



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SITE LOCATION

Calliards Mill,
Stubley Mill Road
Smithy Bridge
OL15 8RF

ISSUE DATE

25th August 2026

SEED REF

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CLIENT

SolidVoid

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Author	Checked	Revision
25.08.2026	Wilson Scott, <i>BSc (Hons), MArborA</i>	SH	Rev A

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Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

The tree survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for the purposes of an assessment relevant to planning and development. This report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a tree risk assessment.

This is not an ecological report. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 make it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Where the presence of birds or bats is suspected, a qualified ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.



Executive Summary

Overview

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared in relation to the Proposed Development at Calliards Mill, Stubely Mill Road, Smithy OL15 8RF.

The Proposed Development is for a 'Full planning application for Change of use to Calliards Mill converting single dwelling into 8no. terraced houses, with roof level extension, conservatory replacement and associated external access and landscaping works'.

Baseline Tree Survey

A BS5837:2012 tree survey was undertaken on 13th August 2026 by Wilson Scott BSc (Hons), MArborA. Tree locations are shown on the Topographical Survey prepared by Chris Partington Land Surveys.

The survey recorded 21 individual trees, comprising seven 'B' category, 13 'C' category and one 'U' category.

The survey recorded five tree groups, comprising two 'B' category and three 'C' category.

Impact Assessment

To implement the Proposed Development there will be a requirement to remove one individual tree, one group of trees and the part-loss of one further group of trees. All losses comprise 'C' category. All trees proposed for removal are of low quality within the development context.

The Proposed Development will involve upgrading of the existing site access and turning head within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees T8, T9, T10 and T11, the construction of a bin store within the RPAs of trees T3, T5, T6 and T10, and the demolition of an existing conservatory within the RPAs of trees T8 and T20. The groundworks are not considered likely to result in a detrimental impact on the trees, subject to a sensitive working methodology as outlined in Section 5 of this AIA.

Tree Protection

An overview of the recommended tree protection measures has been provided within this AIA.

Full details of tree protection measures including construction methods, assessment of final levels and services, schedule of arboricultural supervision and specific forms of tree protection will be provided within an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) as part of a robust planning condition.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Background & Instruction

- 1.1.1. This report has been prepared by Wilson Scott *BSc (Hons), MArborA*, Senior Arboricultural Consultant at SEED Arboriculture Ltd. Wilson is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within the ICF and AA Codes of Conduct. Wilson holds the LANTRA certificate in Professional Tree Inspection.
- 1.1.2. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been commissioned by Solid Void. It is prepared in relation to the Proposed Development at Calliards Mill, Stubely Mill Road, Smithy OL15 8RF ('the Site') (see Site Location Plan at **Appendix 1**).
- 1.1.3. The Full Planning Application shall be submitted to Rochdale Borough Council ('the Council').

1.2. The Proposed Development

- 1.2.1. The Proposed Development is for an '*Full planning application for Change of use to Calliards Mill converting single dwelling into 8no. terraced houses, with roof level extension, conservatory replacement and associated external access and landscaping works*'.

1.3. Assessment Objectives

- 1.3.1. The objectives of this AIA are to:
 - Provide a baseline survey of existing trees, including a Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan (TCPs), in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations.
 - Provide an assessment of the direct and indirect impact of the Proposed Development on the existing trees, including identification of trees to be removed and trees to be protected; and
 - Provide mitigation and tree protection measures, including a Draft Tree Protection Plan.

1.4. Reference Documents

1.4.1. **Table 1.1** provides a summary of documents which provide the basis for this tree survey and AIA.

Table 1.1 – Reference Documents

Document	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Survey	Chris Partington Land Surveys	May 2025
Location Plan	Solid Void	June 2020
Proposed Site Plan	Solid Void	August 2025

2. Planning Policy

2.1. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2026

- 2.1.1. Table 2.1 reproduces the policies, and where relevant the individual sub-paragraphs, which deal expressly with trees, woodland and hedgerows.
- 2.1.2. Policies which address the natural environment, biodiversity, green infrastructure and design more widely are not reproduced here. Trees may be relevant to those policies, but they are matters for the application as a whole and are addressed by the relevant disciplines where required. Under paragraph 11 of the NPPF all sub-paragraphs of a policy apply unless the text indicates otherwise; where a policy is reproduced in part, the omitted sub-paragraphs continue to apply but fall outside the scope of this assessment.

Table 2.1 – NPPF policies in relation to trees

Policy Document	Relevant Policy	Key Policy Text
National Planning Policy Framework (2026)	N3: Trees in new development	<i>In recognition of the benefits which trees can provide for biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the character and quality of the built environment, development proposals should:</i> a) <i>Make new streets tree-lined (unless there are strong reasons why this would be inappropriate in specific streets), and incorporate trees in other suitable locations, such as in parks and through the provision of community orchards;</i> b) <i>Ensure that the selection of species and their placement is compatible with highways and other infrastructure requirements and the needs of different users of public spaces; and will be effective in helping to adapt to the effects of climate change and delivering other environmental benefits. Suitable arboricultural advice should be sought, and proposals discussed with highways and trees officers where necessary, so that the right trees are planted in the right places; and</i> c) <i>Make provision for the long-term maintenance of both existing and newly-planted trees which form part of the development.</i>

	N2 (1)(d): Improving the natural environment	<i>To contribute positively to the natural environment, and support nature's recovery, development proposals should:</i> d) <i>Conserve and enhance existing natural features of visual, historic or nature conservation value (such as established trees and hedgerows) where possible; and use appropriate landscaping to help create a well-designed place and integrate the development into its surroundings;</i>
	N6 (2): Areas of particular importance for biodiversity and geodiversity	<i>Irrespective of a site's status in nature conservation terms, development proposals which would entail the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.</i>

2.2. Local Planning Policy

2.2.1. This assessment has been informed by the Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan 2022– 2039 is the adopted policy for Rochdale and the surrounding boroughs. This document sets out the overall vision and planning strategy for development in the borough. Policy JP-G7: Trees and Woodland relates specifically to trees as detailed below.

Table 2.2 – Local planning policies in relation to trees

Policy Document	Relevant Paragraph(s)	Key policy text
Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan 2022– 2039	Policy JP-G7: Trees and Woodland	<i>Protecting and expanding the mosaic of woodland habitats, linking fragmented areas of woodland, in particular wooded cloughs and pockets of ancient and riverside (riparian) woodland;</i> <i>Encouraging habitat diversity through conserving and managing existing woodland and trees that are of heritage, cultural and/or aesthetic value, including ancient woodland and veteran trees;</i> <i>Aiming to plant a tree for every resident in the plan area over the next 25 years as part of the City of Trees initiative;</i>

		4. <i>Targeting tree-planting at the areas of greatest need where the green infrastructure benefits can be maximised, whilst avoiding the loss of, or harm to, other priority habitats, including encouraging woodland planting schemes on areas of low-grade agricultural land and land in need of remediation;</i> 5. <i>Establishing a new City Forest Park in Salford, Bolton and Bury, which will provide a vast urban forest close to the City Centre;</i> 6. <i>Considerably increasing the provision of street trees within urban areas;</i> 7. <i>Promoting the provision of community orchards to increase fruit consumption;</i> 8. <i>Promoting the opportunity for woodland conservation to raise awareness for the sustainable use of timber;</i> 9. <i>Securing a diversification of broadleaved species, in order to increase biodiversity and disease resilience;</i> 10. <i>Improving public access to woodland and trees particularly by sustainable travel models to capture the health and wellbeing benefits whilst managing the associated pressures;</i> 11. <i>Encouraging the positive management of woodland to bring it into a more productive state, improve habitat diversity, and more effectively contribute to important green infrastructure functions such as flood risk management, urban cooling and carbon storage/sequestration;</i> <i>And through development as follows:</i> 12. <i>Where development would result in the loss of existing trees, requiring replacement on the basis of two new trees for each tree lost, or other measures that would also result in a net enhancement in the character and quality of the treescape and biodiversity value in the local area, with a preference for on-site provision; and</i> 13. <i>Protecting trees and woodland during the construction phase of development.</i>
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3. Statutory Tree Protection & Designations

3.1. Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

- 3.1.1. Trees protected by either a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or those situated within a local Conservation Area are afforded legal protection under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) and the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 3.1.2. A request has not been sent to Rochdale Borough Council to confirm the absence or presence of any statutory protection pertinent to trees. As such, no information on Tree Preservation Orders has been included within this report.
- 3.1.3. No part of the site is within a local Conservation Area.
- 3.1.4. **All statutory controls must be reviewed in detail ahead of undertaking any tree works relevant to this arboricultural report.**

3.2. Felling Licences

- 3.2.1. Tree felling in England is regulated under the Forestry Act 1967, administered by the Forestry Commission. A Felling Licence is normally required for the felling of trees outside of private gardens, subject to specified volume thresholds and exemptions.
- 3.2.2. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

3.3. Woodland Designations

- 3.3.1. A review of the Ancient Woodland Inventory (England), maintained by Natural England, confirms that no areas of Ancient Woodland¹ are recorded within or immediately adjacent to the site.
- 3.3.2. A proportion of the Site is classified as National Forest Inventory and Priority Habitat Deciduous Woodland. These are non-statutory designation which have the potential to be a material consideration in the planning process.

¹ Definition as set out in NPPF Annex B – An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW), plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS), ancient wood pasture and parkland (AWPP) and infilled ancient wood pasture and parkland (IAWPP).

4. Baseline Tree Survey

- 4.1.1. The tree survey was undertaken on 13th August 2026 by Wilson Scott *BSc (Hons), MArborA*.
- 4.1.2. The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined within BS5837:2012. The categories of tree quality are defined within the Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment at **Appendix 2**.
- 4.1.3. The locations of the trees surveyed are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (Appendix 3) together with details of the constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including:
- Tree Quality Category (A, B, C and U)
 - Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
 - Tree Canopy Spreads
- 4.1.4. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Schedule (Appendix 2), including reference numbers, species, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and quality category.
- 4.1.5. Table 4.1 provides a summary of trees and groups by BS5837:2012 quality category.

4.2. Tree Survey Summary

- 4.2.1. Trees detailed within this assessment are distributed primarily along the eastern Stubely Mill Lane , the southern elevations of the existing mill building, along with the banks of the River Roch to the north east. Tree cover primarily consists of mature sycamore specimens, with dotted poplar and horse chestnut specimens situated within the garden area at the frontage of the existing mill building.

Trees

- 4.2.2. The survey recorded 21 individual trees, comprising seven 'B' category, 13 'C' category and one 'U' category.

Groups

- 4.2.3. The survey recorded five tree groups, comprising two 'B' category and three 'C' category.

Table 4.1 – Summary of trees and groups by quality category

Survey Record	Quality Category				Total
	A	B	C	U	
Trees	0	7	13	1	21
Groups	0	2	3	0	5
Total	0	9	16	1	26

5. Impact Assessment

5.1. Tree Removal

- 5.1.1. The impact assessment sets out the impact of the Proposed Development upon existing trees and tree groups, based upon evaluation of the current Proposed Site Plan prepared by Solid Void.
- 5.1.2. To implement the Proposed Development there will be a requirement to remove one individual tree, one group of trees and the part-loss of one further group of trees. All losses comprise of 'C' category.
- 5.1.3. All trees proposed for removal are of low quality within the development context. Their loss will have a limited impact on the wider character and appearance of the setting.
- 5.1.4. Table 5.1 sets out the extent of tree removal to facilitate the Proposed Development.

Table 5.1 – Tree removal to facilitate the Proposed Development

Reason	Quality Category				Total
	A	B	C	U	
Tree removal for facilitation of Proposed Development	0	0	T4	0	1
Group removal for facilitation of Proposed Development	0	0	G3	0	1
Group part removal for facilitation of Proposed Development	0	0	G2	0	1 part-loss
Total	0	0	1 + 1 + 1	0	1 tree 1 group 1 part group

- 5.1.5. None of the trees proposed for removal are considered aged or veteran and therefore the principles for refusal of development proposals on such grounds within the NPPF Policy N6(2) would not be considered applicable.
- 5.1.6. A comprehensive landscaping scheme will accompany the planning submissions which should contain sufficient new tree and hedgerow planting across the site of a variety of native and ornamental trees, which are suited to the context.
- 5.1.7. The resulting additional species will also provide much needed diversity among tree species for futureproofing against pests, diseases and the effects of climate change.

5.2. Root Protection Area Impacts

- 5.2.1. The Root Protection Area (RPA) is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for single stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided from Annex D of BS5837:2012.
- 5.2.2. The RPA is an area in which no ground works should be undertaken without due care in relation to the retained tree(s), to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination which could alter the trees condition and/or stability.
- 5.2.3. The RPA for the trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and are shown in relation to the Proposed Development on the Arboricultural Impact Plan (AIP) at Appendix 3.

5.3. Removal and Replacement of Existing Hard Surfacing within RPAs

- 5.3.1. The Proposed Development will involve upgrading the existing site access and turning head at the building frontage within the RPAs of retained trees including T8, T9, T10 and T11. The upgrading will be necessary for access into the Site and parking provisions for the proposed dwellings. Final levels are understood to reflect those of the existing. The top surface will be altered to a permeable finish.
- 5.3.2. The incursions are illustrated with a dashed magenta hatch on the TPP at Appendix 3.
- 5.3.3. Driveway alterations are not considered to present a detrimental impact to the trees subject to a sensitive working methodology, as outlined below.
- 5.3.4. The removal of existing surfacing within the RPAs of retained trees should be carried out with arboricultural supervision.
- 5.3.5. If the Tree Protection Fencing needs to be moved during this work, temporary tree trunk protection should be in place prior to the commencement of this stage. An example of temporary tree trunk protection is provided at **Appendix 5**.
- 5.3.6. The removal of existing surfacing should be carried out beginning closest to the trees and working backwards, away from the trees, so no machinery stands on the exposed ground. The use of large plant machinery should be avoided where possible.
- 5.3.7. Tree Protection Fencing should be in place during the removal of the existing surfacing and moved accordingly to protect the exposed ground as the removal progresses.
- 5.3.8. Where new surfacing is to be laid, the existing sub-base should be retained and augmented as required.
- 5.3.9. If the sub-base is removed and the exposed ground is to be trafficked by construction machinery, then temporary ground protection should be installed within the RPAs to minimise the risk of damage to tree roots or ground compaction. The recommended specification for ground protection for construction traffic can be found at **Appendix 6**. As a temporary solution, the Greenfix Geoweb Tree Root Protection should be finished with a 30mm gravel overfill of the same stone type as the main fill (4-20mm clean angular stone – low fines).

5.4. Bin Stores within RPAs

- 5.4.1. The Proposed Development will involve the construction of a bin store within the RPAs of retained trees, including tree T3, T5, T6 and T10. The associated groundworks will occupy a max of 10% of each tree RPA. Final levels are understood to reflect those of the existing.
- 5.4.2. The incursions are illustrated with a solid magenta hatch on the TPP at **Appendix 3**. The incursions are no greater than 10% of the total RPA area and therefore fall within the tolerance limits detailed within Section 7.4.2 of BS5837:2012.
- 5.4.3. Works are not considered to be of a detrimental impact to the health and vitality of the trees, following the precautionary approach described below.
- 5.4.4. Excavation within the RPAs to the depth required will be supervised by the Arboricultural Clerk of works (ACoW). The ACoW will be a suitably qualified arboriculturist appointed by the client / contractor / other party responsible for implementation of tree protection measures.
- 5.4.5. Works within RPAs will be carried out using hand tools only. Limited mechanical excavation may be carried out under the supervision of the ACoW where hand excavation is not possible or practical.
- 5.4.6. As set out in Paragraph 7.2.3 of BS5837:2012, roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with the ACoW, as such roots will be essential to the tree's health and stability.
- 5.4.7. Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) should be in place during the removal of the existing surfacing and moved accordingly to protect the exposed ground as the removal progresses.

5.5. Demolition within RPAs

- 5.5.1. The Proposed Development will involve the demolition of an existing conservatory within the RPAs of retained trees, including tree T8 and T20. The building footprint constitutes existing ground under permanent structure within which rooting is restricted. As such, the RPA is therefore already functionally reduced by the pre-existing built form, and demolition presents no additional loss of rooting volume where the methodology set out below is followed.
- 5.5.2. All demolition works within the RPA shall be undertaken by hand, working progressively from the top of the structure downward. Glazing, frames and roof elements shall be dismantled and removed manually. No mechanical plant shall track, stand or operate within the RPA at any point during the demolition phase other than on installed ground protection specified in accordance with Section 6.2.3 of BS 5837:2012.
- 5.5.3. A Ground protection shall be installed across the full working area within the RPA prior to the commencement of demolition and shall remain in place until all arisings have been removed from the RPA.
- 5.5.4. The existing floor slab and foundations shall be retained in situ. Where retention is not practicable, removal shall be by hand-held tools only and shall extend no deeper than the underside of the existing structure. No excavation shall be undertaken into previously undisturbed soil beneath or beyond the existing footprint.

- 5.5.5. Demolition arisings shall be removed from the RPA by hand or by wheelbarrow on the protected surface as work proceeds. No storage of materials, plant, spoil or arisings shall take place within the RPA.
- 5.5.6. As set out in Paragraph 7.2.3 of BS5837:2012, roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with the ACoW, as such roots will be essential to the tree's health and stability.
- 5.5.7. All demolition works within the RPA shall be undertaken under the supervision of the ACoW.

5.6. Utilities and Services

- 5.6.1. Excavation to install below ground services has the potential to result in unacceptable root severance which could be detrimental to tree health, vitality and structural stability.
- 5.6.2. No service details have been made available at this pre-determination stage. A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) will need to be prepared as part of a robust planning condition.
- 5.6.3. A precautionary approach should be adopted when installing below ground services near retained trees. Prior to ground excavations for the service runs, the tree protective fencing will be installed to prevent any foreseeable damage occurring to trees positioned adjacent to the route of proposed services. Works within RPAs will be carried out using hand tools only. The ACoW shall be on-site throughout the installation process.
- 5.6.4. Where existing services become redundant within the RPAs of retained trees, the default position is that they are decommissioned and left in situ. Where this is not possible, services are to be removed by winching out from an access/inspection chamber located outside of tree RPAs.
- 5.6.5. All works shall comply with Street Works UK: Publications Volume 4 – Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of Utility apparatus in proximity to Trees, Issue 3: 2026. Service routes must run as far from retained tree stems as practical. Service depths must consider soil type and tree species variation to be determined in conjunction with the ACoW. Water pipes must be constructed to be resilient to ingress by tree roots which may require the installation of root barriers.

5.7. Canopies and Shade

- 5.7.1. The distribution of tree canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the Site is illustrated on the TCP (Appendix 3). The Tree Schedule lists the vertical clearance from site ground level to significant tree branching of individual trees. This measurement informs the impacts of accessibility and development beneath tree canopies.
- 5.7.2. Tree shadow constraints are shown on the AIP (Appendix 3) and plotted in accordance with BS5837 using the current height of surveyed trees.
- 5.7.3. Where shading is unavoidable, the potential adverse impact of shadowing should also be reviewed on balance with the positive aspects of retaining a degree of canopy shade. BS5837:2012 (para. 5.3.4, a) NOTE 1) states that “shading can be desirable to reduce glare or excessive solar heating, or to provide comfort during hot weather. The combination of shading, wind speed/turbulence reduction

and evapotranspiration effects of trees can be utilised in conjunction with the design of buildings and spaces to provide local microclimatic benefits”.

- 5.7.4. Due to the site orientation and mature tree cover, shading will be cast across the Proposed Development for part of the day. This will mainly affect properties one to four. The other proposed properties will not be impacted by tree shading.

5.8. Canopy Impacts

- 5.8.1. In order to provide sufficient clearance for construction and future use of the Proposed Development, trees shall require minor pruning work to be carried out.
- 5.8.2. The required tree pruning is likely to include the following:
- T8 – trim back overhanging canopy by 1 metre for construction operations.
 - T9 – trim back overhanging canopy by 1 metre for construction operations.
 - T10 – trim back overhanging canopy by 1 metre for construction operations.
 - T11 - trim back overhanging canopy by 1 metre for construction operations.
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- 5.8.3. A final specification for facilitation tree pruning should be determined by the ACoW following a pre-commencement site meeting with the appointed contractor.
- 5.8.4. Further requirements for facilitation pruning may be identified during the course of construction and should be addressed by ongoing liaison with the ACoW.

5.9. Future Growth

- 5.9.1. Due to the location of retained trees, future growth of trees is not considered to be a significant issue to the Proposed Development.
- 5.9.2. If future interference between tree branches and built structures occurs, this can be addressed by minor pruning and crown lifting to allow appropriate clearance.
- 5.9.3. There is a general requirement to ensure that the owners/occupiers of the Site are fulfilling the legal ‘Duty of Care’ under the Occupiers Liability Act 1957 & 1984, to ensure that users and neighbours of its land are reasonably safe. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 also requires that risks to employees and contractors must also be reduced as far as is ‘reasonably practicable’.
- 5.9.4. Due to the dynamic and changing nature of trees, future assessments will be required to ensure appropriate ongoing management of the retained trees.

6. Tree Protection

- 6.1.1. An overview of the recommended tree protection measures has been provided within this AIA. A Draft Tree Protection Plan (TPP) is provided at Appendix 3.
- 6.1.2. To ensure all tree protection measures are implemented, arboricultural supervision should be undertaken ACoW. The ACoW will be a suitably qualified arboriculturist appointed by the client / contractor / other party responsible for implementation of tree protection measures.

6.2. Tree Protection Fencing

- 6.2.1. The principal protection for the retained trees is provided by Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) positioned to form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around retained trees. No access should be allowed other than for operations specified in the approved documents or those agreed with the Council later.
- 6.2.2. The indicative location of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is illustrated on the Draft Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 3.
- 6.2.3. The CEZ must be in place prior to the commencement of construction work on site. The TPF must not be moved or relocated without approval from the ACoW and, where necessary, approval from the Council.
- 6.2.4. The TPF specification should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees.
- 6.2.5. The most common specification as illustrated in BS5837:2012 Figure 3b (Appendix 4) comprises welded mesh panels (Heras Fencing) on rubber or concrete feet, the panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabiliser struts should be mounted on a block tray.
- 6.2.6. Weatherproof signage (reusable plastic or Foamex foamboard) will be attached to the fencing with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access' (signage example at Appendix 4).
- 6.2.7. At the end of the project, the fence will be removed only after confirmation by the ACoW and the Council that this is appropriate.

6.3. Tree Trunk Protection

- 6.3.1. Due to the limited available space from the existing site access point and turning head in relation to retained trees T8, T9, T10 and T11 at the access point into site adjacent to T1, it is recommended that tree trunk protection is installed to minimise the risk of direct damage to tree trunks from construction activity / vehicles.
- 6.3.2. This can be achieved through the installation of proprietary trunk protection systems such as Trunk Protecta® by Green Grid Systems, which provides flexible, breathable, and high-visibility shielding suitable for temporary use on active construction sites.
- 6.3.3. Where proprietary systems are not available or practical, trunk protection should be constructed on site using a framework of vertical timber stakes driven into the ground at regular intervals around the stem, with horizontal timber boards securely fixed to form a continuous barrier. The structure must be self-supporting and allow for stem movement, without being fixed directly to the trees.
- 6.3.4. All protection should be installed prior to the commencement of works and maintained for the duration of the project.
- 6.3.5. Examples of tree trunk protection are provided at **Appendix 5**.

7. References

- 7.1.1. BSI Standards Publication (April 2012). BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 7.1.2. BSI Standards Publication (December 2010). BS3998:2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.
- 7.1.3. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2026 [Online]. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework>
- 7.1.4. Natural England. Ancient Woodland Inventory [Online data set]. Available at: <https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/ancient-woodland-england/explore>
- 7.1.5. Street Works UK: Publications Volume 4 – Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of Utility apparatus in proximity to Trees, Issue 3: 2026.
- 7.1.6. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 [Online]. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents>
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Appendix 1

Site Location Plan



Appendix 2

**Tree Schedule
&
BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment**



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 13th August 2026

CLIENT: Solid Void

SITE: Calliards Mill, Smithy Bridge

REFERENCE: 2222-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T1	Service tree	<i>Sorbus domestica</i>	12	460	5	5	5	6	3	E/Mat	Good	Good	Located in grassed verge adjacent to site boundary. Open canopy scaffold. Canopy disproportionately arranged, with upper canopy fuller. Moderate quality amenity feature. Not plotted on topographical survey therefore location estimated.	No works required.	20 to 40 years	B2	92	5.40
T2	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	13	580	5	5	6	5	4	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Located in grassed verge adjacent to site boundary. Multi stemmed from approximately 1.75m, with included compression unions present. Lower canopy on southern side raised over footpath. Canopy on northern side reduced to attain adequate clearance from dwelling. Moderate quality amenity feature, however downgraded due to poor union.	Monitor union.	20 to 40 years	B2	150	6.90
T3	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	225	4	3	2	3	5	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Situated in a dense area of vegetation and subsequently not accessed to inspect in detail. Elongated form. Hard standing immediately north of tree likely impeding root growth.	Sever ivy and re inspect.	10 to 20 years	C2	23	2.70
T4	English holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7	185	3	3	2	3	2	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Situated in a dense area of vegetation and subsequently not accessed to inspect in detail. Hard standing immediately north of tree likely impeding root growth.	Fell for Development	10 to 20 years	C2	14	2.10
T5	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	360	4	4	5	4	6	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Situated in a dense area of vegetation and subsequently not accessed to inspect in detail. Elongated form. Distorted canopy due to suppression from neighbouring trees. Hard standing immediately north of tree likely impeding root growth.	Sever ivy and re inspect.	20 to 40 years	C2	55	4.20
T6	Poplar species	<i>Populus sp.</i>	16	760	6	4	5	7	5	Mat	Good	Fair	Located within wider group setting however recorded separately due to larger size. Wet decay pocket observed in western side of stem at 1.5m. Mult stemmed from 3m, with one leader failed at 7m. Elongated form. Dieback observed in upper canopy. Dense ivy covering stem at base.	Monitor condition. Remove ivy and re inspect.	20 to 40 years	C2	254	9.00



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 13th August 2026
CLIENT: Solid Void
SITE: Calliards Mill, Smithy Bridge
REFERENCE: 2222-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
17	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	12	400	5	4	5	6	3	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Located within wider group setting however recorded separately due to larger size. Dense ivy obscuring detailed view of stem. Inaccessible. Measurement estimated.	Sever ivy and re inspect	20 to 40 years	C1, 2	72	4.80

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 13th August 2026

CLIENT: Solid Void

SITE: Calliards Mill, Smithy Bridge

REFERENCE: 2222-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T8	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	770	5	6	6	7	4	Mat	Good	Fair	Located in raised planter situated adjacent to existing mill building. Dense ivy and existing walls restricted access for detailed inspection. Measurements estimated. Multiple stems at 2m. Hard standing surrounding tree likely influencing root growth.	Sever ivy and re inspect.	20 to 40 years	B1, 2	272	9.30
T9	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	700	6	5	8	3	4	Mat	Fair	Fair	Located in raised planter situated adjacent to existing mill building. Dense ivy and existing walls restricted access for detailed inspection. Measurements estimated. Multiple stems at 3m. Hard standing surrounding tree likely influencing root growth. Poor shape and form due to suppression from neighbouring trees.	Sever ivy and re inspect.	20 to 40 years	C1, 2	222	8.40
T10	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	825	7	7	10	9	6	Mat	Fair	Good	Located in raised planter situated adjacent to existing mill building. Dense ivy and existing walls restricted access for detailed inspection. Measurements estimated. Hard standing surrounding tree likely influencing root growth. Reduced canopy vigour observed.	Sever ivy and re inspect. Monitor condition.	20 to 40 years	B1, 2	308	9.90
T11	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	215	4	3	5	6	3	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Self seeded specimen located adjacent to boundary fence. Dense ivy covering stem. Poor shape and form due to suppression from neighbouring trees. Not plotted on topographical survey.	Sever ivy and re inspect.	20 to 40 years	C1, 2	23	2.70
T12	Common Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	8	283	4	3	4	3	4	S/Mat	Fair	Poor	Twin stemmed at base, with crack observed in main union.	Consider removal on safety grounds.	<10 years	U1	34	3.30
T13	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	449	5	5	6	5	3	E/Mat	Fair	Good	Coppiced specimen situated atop of banking at site boundary. Located approximately 2m above site level. Dead tree hung up in canopy. Upper canopy dieback observed.	Monitor condition.	20 to 40 years	C2	92	5.40



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 13th August 2026
CLIENT: Solid Void
SITE: Calliards Mill, Smithy Bridge
REFERENCE: 2222-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T14	Spruce species	<i>Picea sp.</i>	4	80	1	1	1	1	1	Yng	Fair	Fair	Young tree in planting bed. Limited remaining future contribution.	No works required.	10 to 20 years	C1	3	0.90

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 13th August 2026

CLIENT: Solid Void

SITE: Calliards Mill, Smithy Bridge

REFERENCE: 2222-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T15	Wild cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	6	200	2	3	3	3	2	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Part of linear section of trees framing site. Chicken wire occluded into stem. Poor shape and form due to suppression from neighbouring trees.	No works required	10 to 20 years	C2	18	2.40
T16	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	512	6	4	6	6	5	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Part of linear feature framing site. Multi stemmed from 1m. Rope and wire occluded into stem. Dieback observed ed on eastern side of canopy, likely due to supreme from neighbouring tree.	No works required.	20 to 40 years	C1, 2	113	6.00
T17	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	493	1	4	4	3	5	E/Mat	Fair	Fair	Part of linear feature framing site. Three large cerioporus squamosus fungal fruiting bodies present at base of smaller leader, with leader dead but intact. Primary leader in good health and vitality.	Monitor progression of fungal fruiting bodies.	20 to 40 years	C1, 2	113	6.00
T18	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	628	6	5	6	6	5	E/Mat	Good	Good	Part of linear feature framing site. Two stems at base, which breaks into multiple leaders at 4m. Vertical growth habits. Dense ivy obscuring detailed view of stem. Moderate quality amenity feature.	Sever ivy and re inspect	20 to 40 years	B1, 2	177	7.50
T19	Common hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	291	3	3	3	3	2.5	Mat	Fair	Fair	Part of linear feature framing site. Multi stemmed at base. Leaning north.	No works required	20 to 40 years	C2	41	3.60
T20	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	600	6	7	6	6	6	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Part of linear feature framing site. Previously twin stemmed, with one leader failed at 3m. Dense ivy obscuring detailed view of stem. Measurements estimated. Ivy travels into upper canopy, up to a height of 13m. Moderate quality amenity feature.	Sever ivy and re inspect.	20 to 40 years	B1, 2	163	7.20

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 13th August 2026

CLIENT: Solid Void

SITE: Calliards Mill, Smithy Bridge

REFERENCE: 2222-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T21	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	601	6	6	6	7	5	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Located within slightly raised area. Twin stemmed at base. Several branch stubs observed on lower stem. Open canopy structure with good vigour and vitality.	No works required	20 to 40 years	B1, 2	163	7.20
G1	Sycamore, Common hawthorn, Goat willow, Service tree		Min 12 - Max 15	Min 300 - Max 600	See Associated Plans				5	E/Mat	Good	Fair	Well established linear group of trees framing stubley mill road. Retaining structure immediately west of group likely impeding root growth. Predominantly sycamore, with smaller hawthorn and service tree specimens comprising the understory. Good collective feature with moderate to high amenity value.	No works required.	20 to 40 years	B2	See Associated Plans	
G2	Common hawthorn, English holly, Elder		Min 5 - Max 7	Min 100 - Max 175	See Associated Plans				2	S/Mat	Fair	Good	Densely populated boundary group framing site. One large dead stem in group centre, with multiple cerioporos squamosus fungal fruiting bodies observed. Provides some habitat connection across boundary.	Part Removal for Development	20 to 40 years	C1, 2	See Associated Plans	
G3	Sycamore, Tree cotoneaster, Common hawthorn, Variagated holly, Elder		Min 5 - Max 7	Min 75 - Max 100	See Associated Plans				2	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	Clusters of ornamental planting and selfseeded trees located within raised planter adjacent to existing building.	No works required.	10 to 20 years	C1	See Associated Plans	
G4	Sycamore, Wild cherry, Goat willow, Crack willow		Min 10 - Max 16	Min 200 - Max 700	See Associated Plans				5	E/Mat	Good	Good	Well established linear group of trees framing site. Predominantly sycamore. Stream located toward souther extent of group. Moderate quality amenity feature with good long term potential.	No works required.	40+ years	B1, 2	See Associated Plans	
G5	Sycamore		Min 13 - Max 14	Min 350 - Max 450	See Associated Plans				5	E/Mat	Fair	Fair	Linear section of trees aligning public footpath. Recent tree removal works undertaken, with multiple trees removed. Dense ivy covers majority of trees. Upper canopy dieback observed.	Monitor condition.	20 to 40 years	C1, 2	See Associated Plans	



BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			ID Colour 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; and/or • 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.			Dark Red (127-000-000)
Trees to be considered for retention (see Note)				
	1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 - Mainly landscape qualities	3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
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 forma l 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).	Light Green (000-255-000)
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.	Mid Blue (000-000-255)
Category C Trees of low quality currently in adequate condition with at least 10 years life expectancy, 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 value.	Grey (091-091-091)

Appendix 3

Tree Constraints Plan

Arboricultural Impact Plan

Draft Tree Protection Plan





LEGEND

Trees / Groups / Woodlands

Canopy Spread

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Veteran Tree Buffer Zone

A Category Tree
(High quality)

B Category Tree
(Moderate quality)

C Category Tree
(Low quality)

U Category Tree
(Poor quality)

Hedgerows
(No BS5837:2012 category)

Existing RPA Incursion

NOT TO SCALE

A	Issue to client	20.08.2026
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Rev	Description	Date
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NOTES:

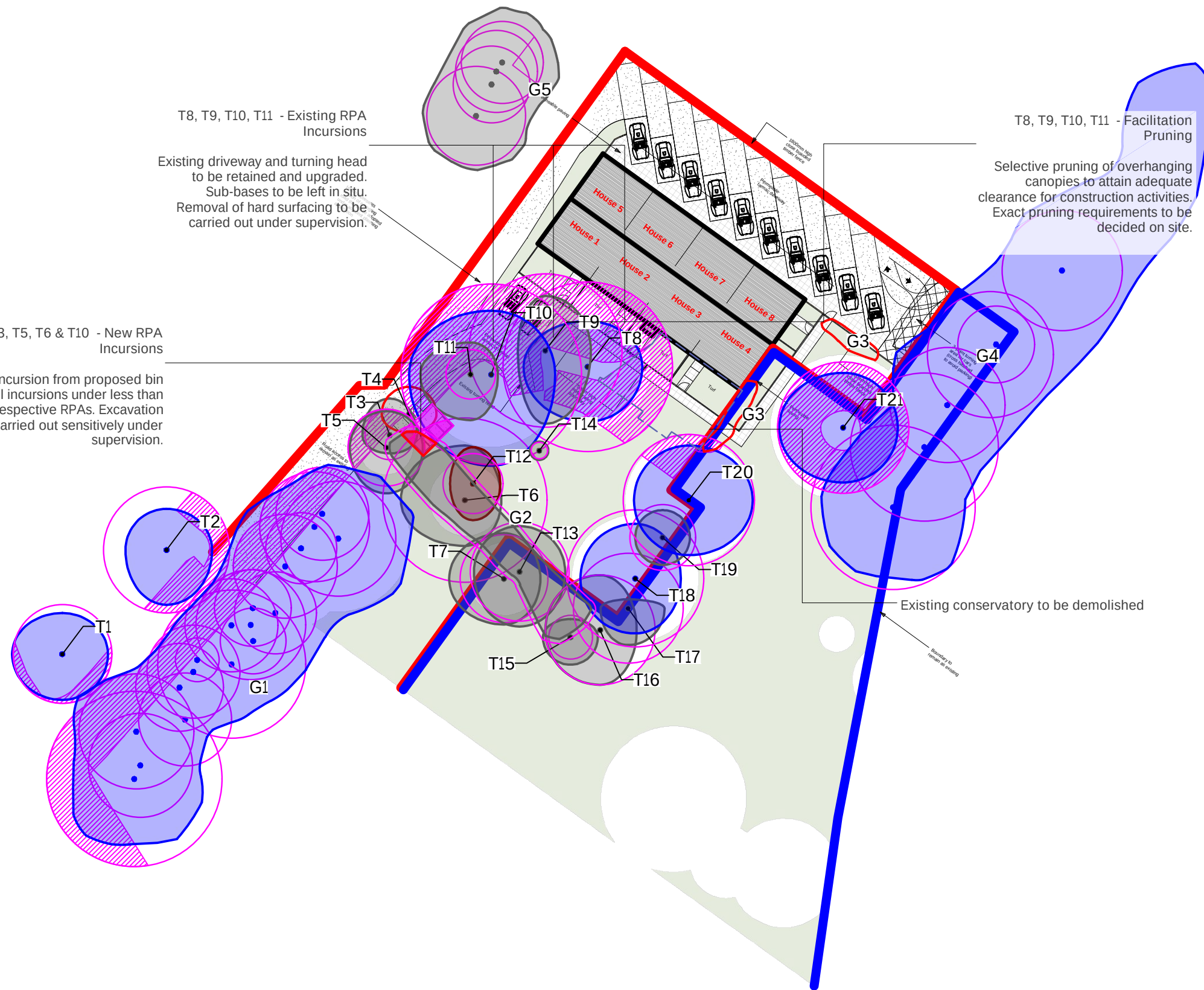
(H) Indicates tree locations which may have been estimated where no topographical survey is available.

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.

All dimensions must be checked on site.



PROJECT Calliard's Mill, Smithy Bridge		
DRAWING TITLE Tree Constraints Plan		
DRAWING REF 2222-TCP-001-A		
SCALE 1:500 @ A3	REV A	DRAWING NO 001



LEGEND

Layout

Survey Boundary

Trees / Groups / Woodlands

Canopy Spread

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Veteran Tree Buffer Zone

A Category Tree
(High quality)

B Category Tree
(Moderate quality)

C Category Tree
(Low quality)

U Category Tree
(Poor quality)

Hedgerows
(No BS5837:2012 category)

Arboricultural Impact

Trees/Groups to be REMOVED

Trees/Groups to be PART-REMOVED

New RPA Incursions

Existing RPA Incursions

Proposed Demolition

A Issue to client 21.06.2026

Rev	Description	Date
NOTES:		
(i) Indicates tree locations which may have been estimated where no topographical survey is available.		
No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.		
All dimensions must be checked on site.		

2

10

25m

SEED

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PROJECT

Calliard's Mill, Smithy Bridge

DRAWING TITLE

Arboricultural Impact Plan

DRAWING REF

2222-AIP-002-A

SCALE

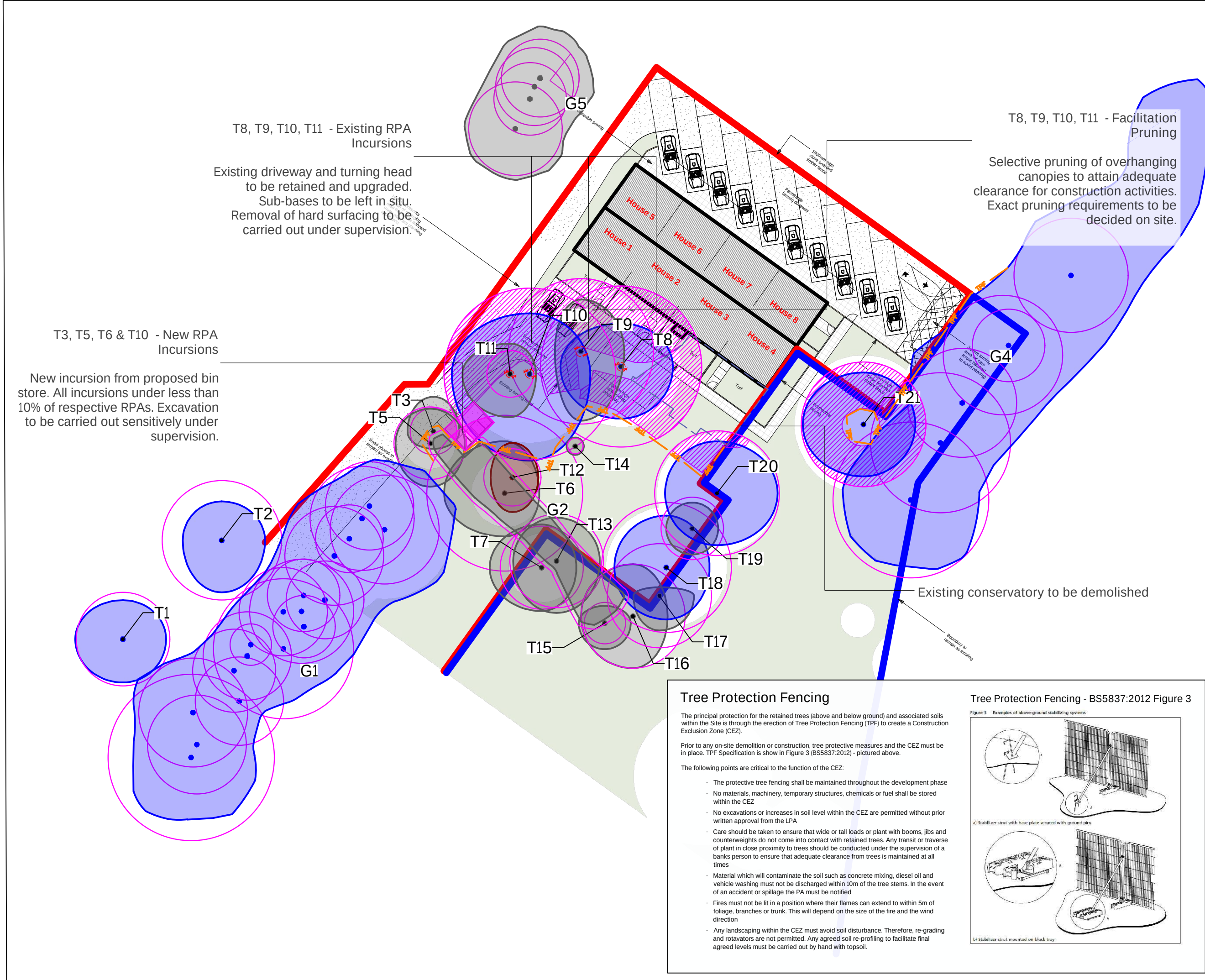
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A

DRAWING NO

002



LEGEND

Layout

Survey Boundary

Trees / Groups / Woodlands

Canopy Spread
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area
Veteran Tree Buffer Zone

A Category Tree (High quality)
B Category Tree (Moderate quality)
C Category Tree (Low quality)
U Category Tree (Poor quality)
Hedgerows (No BS5837:2012 category)

Tree Protection

Tree Protection Fencing
Temporary Ground Protection
Sensitive Excavation within RPAs
Removal and Replacement of Existing Hard Surfacing
Proposed Demolition
Tree Trunk Protection

T8, T9, T10, T11 - Existing RPA Incursions

Existing driveway and turning head to be retained and upgraded. Sub-bases to be left in situ. Removal of hard surfacing to be carried out under supervision.

T3, T5, T6 & T10 - New RPA Incursions

New incursion from proposed bin store. All incursions under less than 10% of respective RPAs. Excavation to be carried out sensitively under supervision.

T8, T9, T10, T11 - Facilitation Pruning

Selective pruning of overhanging canopies to attain adequate clearance for construction activities. Exact pruning requirements to be decided on site.

Existing conservatory to be demolished

Tree Protection Fencing

The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is show in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured above.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the PA must be notified
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Tree Protection Fencing - BS5837:2012 Figure 3

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Rev Description Date

Issue to client 21.08.2026

NOTES:

(i) Indicates tree locations which may have been estimated where no topographical survey is available.

No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.

All dimensions must be checked on site.

2 10 25m

SEED

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PROJECT
Calliard's Mill, Smithy Bridge

DRAWING TITLE
Draft Tree Protection Plan

DRAWING REF
2222-TPP-003-A

SCALE
1:500 @ A3

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A

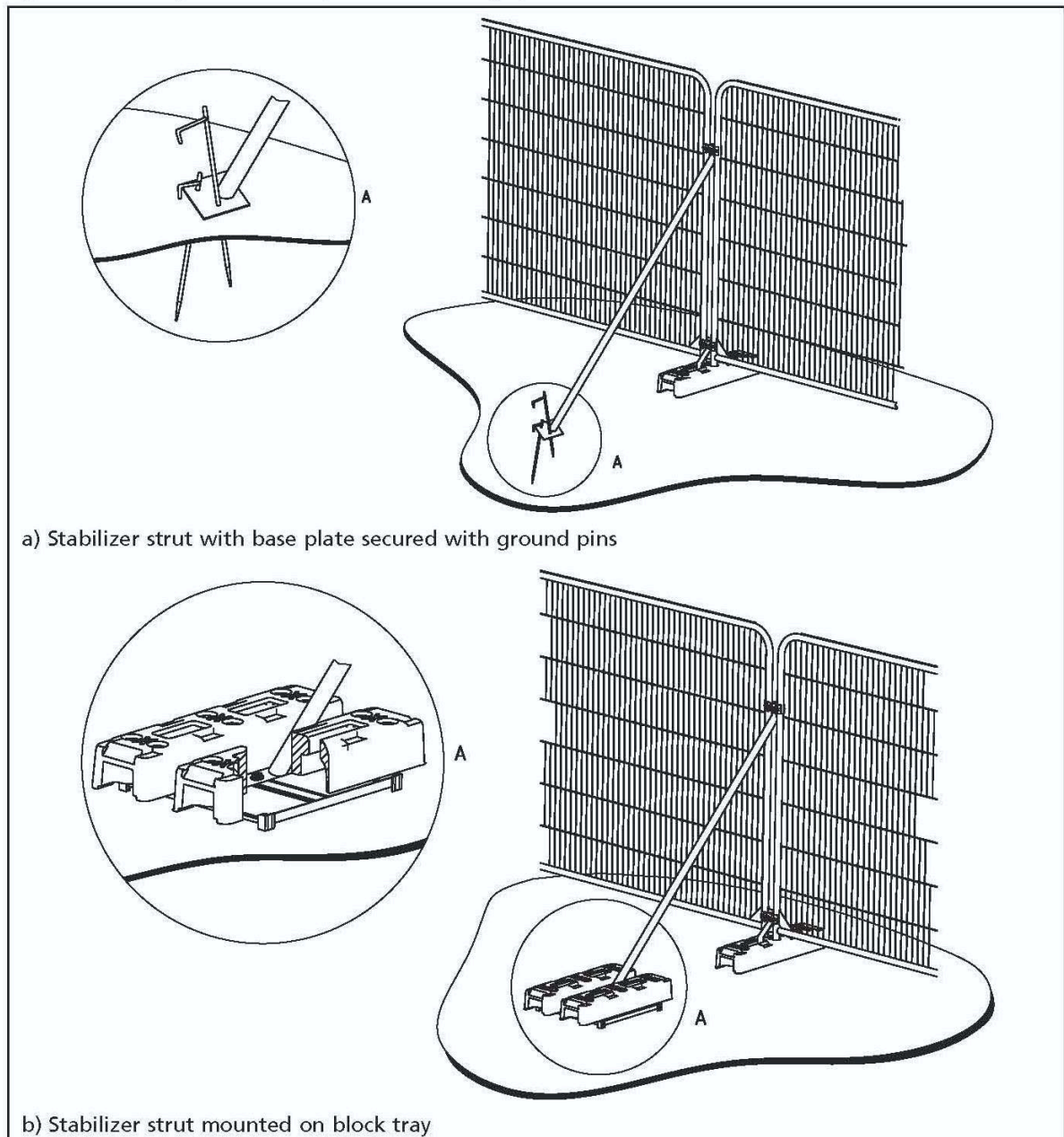
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003

Appendix 4

Temporary Tree Protection Fencing Specification

BS5837:2012 – Figure 3

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



TREE PROTECTION AREA



NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION AREA

- NO MATERIALS, MACHINERY, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OR CHEMICALS SHALL ENTER OR BE STORED WITHIN THIS AREA
- FENCING WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR MOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT OF THE PROJECT ARBORICULTURIST.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
- UNAUTHORISED DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND COULD LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION.



ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

For any issues relating to this Tree Protection Fencing or other guidance with any arboricultural matters on this development, please contact **Seed Arboriculture Ltd.**

www.seed-arb.co.uk

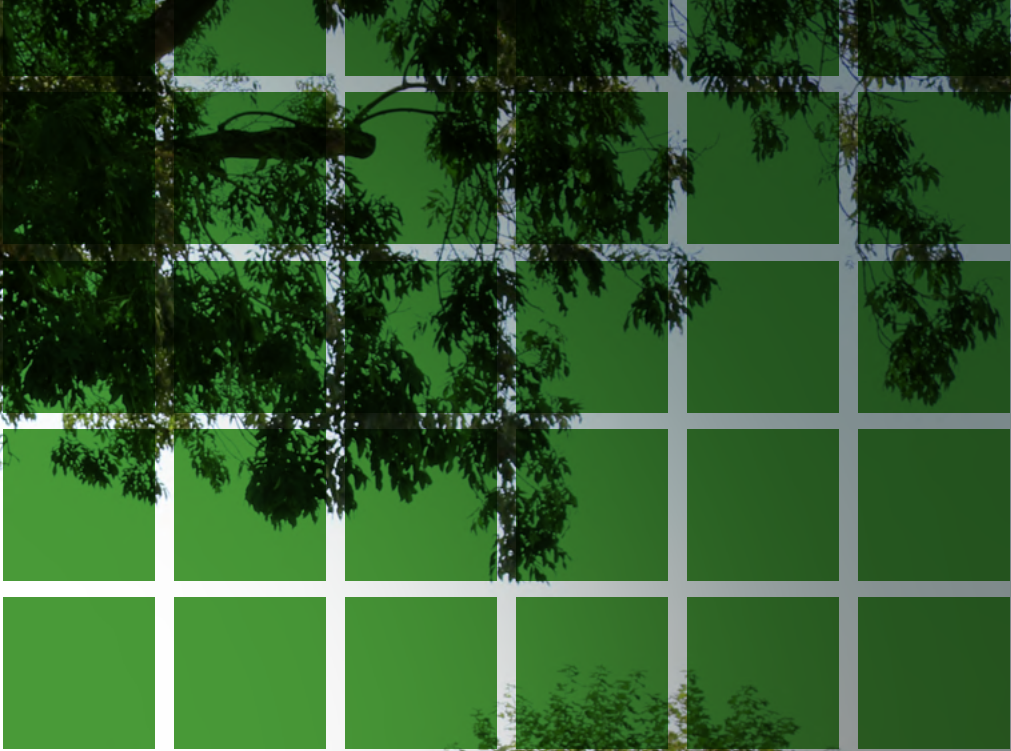
- info@seed-arb.co.uk

- 01625 460 252

Appendix 5

Temporary Tree Trunk Protection





Trunk Protecta® Green Grid Systems

Mapping a Greener Future for Construction



GREEN GRID SYSTEMS
INNOVATIVE TREE PROTECTION



Trunk Protecta®

The Trunk Protecta® has been developed to provide an easy-to-install and effective solution to protect the trunk from abrasion and accidental damage from vehicles and construction traffic.

The standard level of protection is 1.2m, a higher level protection can be achieved using the 1.8m variant. The product acts as an abrasion and impact resistant protective barrier over the tree bark, stopping wounds and tear injuries that could allow disease and decay to enter the tree.





Trunk wounds that penetrate the bark will damage the cambium layer, a thin layer of vascular tissue, which is vital for the movement of water and nutrients around the tree.

If more than 25% of the bark around the trunk is damaged the tree will struggle to recover. Once a wound occurs, decay-causing fungi can enter the heartwood and the decay process begins.





The Trunk Protecta® is designed for use on trees at roadside site entrances, or on trees located near roadways with passing traffic. These are areas where it is not possible to fence off the tree, or where ground protection and vehicles are present in the root protection area.

The Protecta® is made from waterproof canvas to prevent the unit from holding water and starting rot. The canvas is hi-vis orange and banded with two stripes of reflective tape to ensure it is highly visible, even in low light situations. The Protecta® can be used on trees with a diameter (DBH) between 100-160cm. Quick release straps enable the Protecta® to be tightened for the smaller trees, and multiple Protectas® can be used for trees larger than 160cm.

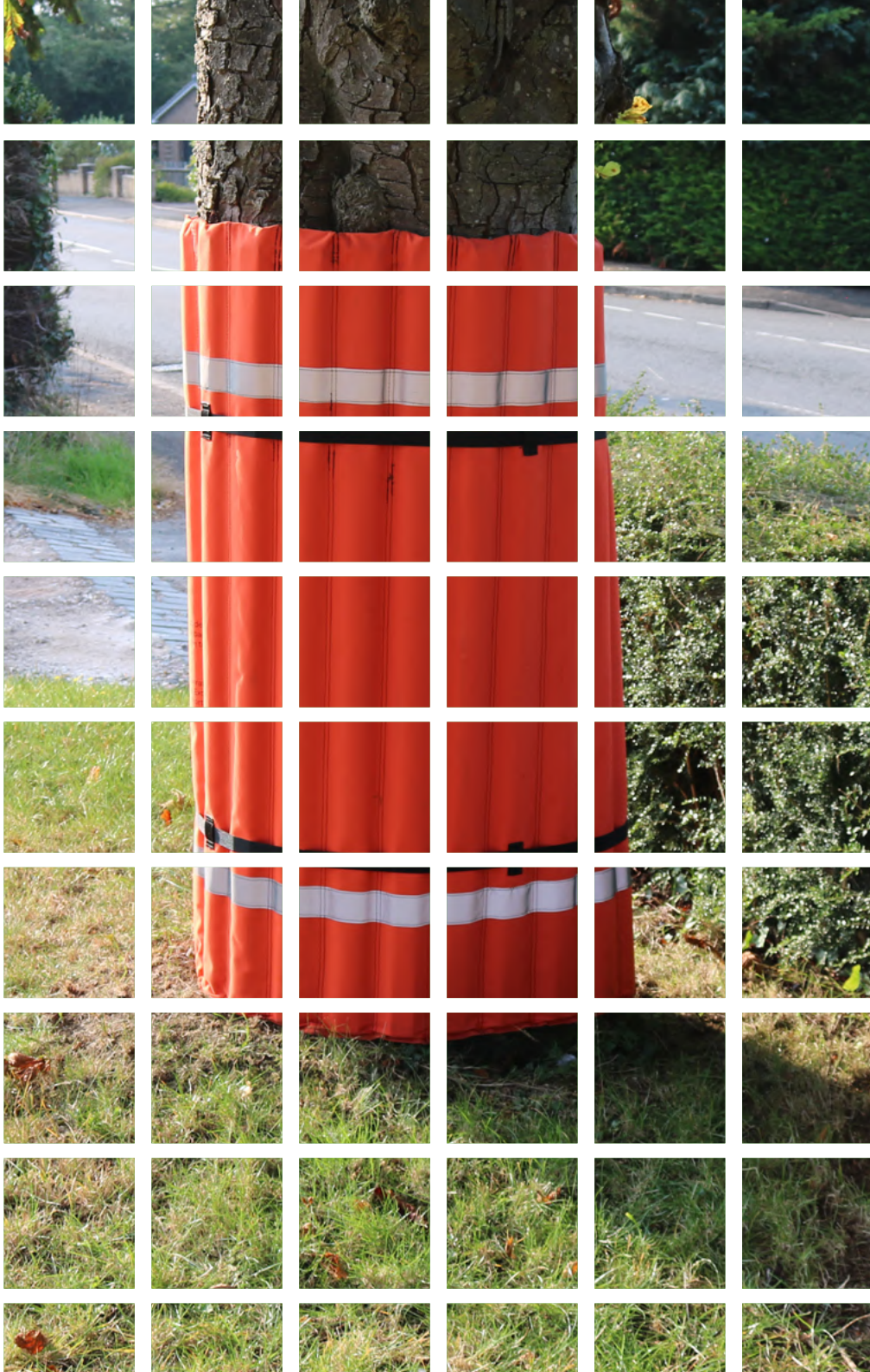




INSTALLATION

1. Unroll the Protecta®, and wrap around the trunk of the tree
2. Connect the top buckle and pull the strap end to moderately tension. Repeat with the bottom buckle to secure the Protecta®.
3. The Protecta® should be released from the tree for a short period once a fortnight.





GREEN GRID SYSTEMS
INNOVATIVE TREE PROTECTION

+44 (0) 1962 433460
info@greengridsystems.com
www.greengridsystems.com

The Nursery, Littleton Lane, Nr
Sparsholt, Winchester, SO21 2LS

Appendix 6

Temporary Ground Protection



MultiTrack

Reliable Ground Protection. Proven Performance.



Tough, versatile mats for medium-duty ground protection

Built to perform in tough conditions, trusted across diverse industries

- Tough, durable mats designed for reliable medium-duty ground protection.
- Versatile and cost-effective - ideal for use across multiple site types.
- Creates safe, stable access routes for vehicles, plant and foot traffic.
- Built to protect surfaces from damage while maintaining site efficiency.
- A proven solution trusted by construction and utility professionals alike.

IDEAL FOR USE BY

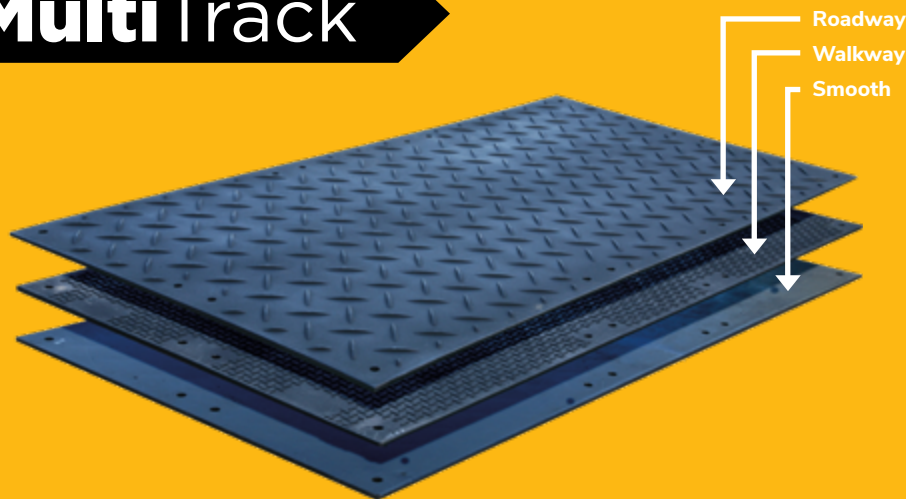
- CONSTRUCTION CREWS
- CIVILS CONTRACTORS
- UTILITY PROVIDERS
- LANDSCAPING TEAMS
- GROUNDWORKERS
- HIRE COMPANIES
- EVENTS AND LEISURE

IDEAL TO CREATE

- TEMPORARY ROADWAYS
- PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS
- PLANT ACCESS AREAS
- SURFACE PROTECTION
- CAR PARKS
- EVENT FLOORING

GroundGuards®

MultiTrack



MultiTrack mats are the strongest in their category



Easily moved using a HandiHook



Standard no-tools joiners quickly clip mats together



Packed in stillages of 25 for safe storage and easy transport

Material: Recycled HDPE (100% recycled & recyclable)

Overall Size: 2.44m x 1.22m x 13mm

Surface Area: 2.98m² per mat

Weight: 39kg

Tread Options: Roadway / Walkway / Smooth

Connectors: 10 points – joiner clips, low-profile, bolted or pins

Stillage Pack: 25 mats – 1105kg

Stillage Dimensions: 2550 x 1260 x 900mm

Slip Testing: BS7976 part 2

Deflection: 17.7mm @ CBR 4% / 11mm @ CBR 11%

Eco Credentials: Made from 100% recycled plastic – fully recyclable

Installation Rate: Up to 50 mats/hr (team of 4 + forklift)

Loading Guide

Weight Loading: Up to 120 tonnes*

*Load rating based on firm, dry ground conditions. It is the user's responsibility to assess site suitability and ensure ground stability prior to use. Always operate within the ground's safe bearing capacity. For site-specific guidance, please contact our expert team.

GroundGuards®

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info@ground-guards.co.uk