note 8490ARB or NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 as appropriate The Normal Ultimate Height in an Urban Situation in metres. Ultimate spread of the Crown in metres.
- 13 Root Protection Area:** The distance at which the protective barrier should be erected measured in radii from the centre of the trunk in metres.

- 14 Pruning:** Pruning shall be defined as the removal of living or dead parts of a plant by the Contractor. Such parts may be soft growth, twigs, branches, limbs or sections of the tree trunk. The cut material may vary from small to large in size.
- 15 Crown Cleaning:** Cleaning out is defined as the removal of dead, dying or diseased branchwood, broken branches or stubs left from previous tree surgery operations (see also 16 Deadwooding) together with all unwanted objects, which may include ivy (if specified) and/or other climbing plants, nails, redundant cable bracing, rope swings, tree houses and windblown rubbish from the tree, and any such debris from any cavities within the tree.
- 16 Deadwood Removal:** Dead-wooding shall be defined as the removal of all dead and dying branches and limbs from the tree.
- 17 Crown Lifting:** Crown lifting shall be defined as the removal of all soft growth and branches or parts thereof which are below or which extend below the height specified in the tender documents. It is recognised that the resultant canopy base might not be one single level but might be stepped to allow for different clearances, for example where a tree overhangs both the footway and the road where different height clearances are required.
- 18 Crown Reduction:** Crown reduction shall be defined as the reduction of the complete outline dimension of the canopy, from the tips of limbs and branches to the main trunk, by pruning growth to an acceptable branch, twig or but to leave a flowing silhouette.

Appendix 2(II) Cascade Chart For Assessing Tree Quality

Category and definition				
Trees to be considered for retention	Criteria – Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<u>Category High = A</u> Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially, if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or 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)	Green
<u>Category Moderate = B</u> 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	Blue
<u>Category Low = C</u> Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years; or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/ or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural benefits	Yellow
	NOTE 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 150mm should be considered for relocation			
<u>Category = U Trees unsuitable for retention</u> Those of 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 U 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 - Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. U category trees used as a bat roost- installation of bat box in nearby tree)			Red



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