



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Clump Farm Solar Farm

March 2026



Barton Hyett Associates
Arboricultural Consultants

Summary table		
Site name:	Clump Farm Solar Farm	
Site Address:	Land At Clump Farm, Hinckley Road / Leicester Road, Peckleton, Leicestershire, LE9 7TJ	
Project reference:	7270	
Local Planning Authorities:	Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council	
Planning reference:	21/01242/FUL	
Relevant planning condition(s):	Condition 27 - Arboricultural Method Statement	
Statutory Controls:	Tree Preservation Order	Conservation Area
	None	No
Tree Retention/Removal & Protection Plan:	BHA_7270_02 TRRP Clump Farm	
Contact details:	Project Manager - TBC Site Manager - TBC Project Arboriculturist - Ian Monger - Barton Hyett Associates - 07795 987810 - email: ianmonger@barton-hyett.co.uk Project Ecologist - TBC Local Authority Tree Officers - Hinkley & Bosworth Borough Council - Customer services: 01455 238141 - https://www.hinckley-bosworth.gov.uk/	
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Date of issue:	06.03.2026	

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Barton Hyett Associates Ltd have been instructed by Lighthouse DC to survey trees located at Clump Farm Solar Farm ('the Site') in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations*', and to use the survey information to produce an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).
- 1.2. This AMS is required to meet **Condition 27** of the planning permission **21/01242/FUL** for a Solar farm for the generation of up to 40 MW of AC electrical energy, including access tracks, solar panels, transformer cabins and a substation, enclosed within a 2m perimeter 'deer' fence and associated landscaping.
- 1.3. Condition 27 states: '*No development shall take place until an Arboricultural Method Statement for the site as a whole, including details of the position, species, size and condition of each existing tree and hedgerow on and adjacent to the site, and identifying those trees and hedgerows to be retained, has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. This shall include full details of measures for the protection of trees and hedgerows to be retained during the course of development. Thereafter the development shall be carried out at all times in accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement*'.
- 1.4. The following technical details and schemes also have an influence on this AMS and on the management of the project in relation to trees and hedgerows:
 - Decommissioning Method Statement & Site Restoration Scheme (Condition 8)
 - Construction Traffic Management Plan (Condition 12)
 - Surface water drainage scheme (Condition 16)
 - Landscape scheme (Condition 20)
 - Construction Environmental Management Plan (Ecology) (Condition 23)
 - Landscape & Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) (Condition 24).
- 1.5. This report includes the AMS (**Section 2**), Combined Tree Retention/Removal & Protection Plan (**Section 3**), and Site Monitoring Record (**Section 8**). The tree survey schedule is also included in **Section 4** for reference.

Ian Monger

Ian Monger BSc (Hons), MSc, MICFor, MArborA
Senior Arboriculturist

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1. PURPOSE

- 1.1. The aim of this Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is to prevent and/or minimise the impacts of site operations on retained trees and hedges during development construction at Clump Farm Solar Farm ('the site'). It gives step-by-step guidance and specifications for works which have the potential to result in loss of or damage to trees.
- 1.2. This AMS must be read with reference to the combined Tree Retention/Removal & Protection Plan (TRR) in **Section 3**.

2. KEY PERSONNEL AND INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITIES

- 2.3. The Developer shall hold overall responsibility for the project and shall appoint professionals and delegate responsibility in relation to the Scheme of Tree Protection as follows:
- 2.4. The Project Site Manager shall hold the responsibility to ensure that all key contractors and all other persons working on-site have a responsibility to be aware of trees and to abide by tree protection procedures set out within the AMS.
- 2.5. The Project Arboriculturist (as appointed) shall be responsible for independently monitoring/supervising the effectiveness of tree protection at regular intervals and report all findings in writing back to the client, the project site manager and the local planning authority. He/she shall also be instructed to provide additional advice should unforeseen circumstances develop. He/she must hold a recognised qualification in arboriculture to NQF Level 4 or higher.
- 2.6. Other appointed individuals and their contact information shall be recorded as part of the on-site pre-commencement site meeting.

3. HOW THE AMS MUST BE USED

- 3.1. The AMS must be used as a reference source for site operatives in order to guide tree-related aspects of the construction process. A precautionary approach is required.
- 3.2. The AMS must be referred to by site managers during the construction operation itself. A copy of this document must, therefore, be kept available in the main Site Office for quick and easy reference.

4. WORK PHASES

- 4.1. In relation to the above site, it is anticipated that arboricultural working methods are likely to be quite straightforward. The following is the likely sequence of work:
 1. Pre-commencement site meeting
 2. Phased installation of perimeter deer/stock fencing and additional tree protection barriers, and internal road construction, including CCS track installation at trees T15 to T18 and T26 to T28
 3. Main installation phase & cable connections
 4. Phased removal of tree protection barriers
 5. Soft landscaping
 6. Project completion.

5. CONSTRUCTION PLANNING

- 5.1. The site operations must be sequenced in accordance with the overarching timetable of work stages set out within the AMS.
- 5.2. To avoid duplication, the role of the Project Arboriculturist is considered to be interchangeable with the role of the Project Ecologist for this project in relation to monitoring the tree, woodland, and hedgerow protection measures while in attendance on site. Either person can also monitor compliance with this AMS (either on-site or remotely). The roles will be discussed and agreed with the Project Manager at or before the pre-commencement meeting.
- 5.3. Where the Project Ecologist is fulfilling the role, the Project Arboriculturist will remain on hand to answer any questions relating to tree protection that may arise.
- 5.4. In addition to this AMS, the following technical details and schemes also have an influence on this AMS and on the management of the project in relation to trees and hedgerows:
 - Decommissioning Method Statement & Site Restoration Scheme (Condition 8)
 - Construction Traffic Management Plan (Condition 12)
 - Surface water drainage scheme (Condition 16)
 - Landscape scheme (Condition 20)
 - Construction Environmental Management Plan (Ecology) (Condition 23)
 - Landscape & Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) (Condition 24).
- 5.5. The Project Arboriculturist should be consulted if any conflict with the approved construction and management schemes or method statements that may affect retained trees is identified during planning or construction stages. Should any change to the sequence of operations be necessary, or if any other incidents occur, the suitably qualified person must be consulted.
- 5.6. The Project Arboriculturist shall then evaluate any potential arboricultural impacts that could arise and specify additional tree protection/remediation measures as required. Confirmation that the proposed changes are acceptable within the context of relevant planning permission will be obtained in writing from the local planning authority prior to any new operations on site.
- 5.7. The location for the contractor compound, storage and parking, and vehicle/plant routes, as well as other aspects of the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and other approved documents, will be reviewed at the pre-commencement meeting. Where additional capacity is required to that shown on the plan, there is ample scope for additional working and movement spaces to be located outside of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees or on existing hard surfacing, and so any unforeseen revisions required to the approved details as the project progresses must be discussed and agreed with the Project Arboriculturist.

6. SITE INDUCTION

- 6.1. Prior to commencing relevant works on site, all site operatives must be briefed by the site managers in relation to site procedures and rules that relate to retained trees, as well as the content of the AMS. A 'tree awareness' site induction form is provided in **Section 6** to assist with this.

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7. ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING AND CONTINGENCY PLANS

- 7.1. Planning permission compliance requires an audible monitoring schedule for future compliance with this AMS. During the construction and landscaping phases, the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist and Project Site Manager will hold a monthly online video meeting, combined with a review of site photographs and/or drone flyover footage (if available). The meetings will confirm that tree protection measures are fit for purpose and that other site conditions are appropriate for tree protection.
- 7.2. After each meeting, the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist will update the monitoring report in **Section 8** of this AMS (or equivalent), including any corrective actions. Any material deviation from the approved AMS details will require the written approval of the relevant Local Planning Authority, for which the Site Manager will seek the advice of the Project Manager before any action is taken or further related work is carried out in the affected area of the site.
- 7.3. In the event of unforeseen incidents that may adversely affect or threaten the welfare or security of the trees, the Site Manager shall inform the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist at the earliest opportunity and not more than one working day following the incident.
- 7.4. The Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist will visit the site to inspect and assess the circumstances and make appropriate recommendations. The Project Arboriculturist will inform the Local Planning Authority of such incidents, and recommendations will be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority, initially verbally and then in writing. The Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist will maintain a record of any emergency incidents and work.
- 7.5. Incidents which may merit such contingency plans include:
- Accidental/unauthorised damage to the branches, roots, or trunk of trees
 - The spillage of chemicals within or adjacent to a Root Protection Area
 - The discharge of toxins/waste within or adjacent to a Root Protection Area
 - The unscheduled breaching of a tree protective barrier or Construction Exclusion Zones.

8. PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

- 8.1. A pre-commencement site meeting must be held between the Project Site Manager and the Project Arboriculturist and Project Ecologist.
- 8.2. The purpose of the meeting is to enable relevant parties within the development team to meet, to be aware of the requirements of the AMS, and to agree on a coordinated approach to the project.
- 8.3. The meeting shall be pre-arranged, and the Local Planning Authority Tree Officers shall be given five working days' written notice and invited to attend.
- 8.4. Required attendees:
- Project Site Manager
 - Project Arboriculturist
 - Project Ecologist.

- 8.5. Other attendees may include:

- Fencing contractor
- Hedgerow removal contractor/arborist.

- 8.6. Matters to be addressed:

- Identification of persons present and exchange of contact information
- Familiarisation with all aspects of this AMS and the CEMP: Ecology
- Familiarisation with the site in relation to this AMS and the CEMP: Ecology
- Location of the temporary site compound(s)
- Any additional hedgerow section removals identified for cable interconnects
- Phasing of work, including installation of perimeter fencing, additional tree protection barriers and any other ecological protection measures
- Timing and working methods for the installation of the Cellular Confinement System (CCS) access track at trees T15 to T18 and T26 to T28
- Setting out additional tree protection barriers and any other ecological protection measures
- Ongoing monitoring event and chain of communication.

- 8.7. The Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist shall provide written confirmation to the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer that the meeting has occurred and that specified matters have been addressed.

9. TREE AND HEDGE REMOVAL

- 9.1. No trees are approved for removal.
- 9.2. The perimeter security/deer fence passes through hedgerows in two locations. The locations are:
- Hedgerow **H1** - northern end
 - Hedgerow **H8** - southern end.
- 9.3. In these locations, the minimum removal (maximum 1m width) will be made to allow fence installation through the hedgerow. This should be carried out by coppicing the hedgerow shrubs to just above ground level, so that they can regrow around the fence.
- 9.4. All hedgerow work will be carried out under the prior approval and instruction of the Project Ecologist.
- 9.5. In addition to the above, at the **site access from Hinkley Road**, low tree branches will be crown-lifted to provide 4m height clearance above the track surface.
- 9.6. Low tree branches over the internal access tracks will also be reviewed at the pre-commencement meeting, with any additional crown-lifting work to lower branches specified by the Project Arboriculturist.
- 9.7. The topographical survey, and therefore the 2021 tree survey, appear to be inaccurate in the location of horse chestnut T22 and the edge of woodland W2. In this location, an existing compacted track is located to the north of the woodland edge (as shown in Image 1, looking west). In this location, the access track will be locally adjusted to follow the existing track route and avoid tree removals.

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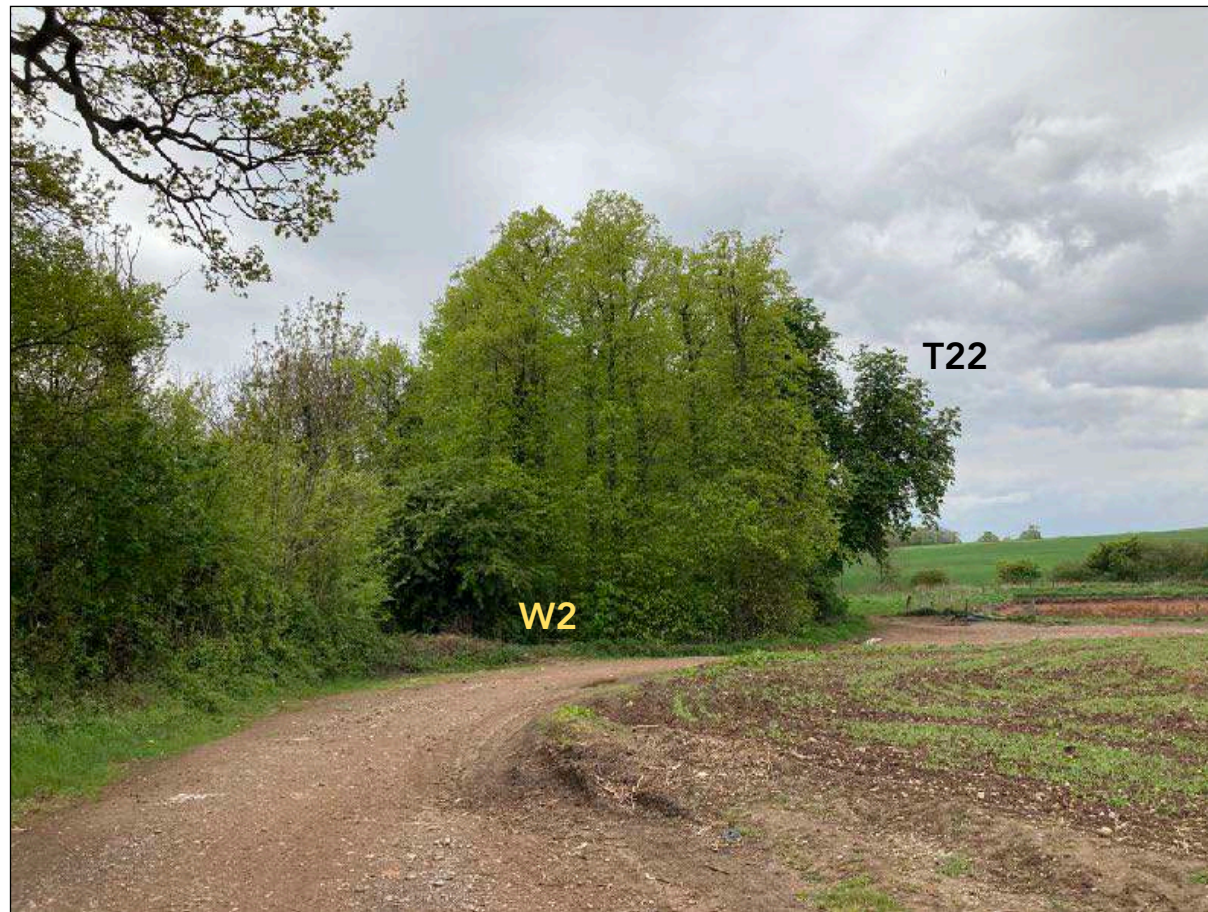


Image 1: View of the existing track to the north of T22 and the edge of woodland W2, looking west.

- 9.8. All hedgerow and tree pruning work will be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS3998: 2010 Tree work - recommendations.
- 9.9. All tree work operations must be carried out in line with the contractor's own site-specific risk assessment and method statement that shall be approved prior to commencement by the Site Manager. All arisings shall be disposed of as instructed by the Site Manager.

10. INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER SECURITY FENCING AND ADDITIONAL TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS AND NOTICES

- 10.1. The majority of the protection of trees and hedgerows from construction activity will be provided by the final perimeter security/deer fencing. Therefore, it is essential that the security fencing and additional protection barriers are installed as the first operation on site within each field before any deliveries or construction activity begins.
- 10.2. NB: Installation of perimeter security fencing can be installed by 'rolling out' field-by-field or in specific areas agreed with the Project Arboriculturist ahead of other construction activities. The sequencing of any 'rolling-out' of perimeter fencing will be discussed and agreed in detail at the pre-commencement meeting.
- 10.3. Additional tree protection barriers are to be installed in locations as specified on the Tree Protection Plan (TRRP) in **Section 3**, and as marked out and agreed at the pre-commencement meeting. These are at:

- Oaks and ashes T11 to T14
- Oak T34 and G3
- Oaks T58 to T61
- Woodland W2 to horse chestnut T26 and W2 to oak T20, with locations at the temporary construction compound to be discussed in detail.

- 10.4. Temporary tree protection barriers shown as BLUE SQUARED LINES are to be installed to the specification shown on the TRRP in **Section 3**. They will be of welded mesh panels secured to each other and with stabiliser struts. The panels and struts will be secured to the ground to prevent drift.
- 10.5. All-weather A3-sized notices, as included in **Section 7** below, shall be attached to the temporary tree protection barriers.
- 10.6. In any location where it is not possible to install the full permanent security fencing in advance of construction in a given field or area, temporary tree protection barriers (and/or 'biodiversity protection zones' which afford equal or greater protection to trees) will be erected under the guidance of the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist to ensure that trees have adequate physical protection. This eventuality will be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting so that additional protection can be agreed.
- 10.7. Additional ecological protection measures/barriers may be specified in the CEMP: Ecology to comply with Condition 23, which will be advised on and monitored by the Project Ecologist. Any duplication of barriers will be resolved at the pre-commencement meeting.
- 10.8. The perimeter deer/stock fencing, temporary tree barriers, and any additional biodiversity protection barriers specified in the CEMP: Ecology, will form the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs).
- 10.9. The CEZ barriers must not be moved, altered, or allowed to drift during construction activity. The temporary barriers will be checked at the beginning of each working day to ensure they remain fit for the purpose of excluding any site activity and protecting the ground. They will remain in situ until all construction work on site has been completed.
- 10.10. The CEZs formed by the barriers are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description, including but not limited to the following, must occur within these areas at any time:
- No excavation of any description. No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
 - No storage, disposal of soil, rubble, or materials of any other description.
 - No vehicular access, parking, or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
 - No tree works, without the written consent of the Local Planning Authority.
 - No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any tree.
 - No fires shall be lit within 20 metres of the canopies of any tree or the spread of any hedgerow.
 - No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protected areas.
- 10.11. See the separate CEMP: Ecology for precautions and prohibitions relating to ecological protection, or consult the Project Ecologist.

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11. ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

- 11.1. The final locations of electrical connections are often dependent on very local site/ground conditions and constraints. Cable interconnect routes between PV array areas, battery containers, inverters, and transformers will be reviewed at the pre-commencement site meeting. Priority must be given to locating new cable interconnect routes outside of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees and away from hedgerows, even where this entails additional cost.
- 11.2. Where it is found that it is unavoidable to pass an interconnect cable through a hedgerow, the advice of the Project Ecologist will be sought. Any agreed route through a hedgerow will be marked out and agreed with the Project Ecologist at the pre-commencement meeting and will be the minimum necessary to achieve installation. Any removed section will be replanted on completion to the advice/specification of the Project Ecologist.

12. INSTALLATION OF CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEM (CCS) ACCESS TRACKS AT TREES T15 - T18 AND T26 - T28

- 12.1. The installation of the internal access tracks at trees T15 - T18 and T26 - T28, shown shaded purple on the Tree Protection Plan, will utilise a Cellular Confinement System (CCS) without excavation into the existing ground level. The design, timing, and working methods for the track installation will be discussed and agreed upon in detail at the pre-commencement meeting.
- 12.2. The system supplier will specify the system design, materials, and installation method, which will accompany the information below. A typical installation section is shown in Figure 1. An example of such a system is at: <https://www.geosyn.co.uk/product/cellweb-tree-root-protection>

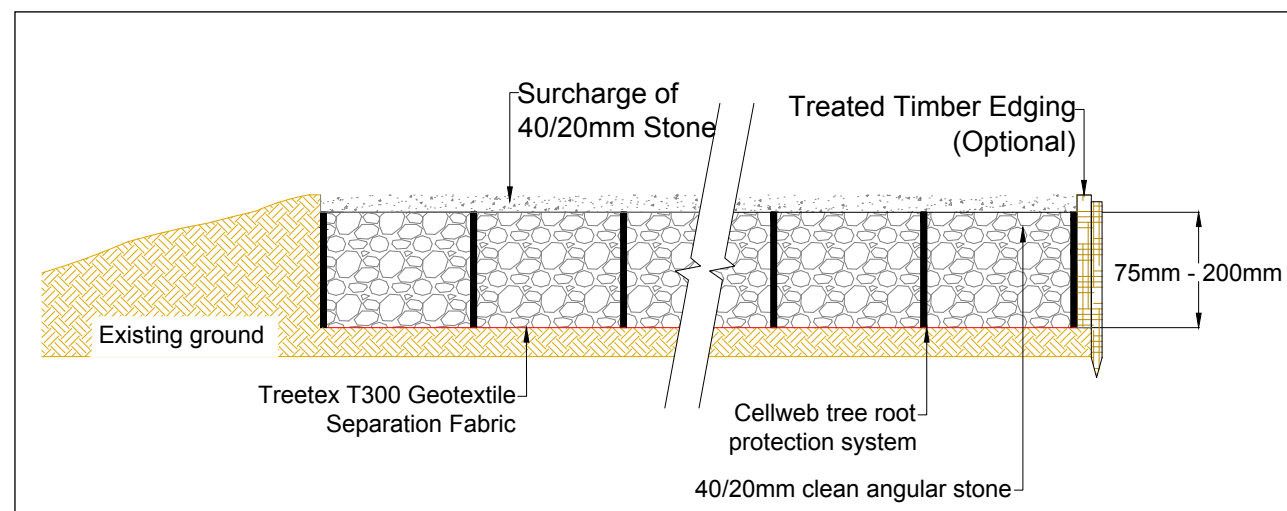


Figure 1: Typical surcharge CCS installation for solar farm access tracks.

- 12.3. The design and specification should follow the recommendations of the Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 - *The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees: A Guide to Good Practice*.

- 12.4. The principle of no-dig installation may be new to the construction team, so advice should be sought, and careful planning and preparation need to take place before installation commences. This should include planning for site staff numbers, machinery and equipment, materials delivery, weather conditions, and installation methods.
- 12.5. The system uses a plastic cellular confinement grid, permeable geotextile, and washed gravel fill to provide a load-bearing surface that needs no excavation and does not need to be compacted.
- 12.6. The structure sits above the existing soil level and acts as a stiff raft which maintains soil bulk density at levels suitable for tree root growth. Note that the system avoids the use of formal hard edging that would require excavation. Instead, it typically uses wooden surface edging, such as sleepers, soil, or planting along the edges to give a retaining and visually satisfactory finish.
- 12.7. Installation of the system must not begin until the perimeter fencing or temporary tree protection barriers are installed in each location, in accordance with the TRRP in **Section 3**.
- 12.8. Level for the installation of the cellular confinement system will be achieved using hand tools. Areas within tree RPAs will not be mechanically scraped, graded, or tilled. There must be no vehicle movements or storage of materials over the soil itself.
- 12.9. Any voids may be made up by a maximum of 15cm with no-fines (washed) gravel.
- 12.10. Porous geotextile membrane will be laid as specified to subdue future weed growth, and the cellular membrane will be laid out, trimmed, and secured on top.
- 12.11. The infill material must be a clean angular stone, Type 4/20mm or Type 20/40mm. **Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with dust for tree root protection.**
- 12.12. Aggregate will be delivered and handled initially from the working space nearby and outside the RPA of any tree. The cellular system will be filled with aggregate by 'rolling out' ahead of the work zone to provide a working surface. The aggregate will be carefully tipped into the system from the leading edge and spread by mini-digger bucket and by hand to fill the initial cells. Further aggregate tips and spreading will then work from the filled cells until all cells are filled.
- 12.13. **No compaction is required of the infill.** Do not use a whacker plate or other means of compaction.
- 12.14. Edge supports will be new sleepers or similar and will require no excavation. They will be held in place with driven metal stakes to finish flush.
- 12.15. The final surface should be porous, so the best option for a solar farm access track is loose aggregate surcharge.

13. DRAINAGE AND UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

- 13.1. The separate surface water drainage scheme includes a series of swales located within the fenced array areas and a way from trees and hedgerows, and so no trees or hedgerows are affected.
- 13.2. Should further infiltration testing (Condition 19) require a revised surface water drainage scheme that could affect trees or hedgerows, the Project Arboriculturist must be consulted so that the scheme can be reviewed.
- 13.3. Any other utility connections to the site, such as electricity and telecoms, will be made in accordance with the requirements of the relevant service/distribution companies. The likely locations for these connections will be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting to assess potential impacts on retained and protected trees.

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- 13.4. Installations will follow the precautions and working methods of the **Streetworks** (formerly NJUG) **Volume 4** - *'Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees'*.
- 13.5. Where a potential impact from utility installation on a retained tree or hedgerow is identified, alternative routing to avoid the tree or hedgerow will be sought. Only where this is not feasible, an alternative trenchless installation method or hedgerow section removal and replacement may be considered appropriate by the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist.

14. GROUNDWORKS AND MAIN CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 14.1. All works and excavations must be carried out outside of the CEZs. All restrictions and precautions specified in this AMS and in **Section 5** below must be adhered to.
- 14.2. During the construction and landscaping phases, the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist and Project Site Manager will hold a monthly online video meeting, combined with a review of site photographs and/or drone flyover footage (if available). The meetings will confirm that tree protection measures are fit for purpose and that other site conditions are appropriate for tree protection. After each meeting, the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist will update the monitoring report in **Section 8** of this AMS (or equivalent), including any corrective actions.

15. REMOVE TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

- 15.1. The temporary tree protection barriers and any additional ecological protection barriers must not be removed without the prior approval of the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist.
- 15.2. The tree protection barriers may be removed in a phased way, with the approval of the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist.
- 15.3. The Site Manager will ask the Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist to approve the removal of barriers. The Project Arboriculturist/Ecologist will assess site conditions and confirm that it is an appropriate stage at which to remove the barriers.

16. FINAL SOFT LANDSCAPING

- 16.1. A separate landscaping scheme has been prepared to comply with Condition 20. The condition states that: *'The approved scheme shall be implemented by the end of the first planting season following commencement of the development. Should any plant or tree that forms part of the approved landscaping scheme die or become severely damaged or diseased during a period of 5 years after planting, it shall be replaced by a specimen of the same variety and size.'*
- 16.2. A separate Landscape & Ecological Management Plan (LEMP) has been approved to comply with Condition 24.
- 16.3. General landscaping guidance in relation to existing trees and hedgerows:
1. All new tree planting should be carried out in accordance with the principles of 'BS8545: Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – recommendations.'

2. All excavations for new planting within the RPA of retained trees must be carried out by hand. Where areas of concentrated pedestrian activity are required within RPAs, work shall be carried out on top of 25mm ply boards set on 100mm wood chips.
3. Where posts are to be concreted into the ground within the RPA of retained trees, excavated post holes must be lined with a heavy-duty (damp-proof course-type) plastic membrane to prevent any concrete from damaging roots.

INDIVIDUAL TREES

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
T1	Oak (English)	On	6.0	1	200	4.5-5.0-4.5-4.5	1.0	1	N	SM	Establishing hedgerow tree located north of the boundary/ditch	Good	Good	40	B1	2.6	22
T2	Willow (Goat)	On	6.0	5	360	5.0-4.0-6.0-7.0	2.0	0.5	S	SM	Establishing tree located amongst the hedgerow	Good	Fair	40	C1	4.3	59
T3	Sycamore	On	8.0	1	480	4.5-5.0-6.0-5.0	3.0	0.5	N	SM	Establishing tree located adjacent to the ditch/brook	Good	Fair	40+	C1	5.8	104
T4	Sycamore	On	8.0	10	470	5.0-6.0-6.0-5.0	3.0	0.5	E	SM	Establishing tree located adjacent to the ditch/brook	Good	Fair	40+	C1	5.6	100
T5	Ash (Common)	On	10.0	1	380	6.0-6.5-6.5-7.0	2.5	3	W	EM	Establishing tree located amongst the hedgerow and north of the ditch	Good	Good	40+	B1	4.5	65
T6	Sycamore	On	9.0	3	240	5.0-6.0-5.0-5.5	1.0	1	E	SM	Establishing hedgerow tree (ash stem adjacent)	Good	Fair	40+	C1	2.9	26
T7	Sycamore	On	9.0	3	240	5.0-6.0-5.0-5.5	1.0	1	E	EM	Establishing hedgerow tree located amongst the hedgerow and north of the ditch	Good	Fair	40+	C1	2.9	26
T8	Ash (Common)	On	13.5	1	650	8.0-5.0-7.5-10.0	4.5	4	n/a	M	Hollowing at the base, cavities in structural limbs, likely due to Inonotus Hispidus. Deadwood throughout crown. Good habitat tree	Good	Fair	40+	B3	7.8	191
T9	Ash (Common)	On	11.0	2	380	6.0-5.0-6.0-5.5	4.0	4.5	N	EM	Establishing woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40+	B2	4.5	65
T10	Oak (English)	On	11.0	1	500	6.0-4.0-6.0-6.0	4.0	0.5	N	EM	Establishing woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	6.0	113
T11	Oak (English)	On	11.0	1	970	8.0-5.0-8.0-8.0	5.0	2	W	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	A2	11.6	426
T12	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	8	570	5.0-6.0-5.5-3.0	1.0	0.5	None	M	Mature and lapsed woodland edge/hedgerow coppice	Fair	Fair	40	B3	6.8	147
T13	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	8	570	5.0-6.0-5.5-3.0	1.0	0.5	None	M	Mature and lapsed woodland edge/hedgerow coppice	Fair	Fair	40	B3	6.8	147
T14	Oak (English)	On	11.0	1	760	6.0-5.0-7.0-8.0	5.0	2	S	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	9.1	261
T15	Oak (English)	On	17.0	1	1200	12.0-11.0-13.5-13.5	5.0	3	E	M	Prominent and mature tree with a large stem diameter located south of the hedgerow	Good	Good	40	A1	14.4	652
T16	Oak (English)	On	13.0	1	850	6.0-7.0-7.0-6.0	4.0	2	N	M	Located amongst the hedgerow, stem wound up to 2m, good occlusion	Good	Good	40	B2	10.2	327
T17	Oak (English)	On	11.0	1	550	5.0-6.0-7.0-6.0	3.0	2	N	EM	Located amongst the hedgerow, of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	6.6	137
T18	Oak (English)	On	12.5	1	850	6.0-8.0-7.0-6.0	3.0	2	E	M	Located amongst the hedgerow, of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	10.2	327
T19	Ash (Common)	On	18.0	1	700	7.5-8.0-9.0-8.5	4.0	2	N	M	Located amongst the hedgerow, of good form and condition, ivy on stem	Good	Good	40	B1	8.4	222
T20	Oak (English)	On	9.5	1	780	5.0-6.0-6.0-6.0	3.0	2	E	M	Located amongst the hedgerow, of good form and condition, ivy on stem	Good	Good	40	B1	9.4	275

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
T21	Oak (English)	On	13.5	1	630	5.0-6.0-6.0-6.0	5.0	4	N	EM	Located adjacent to the field entrance, of good form and condition, ivy on stem	Good	Good	40	B2	7.6	180
T22	Chestnut (Horse)	On	17.0	1	680	9.0-8.0-7.0-6.0	4.0	4	N	M	Located adjacent to the existing track, ground levels raised to the north	Good	Good	40	B2	8.2	209
T23	Ash (Common)	On	8.5	2	290	5.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	2.0	1	N	SM	Establishing tree located adjacent to the ditch/brook	Good	Fair	40	C1	3.5	38
T24	Oak (English)	On	8.0	2	450	6.0-5.5-6.0-6.0	4.0	2	N	SM	Establishing hedgerow oak	Good	Good	40	B1	5.4	92
T25	Ash (Common)	On	8.5	4	380	5.5-5.0-4.5-4.0	3.0	2	N	SM	Establishing tree located adjacent to the ditch/brook	Good	Fair	40	C1	4.5	65
T26	Chestnut (Horse)	On	18.0	1	780	8.0-8.5-6.0-7.0	5.0	2	S	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition, overhanging the site by up to 6m	Good	Good	40	B2	9.4	275
T27	Chestnut (Horse)	On	19.0	1	750	8.0-8.0-6.0-8.0	5.0	5	N	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition, overhanging the site by up to 6m	Good	Good	40	B2	9.0	255
T28	Chestnut (Horse)	On	18.0	1	750	8.0-8.0-6.0-8.0	5.0	4	S	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition, cavity in large diameter branch stub provides niche habitat, overhanging the site by up to 6m	Good	Good	40	B3	9.0	255
T29	Lime (Common)	On	21.0	1	780	7.0-7.0-7.0-7.0	5.0	4	S	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	A2	9.4	275
T30	Ash (Common)	On	17.0	1	780	8.0-8.0-6.0-7.0	5.0	2	E	M	Mature woodland edge tree, ivy on stem, reduced vitality	Good	Fair	20	B2	9.4	275
T31	Ash (Common)	On	16.0	1	800	7.5-9.5-8.0-7.0	5.0	3	N	M	Mature woodland edge tree, ivy on stem	Good	Good	20	B2	9.6	290
T32	Ash (Common)	On	6.0	2	210	2.5-2.5-2.5-2.5	1.0	0.5	E	Y	Establishing ash adjacent to the hedgerow	Good	Fair	40	C1	2.5	20
T33	Ash (Common)	On	6.0	1	150	2.5-2.5-2.5-2.5	1.0	0.5	E	Y	Establishing ash adjacent to the hedgerow	Good	Fair	40	C1	1.8	10
T34	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	660	8.0-6.0-6.0-8.0	5.0	4	E	EM	Tree of good form and condition at the northern edge of G3	Good	Good	40	B2	7.9	197
T35	Ash (Common)	On	6.0	6	320	3.5-2.0-3.0-3.0	2.0	0.5	N	M	Mature hedgerow coppice stool	Fair	Fair	20	C3	3.8	46
T36	Ash (Common)	On	6.0	4	230	3.0-2.0-2.0-3.0	2.0	0.5	N	SM	Hedgerow coppice stool	Fair	Fair	20	C1	2.8	24
T37	Ash (Common)	On	7.0	3	290	5.0-5.0-5.0-5.0	3.0	0.5	N	Y	Establishing ash adjacent to the hedgerow and ditch, ivy on stems	Good	Fair	40	C1	3.5	38
T38	Ash (Common)	On	8.0	3	290	6.0-6.0-6.0-6.0	3.0	2	N	SM	Establishing ash adjacent to the hedgerow and ditch, ivy on stem	Good	Fair	40	C1	3.5	38
T39	Lime (Common)	On	19.0	1	600	6.0-5.0-5.0-5.0	3.0	4	N	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	7.2	163
T40	Lime (Common)	On	19.0	4	650	6.0-5.0-5.0-5.0	3.0	3	E	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	7.8	191
T41	Lime (Common)	On	19.0	4	590	6.0-5.0-5.0-5.0	3.0	3	E	M	Mature woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	7.1	157
T42	Hornbeam	On	16.0	1	670	10.0-10.0-6.0-11.0	5.0	3	n/a	M	Woodland edge tree of excellent form and condition	Good	Good	40	A2	8.0	203
T43	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	800	7.0-8.0-6.0-7.0	5.0	3	n/a	M	Woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	9.6	290

Ref	Species	On/off site	Top Height (m)	No. of Stems	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown radii (m) N-E-S-W	Avg. low crown height (m)	1st branch ht (m)	1st branch dir.	Life Stage	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
T44	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	800	7.0-6.0-5.0-8.0	5.0	3	N	M	Woodland edge tree of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	9.6	290
T45	Oak (English)	On	6.0	1	250	4.0-4.0-4.0-4.0	3.0	2	E	SM	Establishing hedgerow tree	Good	Good	40	B1	3.0	28
T46	Maple (Field)	On	4.5	1	250	3.0-2.5-3.0-2.5	3.0	0.5	n/a	SM	Establishing hedgerow tree	Good	Fair	40	C1	3.0	28
T47	Birch (Silver)	On	14.0	1	350	6.0-6.0-6.0-6.0	1.0	1	n/a	EM	Offsite tree located within the neighbouring property	Good	Good	40	B1	4.2	55
T48	Ash (Common)	On	19.0	1	680	6.0-8.5-9.0-8.0	4.0	1	S	M	Located within the neighbouring property, overhanging the site by up to 5m	Good	Good	40	B2	8.2	209
T49	Chestnut (Horse)	On	14.0	1	800	7.0-6.0-6.0-5.0	4.0	3	n/a	M	Located at the woodland edge, good deadwood habitat throughout crown	Good	Fair	40	B3	9.6	290
T50	Chestnut (Horse)	On	15.5	1	800	7.0-7.5-6.0-6.0	5.0	4	W	M	Located at the woodland edge, hollowed stem	Good	Fair	40	B3	9.6	290
T51	Ash (Common)	On	17.0	1	800	9.0-10.5-8.0-10.0	6.0	3	N	M	Mature woodland edge tree, ditch to the south	Good	Good	20	B2	9.6	290
T52	Ash (Common)	On	16.0	1	780	9.0-8.0-8.0-6.0	6.0	3	E	M	Mature woodland edge tree, ditch to the south, reduced vitality and deadwood throughout crown	Fair	Fair	20	C3	9.4	275
T53	Oak (English)	On	9.0	1	580	6.0-6.0-7.0-7.0	4.0	4	n/a	EM	Establishing hedgerow oak tree	Good	Good	40	B1	7.0	152
T54	Oak (English)	On	8.0	1	940	8.0-6.0-7.5-7.5	3.0	3	S	EM	Mature hedgerow oak tree with a large stem diameter	Good	Good	40	B1	11.3	400
T55	Oak (English)	On	14.0	1	900	7.0-9.0-11.0-9.0	5.0	3	E	M	Mature woodland edge tree, overhanging the site by up to 8m	Good	Good	40	B2	10.8	366
T56	Ash (Common)	On	17.0	3	870	8.0-9.0-10.0-10.0	5.0	3	W	M	Mature woodland edge tree overhanging the site by up to 7m	Good	Good	40	B2	10.4	342
T57	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	880	7.0-9.0-10.0-8.0	5.0	4	E	M	Mature woodland edge tree, overhanging the site by up to 9m	Good	Good	40	B2	10.6	350
T58	Oak (English)	On	13.0	1	780	9.0-9.0-8.0-9.0	4.0	4	n/a	M	Hedgerow oak of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	9.4	275
T59	Oak (English)	On	13.0	1	680	6.0-8.0-8.0-8.0	4.0	5	n/a	M	Hedgerow oak of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	8.2	209
T60	Oak (English)	On	14.0	1	750	9.0-8.0-8.0-9.5	5.0	3	W	M	Hedgerow oak of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	9.0	255
T61	Oak (English)	On	14.0	1	800	7.0-8.0-9.0-8.0	5.0	3	N	M	Hedgerow oak of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B2	9.6	290
T62	Oak (English)	On	15.0	1	780	9.0-8.0-9.5-9.5	5.0	4	n/a	M	Open grown oak of good form and condition	Good	Good	40	B1	9.4	275
T63	Willow (Goat)	On	6.0	6	490	6.0-4.0-5.5-4.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	EM	Multi stemmed from ground level	Good	Fair	40	C1	5.9	109
T64	Ash (Common)	On	7.0	6	860	6.0-6.0-6.0-5.0	3.5	3	W	EM	Twin stemmed from ground 1m. Located adjacent to the driveway	Good	Fair	40	C1	10.3	335

GROUPS OF TREES

Ref	Species	On/off site	Height range (m)	No. of trees	Est diam?	Max stem diam (mm)	Av. Crown radius (m)	Avg. low crown height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
G1	English oak	On	8-12	5	Yes	500	6.0	3.0	EM	Hedgerow trees forming a cohesive canopy	Good	Good	40+	B2	6	113
G2	English oak, hawthorn, English elm	On	8-14	25	Yes	550	7.0	4.0	EM	Linear tree group, good screening for the site, understorey of Thorne and elm below maturing oak	Good	Good	40+	B2	7	137
G3	English oak	On	10-17	30	Yes	575	6.0	1.0	M	Oak with an understorey of hawthorn forming a cohesive canopy	Good	Good	40+	B2	7	150
G4	Goat willow, holly, hawthorn	On	5-10	20	Yes	300	5.0	1.0	EM	Linear tree group located north of the site boundary within the neighbouring property, good screening for the site	Good	Good	40+	B2	4	41
G5	Rowan, eucalyptus	Off	5-11	8	Yes	400	5.0	2.0	EM	Establishing garden trees located within the neighbouring property, providing some screening for the site	Good	Good	40+	B2	5	72
G6	Sycamore, common lime	On	15-18	3	Yes	650	8.0	2.0	M	Located within the neighbouring garden to the north, surveyed from a distance	Good	Good	40+	B2	8	191

WOODLAND

Ref	Species	On/off site	Height range (m)	No. of trees	Est diam?	Max stem diam (mm)	Av. Crown radius (m)	Avg. low crown height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
W1	Norway spruce, common ash, hawthorn, English oak	On	8-14	2000	Yes	800.0	5	0.5	EM	Mixed species plantation, good screening for the site, some mature broadleaf trees at the woodland edge have been plotted as individual trees	Good	Good	40	B2	10	290
W2	Common lime, common ash, English oak, horse chestnut, hawthorn, hornbeam, field maple, yew	On	5-21	2000	Yes	750.0	7.0	1.0	M	Established broadleaf woodland. Prominent linear tree feature, good screening for the site, bluebells growing on the woodland floor	Good	Good	40+	B	9	255
W3	Common ash, horse chestnut, sycamore, hawthorn, English oak	Off	10-17	1500	Yes	700.0	6.0	1.0	M	Established broadleaf, good screening for the site woodland within neighbouring land	Good	Good	40+	B	8	222
W4	Common ash, English oak, hawthorn, hornbeam	On	6-18	2000	Yes	800.0	7.0	2.0	M	Established broadleaf woodland, some woodland edge trees overhanging the site by up to 8m. Good screening for the site	Good	Good	40+	B	10	290

HEDGEROWS

Ref	Species	On/off site	Av. Height (m)	Av. width (m)	Av. Stem diam (mm)	Avg. low crown height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Health & vitality	Structural condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
H1	Damson, elder, holly	On	5.0	5	100	0.3	EM	Outgrown hedgerow, with a brick wall running through the centre, good screening for the site	Good	Fair	40+	B2	1.3
H2	Hawthorn, elder	On	2.3	2	100	0.2	M	Dense and well maintained hedgerow	Good	Good	40+	B2	1.3
H3	Hawthorn	On	5.5	4	180	0.2	M	Outgrown hedgerow trees, side flailed only	Good	Fair	40+	B2	2.2
H4	Hawthorn	On	5.5	4	180	0.2	M	Remnant of a hedgerow. Now outgrown hedgerow trees side flailed only	Good	Fair	40+	B2	2.2
H5	Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel	On	2.3	2	100	0.2	M	Dense and well maintained hedgerow	Good	Good	40+	B2	1.3
H6	Hawthorn, blackthorn	On	2.0	4	80	0.2	M	Dense and well maintained hedgerow	Good	Good	40+	B2	1.0
H7	Hawthorn	On	2.3	2.5	150	0.3	M	Dense and well maintained hedgerow, some gaps along its length, ditch to the east	Good	Good	40+	B2	1.8
H8	Hawthorn	On	5.0	4	150	0.2	M	Dense and outgrown hedgerow, side flailed only	Good	Fair	40+	B2	1.8
H9	Hawthorn	On	5.0	4	100	0.2	EM	Outgrown hedgerow, gaps along its length	Good	Fair	40+	B2	1.3
H10	Hawthorn, elder	On	2.0	3	150	0.3	M	Dense and well maintained hedgerow	Good	Good	40+	B2	1.8
H11	Hawthorn	On	1.5	1.5	80	0.2	M	Remnant of a hedgerow, suppressed by the hedgerow oak trees	Good	Fair	20+	C2	1.0
H12	Hawthorn	Off	3.0	2	100	0.2	M	Dense and well maintained hedgerow, good screening for the site	Good	Good	40+	B2	1.3

INFORMATIVE - HOW TREE DAMAGE CAN OCCUR

Above the ground

Damage can occur as a result of contact between branches and/or tree trunks. This is often but not always associated with machine operations, groundworks excavations, MEWPs, high-sided vehicles and crane use. Other forms of above-ground damage include fixings to the trunk and unauthorised cutting back of branches.

Below the ground

It is often not appreciated that the majority of tree roots are generally located within the top 600mm of the ground. On this basis it needs to be understood that damage to roots can occur in two ways:

Root severance can occur as a result of, for example, soil stripping during site clearance or excavations. Root dieback and death can result from the compaction of the soil. Compaction can occur as a result of vehicle weight, weight of stored materials or increased pedestrian access. Compaction crushes out soil pore space and prevents tree respiration from occurring (respiration requires gas exchange between the ground and the atmosphere). Compacted soil is denser and therefore inhibits/prevents any further new root growth.

The effects of these impacts can be disfiguring to a tree's appearance and also weaken a tree making it more liable to attack by pest and diseases. In addition, root damage or death results in corresponding decline above the ground with dieback occurring within the tree crown.

The effects of damage to trees generally take some time to become fully apparent. In many cases, damaged trees decline slowly after the completion of a new development, until they eventually need to be removed due to ill health.

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) has been defined in order to prevent soil compaction from taking place.

GENERAL SITE RULES FOR TREE PROTECTION

Do not independently carry out any activity that is at odds with the site Scheme of Tree Protection.

In simple terms: do not carry out any work within the CEZ without prior liaison with the Project Arboriculturist and written authorisation from the Local Planning Authority.

Within the CEZ:

- No excavation of any description.
- No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
- No alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
- No use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
- No tree works, without the written consent of the Local Planning Authority's Development Management service
- No erection of temporary structures of any description.
- No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
- No fires shall be lit within 20 metres of the canopies of any tree or spread of any hedge.
- No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/ into protection areas.

Fires on site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, they must not be lit in a position where heat could damage foliage or branches. Fires must be a minimum of 20m from the trunk of any retained tree or the centre line of any hedgerow to be retained.

No signs, cables, fixtures or fittings of any other description shall be attached to any part of a retained tree

STATUTORY CONTROLS

Statutory tree protection

Works to trees which are covered by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or are within a Conservation Area (CA) require permission or consent from the Local Planning Authority. Where information is available on any Statutory designations such as this they are identified within the summary table in section 1 and in the Tree Survey Schedule in section 3.

Notwithstanding specific exceptions and in general terms, a TPO prevents the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of protected trees or woodlands without the prior written consent of the LPA.

Penalties for contravention of a TPO tend to reflect the extent of damage caused but can, in the event of a tree being destroyed, result in a fine of up to £20,000 if convicted in a Magistrates' Court, or an unlimited fine if the matter is determined by the Crown Court.

Similarly, and again notwithstanding specific exceptions, it is an offence to carry out any works to a tree in a Conservation Area with a trunk diameter greater than 75mm diameter at 1.5 height without having first provided the LPA with 6 weeks written notification of intent to carry out the works.

On many non-residential sites (excluding specific exemptions) there is also a statutory restriction relating to tree felling that relates to quantities of timber that can be removed within set time periods. In basic terms, it is an offence to remove more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any one calendar quarter without having first obtained a felling licence from the Forestry Commission.

Any proposed tree works that are planned to be carried out on-site must be carried out in accordance with the statutory controls outlined.

Statutory Wildlife Protection

Although preliminary visual checks from the ground level of likely wildlife habitats are made at the time of surveying, detailed ecological assessments of wildlife habitats are not made by the arboriculturist and fall outside of the scope of this report.

Trees which contain holes splits, cracks and cavities could potentially provide a habitat for protected species such as bats in addition to birds and small mammals. It is advised that in some instances specialist ecological advice may be required. This may result in tree work being carried out following a detailed climbing inspection of the tree to ensure that protected species or their nests/roosts are not disturbed. If any are found, the site manager, site owner or consulting arboriculturist should be informed and appropriate action taken as recommended by the appointed Ecologist or Natural England.

It is advised that tree/hedgerow works are carried out with the understanding that birds will generally nest in trees, hedges and shrubs between March and August. This time period only provides an indication of likely nesting times and as such diligence is required when undertaking tree works at all times.

Irrespective of the time of year, and other than any actions approved under General Licence, it is an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird. Ideally, tree operations should be avoided during the likely bird nesting period. However, any tree work should always only be carried out following a preliminary visual check of the vegetation.

For information, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010, form the basis of the statutory legislation for flora and fauna in England and Wales. A different legislative framework applies in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

TREE AWARENESS – SITE INDUCTION

SITE NAME:.....

DATE OF INDUCTION:.....

Trees are an important part of this development. Retained trees must be kept undamaged so that they can fully benefit the finished project well into the future. All persons working on this site have a responsibility to be aware of trees and to abide by tree protection procedures.

How trees can be damaged – think roots!

Above the ground – contacts and impacts with branches and trunk (machine operations eg telehandlers, high-sided vehicles, crane use, fixings to trunk, unauthorised cutting back of branches)

Below the ground – root severance (eg soil stripping during site clearance, excavations) and root damage resulting from compaction of soil near trees (eg vehicles, pedestrians, storage of materials). Effects of root damage take time to become obvious but will result in disfiguring dieback of leaves and branches, or even tree death.

Tree protection procedures

Provided that the simple steps are followed most tree protection is straightforward:

- Stay out of tree Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs). These are the areas of ground surrounding retained trees that are protected by barriers. If you need to go into a CEZ, you must first gain authorisation from the Site Manager
- No construction activity of any description within CEZs, eg soil stripping, cement mixing, services installation, storage of materials etc
- No fires within 20m of the trunk of any retained tree
- If authorised to work within a CEZ, work to the Arboricultural Method Statement, eg demolition, construction, landscaping works etc
- If damage occurs, inform the Site Manager.

Remember

All trees on the site are protected by planning conditions. Many trees on the site may also be legally protected by Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or Conservation Area status

Planning Authority enforcement action needs to be avoided:

- ‘Breach of Conditions’ notices can prevent a site from being signed off.
- ‘Temporary Stop Notices’ halt site operations and result in associated high costs.
- Wilful damage/destruction of TPO/Conservation Area trees can result in company and/or individual prosecutions - fines can be anything up to £20,000 (County Court fines can be higher). Remember that fines apply to the person committing the offence as well as the site owner and main contractors!

Be aware of tree protection and stick to the procedures. Tree protection is straightforward. If in doubt – ask!

I have received site induction in tree awareness and tree protection procedures

PRINT NAME:

SIGN:

DATE:



CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - NO ENTRY

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

THIS FENCE MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED TREE PROTECTION PLANS AND ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION CAN RESULT IN BREACH OF PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.
(TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

FOR ALL ENQUIRIES REGARDING TREES AT THIS DEVELOPMENT
PLEASE CALL 01386 576161 OR EMAIL ENQUIRIES@BARTON-HYETT.CO.UK

SITE MONITORING RECORD

CLUMP FARM SOLAR FARM



CLUMP FARM SOLAR FARM			
Date:	-		
Project Arboriculturist:	Ian Monger - Barton Hyett Associates (BHA)		
Phase:	Project planning		
Stage:	Pre-commencement site meeting		
Persons present:	Ian Monger (IM) - BHA Others TBC		
Issue	Operation / observations	Actions	Review date
Stage of construction	-	-	-
Pre-commencement meeting			
Hedgerow section removals	-	-	-
Erect tree protection barriers and notices and site security barriers			
Groundworks, utilities and main construction phase	-	-	-
SUBSEQUENT MATTERS			
Corrective actions	-	-	-
Next arboricultural monitoring	-	-	-
Signed:	Ian Monger		
Date:	-		

SITE MONITORING RECORD

CLUMP FARM SOLAR FARM

Site photo to be inserted	Site photo to be inserted	Site photo to be inserted
IMAGE 1:	IMAGE 2:	IMAGE 3:
Site photo to be inserted	Site photo to be inserted	Site photo to be inserted
IMAGE 4:	IMAGE 5:	IMAGE 6: