



Tree Work Schedule			
No.	Species	Works	Category
G01	A Group	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C2
G02	A Group	Fell to ground level & grind stumps.	C2
G03	A Group	Prune. Crown lift trees totally to achieve 2m clearance to the proposed (unopposed), and allow for installation of the proposed fence.	C2
G04	A Group	Prune to gain access for the installation of the boundary fence.	C2
G05	A Group	Prune to gain access for the installation of the boundary fence.	C2
G06	A Group	Prune to gain access for the installation of the boundary fence.	C2
T01	Common Holly	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	B1
T02	Lavender	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T03	Lavender	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T04	Lavender	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T05	Lavender	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T06	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T07	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T08	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T09	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T10	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T11	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T12	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T13	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T14	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T15	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T16	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T17	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T18	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1
T19	Myrtles	Fell to ground level & grind stump.	C1

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3893:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.  
All arising are to be removed and the site is to be left as found.  
Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

### Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.  
To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer bris, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.  
All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the windiest panels with words such as "Tree Protection Area - Keep Out".

### Tree Protection Area KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990  
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.  
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.  
ANY RE-ENTRY INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

### Ground protection

The existing hard surface will be retained with the RPAs to act as passive ground protection. This will remain in situ for the duration of the development process. If removed/replaced this will be done under direct, on-site arboricultural supervision and replaced immediately with new temporary ground boarding or the replacement hard surface.  
New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Note: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic, exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root function remains unimpaired.

### Foundations within RPAs

The use of traditional strip foundations can result in excessive root loss and as such should be avoided.  
Designs for foundations that would minimize the adverse impact upon trees should include particular attention to the existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross sectional details. Site specific and specialist advice should be sought from the project engineers and arboriculturalist.

- Root damage can be minimized by using:
  - Piles with site investigation used to be determined their optimal location whilst avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm;
  - Beams, laid at or above ground level, and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

Where a slab for minor structures (e.g. carport/shed) is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on the existing ground level, and should not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unsurfaced ground.

Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of striking major tree roots, and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles. If a piling mat is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground boarding. Use of the smallest practical piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access limitation pruning. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of unsecured concrete, e.g. shored bored piles or screw piles.

This information is consistent with British Standard BS5832:2012 Tree work - Recommendations.

### Supervised Excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any roots that are to be cut will be cleanly severed by the project arboriculturalist using a suitable hand saw or excavator. The edge of all excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

Manual excavation:  
Excavations within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboriculturalist), whether as is for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and or air-spade and then cleared with a shovel and or the aid of an air-spade and air-vac.

Mechanical excavation:  
Excavation within the RPAs will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation.  
Where an excavator is used it will be fitted with a suitably sized, toothless grading bucket, using a grading / scraping motion rather than digging. During each motion the excavator will not be permitted to remove more than 15 - 20mm deep of soil in any one pass. If any roots are discovered, mechanical excavation will immediately be stopped and manual excavation will take over to expose the root. Upon the root being uncovered and either severed or protected the excavations can then continue.

Any excavator or other machinery that is to be used will be situated outside of the RPAs of all retained trees or on top of a suitable ground protection.

Where an excavator or any other machinery is to be used within RPAs or beneath comprises the project arboriculturalist will clearly instruct the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any works may commence.

### Arboricultural Supervision

1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Pre-commencement site meeting (construction phase).
4. Supervised excavations for hard surfacing within RPA of tree T02.
5. Supervised excavations for site investigations to inform pile locations for the boundary and entrance wall foundations within the RPA of tree T02.
6. Supervised excavations for hard surfacing within RPA of tree T04.
7. Supervised excavations for site investigations to inform pile locations for the boundary wall foundations within the RPA of tree T04.
8. Supervised excavations for site investigations to inform foundation design for the carport/shed within RPA of tree T07.
9. Supervised excavations for foundations for infill building within the RPA of tree T07.
10. Supervised excavations for acoustic boundary fence posts within RPAs of trees G03-G6, T07-10, T13-16 & T18-19.
11. Any demolition and/or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list).
12. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

### Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the development impact implemented without detriment to retained trees.

**Arboricultural Supervision:**  
Manual excavation for installation of posts for the proposed acoustic boundary fences within RPAs are to be undertaken manually under arboricultural supervision; posts may need to be relocated if significant roots (Greater than 25mm diameter) will be affected. This may affect bay length so pre fabricated panels may not be suitable. Temporary access to the CEZ will be granted under the supervision of the attending arboricultural consultant. Ground protection suitable to the equipment used will be utilised.

**Arboricultural supervision:**  
Manual excavation for site investigations to inform the position of foundations piles within the RPAs of retained tree T04.

**Arboricultural supervision:**  
Manual excavation for site investigations to inform the position of foundations piles within the RPAs of retained tree T02.

**Arboricultural supervision:**  
Manual excavation for the installation of foundations within the RPAs of retained tree T07.

**NOTE:**  
There will be no level changes within the RPAs of retained trees as these can cause a change in the growing conditions of the rooting volume and lead to root death.

**Arboricultural supervision:**  
Manual excavation for site investigations to inform the design of foundations within the RPAs of retained trees G03 & T07.

**Arboricultural supervision:**  
Manual excavation for installation of the realigned hard surface sub-base within the RPAs of retained tree T04.

**Arboricultural supervision:**  
Manual excavation for installation of the realigned hard surface sub-base within the RPAs of retained tree T02.

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Project:

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Client:

Mr E Caruana

Drawing:

Tree Protection Plan

Based on:

15 - GR - 113

Drawing No:

Arbtech TPP 01

Rev:

Date:

July 2025

Scale:

1:100 @ A0

Drawn:

JCH

Key:

Tree No.	T02	Tree Category	Category 'B' trees	Trunks	Category 'B' groups
RPA:		Category 'B' trees	Category 'B' groups	Trunks	Category 'B' groups
Category 'C' trees		Category 'C' trees	Category 'C' groups	Trunks	Category 'C' groups
Existing Site Plan		Proposed Site Plan	Protective Fencing	Ground Protection (excavation)	Arboricultural Supervision (excavation)

Notes:

These notes are for information only. They are not to be used as a substitute for the design or construction of the project. The design and construction of the project is the responsibility of the client and the design and construction team. The design and construction team is not responsible for the design or construction of the project. The design and construction team is not responsible for the design or construction of the project. The design and construction team is not responsible for the design or construction of the project.