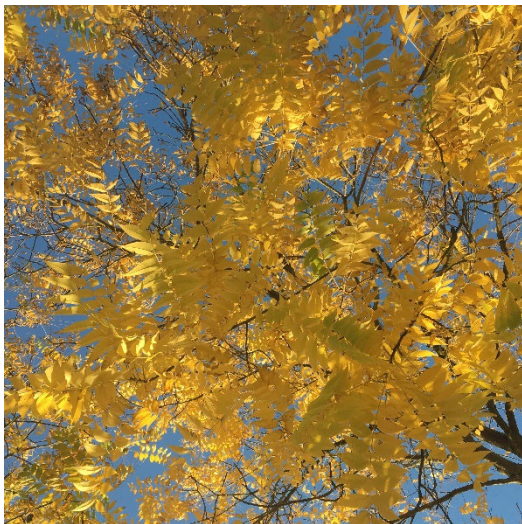




ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANTS

mhp

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ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PLAN

Relating to:

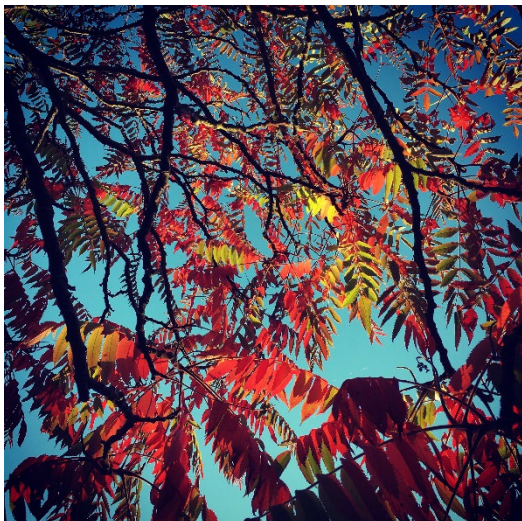
CHANGE OF USE OF DISUSED STABLES
TO SINGLE DWELLING (RESUBMISSION
OF PLANNING PERMISSION REF.
22/02082/FUL TO INCLUDE AN
EXTENSION, REVISED ACCESS AND
ALTERATION TO CLADDING)

At

SHORNHILL, WITHINGTON

Instructed by:

MR PADRAIC O'SULLIVAN



MHP ref: 23027 SHORNHILL, WITHINGTON_TS AIA TPP_V1

At:

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Issue record

| Date | Version | Notes | Quality check |
|------------|---------|---------------|------------------|
| 14.07.2023 | V1 | Initial issue | 14.07.2023 MR |

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 My name is Matt Reid. I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association and the Institute of Chartered Foresters. I hold the Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture (ABC Awards) as well as other technical and trade level qualifications. I am also a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.

1.1.2 I have worked in the arboricultural industry since 1999. My initial trade and professional experience comprised six years as an arboricultural contractor and climbing arborist. Following this I spent seven years as a local government tree officer. Since 2012 I have worked in private practice as an arboricultural consultant specialising in planning related matters and tree risk management.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 An application for planning permission is to be submitted for change of use of disused stables to single dwelling (resubmission of planning permission ref. 22/02082/FUL to include an extension, revised access and alteration to cladding) at Shornhill, Withington; hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.3 Site details

1.3.1 For location purposes, the site can be located using grid reference SP 00570 16120.

1.4 Instruction and scope

1.4.1 I am instructed by Mr Padraic O'Sullivan to visit the site and to carry out an assessment of arboricultural features in accordance with British Standards (BS) 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.

1.4.2 I am to prepare the following information in relation to the proposals:

- Tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012

- Arboricultural Impacts Assessment
- Tree Protection Plan.

2 GENERAL

2.1 Statutory tree protection and other designations

2.1.1 I have carried out desk-based tree-related constraints checks in relation to the site.

These are outlined in *Table 1*.

| Statutory tree protection and other designations | | |
|--|--|-------------------|
| | General summary information | Relevant to site? |
| Conservation Area ¹ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All trees with a trunk diameter greater than 75mm at 1.5m height are protected in the same way as for TPO (see below). Six weeks' notice must be given to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to carrying out any tree works so that possible requirement for TPO can be assessed. | No |
| Tree Preservation Order (TPO) ² | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is an offence to cut down, uproot, top or lop, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy relevant trees or woodlands. Formal permission must be applied for (and granted) by the LPA before carrying out tree works. Penalties of up to £20K (Magistrates Court) or unlimited fine (Crown Court). | No |
| Timber volume | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry Act 1967 limits felling of volumes of timber in any calendar quarter to 5 cubic metres (m³) unless a Felling Licence has been issued by the Forestry Commission. Any felling beyond this threshold may result in prosecution and/or issue of a Restocking Notice | No |
| Ancient woodland ³ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient Woodland is broadly defined as land that has been continuously wooded since 1600AD. It is irreplaceable habitat and is afforded a high level of protection by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). | No |
| Ancient/veteran trees ⁴ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadly defined as trees that are old for their species that have biodiversity, cultural and heritage value. Like ancient woodland such trees are irreplaceable habitats and are afforded a high level of protection by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). | None recorded |

Table 1- statutory tree protection and other designations.

2.2 Limitations

2.2.1 In some instances, I have been unable to access or clearly observe the trunks of trees.

Where this is the case, I have done my best to accurately estimate dimensions and tree

¹ [My Cotswold: Cotswold District Council a](#) Accessed 13.07.2023

² [Tree Preservation Orders Map \(arcgis.com\)](#) Accessed 13.07.2023

³ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/magicmap.aspx> Accessed 13.07.2023

⁴ <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/> Accessed 13.07.2023

condition.

2.2.2 Trees are living organisms and self-supporting dynamic structures. Their physiological and structural condition can change rapidly in response to a wide range of biotic/abiotic factors. As such, the findings and recommendations of my tree survey are limited to 24 months from the date of my site visit.

2.2.3 It is beyond the scope of this report to assess the potential for woody vegetation to cause subsidence/heave-related and/or direct contact-type structural damage. This matter may need to be addressed separately by a suitably qualified structural engineer.

2.3 Wildlife informative

2.3.1 Tree works should not be carried out until a reasonably detailed inspection of relevant trees has been carried out to determine if bat roosts and/or bird nests are present.

2.3.2 It is a criminal offence to intentionally damage/destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Similarly, it is an offence to intentionally/recklessly disturb roosting bats or to damage or destroy a bat roost.

2.3.3 The Arboricultural Association publishes useful advice in relation to trees and nesting birds⁵.

2.3.4 Helpful advice with regards to bats and tree work is published by the UK Government⁶, the Arboricultural Association⁷ and The Bat Conservation Trust⁸.

⁵ <https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Public/When-is-the-bird-nest-season>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences>

⁷ <https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Public/Bats-and-trees-Who-does-what-where>

⁸ <https://www.bats.org.uk/about-bats/where-do-bats-live/bat-roosts/roosts-in-trees>

3 ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

3.1 Site visit

3.1.1 I visited the site on 25th April 2023.

3.2 Findings

3.2.1 My findings are set out within the survey schedule at **Appendix 1**.

4 TREE CONSTRAINTS AND DESIGN ADVICE

4.1 Tree Quality Assessment

4.1.1 Surveyed trees are represented using colour coding to indicate their quality and thereby suitability for retention. The quality assessment is as follows:

| Quality grade | Definition |
|---------------|---|
| A | Green: high quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. |
| B | Blue: moderate quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years |
| C | Grey: low quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years |
| U | Red - unsuitable for retention. Cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years |

4.2 Below Ground Constraints

4.2.1 In accordance with BS5837:2012, below ground constraints, or Root Protection Areas (RPAs), for the surveyed trees are plotted onto the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan. These are represented as a circle with a broken red line centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter (measured at 1.5m above ground level).

4.2.2 BS5837:2012, a root protection area (RPA) is defined as *"a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority". "The default position [when considering design layout in relation to RPAs] should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained"*.

4.2.3 Root systems can be damaged in several ways:

- Root severance
- Soil compaction
- Contamination by spilled materials eg cement/diesel.

4.3 Above Ground Constraints

4.3.1 Above ground constraints posed by trees describe the capacity for trees to have an overbearing or dominating effect on new developments; usually post occupancy.

Typical above ground constraints include a number or combination of inconveniences including shading, branch spread, perceived fear of tree failure during strong winds and so on. If not adequately considered, above ground constraints can lead to repeated future requests to fell or heavily prune retained and protected trees.

4.3.2 The above ground parts of trees can be damaged in several ways:

- Impact damage through contact with construction site plant
- Inappropriate pruning
- Other factors, for example, heat damage caused by bonfires.

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) & TREE PROTECTION PLAN (TPP)

5.1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1.1 A combined AIA and TPP is included at **Appendix 2**.
- 5.1.2 The plan shows the tree survey and constraints information in relation to the proposed layout and confirms that no significant existing trees must be removed to create the new access drive. Only one small and inconsequential goat willow T14 and a short and expendable section of recently planted hedge must be removed.
- 5.1.3 I have recommended significant crown reduction to tow crack willow trees on the eastern side of G3. Both trees have significant lean and have developed longitudinal cracking within the lower parts of their trunks. Rather than disfigure and disrupt the aerodynamic function of the cohesive tree group, I have recommended end weight reduction. This work would be appropriate in the interests of good arboricultural management regardless of the current planning application, in my view.
- 5.1.4 It is also my opinion that neither the tree removals nor the proposed pruning will detract from public visual amenity to the extent that it would be expedient to serve a Tree Preservation Order.
- 5.1.5 I also note that new tree planting is shown as part of the proposals. As these new trees establish and mature they will have an exponentially beneficial effect on the visual amenities of the site as well as its overall canopy cover.
- 5.1.6 Overall, I think that the impacts of the proposals on the existing trees on the site are negligible and that in the longer-term the additional trees will result in a positive arboricultural outcome.

5.2 Tree Protection Plan

- 5.2.1 The Tree Protection element of the plan demonstrates how retained trees can be effectively retained as part of the construction of the proposals.
- 5.2.2 Locations and specifications of tree protection barriers are provided.
- 5.2.3 Tree protection barriers must be put in place before any other work is carried out on site and remain in place for the duration of construction works.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 I conclude that the development proposals are feasible from an arboricultural perspective for the following key reasons:

- No trees shall be removed to enable the construction of the proposals.
- Tree protection measures can be put in place to ensure that construction works do not result in damage to the retained trees.
- New tree planting can be carried out that will enhance the arboricultural qualities of the site into the future.

APPENDIX 1 – TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

TREES

| Ref | Common name | Height (m) | Est | Stem dia (mm) | Est | N | Est | E | Est | S | Est | W | Est | Life stage | Special status | General observations & management recommendations | Struct. cond. | Phys. cond. | ULE | Quality grading | RPA radius (m) | RPA area (m2) | Protected status |
|-----|----------------|------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|----------------|---|---------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| T1 | Holly | 8 | # | 270 | # | 2 | # | 4 | # | 4.5 | # | 3 | # | EM | None | Slight lean to SE. Position approximate on plan. | Good | Good | 20+ | B1 | 3 | 33 | None |
| T2 | Crab apple | 5 | # | 200 | # | 3.5 | # | 4 | # | 4 | # | 3 | # | EM | None | Red leafed ornamental variety. Canopy closure with adjacent tree. | Good | Good | 20+ | B1 | 2 | 18 | None |
| T3 | Crab apple | 5 | # | 200 | # | 3 | # | 3 | # | 3.5 | # | 3 | # | EM | None | Red leafed ornamental variety. Canopy closure with adjacent tree. | Good | Good | 20+ | B1 | 2 | 18 | None |
| T4 | Lime | 16 | # | 700 | # | 6 | # | 7 | # | 7.5 | # | 6 | # | EM | None | End tree of avenue beside access drive. Large amounts bark delamination between 0.5-2m on western side of trunk. Significant crown dieback in western side of crown. Phytophthora-like bleeding canker on much of Easter side of trunk. Recently removed large branch at 3m on eastern side. A viable tree but only in the relatively short term. Consider removal and replacement. | Fair | Fair | 10+ | C1 | 8 | 222 | None |
| T5 | Lime | 15 | # | 570 | # | 6 | # | 6.5 | # | 5.5 | # | 7 | # | EM | None | Typical for species and age. | Good | Good | 20+ | B1 | 7 | 147 | None |
| T6 | Lime | 18 | # | 670 | # | 5 | # | 9 | # | 6.5 | # | 7.5 | # | EM | None | Minor phytophthora-like staining at base of trunk on south side. | Good | Good | 20+ | B1 | 8 | 203 | None |
| T7 | Weeping willow | 6 | # | 90 | # | 3 | # | 2.5 | # | 2 | # | 2 | # | SM | None | One of a group of three trees with excellent potential to form a prominent arboricultural feature. | Good | Good | 10+ | C1 | 1 | 4 | None |
| T8 | Weeping willow | 6 | # | 90 | # | 3 | # | 2 | # | 2 | # | 2.5 | # | SM | None | One of a group of three trees with excellent potential to form a prominent arboricultural feature. | Good | Good | 10+ | C1 | 1 | 4 | None |
| T9 | Weeping willow | 6 | # | 80 | # | 2.5 | # | 2 | # | 2 | # | 2 | # | SM | None | One of a group of three trees with excellent potential to form a prominent arboricultural feature. | Good | Good | 10+ | C1 | 1 | 3 | None |
| T10 | Crab apple | 5 | # | 280 | # | 4 | # | 5.5 | # | 5 | # | 4 | # | EM | None | Red leafed ornamental variety. Canopy closure with adjacent tree. | Good | Good | 20+ | B1 | 3 | 35 | None |
| T11 | Crack willow | 26 | # | 1000 | # | 1 | # | 12 | # | 14 | # | 0.5 | # | M | None | Edge tree of larger group of even-aged willow. Crown bias away from centre of group. Twin stemmed from 2M. | Fair | Good | 10+ | C1 | 12 | 452 | None |
| T12 | Crack willow | 25 | # | 840 | # | 12 | # | 16 | # | 5 | # | 0.5 | # | M | None | Significant lean to east (approx 45deg). Previous rootplate shift and major axial cracking at base on tension side of trunk. Recommend fell and replace OR top at 5m and manage as pollard thereafter. | Poor | Fair | <10 | U | 10 | 319 | None |
| T13 | Norway maple | 14 | # | 400 | # | 6 | # | 7 | # | 6 | # | 4 | # | EM | None | Reasonable tree. | Good | Good | 20+ | B1 | 5 | 72 | None |

| Ref | Common name | Height (m) | Est | Stem dia (mm) | Est | N | Est | E | Est | S | Est | W | Est | Life stage | Special status | General observations & management recommendations | Struct. cond. | Phys. cond. | ULE | Quality grading | RPA radius (m) | RPA area (m2) | Protected status |
|-----|-------------|------------|-----|---------------|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|------------|----------------|---|---------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| T14 | Goat willow | 12 | # | 200 | # | 5 | # | 5 | # | 5 | # | 4 | # | EM | None | Self set tree. | Good | Good | 10+ | C1 | 2 | 18 | None |

GROUPS

| Ref | Common names of woody species present | Estimated average trunk diameter at 1.5m (mm) | Estimated minimum & maximum heights (m) | Estimated average height (m) | Estimated average canopy height (m) | Life stage | Special status | General observations & management recommendations | Struct. cond. | Phys. cond. | ULE | Quality grading | RPA radius from canopy edge (m) | Protected status |
|-----|---|---|---|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---|---------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| G1 | Lime | 650 | 20-15 | 18 | 3 | EM | None | Even aged avenue beside access driveway. Recently crown lifted with lack of natural target pruning. | Good | Good | 20+ | B2 | As shown on plan | None |
| G2 | Lime | 650 | 20-15 | 18 | 3 | EM | None | Even aged avenue beside access driveway. Recently crown lifted with lack of natural target pruning. | Good | Good | 20+ | B2 | As shown on plan | None |
| G3 | Crack willow | 900 | 26-20 | 23 | 4 | M | None | Even aged cluster of trees forming a prominent arboricultural feature. Edge trees lean outwardly. | Fair | Good | 20+ | B2 | As shown on plan | None |
| G4 | Lawson cypress, Leyland cypress, larch, cherry laurel | 400 | 20-8 | 15 | 2 | EM | None | Dense unmanaged group. Some larch dead. Several cypress mown outgrown. Consider removal and replacement with more sustainable and less incongruous specimens. | Fair | Fair | 10+ | C2 | As shown on plan | None |

HEDGEROWS

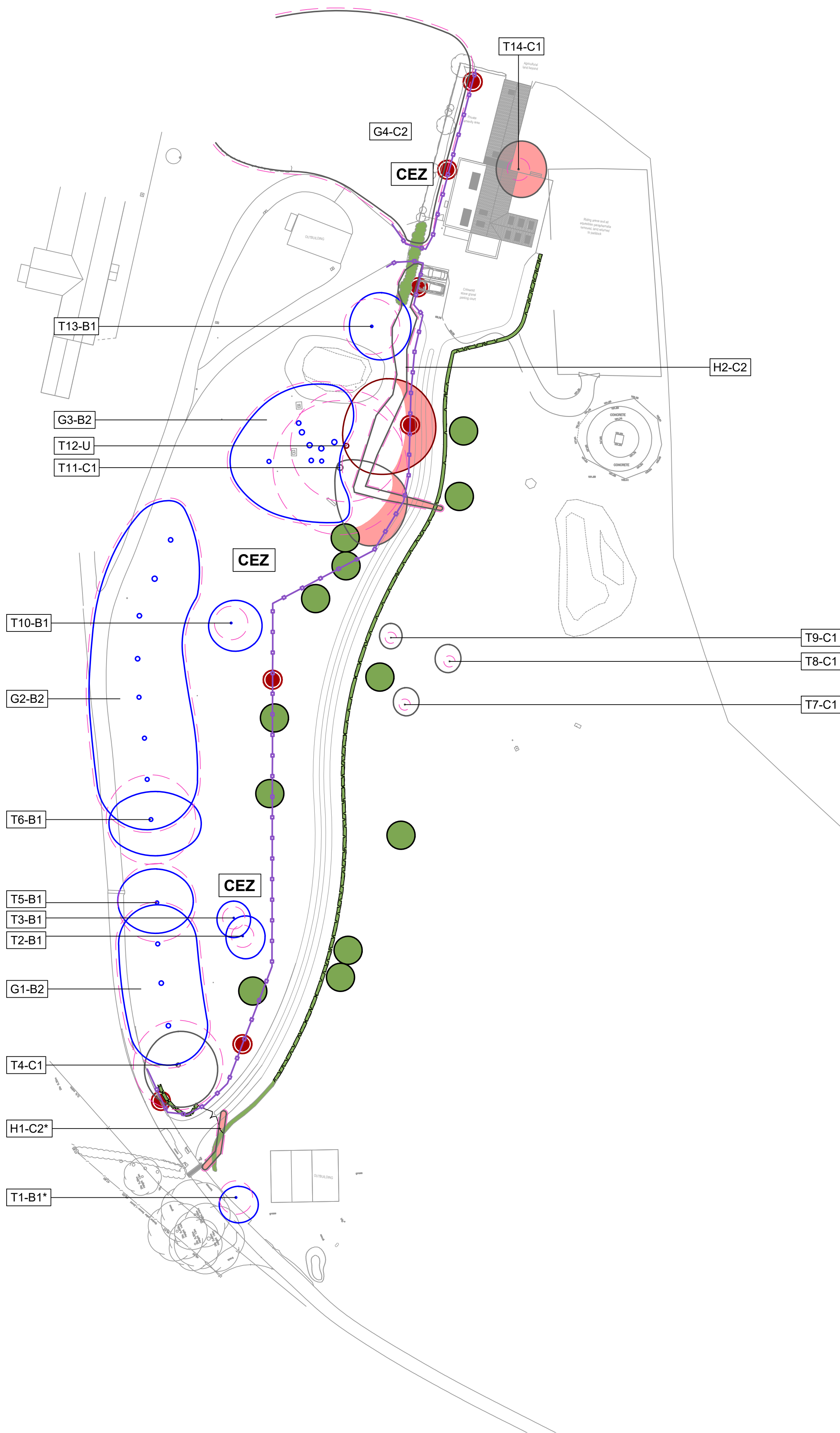
| Ref | Common names of woody species present | Estimated minimum & maximum heights (m) | Estimated average height (m) | Estimated average trunk diameter (mm) | Estimated average lateral spread (m) | Estimated average canopy height (m) | Life stage | Special status | General observations & management recommendations | Struct. cond. | Phys. cond. | ULE | Quality grading | RPA radius from canopy edge (m) |
|-----|---------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---|---------------|-------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| H1 | Hornbeam | 3-2 | 2 | 50 | 1 | 0.5 | Y | None | Newly planted and seem to be establishing well. | Fair | Fair | 10+ | C2 | As shown on plan |
| H2 | Cherry laurel | 3-2 | 2.5 | 80 | 1.5 | 0 | EM | None | Well established screen planting. | Fair | Fair | 10+ | C2 | As shown on plan |

KEY

| Assessment criteria | Description |
|---|--|
| Reference number on plan | T: Tree, G: Group, W: Woodland, H: Hedgerow. This reference is recorded on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan against the relevant survey item. |
| Common name (Scientific name) | Common names: normal type. Scientific names where required: italic type in brackets |
| Heights | Unit: metres (m). Recorded to the nearest half metre for heights upto 10m and to the nearest whole metre for heights above 10m. |
| Stem diameter | Unit: millimetres (mm). Rounded to the nearest 10mm. Single and multi-stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m above highest ground level or otherwise as in accordance with Annex C, BS5837:2012. |
| Estimates | Measured tree dimensions are identified by an '-' in the adjacent 'Estimate' column. Where dimensions have been estimated (offsite, or otherwise inaccessible survey items) this is clearly identified by a '#' in the adjacent 'Estimate' column. |
| Crown spread | Unit: metres (m). Directions refer to the four compass points (north, east, south, west). Dimensions are rounded-up to the nearest half metre for heights up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for heights above 10m. |
| Estimated average lateral spread | Unit: metres (m). For hedgerows only. An estimate of the average width between branch tips. |
| Crown clearance height | Unit: metres (m). The existing height above ground level of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First significant branch and the compass direction of its growth: North (N), North-east (NE), East (E), South-east (SE) etc. • Canopy (height between branch tips and ground level). |
| Life stage | Y – young (stake dependent), SM - Semi-Mature (still capable of being transplanted without preparation, up to 30cm girth and not yet sexually mature), EM – Early Mature (not yet having reached 75% of expected mature size), M – Mature (anything else up to normal life expectancy for the species), OM – Over Mature (anything beyond mature and in natural decline), V – Veteran, A - Ancient (any tree displaying characteristics described by the Ancient Tree Forum and referenced by Natural England). |
| Special status | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Veteran: any tree judged to meet criteria as defined by the Ancient Tree Forum • Ancient: any tree judged to meet criteria as defined by the Ancient Tree Forum¹ |
| General observations and preliminary management recommendations | General observations are recorded in relation to a survey item's structural and/or physiological condition (eg the presence of any decay and physical defect) and /or any preliminary management recommendations that may be appropriate. |
| Structural condition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good: without any observable significant biomechanical structural weaknesses • Fair: with minor biomechanical structural flaws. Some remedial action may be required • Poor: with significant biomechanical weaknesses requiring intervention particularly where risk management is required. |
| Physiological condition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good: no indications of impaired physiological function and in optimum condition for age and species • Fair: with indicators of reduced vitality. Some intervention may be required • Poor: with significantly impaired physiological function for age and species |
| Remaining contribution | Useful life expectancy, or the length of time a tree's is estimated to be able to make a useful contribution, is expressed in years as: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+. |
| Quality grading | Assessed in accordance with Table 1, BS5837:2012. Colours relate to depiction on the Tree Constraints Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category A (Green) Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years • Category B (Blue) Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. • Category C (Grey) Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. • Category U (Red) Unsuitable for retention. Trees in such a poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Note - A, B and C trees are also given a sub-category of 1, 2 or 3 which reflects their arboricultural, landscape or cultural and conservation values respectively. Each subcategory has an equal weight, for example an A1 tree has the same retention priority as an A3 tree. More than one sub-category may be applied to a survey item as appropriate. |
| RPA radius | Root Protection Area (RPA): a layout design tool. Unit: metres (m). Radial distance from tree centre to define a circle that indicates on the Tree Survey Plan the minimum rooting area required to maintain tree's viability. Calculated in accordance with Annex D, BS5837:2012 |
| RPA area | Unit: square metres (m ²). The area of the RPA radius circle described above. Applies only to individual trees. |

¹ LONSDALE, D. (Ed). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. The Tree Council. London. 2013.

APPENDIX 2 – ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN



Key

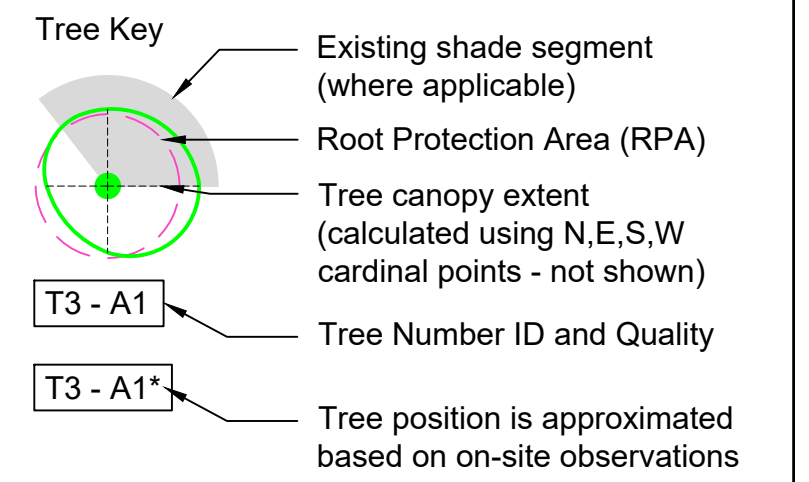
- Vegetation to be removed / area pruned
- Proposed tree planting (see MHP landscape strategy drawing for details)
- Tree protection fencing (see Protective Barrier detail)
- Signage 'Construction exclusion zone - No Access'
- CEZ Construction Exclusion Zone

Quality and Suitability For Retention

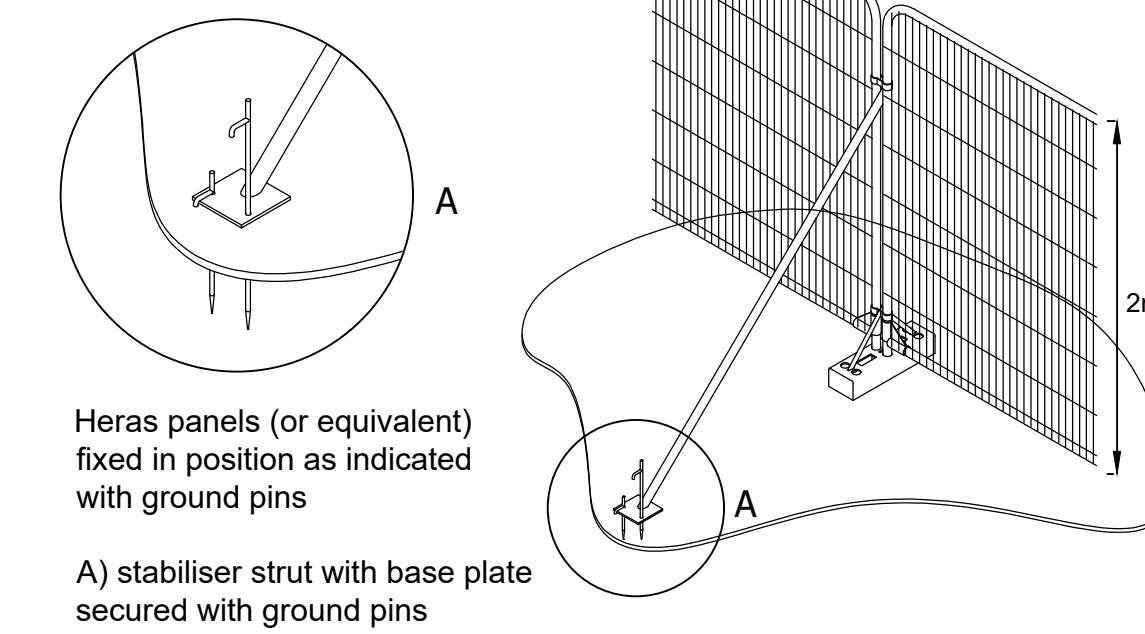
- Category A - High quality and value (Highly desirable for retention)
- Category B - Moderate quality and value (Desirable for retention)
- Category C - Low quality and value (Optional for retention)
- Category U - Poor quality and value (Unsuitable for retention)

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

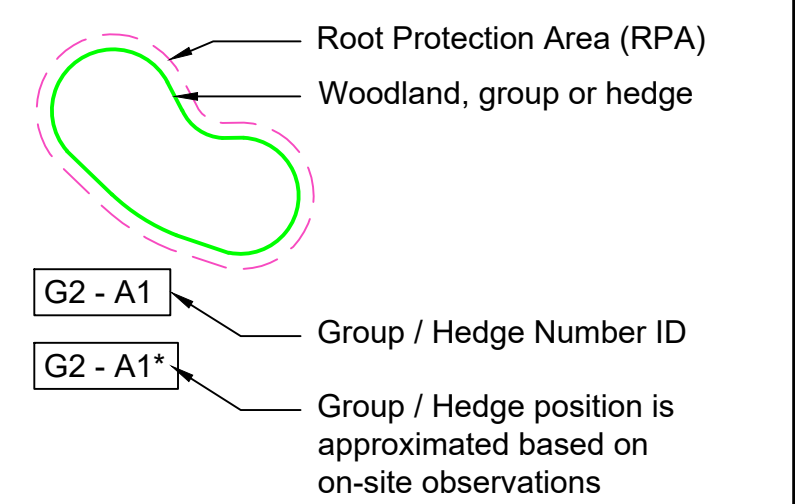
Root Protection Areas (RPA) identified are in accordance with BS5837:2012. RPAs are shown as a pink dashed polyline



Protective Barrier



Group / Area / Woodland / Hedgerow Key

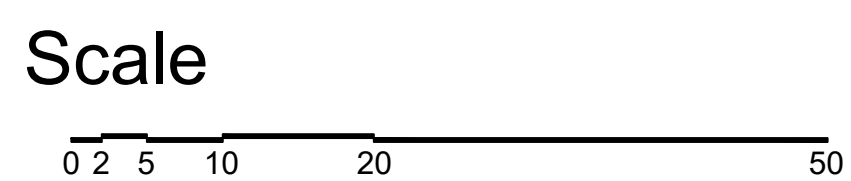


Notes

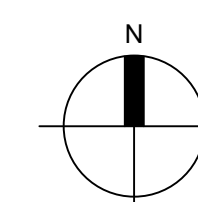
- 1) Survey Date 25th April 2023.
- 2) Owing to limitations of topographical survey, some tree/group locations are approximate.
- 3) This drawing has been produced to be printed in colour. If you have been given this drawing in monochrome please request a colour version.
- 4) Do not scale directly from this drawing.
- 5) This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant MHP drawings and information supplied by other consultants.

| Tree Survey Summary | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Tree number on plan | Common name | Quality grading | RPA radius (m) | Protected Status |
| T1 | Holly | B1 | 3 | None |
| T2 | Crab apple | B1 | 2 | None |
| T3 | Crab apple | B1 | 2 | None |
| T4 | Lime | C1 | 8 | None |
| T5 | Lime | B1 | 7 | None |
| T6 | Lime | B1 | 8 | None |
| T7 | Weeping willow | C1 | 1 | None |
| T8 | Weeping willow | C1 | 1 | None |
| T9 | Weeping willow | C1 | 1 | None |
| T10 | Crab apple | B1 | 3 | None |
| T11 | Crack willow | C1 | 12 | None |
| T12 | Crack willow | U | 10 | None |
| T13 | Norway maple | B1 | 5 | None |
| T14 | Goat willow | C1 | 2 | None |

| Group/ Hedge Survey Summary | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Group number on plan | Common names of woody species present | Quality grading | RPA radius (m) | Protected status |
| G1 | Lime | B2 | As shown on plan | None |
| G2 | Lime | B2 | As shown on plan | None |
| G3 | Crack willow | B2 | As shown on plan | None |
| G4 | Lawson cypress, Leyland cypress, larch, cherry laurel | C2 | As shown on plan | None |
| H1 | Hornbeam | C2 | As shown on plan | None |
| H2 | Cherry laurel | C2 | As shown on plan | None |



Shornhill Farm, Withington
Arb Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Plan



| | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Revisions: | Date: | Drawn: | Checked: |
| Project: Shornhill Farm, Withington | | | |
| Client: Mr. P. O'Sullivan | | | |
| Title: Arbicultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan | | | |
| Drawing number: | Rev: | | |
| 23027.502 | | | |
| Status: FOR INFORMATION | | | |
| Drawn By: | Checked By: | Date: | Scale @ A1: |
| GW | MR | 29-06-23 | 1:500 |