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Barnsley College

Barnsley College Honeywell Campus

Arboricultural Method Statement

May 2009

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This document provides an arboricultural method statement for trees at Barnsley College, Honeywell Campus. The location of these trees is shown on the tree protection plan (WYG drawing no. A056021-5-4104-578-TPP-01-02) (Appendix C).

1.2 Site description

The application site extends to approximately 7.6 ha. The majority of the site is currently used by Barnsley College and contains a cluster of college buildings, including a sports hall and music centre. The site also contains a large amount of recreational space, including a rugby pitch and some poorly maintained tennis courts.

1.3 Development description

The proposed development includes a mixed development comprising 63 residential units, 2,460m2 of office floorspace, parking, new areas of public open space, including a play area, and relocation of the existing sports hall and tennis courts.

The proposed development layout is shown on the tree protection plan (Appendix C). This is based on the drawing (Malcolm Hughes Land Surveyors drawing number: 9839/1).

1.4 Tree removal to accommodate proposal

The development proposal will lead to the removal of nineteen individual trees and three groups of trees (tree no's. 4, 7, 8, 9, 37, 38, 39, 46, 95, 96, 98-105, 128). These include a mature ash, middle-aged Italian alder, x 2 middle aged Norway maple, mature goat willow, mature apple, x 2 mature ornamental cherry, x8 mature Lombardy poplar, young ash species trees respectively. Groups include (group no's. 3, 5, 6) mixed species group, group of goat willow and group of Lombardy poplar respectively. An additional seven individual trees require removal due to their condition, regardless of any development. Full details of these trees can be found in Appendix A of the separate tree survey report (WYG 2009).

1.5 Arboricultural best practice

Current best practice in construction in relation to trees is contained in the document BS5837: 2005 *'Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations'.* BS5837:2005 recommends the identification of a root protection area (RPA) and the protection of this by implementing a construction exclusion zone which incorporates protective fencing barriers, excluded activities and, if necessary, temporary ground protection.

BS5837:2005 acknowledges that, where it is unavoidable, construction of tracks and hard-standings can take place within the RPA, subject to a suitable no-dig design, probably incorporating a three-dimensional cellular confinement system. A porous construction, allowing moisture infiltration and gaseous diffusion is recommended where the hardstanding would cover 20% of the RPA or be wider than 3.0m within it.

The RPA was identified for each tree in Appendix A of the separate tree survey report (WYG 2009) and is shown on the tree protection plan (Appendix C) of this report.

1.6 Objectives

- To ensure that damage to retained trees is minimised during the construction phase by the use of protective fencing, ground protection, suitable procedures and arboricultural supervision.

- To allow the development of the site in accordance with the proposed site layout.

2.0 Precautions

2.1 Responsibilities for tree protection

The site manager shall provide all sub-contractors with a copy of this method statement. Each sub-contractor shall be responsible for ensuring construction and tree protection in line with this method statement.

No alteration to the construction method or tree protection measures shall take place without the prior approval of the site manager and arboricultural consultant (see section 2.2 below).

2.2 Supervision and monitoring

The developer shall appoint an arboricultural consultant to supervise and monitor construction and tree protection works adjacent to the retained trees.

The arboricultural consultant shall visit the site following the erection of protective fencing. During this visit, the arboricultural consultant will ensure compliance with this method statement and provide a written monitoring report to the site agent.

The site agent will notify the arboricultural consultant of all deviations from this method statement. In such cases, the consultant will visit the site and provide a written report to the site agent.

All reports by the arboricultural consultant will be made available to the local planning authority (LPA).

3.0 Pre Development Preparation

3.1 Arboricultural works

Works to the trees are limited to those specified in the arboricultural facilitative works schedule (Appendix A). No other work shall take place without the approval of the appointed arboricultural consultant.

All facilitative arboricultural works, including felling and pruning, will take place in advance of site construction works commencing. Additional facilitative pruning may be required during construction works and should be specified or approved by the arboricultural consultant.

The LPA and arboricultural consultant will be given one weeks advance notice of all felling and pruning works on site preceding and during the construction phase.

The arboricultural consultant will verify with the LPA whether any statutory tree protection or relevant planning conditions are in place before arboricultural works commence.

All pruning will only be carried out in accordance with BS3998:1989 *'British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work'.*

All pruning will only be carried out by experienced and suitably qualified arboricultural contractors. No pruning will be carried out by groundworkers or other non-arboricultural contractors.

3.2 Tree Work Requirements

Necessary tree works will include the removal of nineteen individual trees and three groups of trees (detailed in section 1.4 of this report and indicated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix C of this report) to facilitate the proposed development.

The required tree works are detailed in the arboricultural facilitative works schedule (Appendix A).

3.3 Protective fencing

Protective fencing is required to protect retained trees and shrubs on the site and the soil in which they are growing from accidental damage during the development. Trees are easily damaged, or even killed, on a construction site and the protective fencing will be considered an important and integral part of the development.

Protective fencing will be erected following the tree pruning - see facilitative works schedule (Appendix A), but before any demolition or construction works take place on site, including stripping of topsoil.

Protective fencing will be erected in accordance with the tree protection plan (WYG drawing no. A056021-4104-578-02) (Appendix C). The area formed by the protective fencing will be referred to as the construction exclusion zone.

Where the tree protection plan shows areas of proposed temporary ground protection or no-dig permeable hardstanding construction, these should be included within the fenced construction exclusion zone in the first instance. Protective fencing will be removed from these areas and re-erected on the line shown on the tree protection plan immediately prior to works to these areas. During this period care must be taken to ensure that damaging operations (see below) do not take place on the unfenced area.

The tree protection plan includes a detail of the protective fencing to be used. The fence is to comply with BS5837: 2005 and is composed of 2.3m weld-mesh panels attached securely by wire or scaffold clamps to a scaffold framework. The scaffold framework shall comprise a vertical and horizontal framework, well-braced against impact. Vertical tubes will be placed at a maximum spacing of 3.0m and driven at least 600mm into the ground.

Within the construction exclusion zone, all damaging operation will be excluded. In particular, the following activities must not take place within the construction exclusion zone:

- changes in levels;
- excavation;
- storage of materials (including soil and rubble);
- movement or parking of plant and vehicles;
- siting of site cabins or other temporary buildings;
- mixing of materials and chemicals; and
- disposal of liquids.

In addition to the above, no herbicides shall be applied within the construction exclusion zone without the consent of the arboricultural consultant and no fires will be lit within 20m of the crown of any retained trees.

Protective fencing shall remain intact for the full duration of the development. It shall be inspected daily by a competent person (reporting directly to the site manager) and any damage shall be made good immediately. If it is necessary to make any changes to its position or construction, then prior approval must be sought from the arboricultural consultant, who will inform the LPA.

3.4 Site Inspection Prior to Commencement

Following tree pruning operations and erection of protective fencing in line with our recommendations, the appointed arboricultural consultant will attend the site, along with a local authority representative, and review the tree works and the protective fencing. Any amendments required to the tree works or protective fencing will be highlighted and confirmed in writing.

4.0 Low Impact Surface Construction

NB: This is an indicative specification (based on information supplied by supplier) to ensure adequate protection of the trees and soil. Before construction, it requires revision as necessary by a civil engineer to ensure that the proposal is feasible and effective, and to provide additional technical specification as necessary. It is recommended that the appointed arboricultural consultant shall review the engineering specification and details.

Hardstandings providing footpaths are proposed for construction within the RPA of trees to be retained. In order to minimise damage to the trees, a no-dig and porous construction is proposed. This will prevent severance of roots, prevent soil compaction and maintain the infiltration of water and air to the tree roots.

It is proposed to use a cellular confinement system to allow the construction of the hardstandings without excavation. A high degree of frictional interaction in the cellular confinement system is developed between infill and the cell wall, increasing the stiffness of the system. Lateral movement of aggregate is constrained by the cell construction and this reduces rutting and hence soil compaction. The use of a single-sized aggregate without fines as both the load bearing and wearing course will allow the infiltration of both air and water to the trees' rooting zone beneath the hardstandings.

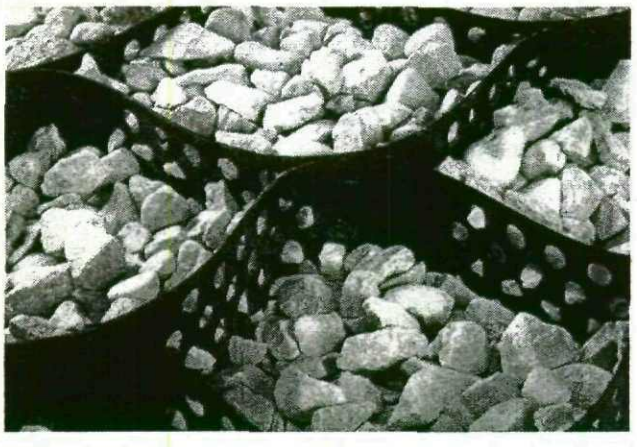


Figure 1. Cellular confinement system partially filled with aggregate (Photograph courtesy of Geosynthetics)

The location of areas of proposed non-dig permeable construction is shown on the tree protection plan (Appendix C). The construction methodology is:

Vegetation removal

Remove the surface vegetation by use of a suitable translocated herbicide, which will not be harmful to the trees. The herbicide and method of application is to be as advised by a BASIS qualified advisor.

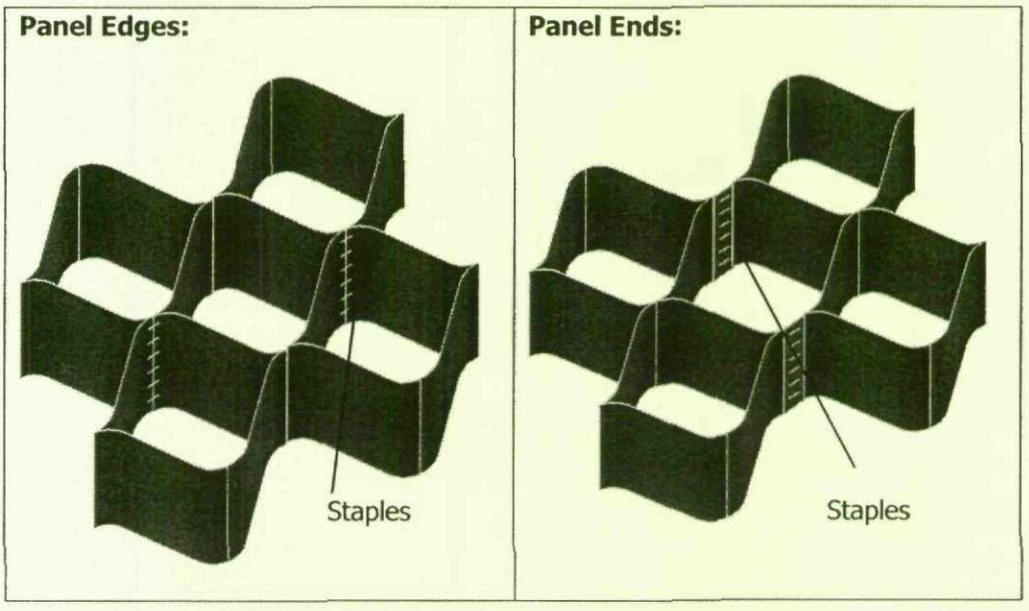


Figure 2. Staple arrangement for joining Cellweb panels (Drawing courtesy of Geosynthetics)

Filtration layer
Place a woven geotextile separation filtration layer over the dead surface vegetation, without any excavation. Overlap dry joints by 300mm.

Cellular confinement system
Lay the cellular confinement system (Geosynthetics Cellweb or similar approved). Expand the panels to the full length. Pin the panels with staking pins to anchor open the cells and staple adjacent panels together to create a continuous mattress (Figure 2). The depth of cellular confinement system is to be specified by the engineer based the desired load-bearing capacity.

Aggregate fill
Each cell in the cellular confinement system shall be filled with an angular 20-40mm aggregate, without fines. The aggregate shall be filled to level with the top of the cellular confinement system.

Filtration layer
Place a second layer of woven geotextile separation filtration layer over the cellular confinement system. Overlap dry joints by 300mm.

Edge constraint
Add an edge restraint to the track with 400mm treated timber boards, held in place by 800mm treated stakes, driven 400mm into the ground at 2.0m intervals and securely nailed to the boards.

Wearing course
The permeable wearing course is to be agreed. It shall be approved by the arboricultural consultant.

Construction vehicles

Vehicles used for the construction of the hardstandings within the RPA of retained trees will be limited to light-weight low ground pressure vehicles, such as a Bob-cat. Where heavier plant, such as a tractor-mounted backhoe-loader or a tracked excavator, is required, the vehicle shall always be placed and manoeuvre beyond the RPA of retained trees.

5.0 Development Phase

5.1 Hardstanding removal

Where existing hardstandings require removal within the construction exclusion zone of trees to be retained, the following methodology will be followed:

a) *Protective fencing*
Place protective fence in accordance with the *Tree Protection Plan*. Where it is necessary to remove weld-mesh panels to remove hardstandings within the construction exclusion zone, works shall take place under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant and panels will be replaced immediately on completion of the works.

b) *Hand-lifting of slabs*
Concrete slabs of less than 1.0m by 1.0m and any underlying sub-base shall be lifted and removed by hand.

c) *Breaking of surfaces*
Tarmac hardstandings, poured concrete hardstandings and concrete slabs greater than 1.0m by 1.0m shall be first broken up by hand-held pneumatic breaker or disk-cutter, before being removed by hand.

d) *Excavators*
Where hand removal is not possible, hardstandings will be removed by an excavator that will be located at all times outside the construction exclusion zones. Excavation will take place carefully using an un-tined bucket, removing a depth of no greater than 50mm at any one time. All works involving an excavator within the construction exclusion zone will be supervised by the arboricultural consultant.

e) *Other vehicles / plant*
All vehicles and plant required for the removal of hardstandings shall be located at all times outside the fenced construction exclusion zone.

f) *Removal of layers*
Excavation to remove hardstandings within construction exclusion zones shall be limited to the existing wearing course and sub-base/hardcore layer. Excavation into the soil, sub-soil or natural rock layer below this shall not take place without the consent of the arboricultural consultant, who shall provide 7 day prior notice to the LPA.

g) *Presence of roots*
Care shall be taken not to cut or damage roots with a diameter >25mm. If such roots are discovered, they will be immediately covered with wet hessian sacking and the arboricultural consultant informed. The arboricultural consultant will inspect and advise on whether the roots can be severed.

h) *Root severance*
All roots to be severed shall be cleanly cut with a sharp saw or bypass blade long-handled loppers. All root pruning shall accord with BS3998:1989.

i) Uncovered ground reinstatement
Following removal of the existing sub-base, there shall be no movement of vehicles or plant on the uncovered ground. Original ground levels shall be re-instated as soon as possible, using topsoil or other materials, as proposed in the site layout plan.

j) Arboricultural supervision
The appointed arboricultural consultant will make periodic inspections during the removal of hardstandings.

The above methodology will also be followed, but without the presence of protective fencing, where the circular RPA (shown on the *Tree Protection Plan*) extends beyond the fenced construction exclusion zone.

The above methodology will be followed for the removal of existing hardstanding within the RPA of tree no's. 52, 53 and 120. Excavators and other vehicles or plant used in the removal of these areas shall be located at all times on the intact sections and should work backwards. No vehicles or plant shall be located or travel on uncovered soil.

5.2 Ground protection – pedestrian movements

For pedestrian movements within the RPA the installation of ground protection in the form of a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile, or supported by scaffold, may be acceptable (see Figure 3).

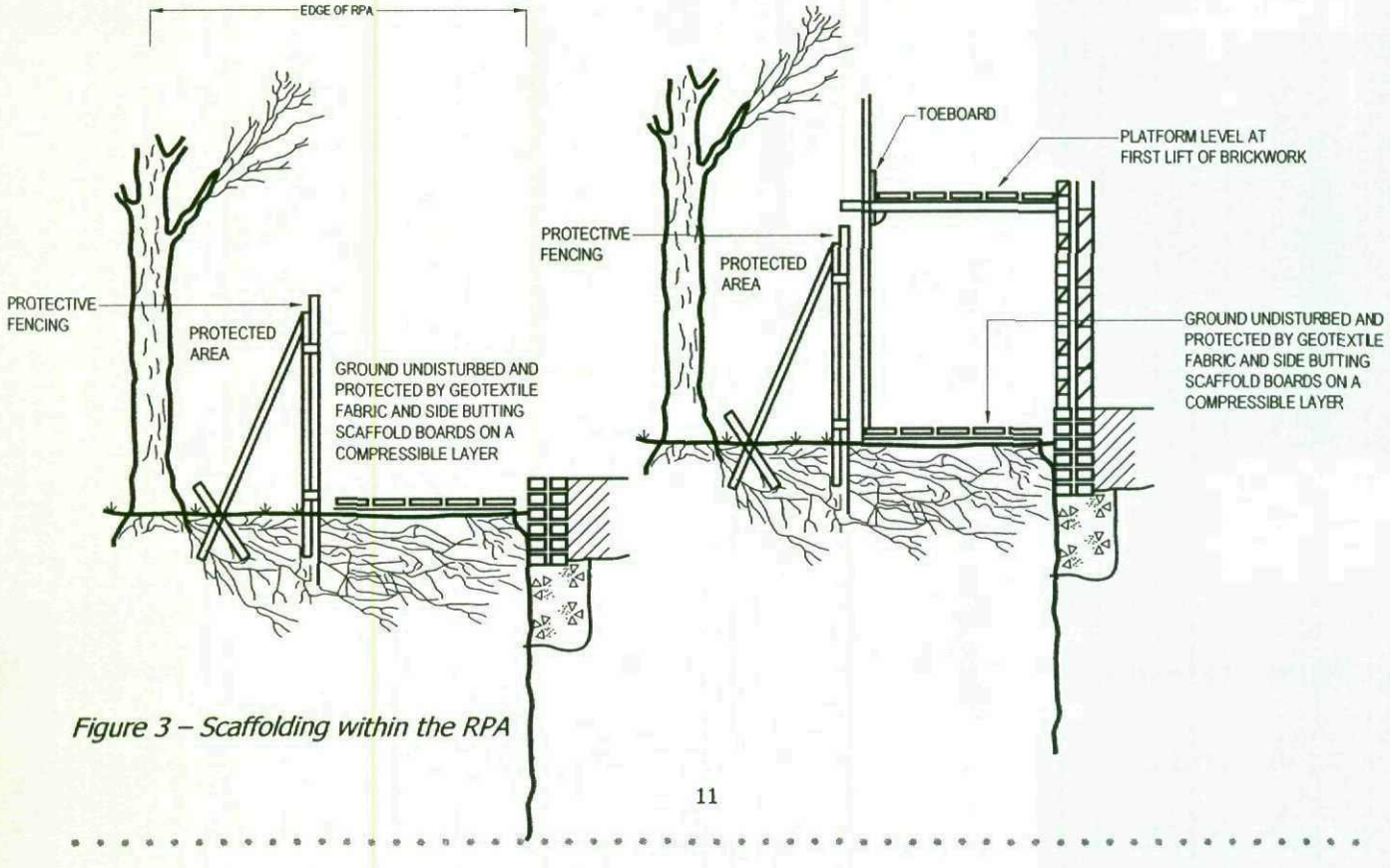


Figure 3 – Scaffolding within the RPA

5.3 Ground protection – wheeled/ tracked construction traffic movements

For wheeled or tracked construction traffic movements within the root protection area the ground protection should be designed by an engineer utilising non-dig construction methods similar to those described in section 4 of this report.

5.4 Installation of underground services within Root Protection Areas

Services

New underground services should be grouped together and routed to avoid RPA's where practicable. However, where this is not practicable, radial trenching techniques should be employed in order to minimise root severance (see Figure 4).

Radial trenching technique

Trenches should be hand dug and be as narrow as is practicably viable to install the required services. Trenches should not be dug within 1m of the base of any tree trunk and should be excluded from RPA's in any case. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter that become exposed during excavation of such trenches should be retained with their bark intact.

Mechanical mole

Ideally, a mechanical mole should be utilised to direct services beneath RPA's. The appointed arboricultural consultant should be informed prior to such operations commencing so that monitoring arrangements can be organised.

Pits are to be excavated beyond the RPA and the mechanical mole is to be directed through the RPA at a depth not less than 600mm. The equipment utilised during these installations should have the facility of external lubrication by water as opposed to equipment requiring oil based lubricants.

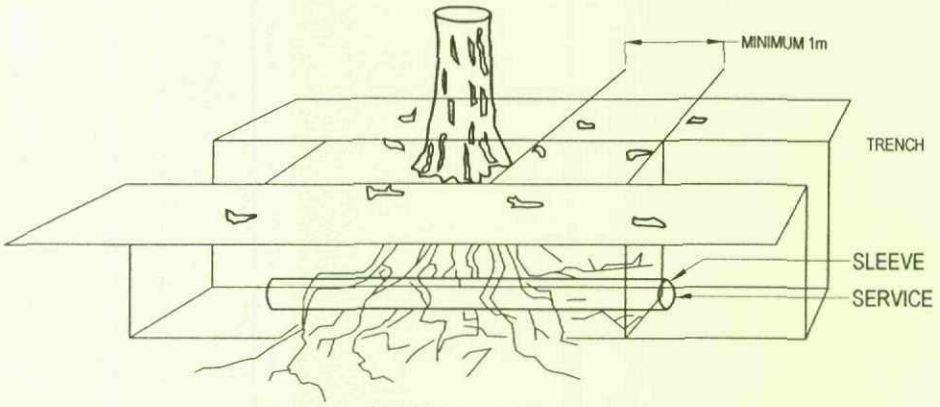


Figure 4: Trenching along radii to minimise damage

5.5 Installation of overground services in proximity to trees

Overground services should be located to avoid interference with tree canopies. Potential tree heights are given in the separate tree survey report (WYG 2009) (Appendix C) and these should be considered when deciding on the location of overground services.

The installation of all services, both permanent and temporary, shall take place in accordance NJUG. 2007. *Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2).* National Joint Utilities Group.

5.6 Changes in ground level

Damage can be caused to trees during construction works. Root damage is commonly encountered and is caused by excavation, for example to construct foundations or hardstandings or to install services. Roots are generally most frequent in the upper 600mm of soil, with many encountered at far shallower depth, and significant root damage can be caused by site soil stripping.

The RPA for each tree was calculated in the tree survey (WYG, 2008) in accordance with BS5837:2005. The RPA is the minimum area of ground that provides sufficient soil rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree in healthy condition. In order avoid a significant impact on a tree's health it is necessary to maintain the RPA without damaging operations. Where soil stripping is unavoidable within the RPA, only hand tools should be used and the soil should be removed in thin layers.

Should ground levels need to be raised within the RPA of any retained tree, a coarse granular material should be used, employing methods similar to those detailed in section 4 of this report.

5.7 Removal of protective fencing

Once the construction phase is complete, all services have been installed, and the main site machinery has been removed from site, the protective fencing can be dismantled. Machine operators/ drivers must be made aware of, and directed to avoid, RPA's.

6.0 Landscaping – Post Construction

Any landscaping operations should avoid ground level changes or deep digging. Tractor mounted rotivation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be employed. No heavy machinery is to be used in the vicinity of retained trees.

Herbicides applied should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way that damage occurs to any retained tree or vegetation. All herbicides should be applied by a BASIS licensed person.

For details of post construction landscaping the Landscape strategy as described in the Landscape Miantenance Plan (WYG 2009) should be referred to.

During the site landscaping, all cultivation necessary for the seeding of the amenity grassland within the RPA of retained trees will be limited to light-weight low ground pressure vehicles, such as a Bob-cat. No other vehicles will be driven or parked within the TPZ.

Seeding of the amenity grassland area will take place directly onto the *in-situ* cultivated soils. There will be no importation or spreading of additional soils and no excavation, other than cultivation of a seed-bed. Cultivation of a seed-bed will be limited to 25mm in depth.

7.0 Completion Meeting

Once the works specified in this arboricultural method statement have been completed, the appointed arboricultural consultant will invite the local authority representative to meet on site and agree on any remedial works required.

All pruning will only be carried out in accordance with BS3998:1989 *'British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work'.*

Appendices

Appendix A – Facilitative Works Schedule

Ref. no.	Species	Age class	Quality and value grade	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m^2)	Arboricultural implications	Proposed construction adaptations	Facilitative work recommendations (To Assist Development Proposals)
1	Norway maple	MA	B1	4.6	66	• None	• None	• No action
2	Norway maple	MA	B1	4.4	61	• None	• None	• No action
3	Norway maple	MA	B1	5.3	90	• None	• None	• No action
4	Ash	MA	B1	4.6	66	• Significant intrusion within circular and squared RPA to install footpath	• None	• Fell to assist development
5	Italian Alder	MA	B1	2.7	22	• None	• None	• No action
6	Italian Alder	MA	B1	2.7	22	• None	• None	• No action
7	Italian Alder	MA	B1	2.5	19	• Significant intrusion within circular and squared RPA to install footpath	• None	• Fell to assist development
8	Norway maple	MA	C1	5.0	77	• Tree located on footprint of footpath	• None	• Fell to assist development
9	Norway maple	MA	B1	5.2	84	• Significant intrusion within circular and squared RPA to install footpath	• None	• Fell to assist development
10	Ash	MA	B1	3.2	33	• None	• None	• No action
11	Ash	MA	B1	4.2	55	• None	• None	• No action
12	Malus sp.	M	B1	3.8	46	• None	• None	• No action
13	Ash	MA	B1	4.6	66	• None	• None	• No action
14	Lombardy poplar	M	B1	9.4	275	• None	• None	• No action

Ref. no.	Species	Age class	Quality and value grade	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m^2)	Arboricultural implications	Proposed construction adaptations	Facilitative work recommendations (To Assist Development Proposals)
78	Sycamore	M	B1	5.5	96	• None	• None	• No action
79	Sycamore	M	B1	7.3	165	• None	• None	• No action
80	Ash	M	C1	7.4	174	• None	• None	• No action
81	London plane	M	B1	7.3	165	• None	• None	• No action
82	Common lime	M	C1	5.7	103	• None	• None	• No action
83	Field maple	M	C1	3.8	46	• None	• None	• No action
84	Ash	MA	C1	3.1	29	• None	• None	• No action
85	Alder	Y	C1	1.9	11	• None	• None	• No action
86	Alder	Y	C1	1.9	11	• None	• None	• No action
87	Alder	Y	C1	1.9	11	• None	• None	• No action
88	Alder	Y	C1	1.1	4	• None	• None	• No action
89	Field maple	Y	C1	2.3	16	• None	• None	• No action
90	Field maple	Y	C1	1.0	3	• None	• None	• No action
91	Field maple	Y	C1	1.7	9	• None	• None	• No action
92	Alder	MA	C1	1.5	7	• None	• None	• No action
93	Field maple	Y	C1	2.1	14	• None	• None	• No action
94	Field maple	Y	C1	2.7	22	• None	• None	• No action
95	Lombardy poplar	M	B1	9.5	286	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development

Ref. no.	Species	Age class	Quality and value grade	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m^2)	Arboricultural implications	Proposed construction adaptations	Facilitative work recommendations (To Assist Development Proposals)
96	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	7.4	174	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
97	Sycamore	M	R	8.0	202	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell due to condition
98	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	6.9	148	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
99	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	8.0	202	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
100	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	6.5	132	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
101	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	7.3	165	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
102	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	7.3	165	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
103	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	7.1	157	• Tree located on built structure and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
104	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	6.9	148	• Tree located on built structure and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
105	Lombardy poplar	M	C1	9.7	298	• Tree located on access road and footpath footprint	• None	• Fell to assist development
106	Silver birch	Y	C1	1.1	4	• None	• None	• No action

Ref. no.	Species	Age class	Quality and value grade	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m^2)	Arboricultural implications	Proposed construction adaptations	Facilitative work recommendations (To Assist Development Proposals)
132	Sycamore	MA	C1	5.7	103	• None	• None	• No action
133	Sycamore	MA	C1	5.7	103	• None	• None	• No action
134	Sycamore	M	B1	5.3	90	• None	• None	• No action
135	Sycamore	M	B1	6.9	148	• None	• None	• No action
136	Laburnum	OM	C1	10.5	347	• None	• None	• No action
137	Sycamore	M	C1	6.9	148	• None	• None	• No action
138	Red horse chestnut	M	C1	6.7	140	• None	• None	• No action
139	Sycamore	M	B1	7.4	174	• None	• None	• No action
140	Sycamore	M	B1	6.9	148	• None	• None	• No action
141	Sycamore	M	C1	6.3	125	• None	• None	• No action
142	Common lime	M	C1	6.5	132	• None	• None	• No action
143	Sycamore	M	B1	8.6	232	• None	• None	• No action
144	Sycamore	MA	B1	3.1	29	• None	• None	• No action
145	Sycamore	M	C1	7.4	174	• None	• None	• No action
146	Red horse chestnut	M	C1	5.3	90	• None	• None	• No action
147	Red horse chestnut	M	C1	6.7	140	• None	• None	• No action
148	Red horse chestnut	M	R	5.0	77	• None	• None	• Fell due to condition
149	Red horse chestnut	M	C1	4.2	55	• None	• None	• No action

Ref. no.	Species	Age class	Quality and value grade	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m^2)	Arboricultural implications	Proposed construction adaptations	Facilitative work recommendations (To Assist Development Proposals)
150	Sycamore	M	B1	8.2	212	• None	• None	• No action
151	Sycamore	M	C1	4.6	66	• None	• None	• No action
152	Sycamore	M	B1	8.8	242	• None	• None	• No action
153	Turkey oak	M	B1	6.9	148	• None	• None	• No action
154	Common lime	MA	C1	2.5	19	• None	• None	• No action
155	Beech	M	B1	11.5	412	• None	• None	• No action
156	Turkey oak	M	B1	10.3	334	• None	• None	• No action
157	Common lime	M	B1	4.2	55	• None	• None	• No action
158	Norway maple	M	C1	9.5	286	• None	• None	• No action
159	Ash	M	C1	11.5	412	• None	• None	• No action
160	Alder	MA	B1	3.4	37	• None	• None	• No action
161	Alder	Y	B1	1.3	6	• None	• None	• No action
162	Sycamore	M	R	5.7	103	• None	• None	• Fell due to condition
163	Rowan	Y	C1	1.9	11	• None	• None	• No action
G1	Group- sycamore and hawthorn	MA	C1	3.4	37	• None	• None	• No action
G2	Group - sycamore, hawthorn, goat willow	Y-MA	C1	3.8	46	• None	• None	• No action

Ref. no.	Species	Age class	Quality and value grade	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m^2)	Arboricultural implications	Proposed construction adaptations	Facilitative work recommendations (To Assist Development Proposals)
G3	Group - goat willow, silver birch, sycamore, hawthorn, alder and elder	Y-M	C1	3.8	46	• Group located on footprint of business park	• None	• Fell to assist development
G4	Group - goat willow and sycamore	Y	C1	1.1	4	• None	• None	• No action
G5	Group - goat willow	Y	C1	1.1	4	• Group located on footprint of built structure	• None	• Fell to assist development
G6	Group - Lombardy poplar	Y	C1	0.8	2	• Group located on footprint of driveway	• None	• Fell to assist development

Appendix B – Tree Constraints Plan

(WYG drawing no. A056021-4104-578-TCP-01-02)

Appendix C – Tree Protection Plan

(WYG drawing no. A056021-4104-578-TPP-01-02)