



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Heath Road Solar Farm

July 2025



Barton Hyett Associates
Arboricultural Consultants

Summary table		
Site Name:	Heath Road Solar Farm	
Project reference:	4924	
Site Address:	Merrylees Road, Newbold Verdon, Leicestershire,	
Nearest Postcode:	LE9 9NR	
Central Grid reference:	SK 45422 05671	
Local Planning Authority:	Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council	
Relevant planning policies:	Site Allocations and Development Management Policies DPD 2006 to 2026: DM2 - Delivering Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development; DM4 - Safeguarding the Countryside and Settlement Separation; DM6 - Enhancement of Biodiversity and Geological Interest; DM7 - Preventing Pollution and Flooding.	
Statutory Controls:	Tree Preservation Order	Conservation Area
	None	No
Soil Type: (Source: BGS online soils map © NERC 2023)	Superficial/Drift	Bedrock
	Deep loam to clayey loam, with (northern field and stream valley) clayey loam to silty loam and sand to sandy loam.	Edwalton Member - Mudstone
Topographical Survey:	Topographical Survey (230429 Heath Road-A1-L-TOPO-002-Plan)	
Site Layout:	Indicative Proposed Site Layout RCN1008-PLE-01 Rev.11.	
Report author:	Ian Monger <i>BSc (Hons), MSc, MICFor, MArborA</i>	
Date of first issue:	07.07.2025	

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Barton Hyett Associates Ltd has been instructed by DWD on behalf of Renewable Connections Developments Ltd to survey trees located at Heath Road Solar Farm ('the site') in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations*'.
- 1.2. The scope of the instruction was to inspect trees relevant to a planning application for a proposed solar farm at the site, along with cable connection route options along Heath Road to the east and northwest and Merrylees Road to the southeast. The instruction also required an assessment of the potential impact (the Arboricultural Impact Assessment) of the proposed development on the site's arboricultural resource to be undertaken.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1. The site is three arable fields located between Heath Road to the north and Merrylees Road to the south, approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the village of Bagworth and 8 miles west of Leicester. The approximate survey area, including the cable connection routes along the highways, is shown edged in yellow in Figure 1.
- 2.2. The site has a surfaced track access from Heath Road to the north, shared with a poultry farm located to the immediate west of the site.
- 2.3. The surrounding area is rural and predominantly arable fields with scattered pasture fields. To the north of the site and Heath Road is Bagworth Heath Woods, a 75-hectare country park on the location of a former Colliery. To the northeast of the site and adjoining Bagworth Heath Woods is the site of a former brickworks that remains in industrial use. An expansion to the operational quarry was approved in 2019 (HBBC ref. 2018/0669/04; LCC ref. 2018/CM/0110/LCC), which will directly adjoin the site to the east.
- 2.4. Public footpath S14/1 runs east to west across the site between the northern field and the two southern fields.
- 2.5. The site level undulates and falls from 145m AOD in the northwestern corner of the northern field, towards the east and south, to about 125m AOD in the southeastern and southwestern corners of the southern fields. A stream flows southwards along the western boundary of the southwestern field.

3. TREE SURVEY FINDINGS

- 3.1. The survey recorded 121 arboricultural features. These are summarised in terms of quality in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837 in Table 1 below and shown in more detail on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan (**Section 2**) and within the Tree Survey Schedule (**Section 3**).
- 3.2. The tree survey of the main site was carried out in July 2023. A further site visit was made in March 2025 to survey trees along the potential eastern cable routes of Heath Road and Merrylees Road. The survey of the highway cable connection routes is a high-level survey focused on features of most significance, such as trees of high quality and those with the greatest potential of being impacted.



Figure 1: Approximate survey area edged yellow.

Table 1: arboricultural features by type and quality category.

	Total	A - High quality trees whose retention is most desirable.	B - Moderate quality trees whose retention is desirable.	C - Low quality trees which could be retained but should not significantly constrain the proposal.	U - Very poor quality trees that should be removed unless they have high conservation value.
Trees	55	6	28	19	2
Groups	25	2	5	18	-
Woodlands	5	2	3	-	-
Hedgerows	36	-	-	36	-
Total	121	10	36	73	2

4. KEY ARBORICULTURAL FEATURES

- 4.1. No ancient or veteran trees were identified in this survey. There is no ancient woodland affecting the site.
- 4.2. None of the surveyed trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), and the site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 4.3. High-quality ash and willow woodlands line the stream channel along the western boundary of the southwestern field and are surveyed as groups G18 and G19 and woodland W2 (A2).
- 4.4. English oaks T14, T23, T30 and T31 are mature field boundary trees of high quality. Mature oak T44 and ash T51 were identified as high-quality off-site trees along Merrylees Road.
- 4.5. There is a pond located within the northern field, close to its western boundary, where a group of three mature oaks G7 (B2) grow with a hawthorn and gorse understorey.
- 4.6. To the north of Heath Road, semi-mature broadleaved woodland W1 (B2) is presumably associated with the restoration of the former colliery. Woodland W3 (B2) to the west is older and appears on the 1866 map of the area. Woodland W5 (A2) is known as Great Fox Covert and is located to the south of Merrylees Road near the junction with Heath Road. It is high-quality oak and birch woodland, with common ash, hawthorn and holly.
- 4.7. Two mature ash trees, T21 and T32, are dead/dying trees which can be removed regardless of development proposals. Ash T21 is located well away from people, and so the risk is extremely low. It could be retained for the time being to provide standing deadwood habitat. However, ash T32 is located next to the highway. Although the frequency of vehicles and pedestrians along the road is relatively low, and so the risk is also relatively low, a dead roadside tree such as this would usually be removed as part of general farm management.
- 4.8. Hedgerows within the site and along the highway edges are of relatively low woody species diversity but show evidence of historical laying. The roadside hedgerows are generally separated from the carriageway by deep ditches.
- 4.9. All of the recorded arboricultural features, except a few young trees and shrubs at the pond, are located along the field boundaries. The intensive ploughing of the fields over many years will have restricted tree root system growth within the upper soil layers of the fields. Therefore, there are very few arboricultural constraints for a solar farm development at the site.
- 4.10. Nonetheless, the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of high and moderate-quality trees and tree groups should be respected and maintained free of development, including ground-level changes, access roads, hard surfacing, cable routes and service runs.

5. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1. The development proposal is for a solar photovoltaic farm and associated infrastructure, including two cable route corridors to the Point of Connection (PoC). The indicative proposed site layout is shown on the plan RCN1008-PL-01 Rev.11.
- 5.2. The proposed layout comprises the solar arrays and ecological enhancement areas within three agricultural fields, and two cable route corridors which would connect to the PoC beyond Bagworth Road to the

northwest. The northern field will connect northwards along Heath Road, while the southern two fields will connect eastwards along Merrylees Road and then towards the northwest along Heath Road.

6. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 6.1. The impact assessment considers the effects of any tree loss required to implement the proposed development, as well as any reasonably foreseeable, potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. This is undertaken with reference to BS 5837:2012 and considering the nature of the proposed development. Actual and potential impacts can include tree removal to facilitate the development, soil compaction in close proximity to trees, and direct impact damage to the canopy and roots of retained trees from construction activities. A summary of anticipated impacts resulting from the proposed development is provided below.

Trees to be removed

- 6.2. No trees are proposed to be removed. The dead ash tree T21 (U) will be removed regardless of the development proposal as part of farm management.
- 6.3. A very short northern section of hawthorn and blackthorn hedgerow H36 (C2) may need to be removed to accommodate the new access track. However, it is most likely that the track can be locally adjusted to avoid the hedgerow.
- 6.4. A short section of the same hedgerow would be removed or coppiced to allow installation of the security fence between the two southern fields. It is likely that the coppiced shrubs can be allowed to regrow around the fence in this location.

Impacts on retained trees

- 6.5. The proposal will utilise the existing metalled access road from Heath Road as well as existing field accesses for the new solar farm maintenance tracks. No facilitation pruning of trees, ground-level changes or new hard surfacing is required within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 6.6. The proposal for a solar farm is a fairly uninvasive form of development. The solar tables sit above ground, with only minor below-ground disturbance. Regular agricultural disturbance of the soil in the fields, by ploughing and tilling close to trees over many years, means that field boundary trees will have limited root development in the surface soil layer, further reducing the likelihood that the proposed development would negatively affect them.
- 6.7. Overall, the cessation of agricultural cultivation of the fields will provide a longer-term ecological benefit for the site's trees and hedgerows and the soil microbiome.
- 6.8. Cables on solar sites are typically buried to a depth of between 600mm and 1000mm. Underground connections of bundled cables between the solar array fields can utilise the existing field accesses. Alternatively, sections of hedgerows could be removed with a negligible impact and replanted on completion.
- 6.9. For the installation of the cables to the PoC, the wider design and technical constraints are not known at this stage, and the working methods will need to be devised by a future cable installation contractor. However, it

is usually most efficient to install the cables to PoC within the highway carriageway, unless significant constraints prohibit this. The high-level tree survey carried out along Heath Road and Merrylees Road shows the most important tree and woodland features to be avoided. These features grow within field boundaries, and their root systems will extend into the highway verges.

- 6.10. The removal of short hedgerow sections for installation of the cable route(s) to the highway, such as hedgerows H12 to the north, H30 to the southeast and H35 on Bagworth Road, will be a straightforward matter, and these sections can be replanted on completion. An alternative approach would be to coppice and lift the existing hedgerow section(s) and replant them in their original positions once the cable is installed, thereby retaining an element of their maturity. Care would need to be taken to protect and water the removed sections until they are returned into place, so a method statement for the work would need to be devised.
- 6.11. Elsewhere, the soil below the carriageways is less hospitable for tree root growth, and the deep roadside ditches in some locations and wide verges mean that only fine roots are likely to be present beneath the carriageway surfaces. Therefore, the preferred option is to install the cables within the carriageway where the route passes the surveyed features, to avoid excavation within the verges.
- 6.12. A solution for passing the cable across the stream bridge between ash T51 (A3) and woodland W5 (A2) on Merrylees Road will need to be devised by an engineer and reviewed by the project arboriculturist to ensure that impacts on trees can be avoided or minimised.
- 6.13. Where it is unavoidable to install the cable within a section of verge adjacent to a surveyed tree or woodland, the recommendations of Streetworks (formerly National Joint Utilities Group - NJUG) Volume 4 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees¹ should be followed. The 'prohibited zones' near trees must be avoided altogether, with trenchless (such as percussive boring) or broken trench techniques utilised within the 'precautionary zones' to avoid tree root systems altogether or expose and retain tree roots greater than 25mm diameter in situ.
- 6.14. There is a good opportunity to deliver a net gain in tree canopy cover and tree species diversity at the site as part of wider ecological enhancements. A separate scheme of ecological enhancements has been prepared.

Conclusion

- 6.15. The proposal is feasible from an arboricultural perspective and, if carefully implemented according to an approved Arboricultural Method Statement, there would be no or only a low potential negative impact on the retained trees.

7. TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 7.1. Given the light nature of the development (with no potential for soil contaminants often found on residential development sites), the new perimeter site security fencing can adequately serve as physical protection for the trees. The locations of the site security fencing provide a very good level of physical separation of the solar arrays and other infrastructure from the RPAs of trees. Where the fencing line passes through the RPAs of trees along the western field boundary of the northern field, the post holes and light crown lifting of lower branches (if required) would have a negligible impact.
- 7.2. To achieve adequate tree protection, the site security fencing would need to be installed first and 'rolled out' in sections ahead of the installation of the maintenance tracks, solar tables and other infrastructure in each field.
- 7.3. In any area near trees where the perimeter site security fencing cannot be installed at the appropriate time, additional Heras-type temporary barriers can be installed to exclude construction activity until the perimeter fencing is in place.

8. HEADS OF TERMS FOR AN ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

- 8.1. BS 5837:2012 (Figure 1) recommends that detailed/technical design of tree protection and arboricultural methodologies should be resolved and finalised following the approval of the feasibility of a scheme by the Local Planning Authority.
- 8.2. Annex B and Table B.1 of BS 5837:2012, which are informative, advise that Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) Heads of Terms are a sufficient level of information in order to deliver tree-related information into the planning system. The table also advises that a detailed AMS might reasonably be required as a 'reserved matter' or planning condition.
- 8.3. In relation to the site, it is anticipated that arboricultural working methods are likely to be quite straightforward. A brief summary of the principles of tree protection on development sites is included in **Section 7**.
- 8.4. A draft, 'Heads of Terms' for an AMS is set out below:
 - Project arboriculturist – schedule of monitoring and supervision to be agreed upon with the applicant and LPA
 - Pre-commencement site meeting - to be attended by the project arboriculturist, client, site manager and other relevant parties to agree work schedule, phasing of work and tree protection measures
 - Hedgerow section removals and facilitation pruning
 - Timing/phasing of perimeter security fencing to provide tree protection, including additional Heras-type fencing installed in any area where the perimeter site security fencing cannot be installed at the appropriate time
 - Groundworks and main installation phases - no access for any machinery within the fenced tree protection areas.
 - Final landscaping and ecological enhancements.

¹ Available at: <https://streetworks.org.uk/resources/publications/>

9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1. In conclusion, the arboricultural impacts of the development proposal on trees at the site are low. No trees are proposed to be removed to implement the proposal. Only a few short hedgerow section removals are likely to be required to install perimeter site security fencing and cable interconnects, and these can be replanted on completion.
- 9.2. For the installation of the cables to the PoC, the technical design and working methods will need to be devised by a future cable installation contractor. The preferred option is to install the cables within the carriageway where the route passes the surveyed tree and woodland features to avoid excavation within the verges, and this is usually the most efficient approach in any case. A solution for passing the cable across the stream bridge on Merrylees Road will need to be devised by an engineer and reviewed by the project arboriculturist to ensure that impacts on nearby trees can be avoided or minimised.
- 9.3. The new perimeter site security fencing can adequately serve as physical protection for the trees by being installed first, ahead of the construction of the maintenance tracks and installation of the solar tables and other infrastructure in each field. In any area near trees where the perimeter site security fencing cannot be installed at the appropriate time, additional Heras-type temporary barriers can be installed to exclude construction activity until the perimeter fencing is in place.
- 9.4. A detailed AMS and finalised Tree Protection Plan will need to be produced in tandem with the installation contractor(s) own construction access requirements and work phasing plan. Where the feasibility of a scheme has been agreed upon by the Local Planning Authority, this detail can be agreed upon and submitted later to comply with a pre-commencement planning condition (by agreement with the applicant).



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Senior Arboriculturist



IMAGE 1: View looking north of the northwest corner.



IMAGE 2: View looking west along the northern boundary showing category C ash tree T20.



IMAGE 3: View looking east showing T21, a dead ash in the corner of the site (category U).

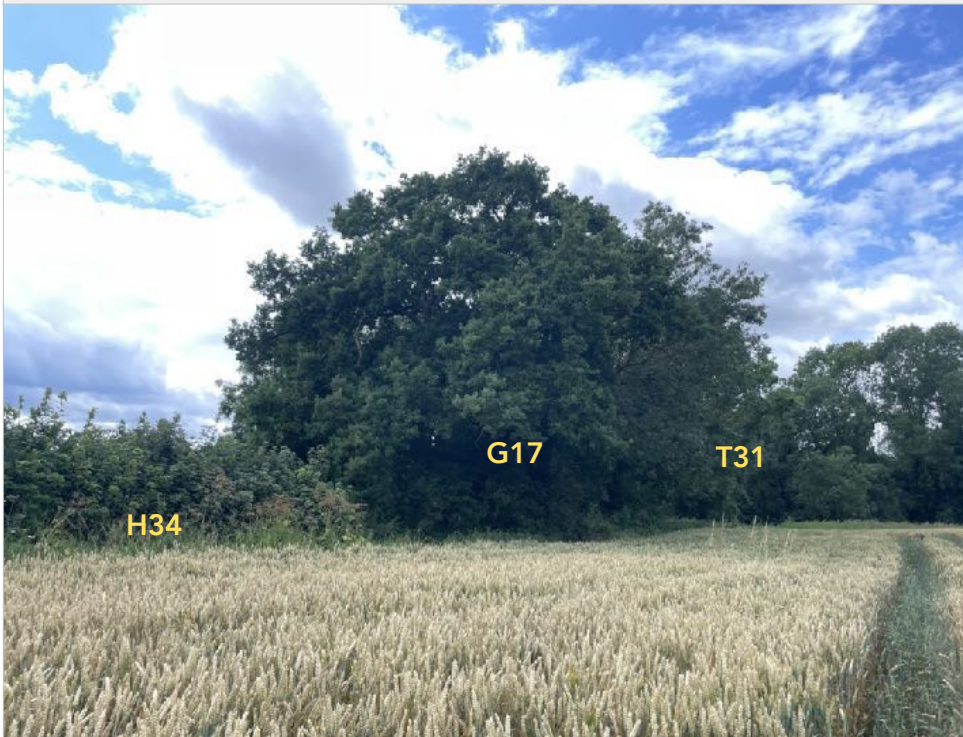


IMAGE 4: View looking south showing along the southern boundary showing the category B group of ash & English oak (G17).



IMAGE 5: View looking northwest along the western boundary showing category A tree groups G18 & G19 as well as category U T32.



IMAGE 6: View looking west along the western boundary showing category A tree group G19 and category C T33.



IMAGE 7: View looking west at the collection of moderate-quality English oak's.



IMAGE 8: View looking south of the pond in the northern field. A small oak is located within the centre (T6).



IMAGE 9: View looking north showing moderate quality English oak close to the northern boundary.



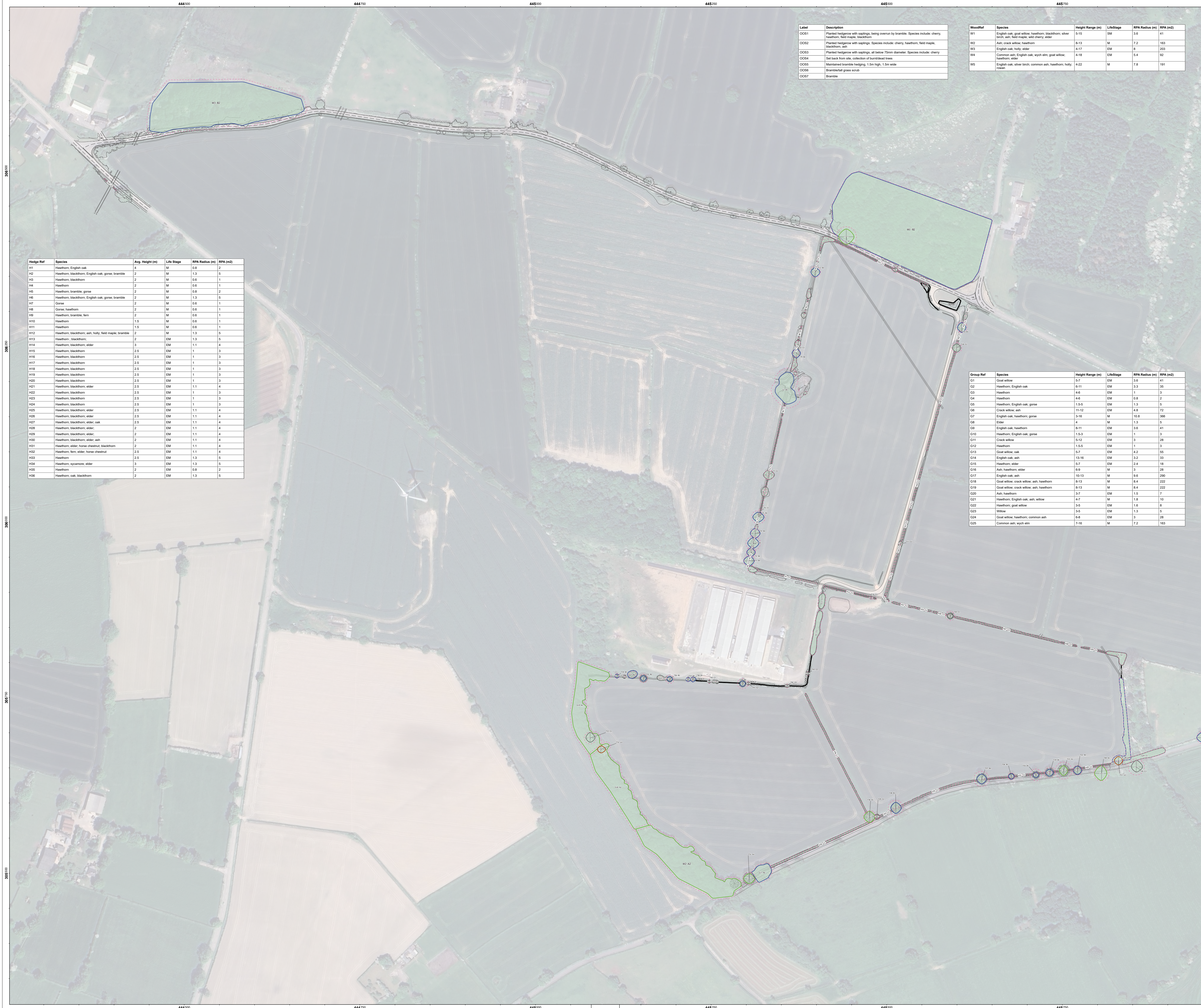
IMAGE 10: View of the northern boundary with category A T14.



IMAGE 11: View looking east showing the entrance track to the site.



IMAGE 12: View of the woodland (W3) located close to the proposed cable route.

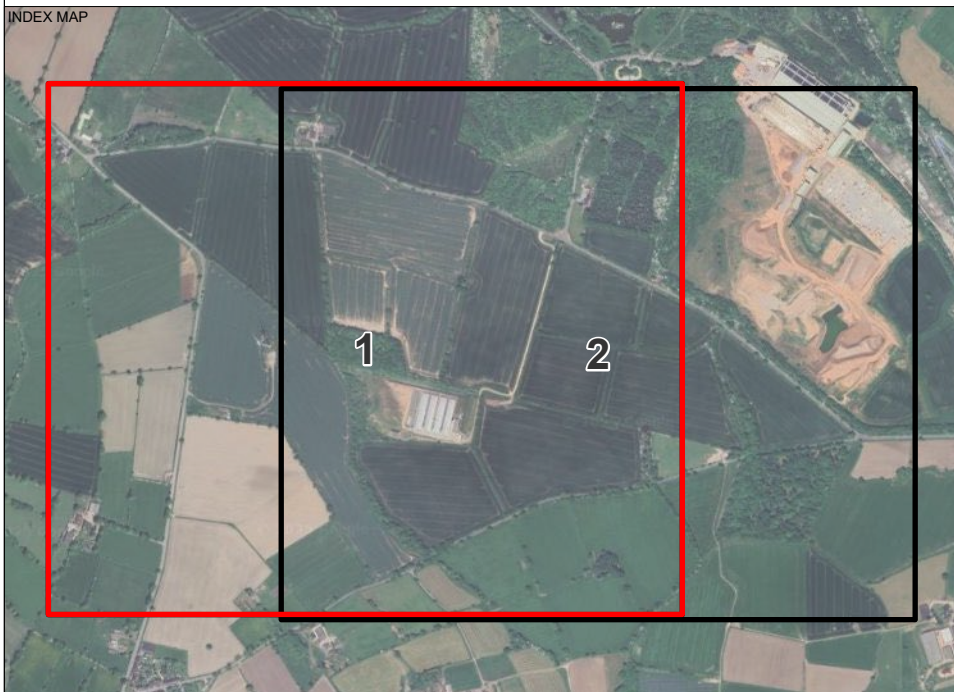


KEY

- Category A Tree - High quality (Retention highly desirable)
- Category A - Hedgerow, Group, Woodland - High quality (Retention highly desirable)
- Category B Tree - Moderate quality (Retention desirable)
- Category B - Hedgerow, Group, Woodland - Moderate quality (Retention desirable)
- Category C Tree - Low quality (May be retained but should not constrain development)
- Category C - Hedgerow, Group, Woodland - Low quality (May be retained but should not constrain development)
- Category U Tree - Very low quality (Mostly unsuitable for retention)
- Category U - Hedgerow, Group, Woodland - Very low quality (Mostly unsuitable for retention)
- Root Protection Area (RPA) - Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil volume to maintain the tree's viability
- Shrub mass/offside tree/out of scope (OOS)
- Tree/Group/Hedgerow not on topographical survey. Location given is an estimate

Tree Ref	Species	Height (m)	LifeStage	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (m2)
T1	Oak (English)	12	EM	7.7	185
T2	Oak (English)	12	EM	6.4	127
T3	Oak (English)	12	EM	10.2	327
T4	Oak (English)	12	EM	6	113
T5	Oak (English)	12	M	9.7	297
T6	Hawthorn	5	M	2.5	20
T7	Willow (Goat)	11	M	5.7	142
T8	Oak (English)	5	SM	1.3	5
T9	Oak (English)	9	EM	4.8	72
T10	Oak (English)	9	EM	3.9	49
T11	Oak (English)	8	SM	2.6	22
T12	Oak (English)	7	EM	2.8	22
T13	Oak (English)	14	M	7.8	191
T14	Oak (English)	20	M	14.4	651
T15	Maple (Footh)	8	EM	4.4	62
T16	Oak (English)	5	SM	1.6	8
T17	Oak (English)	5	EM	2.4	18
T18	Ash (Common)	13	EM	7.3	168
T19	Ash (Common)	16	EM	7.8	180
T20	Ash (Common)	10	M	6.6	137
T21	Ash (Common)	12	M	7.2	163
T22	Oak (English)	11	M	6.6	137
T23	Oak (English)	12	M	12	452
T24	Oak (English)	9	M	7.8	191
T25	Ash (Common)	11	M	6.4	222
T26	Oak (English)	9	M	4.8	72
T27	Ash (Common)	14	M	10.8	366
T28	Ash (Common)	14	M	10.8	366
T29	Willow (Goat)	6	EM	3.3	35
T30	Oak (English)	11	M	9	254
T31	Oak (English)	14	M	9	254
T32	Ash (Common)	6	M	4.8	72
T33	Ash (Common)	12	M	6.4	222
T34	Ash (Common)	9	EM	3.3	35
T35	Willow (Goat)	9	EM	6.1	118
T36	Willow (Goat)	7	EM	6	113
T37	Ash (Common)	6	EM	2.6	22
T38	Ash (Common)	8	EM	2.5	20
T39	Willow	3	SM	2.6	22
T40	Willow (Goat)	7	EM	7.4	174
T41	Hawthorn	4	EM	2.4	18
T42	Hawthorn	4	SM	2.6	22
T43	Willow (Goat)	4	SM	2.6	22
T44	Oak (English)	18	M	10.8	366
T45	Ash (Common)	20	M	11.4	408
T46	Ash (Common)	18	M	8.9	248
T47	Oak (English)	12	EM	5.8	104
T48	Oak (English)	12	EM	6.2	209
T49	Ash (Common)	13	EM	7	152
T50	Ash (Common)	18	M	10.1	319
T51	Ash (Common)	21	M	12	452
T52	Ash (Common)	9	M	6.1	118
T53	Oak (English)	12	EM	7	152
T54	Ash (Common)	14	M	7.9	197
T55	Ash (Common)	14	M	7	152

Tree Canopy Area	Tree Group Canopy Area	Woodland Canopy Area	Hedgerow Canopy Area
Category	Category	Category	Category
Total SCM	Total SCM	Total SCM	Total SCM
A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C



PROJECT TITLE
Heath Road (4924)

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Survey and Constraints Plan with Aerial

SCALE
Scale: 1:2,500 @ A1

DRAWING NUMBER
BHA_4924_01

DRAWN BY
AT

APPROVED BY
IH

REVISION
A

SHEET
1 of 2

DATE
27/03/2025

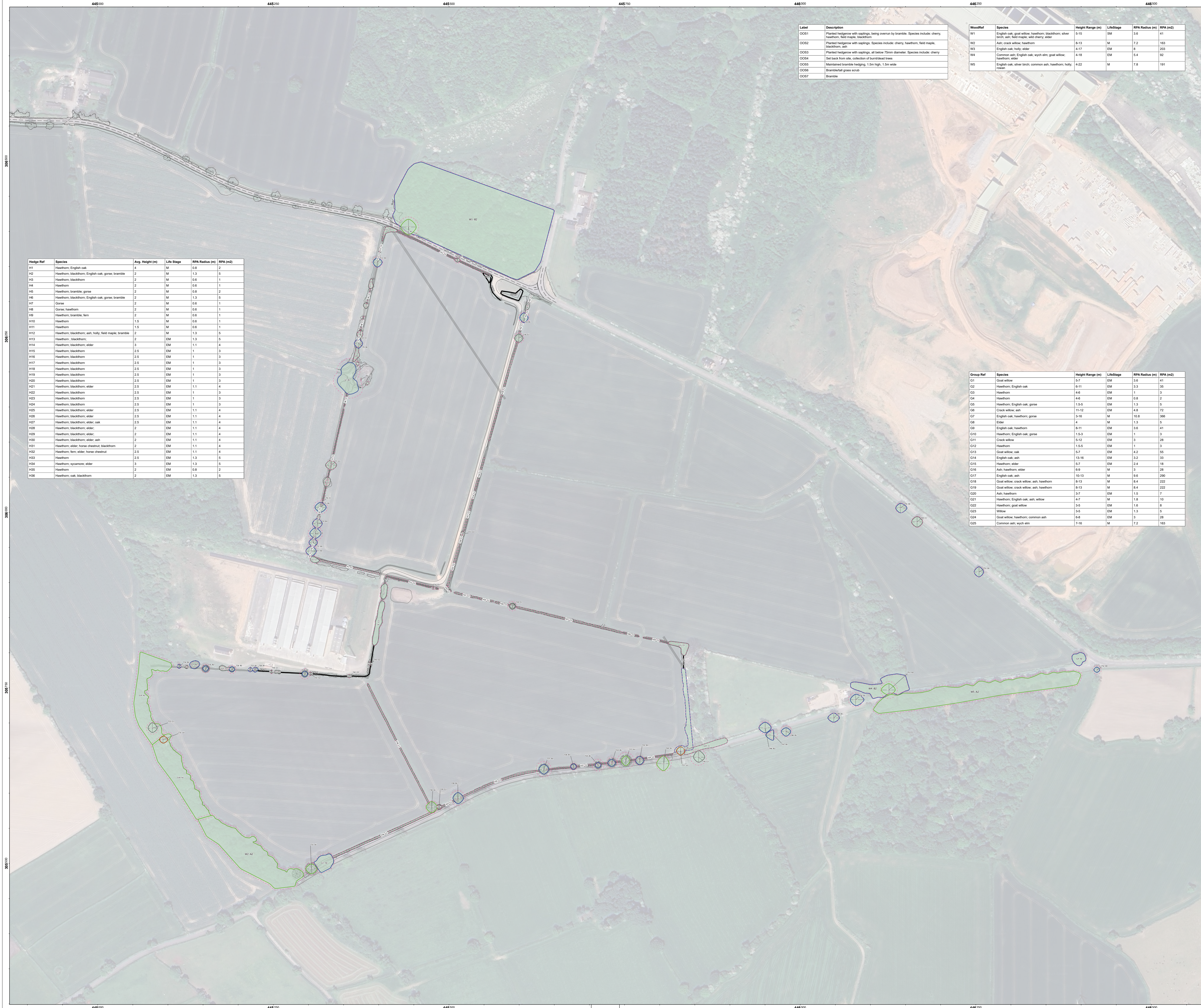
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SUMMIT GEO
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Tree Ref	Species	Avg. Height (m)	Life Stage	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
H1	Hawthorn; English oak	4	M	0.6	2
H2	Hawthorn; blackthorn; English oak; gorse; bramble	2	M	1.3	5
H3	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2	M	0.6	1
H4	Hawthorn	2	M	0.6	1
H5	Hawthorn; bramble; gorse	2	M	0.6	2
H6	Hawthorn; blackthorn; English oak; gorse; bramble	2	M	1.3	5
H7	Gorse	2	M	0.6	1
H8	Gorse; hawthorn	2	M	0.6	1
H9	Hawthorn; bramble; fern	2	M	0.6	1
H10	Hawthorn	1.5	M	0.6	1
H11	Hawthorn	1.5	M	0.6	1
H12	Hawthorn; blackthorn; ash; holly; field maple; bramble	2	M	1.3	5
H13	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2	EM	1.3	5
H14	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder	3	EM	1.1	4
H15	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H16	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H17	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H18	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H19	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H20	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H21	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder	2.5	EM	1.1	4
H22	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H23	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H24	Hawthorn; blackthorn	2.5	EM	1	3
H25	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder	2.5	EM	1.1	4
H26	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder	2.5	EM	1.1	4
H27	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder; oak	2.5	EM	1.1	4
H28	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder	2	EM	1.1	4
H29	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder	2	EM	1.1	4
H30	Hawthorn; blackthorn; elder; ash	2	EM	1.1	4
H31	Hawthorn; elder; horse chestnut; blackthorn	2	EM	1.1	4
H32	Hawthorn; fern; elder; horse chestnut	2.5	EM	1.1	4
H33	Hawthorn	2.5	EM	1.3	5
H34	Hawthorn; sycamore; elder	3	EM	1.3	5
H35	Hawthorn	2	EM	0.6	2
H36	Hawthorn; oak; blackthorn	2	EM	1.3	5

Group Ref	Species	Height Range (m)	Life Stage	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (m ²)
G1	Goat willow	5-7	EM	3.6	41
G2	Hawthorn; English oak	6-11	EM	3.3	35
G3	Hawthorn	4-6	EM	1	3
G4	Hawthorn	4-6	EM	0.8	2
G5	Hawthorn; English oak; gorse	1-5.5	EM	1.3	5
G6	Crack willow; ash	11-12	EM	4.6	72
G7	English oak; hawthorn; gorse	3-16	M	10.8	366
G8	Elder	4	M	1.3	5
G9	English oak; hawthorn	8-11	EM	3.6	41
G10	Hawthorn; English oak; gorse	1-5.5	EM	1	3
G11	Crack willow	5-12	EM	3	28
G12	Hawthorn	1-5.5	EM	1	3
G13	Goat willow; oak	5-7	EM	4.2	55
G14	English oak; ash	13-19	EM	5.2	33
G15	Hawthorn; elder	5-7	EM	2.4	18
G16	Ash; hawthorn; elder	6-9	M	3	28
G17	English oak; ash	10-13	M	9.6	290
G18	Goat willow; crack willow; ash; hawthorn	6-13	M	8.4	222
G19	Goat willow; crack willow; ash; hawthorn	6-13	M	8.4	222
G20	Ash; hawthorn	3-7	EM	1.5	7
G21	Hawthorn; English oak; ash; willow	4-7	M	1.8	10
G22	Hawthorn; goat willow	3-5	EM	1.6	8
G23	Willow	1-3	EM	0.5	5
G24	Goat willow; hawthorn; common ash	6-8	EM	3	28
G25	Common ash; wych elm	7-16	M	7.2	163

Tree Canopy Area	Tree Group Canopy Area	Woodland Canopy Area	Hedgerow Canopy Area
Category	Category	Category	Category
Total SCM	Total SCM	Total SCM	Total SCM
A	A	A	A
B	B	B	B
C	C	C	C
2634.3	6073.7	11691.9	2723.3
2144.8	35963	35963	

INDEX MAP

Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. This drawing should be interpreted with reference to the accompanying tree schedule and written advice.

PROJECT TITLE
Heath Road (4924)

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Survey and Constraints Plan with Aerial

SCALE
Scale: 1:2,500 @ A1

DRAWING NUMBER
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COORDINATE SYSTEM / DATUM
British National Grid / Newlyn Datum (AOD)

CLIENT
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