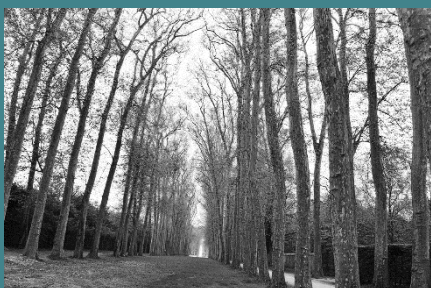


FPCR | environment
& design



ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

Client

David Wilson Homes (East Midlands)

Project

**Land East of Barwell Common,
Barwell**

Date

February 2026

CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.0	PLANNING POLICY	3
3.0	SURVEY METHODOLOGY	4
4.0	RESULTS	8
5.0	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	11
6.0	NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING	13
8.0	TREE MANAGEMENT	15
9.0	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	15
10.0	INITIAL SITE MEETING / TOOLBOX TALK	18
11.0	TREE REMOVAL AND TREE WORKS	19
12.0	TREE PROTECTION	20
13.0	CONSTRUCTION OF DRIVEWAYS, FOOTPATHS AND ATTENUATIONS BASIN	22
14.0	GENERAL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES	24

TABLES

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

Table 2: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

Table 3: Timeline of Tree Protection

Table 4: Tree Works

FIGURES

Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees

Figure 2: Specification for Standard Tree Protection Fencing

Figure 3: Specification for Alternative Tree Protection Fencing

PLANS

Tree Survey Plan (13741-T-01)

Tree Retention Plan (13741-T-02)

Tree Protection Plan (13741-T-03)

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Tree Schedule

Appendix B: Tree Protection Signage

Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	First Issue	POF/18/12/25	HR/19/12/25
A	Final Issue	POF/20/01/26	HR/20/01/26
B	Final Issue	POF/21/01/26	HR/21/01/26
C	Final Issue	POF/06/02/26	HR/06/02/26

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of David Wilson Homes (East Midlands) to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Land East of Barwell Common, Barwell (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SP450965.

Site Description

- 1.2 The site is situated on the southern edge of the village of Barwell in Leicestershire and consists of several field parcels currently used as horse-grazing paddocks. To the north, residential housing forms the southern edge of Barwell. To the west, there are further residential properties and multiple field parcels forming Barwell Common. To the east, the site is bordered by an allotment and an area containing agricultural sheds. The southern boundary adjoins the A47, beyond which lies additional agricultural land.
- 1.3 Tree cover across the site is predominantly native in character and comprises outgrown, unmanaged boundary hedgerows, scattered individual trees, and linear groups of mixed native species. The majority of tree cover is located along the site boundaries, providing enclosure and partial screening between adjacent land parcels.

Planning History

- 1.4 An outline planning application for (*the demolition of all buildings on site and the development of up to 95 dwellings, together with associated access, open space and landscaping, at Land East of The Common, Barwell, LE9 8BR in accordance with the terms of the application*) with all matters reserved except for access, was granted approval by Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council), on 13.03.25, subject to conditions.

Scope of Assessment

- 1.5 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on **2nd December 2025** in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).
- 1.6 This report has been produced to accompany a detailed planning application for the demolition of all buildings on site and the development of up to 95 dwellings, together with associated access, open space and landscaping.
- 1.7 The purpose of this report is therefore to firstly, present the results of this assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

- 2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated December 2024.
- 2.2 Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NPPF state that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and states that for decision making, the LPA should be 'c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay'.
- 2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF states that:
- 136 'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined (footnote 52), that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users'. (footnote 52: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)
 - 193 (c) 'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons (footnote 70) and a suitable compensation strategy exists'.
 - and provides specific guidance that:
 - 193 (d) 'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.
- 2.4 With reference to paragraph 193 (c), examples of what is deemed to be 'wholly exceptional' are included within Footnote 70 and provides the examples of 'infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat'.

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way.
- 3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups and hedgerows where it has been determined appropriate.
- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
 - For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.
 - For the purposes of this assessment woodland is described as a habitat where 'trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy'¹. Woodlands however, are not just formed of trees and generally include a great variety of other plants. These will include 'mosses, ferns and lichens, as well as small flowering herbs, grasses and shrubs'².
- 3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups, hedgerows and woodland has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

BS5837 Categories

- 3.4 Trees, groups and hedgerows have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).
- 3.5 Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are, for this reason not considered in the planning process on arboricultural grounds.
- 3.6 Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material consideration in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.
- 3.7 **Category (U) – (Red):** Trees which are unsuitable for retention and are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Trees within this category are:

¹ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

² http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.htm

- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.

3.8 **Category (A) – (Green):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
- Subcategory (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
- Subcategory (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

3.9 **Category (B) – (Blue):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

3.10 **Category (C) – (Grey):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 3.11 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.

- 3.12 This Arboricultural Assessment has used the criterion for defining a veteran tree based upon the definition within BS:5837.

"Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned".'

NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment / reorganisation and hollowing of the stem.

- 3.13 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).

- 3.14 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient trees is based upon government guidance on, Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions³ which states.

"All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate."

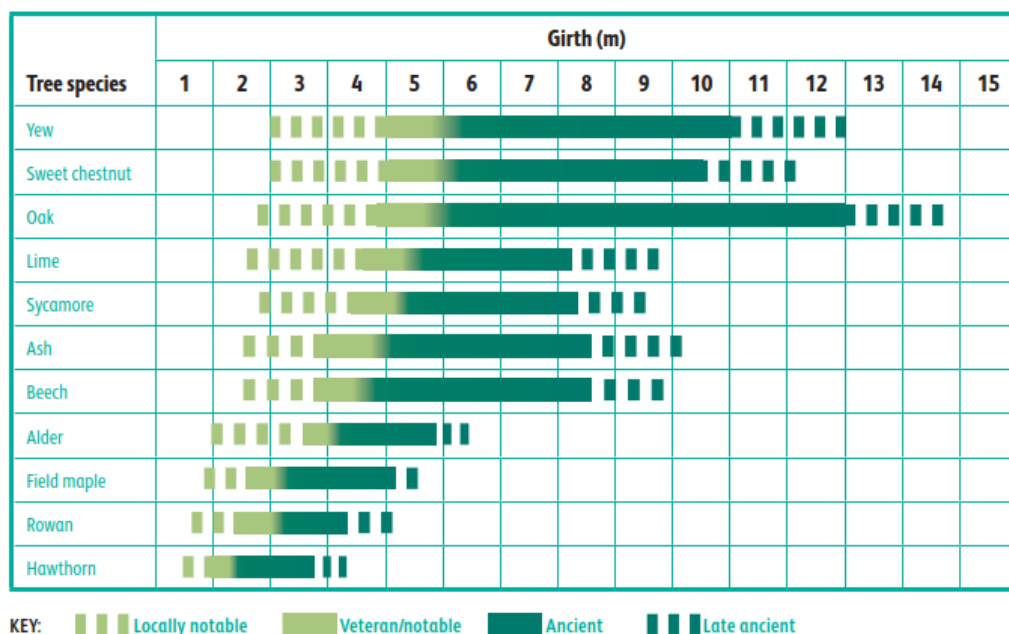


Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)⁴.

³ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

⁴ Lonsdale, D. (Ed.). 2013). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. London: The Tree Council.

- 3.15 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees. This Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against the below definition:

*'A tree which, because of its age, size, and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.'*⁵

- 3.16 RAVEN 2 (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable trees) Julian Forbes-Laird (2023)⁶ has been adopted for gathering survey information as this provides a standardised framework for recording characteristic ancient/veteran features and this Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against this framework.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- 3.17 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.
- 3.18 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.
- 3.19 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.
- 3.20 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

⁵ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

⁶ Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN 2 (2023) – Julian Forbes-Laird Consultancy.

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of fifty-nine individual trees, twenty-one groups of trees, and six hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodland as per the survey methodology.
- 4.2 Appendix A presents details of all individual trees, groups and hedgerows recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area (RPA), calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
- 4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.
- 4.4 The individual positions of trees, groups and hedgerows have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.

Results Summary

- 4.5 The tree stock varied in quality from high (Category A) to unsuitable for retention (Category U). The majority of individual trees were of moderate quality (Category B) and the majority of groups/hedgerows were of low quality (Category C). The tree stock is dominated by ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and English oak *Quercus Robur*. Other notable species dominating outgrown field boundaries included field maple *Acer campestre*, blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* and hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*. Refer to Appendix A for a full list of species.
- 4.6 Table 1 below summarises the trees assessed and several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T51, T54	2		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T4, T13, T15, T16, T18, T32, T41, T42, T43, T44, T52, T53	12		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T2, T5, T10, T11, T12, T14, T17, T19, T20, T21, T23, T24, T25, T26, T29, T31, T36, T38, T39, T40, T45, T46, T49, T55, T56, T57, T59	27	G3, G4, G6, G21	4
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T3, T6, T7, T8, T9, T22, T27, T28, T30, T33, T34, T35, T37, T47, T48, T50, T58	18	G1, G2, G5, G7, G8, G9, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, G16, G17, G18, G19, G20, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6	23

Category A Trees

- 4.7 A total of twelve individual trees were assessed as high quality and assigned to retention Category A. Eleven of these were English oaks, with one field maple also included. These trees occupy prominent positions within the landscape and represent good examples of their respective species. They display features typical of mature trees in rurally managed environments, including branch stubs, deadwood within the crowns, and occasional broken branches.

Category B Trees

- 4.8 A total of twenty-seven individual trees four groups of trees were assessed as being of moderate quality and assigned to retention Category B. Collectively, they contributed to the site's landscape character and exhibited features typical with trees in rurally managed settings, such as dense undergrowth surrounding the bases and dense ivy cover.
- 4.9 The individual specimens were generally evenly distributed across the site, except for a high concentration of large mature trees located along the southern boundary. These were predominantly ash and displayed a range of structural or physiological defects that limited their retention category and reduced their overall landscape value.
- 4.10 The groups consisted primarily of native species, ranging in age from semi-mature to mature. Collectively, they provide well-established green buffers, offering visual screening and contributing to habitat connectivity across the site. Their presence makes a moderate but valuable contribution to the local landscape character and associated ecosystem services.

Category C Trees

- 4.11 Trees assessed as low quality comprised eighteen individual specimens, seventeen groups, and six hedgerows. The individual specimens were predominantly outgrown boundary trees, arboriculturally unremarkable, or in poor overall condition. The tree groups and hedgerows

were similarly characterised as mainly outgrown boundary features or managed/maintained hedgerows. Notwithstanding this, they still provided value to the site's landscape and biodiversity.

- 4.12 The majority of the site boundaries consisted of outgrown hedgerows that appeared to have been left unmanaged for some time. In several areas, they had encroached into the field parcels, with blackthorn exhibiting creeping root suckering. As the land was primarily used for horse grazing, little management of boundary vegetation had taken place, resulting in dense undergrowth around tree bases that made full assessment of individual specimens difficult.

Category U Trees

- 4.13 Two trees, T51 and T54 were considered unsuitable for retention due to being dead common ash trees.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 4.14 None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with our veteran survey methodology.

Statutory Considerations

- 4.15 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location.
- 4.16 Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.
- 4.17 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council that there are no Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas that would apply to any trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore no statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.
- 4.18 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the 08.12.2025.

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of particular trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.
- 5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Planning Layout and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for *(the demolition of all buildings on site and the development of up to 95 dwellings, together with associated access, open space and landscaping)*.
- 5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.
- 5.4 Table 3 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 2: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

	Trees to be Removed	Reason for Removal
Category U - Unsuitable	T51 T54	Removal to due condition of tree and proximity of proposed gravel path. Removal due to condition of tree and proximity of managed landscape buffer.
Category A (High Quality / Value)		
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	G3(part)	Partial removal of these trees is required to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian access.
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T6, G2(part), G14, G17(part), G19(part) T9, G2(part), G11(part), G15(part), G16(part), G19(part) G12(part), G18(part), G20(part), H3(part), H5(part), G1(part), G18(part), G20(part)	The full removal and the partial removal of these trees is required to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian access. The full removal and partial removal of these trees to create areas of managed landscape buffers. The partial removal to facilitate the creation of gravel paths around the site. The partial removal to facilitate drainage across the site

Tree Impacts:

- 5.5 To facilitate the construction of the internal highway infrastructure and the main access into the site, the full or partial removal of T1, T6, G2, G3, G14, G17 and G19 will be required. Due to the nature of the works needed to construct the roads and associated pedestrian pathways, the retention of these trees is not considered feasible.
- 5.6 To create areas of managed landscape buffering between the proposed properties and the adjacent dwellings, and to bring the outgrown, unmanaged boundary features back into a managed condition to facilitate the development, the full or partial removal of T9, G2, G11, G15, G16 and G19 will be required.
- 5.7 To enable the construction of gravel pathways around the site, the partial removal of G12, G18, G20 and H5 will be required. Owing to the extent of works necessary to construct these pathways, the retention of these sections of tree groups is not considered feasible.
- 5.8 Due to the condition of T51 and T54, which are dead trees, their retention within the proposed built environment is not considered feasible.
- 5.9 To facilitate the construction of the internal drainage infrastructure across the site, the partial removal of G1, G18, and G20 will be required.

Additional Tree Impacts:

- 5.10 The proposed layout directly impacts the RPAs of T10, T11, T12 and T52 as a result of the construction of private driveways and gravel footpaths. The extent of the impacted rooting areas is considered acceptable, and it will be advised within the Arboricultural Method Statement that any excavations within the RPAs are carried out under arboricultural supervision.
- 5.11 The proposed attenuation basin is shown to slightly impact the RPAs of T15, T16, T17, T18, T20, T21 and T22. The extent of the impacted rooting areas is considered acceptable, and it will be advised within the Arboricultural Method Statement that any excavations within the RPAs are carried out under arboricultural supervision.
- 5.12 Due to the characteristics of ash as a species, and with trees showing signs of *Inonotus hispidus* (Shaggy Bracket)—a common fungal bracket capable of causing rot—the condition of all retained trees near residential areas should be monitored regularly to ensure they remain safe.

Discussion

- 5.13 In conclusion, from an arboricultural perspective, the proposals seek to retain the majority of tree cover across the site where possible, with tree losses limited to those necessary to facilitate access throughout the site and to bring unmanaged boundary features back into a managed state. The retained trees, together with new planting proposed as part of the landscaping scheme, will form a green buffer that helps to soften the visual impact of the built development within the local landscape.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

- 6.1 As part of the development proposals an adequate quantity of structured tree planting has been identified within the submitted Landscaping Plan to mitigate for the proposed tree removal. This new tree planting has been identified within or close to hard landscaped areas, alongside the primary access roads, within the roadside verges and within proposed areas of public open space.
- 6.2 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions.
- 6.3 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.4 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.
- 6.5 The landscaping scheme should consider the use of both native tree species (for their low maintenance requirements and nature conservation value) and ornamental species (for their contribution to urban design and amenity value). Species choices should be selected on the basis of their suitability for the final site use. Furthermore, during the design process consultation should be made with the Local Planning Authority to obtain information on their tree strategy and incorporate the planting proposals with any local policies and initiatives and/or Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).
- 6.6 When deciding upon suitable tree species, careful consideration would need to be given to the following: ultimate height and canopy spread, form, habit, density of crown, potential shading effect, colour, water demand, soil type and maintenance requirements in relation to both the built form of the new development and existing properties.
- 6.7 Through careful species selection, the landscape scheme shall reduce the risk of trees being removed in the future on the grounds of nuisance. Nuisance can be perceived in a number of ways and vary from person to person however most commonly, within the context of trees, low overhanging branches, excessive shading, seasonal leaf fall and the misinformed perception that trees close to buildings cause damage.
- 6.8 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Consequently, it is important that the proposed scheme delivers a net gain in terms of linear hedgerows through new planting to compensate for any losses. Species should be native, and characteristic of the locality.

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

- 6.9 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy

mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.

- 6.10 The planting of trees within confined urban environments should consider the use of appropriately designed planting pits specifically engineered to promote tree health and longevity. Crucially the aim will be to provide an adequate volume of quality soil for roots to suitably develop by calculating the amount of available soil volumes needed and selecting species whose mature size is compatible with the site. This is an integral component of the planning stage (Lindsey & Bassuk, 1991).

General Planting Recommendations

- 6.11 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.12 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

8.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 8.1 This AMS sets out the methodology for all proposed works that affect trees on the site. Compliance with this AMS, once approved by the Local Planning Authorities (LPA) Arboricultural Officer, will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development proposals.

Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works

- 8.2 The appointment of an Arboricultural Clerk of Works prior to starting any construction works, implementing tree surgery and erection of tree protection fencing, shall be a requirement of this AMS.
- 8.3 The Site Manager / Project Manager will be responsible for appointing an Arboricultural Clerk of Works and contacting them in any instance where full compliance cannot be guaranteed i.e. where construction works within areas fenced off to protect trees may be required.

Tree Protection Timeline

- 8.4 The following table sets out the proposed timeline for Tree Protection measures along with Key Appointment, Supervision and Monitoring Stages of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works

Table 3: Timeline of Tree Protection

Timetable	Actions	Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements
Pre-commencement site meeting	Pre-commencement site meeting prior to the start of works on site.	Site meeting / Tool box talk by ACoW (refer to Section 9)
Upon approval of the planning Application	Undertake tree removal as detailed on Tree Retention Plan (Drawing no. 13741-T-02)	Trees to be marked up in, accordance with the approved Tree Retention Plan, using fluorescent marker spray for ease of identification. Tree Surgeon to be present where possible (refer to Section 10)
Prior to construction operations	Erect tree protection fencing as detailed on Tree Protection Plan (Drawing no. 13741-T-03)	Fencing positions to be marked out and pegged (where applicable) by the ACoW to ensure that all fencing and ground protection is installed in the correct positions (refer to Section 11)
Commence Construction Works		
Prior to the construction of driveways for plot 35, 36 & 37 Dates TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program)	Supervision of excavations within the RPA of retained trees (T10 & T11)	ACoW to supervise excavations within RPA of retained trees (refer to Section 12)

Timetable	Actions	Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements
Prior to the construction of gravel footpaths Dates TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program)	Supervision of excavations within the RPA of retained trees (T12 & T52)	ACoW to supervise excavations within RPA of retained trees (refer to Section 12)
Prior to the creation of the attenuation pond Dates TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program)	Supervision of excavations within the RPA of retained trees (T15, T16, T17, T18, T20, T21 & T22)	ACoW to supervise excavations within RPA of retained trees (refer to Section 12)
Construction Works Complete		
Following completion of all construction operations	Removal of Tree Protective Fencing	ACoW to check if all Tree Protective Fencing has been removed and in doing so no damage has occurred to retained trees.
Following completion of all construction operations	Assessment of retained trees	ACoW to review the relationship between retained trees and the new development to assess the condition of retained trees and prepare a schedule of tree works (refer to Section 13)

Key Appointment, Supervision and Monitoring Stages of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works

8.5 The following stages of supervision shall be required:

- Pre-commencement site meeting and Tool box talk to be carried out.
- Marking trees to be removed with the appointed tree contractor where relevant (**pre-commencement meeting**)
- Walking the site with the Site Manager / Fencing Contractor to measure out the locations of the fencing (**pre-commencement meeting**)
- Arboricultural Clerk of Works to sign off the Tree Protection measures prior to works starting on site (**to follow pre-commencement meeting**)
- Arboricultural Clerk of Works to be present to supervise installation of driveway within the RPA of T10 and T11 (**to follow pre-commencement meeting**)
- Arboricultural Clerk of Works to be present to supervise installation of gravel footpaths within the RPA of T12 and T52 (to follow pre-commencement meeting)

- Arboricultural Clerk of Works to be present to supervise installation of attenuation basin within the RPA of T15, T16, T17, T18, T20, T21 and T22 (to follow pre-commencement meeting)
- Monthly visits to inspect the tree protection fencing and compliance with the AMS.
- Following the completion of construction works and in agreement with the Arboricultural Clerk of Works, the Tree Protection Fencing will be removed.

9.0 INITIAL SITE MEETING / TOOLBOX TALK

- 9.1 An initial site meeting prior to starting any works and erection of tree protection fencing, shall be a requirement of this AMS. At the meeting the Site Manager and Arboricultural Clerk of Works will discuss the methodology and various tree protection measures to be implemented subject to approval by the LPA.
- 9.2 A toolbox talk will also be given to the Site Manager and any on site operatives on the day of the meeting. The purpose of this toolbox talk will be to inform the Site Manager and Operatives of how to protect all retained trees. The toolbox talk shall then be repeated by the Site Manager when new external trades / contractors commence work on site.
- 9.3 The toolbox talk shall focus on informing contractors on the following topics:
- The protection of trees is a requirement of planning approval and failure to comply could result in stop notices being applied or fines;
 - How trees can be harmed on development sites;
 - How the trees on this site will be protected by tree protection fencing;
 - Discussion on methods of working near the trees as outlined in this Method Statement;
- 9.4 Evidence of the toolbox being carried out shall be collected. This evidence can be viewed at any time by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and shared with both the client and the LPA upon request.
- 9.5 The Arboricultural Clerk of Works will also periodically verify compliance with this AMS and sign-off elements of the work as various stages of the development commence. This shall be recorded using an online form which the Arboricultural Clerk of Works can share with the client and LPA.
- 9.6 Any other arboricultural matters arising which are unforeseen will need to be discussed with the Arboricultural Clerk of Works during these visits to decide the most appropriate course of action. After each site visit a short report/record will be compiled which will be sent to the client and local authority upon request as a record of evidence.

10.0 TREE REMOVAL AND TREE WORKS

- 10.1 The trees to be removed to facilitate the development will be marked up by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works during the pre-commencement site meeting and, where required, with the tree surgeon present. Highly visible fluorescent paint will be used to assist in identification.
- 10.2 The trees to be removed are shown on the Tree Retention Plans (13741-T-02) as red circles hatched with red criss-crossing lines. A key has been provided on each of the plans to assist with identification.
- 10.3 The Site Manager and tree surgery contractor must ensure that any necessary consent has been received from the local authority and that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance.
- 10.4 All agreed tree removal will need to be undertaken prior to the main construction activities commencing and so that tree protection fencing can be erected in the positions demonstrated on the Tree Protection Plans.
- 10.5 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

Pruning Works

- 10.6 The table below outlines all the required works to retained trees.

Table 4: Tree Works

Tree/Group Number	Proposed Works	Afforded Protection by TPO
T10, T11, T12 & T52	Crown lifting of lower limbs to a height of approximately 2.5 m to facilitate access for construction machinery and to provide adequate height clearance for pedestrians.	No
T55, T56, T57	Crown lifting of lower limbs to a height of approximately 2.5 m to enable the installation of boundary fencing for gardens of plots 71 & 74.	No
G12 & G19	Facilitation pruning in places may be required to enable the working room for the installation of gravel footpaths and boundary fencing to plots 22, 24 & 26.	No

- 10.7 All works shall be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree work. Recommendations'. Any competent arboriculturist will be aware of this publication and will be able to carry out work to the required standard. Therefore, the use of a competent tree surgery contractor is necessary to comply with this.

11.0 TREE PROTECTION

- 11.1 Tree Protection Fencing will be installed as detailed in the Tree Protection Plans (13741-T-03). Fencing should be installed using the dimensions indicated on the plan at, where possible, the extent of the root protection areas of retained trees.
- 11.2 The positioning of the Tree Protective Fencing shall be measured out with assistance from the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and, where deemed necessary, with the Site Manager present. Highly visible fluorescent paint and / or marker pegs / stakes will be used to assist in identification.
- 11.3 The fencing will be strong and suitable for the location, type and proximity of construction activity and prevent access of machinery, plant or operative beyond the area required for construction operations.
- 11.4 Full specification tree protection fencing, identified on the Tree Protection Plans (13741-T-03), as a solid magenta line will comprise a Heras HSG151 panel framework supported by scaffold poles driven into the ground. As shown in Figure 1 below.

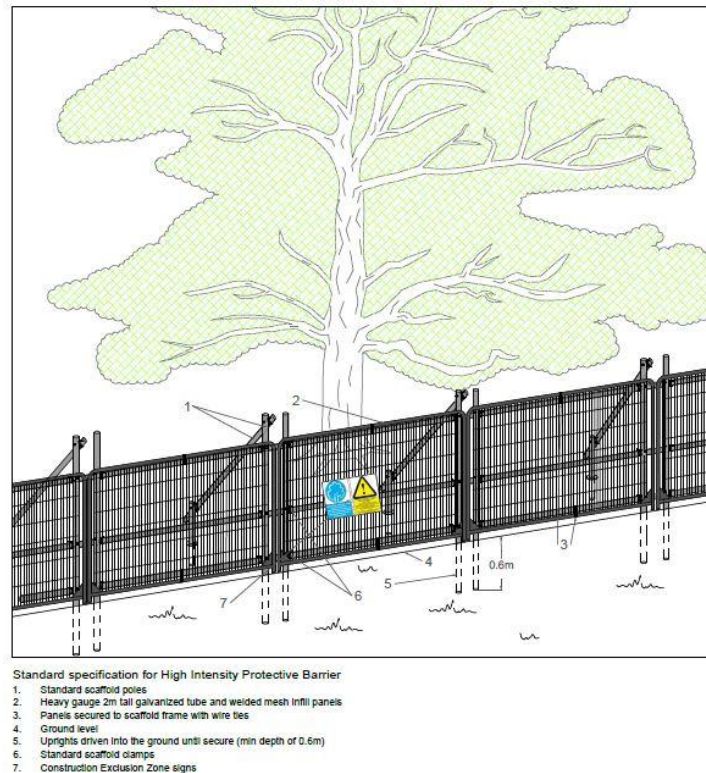


Figure 1 –Specification for Standard Tree Protection Fencing

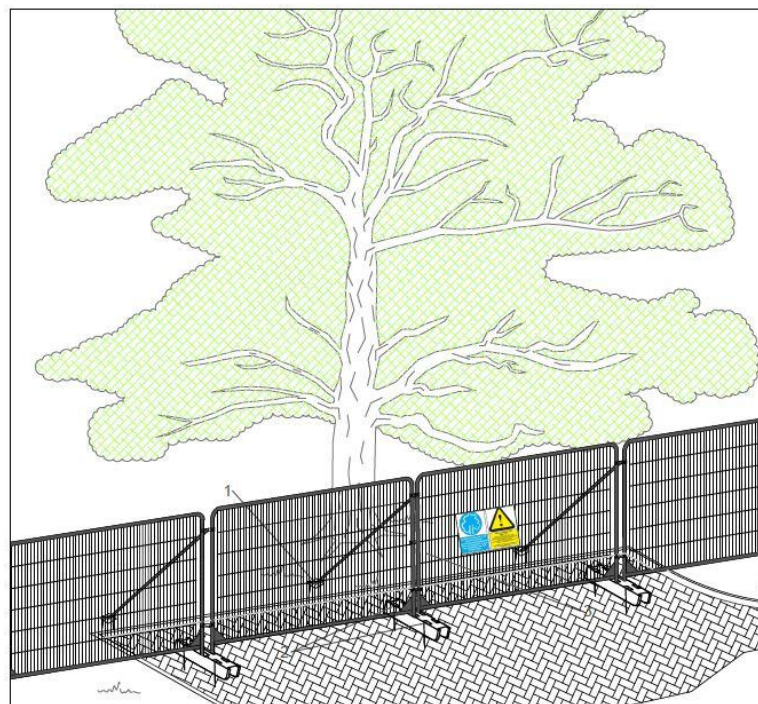
Installation Guide

- The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights.
- The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with clamps to each joint.

- The diagonal scaffold pole struts shall be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45° angle and extend back into the root protection area and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
- No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.

11.5 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the standard level of protection fencing an alternative specification will be used.

11.6 This is identified on the Tree Protection Plans (13741-T-03), as a solid cyan line and will comprise Heras Fence Panels supported by rubberised stabiliser blocks with a base plate which is secured to the ground using ground pins, as shown in Figure 2 below.



Standard Specification for Above Ground Stabilizing Systems
1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

Figure 2 – Specification for Alternative Tree Protection Fencing

- 11.7 This fencing specification shall only be used where specified on the Tree Protection Plans and is not to be used as an alternative to the standard specification unless determined by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.
- 11.8 Tree Protection Fencing and work exclusion zones will be clearly marked using appropriate signage, an example of which has been included as Appendix B. These signs shall be laminated to ensure they last the duration of the construction works and shall be fixed to the fencing panels every 10 metres along its length.
- 11.9 All Tree Protective Fencing will remain rigid and in place for the duration of the development and should be inspected at weekly intervals by the Site Manager alongside monthly inspections to be carried out by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works. Records of weekly and monthly checks should be collected which can be shared with the LPA on request.

Removal of Tree Protection Measures

- 11.10 Following the completion of construction works and in agreement with the Arboricultural Clerk of Works, the Tree Protection Fencing will be removed carefully as to avoid causing root disturbance or leaving in situ any lengths of scaffold framework. This operation can be carried out prior to soft landscaping works such as new planting, mulching grass sowing etc.

12.0 CONSTRUCTION OF DRIVEWAYS, FOOTPATHS AND ATTENUATIONS BASIN

Driveway construction:

- 12.1 The proposals show a minor intrusion within the RPA of T10 and T11, for the construction of a driveway. This driveway will need to be constructed to an adoptable standard, using standard construction techniques, requiring excavation and a compacted subbase.
- 12.2 To minimise any potential damage to T10 and T11 the installation of the driveway should be carried out using the methodology set out below and be supervised by an appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works.
- Under arboricultural supervision the upper surface/vegetation layer will be removed using the smallest practical size of excavator, no heavy machinery is to be positioned within the RPA of the tree during this operation.
 - Within the area identified as an Arboricultural Supervision Zone, excavation can then commence using practical size of excavator until the required depth for the driveway has been achieved.
 - Any roots located / identified during these works shall be pruned back to the face of the trench as they became exposed. Roots shall be wrapped with hessian material, which is to be kept damp, until the area can be back filled.
 - The sub-base will then be laid to a depth and specification prescribed by the Structural Engineer and compacted as required.
- 12.3 If any unexpected large roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered during excavation the Arboricultural Consultant will carry out an assessment and engage in discussions with the LPA to determine suitable remediation works or pruning of the affected tree. No trees will be removed or pruned other than those detailed within this method statement without prior approval from the LPA.

Gravel path construction:

- 12.4 The proposals show a minor intrusion within the RPA of T12 and T52, for the construction of a gravel path. This path will need to be constructed to an adoptable standard, using standard construction techniques, requiring excavation and a compacted subbase.
- 12.5 To minimise any potential damage to T12 and T52 the installation of the path should be carried out using the methodology set out below and be supervised by an appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works.

- 12.6 Under arboricultural supervision the upper surface/vegetation layer will be removed using the smallest practical size of excavator, no heavy machinery is to be positioned within the RPA of the tree during this operation.
- 12.7 Within the area identified as an Arboricultural Supervision Zone, excavation can then commence using practical size of excavator until the required depth for the path has been achieved.
- 12.8 Any roots located / identified during these works shall be pruned back to the face of the trench as they became exposed. Roots shall be wrapped with hessian material, which is to be kept damp, until the area can be back filled.
- 12.9 The sub-base will then be laid to a depth and specification prescribed by the Structural Engineer and compacted as required.
- 12.10 If any unexpected large roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered during excavation the Arboricultural Consultant will carry out an assessment and engage in discussions with the LPA to determine suitable remediation works or pruning of the affected tree. No trees will be removed or pruned other than those detailed within this method statement without prior approval from the LPA.

Attenuation Basin construction:

- 12.1 The proposals show a minor intrusion within the RPA of T15, T16, T17, T18, T20, T21 and T22, for the construction of an attenuation basin. This attenuation basin will need to be constructed to an adoptable standard, using standard construction techniques, requiring excavation to the required depth.
- 12.2 To minimise any potential damage to T15, T16, T17, T18, T20, T21 and T22 the installation of the attenuation basin should be carried out using the methodology set out below and be supervised by an appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works.
- 12.3 Under arboricultural supervision the upper surface/vegetation layer will be removed using the smallest practical size of excavator, no heavy machinery is to be positioned within the RPA of the tree during this operation.
- 12.4 Within the area identified as an Arboricultural Supervision Zone, excavation can then commence using practical size of excavator until the required depth for the attenuation basin has been achieved.
- 12.5 Any roots located / identified during these works shall be pruned back to the face of the trench as they became exposed. Roots shall be wrapped with hessian material, which is to be kept damp, until the area can be back filled.
- 12.6 The sub-base will then be laid to a depth and specification prescribed by the Structural Engineer and compacted as required.
- 12.7 If any unexpected large roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered during excavation the Arboricultural Consultant will carry out an assessment and engage in discussions with the LPA to determine suitable remediation works or pruning of the affected tree. No trees will be removed or pruned other than those detailed within this method statement without prior approval from the LPA.

13.0 GENERAL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 13.1 This section details non-specific precautionary measures to be applied at all times.
- 13.2 No trees will be removed or pruned during construction other than those detailed within this method statement. Any proposed deviation from the tree removal and retention presented in this document must be discussed with the project Arboricultural Consultant prior to implementation.
- 13.3 No Root Protection Areas will be affected by excavation works, storage of materials, plant or machine access, other than as described by this Method Statement.
- 13.4 No materials or soils are to be stored within the Root Protection Area of the retained trees.
- 13.5 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees will not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete mixing will be done within 10m of a tree. Allowance will be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 13.6 Wide or tall loads etc. should not come into contact with retained trees. Banks man should supervise transit of vehicles where they are in proximity to retained trees.
- 13.7 No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.
- 13.8 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

14.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

- 14.1 All retained trees will be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, where there is a potential for public access to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.
- 14.2 Landowners responsible for trees, especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to reduce risks as far as is 'reasonably practical' (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).
- 14.3 To ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' it will be necessary that, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development would be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 14.4 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk⁸.
- 14.5 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.

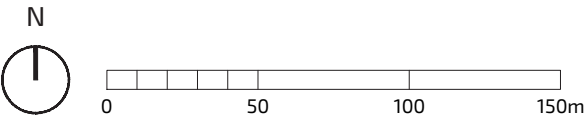
⁸ The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

- 14.6 All tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgeons. It would be recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors.
- 14.7 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH
Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

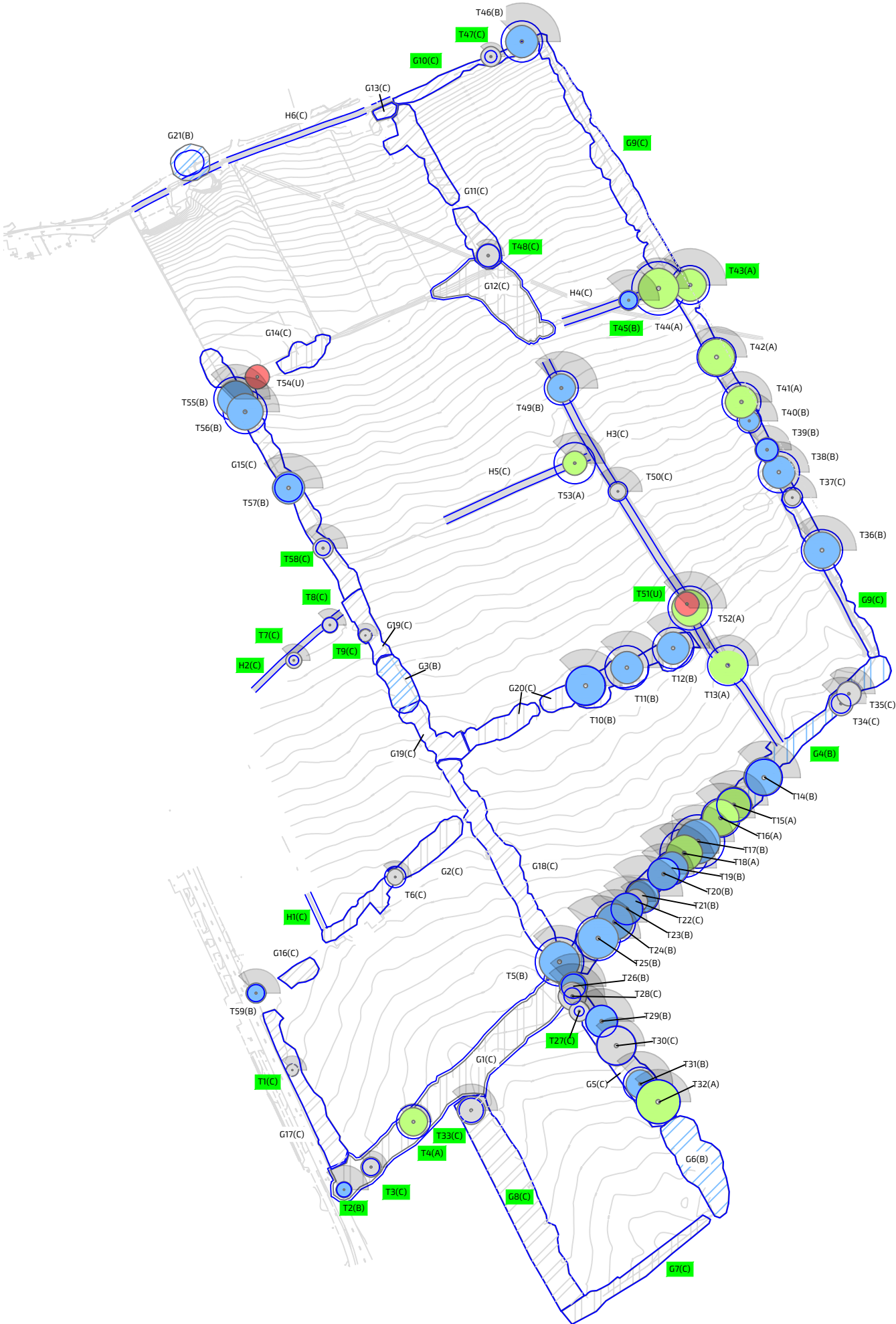
This report is the property of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without the written consent of FPCR Environment and Design Ltd. Ordnance Survey material is used with permission of The Controller of HMSO, Crown copyright 100019980.



Notes:

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.



- 

Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS5837:2012)
- 

Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS5837:2012)
- 

Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS5837:2012)
- 

Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS5837:2012)
- 

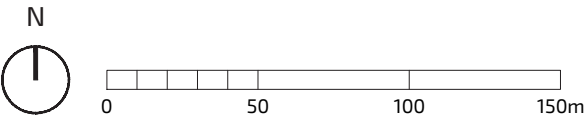
Hedgerow
Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category
- 

Root Protection Area
- 

T1/G1
Tree / Group Positioned by Topographical Survey
Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery
- 

Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	04.12.25	First Issue	POF/RG
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd
client			
David Wilson Homes (East Midlands)			
project			
Land East of Barwell Common, Barwell			
title			
TREE SURVEY PLAN			scale
			1:2500 @ A3
number		status	rev
13741-T-01		-	-



Notes:
All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.
The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.



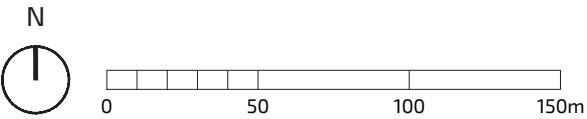
- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
- Tree / Group Positioned by Topographical Survey
 Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery
- Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	18.12.25	First Issue	POF/HR
A	20.01.26	Updated Clearance Plan	POF/HR
B	21.01.26	Updated Drainage plan	POF/HR
C	06.02.26	Updated Layout	POF/HR
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client
David Wilson Homes (East Midlands)
project
Land East of Barwell Common, Barwell

title
TREE RETENTION PLAN
scale
1:2500 @ A3

number
13741-T-02
status
-
rev
C



Notes:

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.



- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- Root Protection Area
- Tree / Group Positioned by Topographical Survey
 Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)
- Line of Primary Protective Barriers (and distance from tree or retained structure)
- Line of Secondary Protective Barriers (and distance from tree or retained structure)
- Area of Excavation to be Supervised by the ACoW

-	18.12.25	First Issue	POF/HR
A	20.01.26	Updated Clearance Plan	POF/HR
B	21.01.26	Updated Drainage plan	POF/HR
C	06.02.26	Updated Layout	POF/HR
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client
David Wilson Homes (East Midlands)

project
Land East of Barwell Common, Barwell

title
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

scale
1:2500 @ A3

number
13741-T-03

status
-

rev
C

Appendix A - Tree Schedule

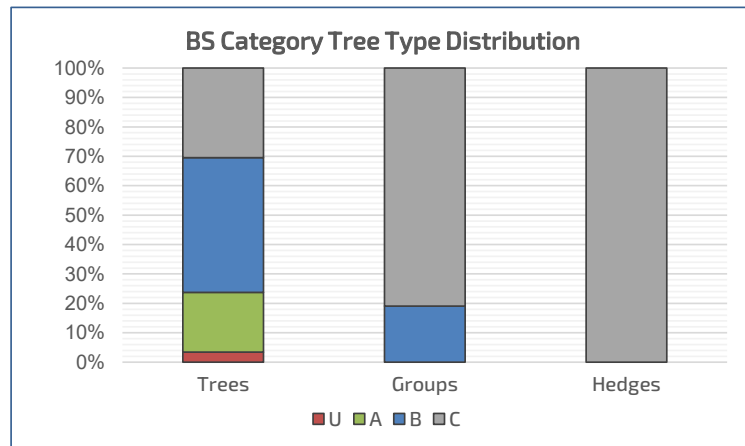
Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category U - Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems	• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified a buffer zone has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated	
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term	
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead	

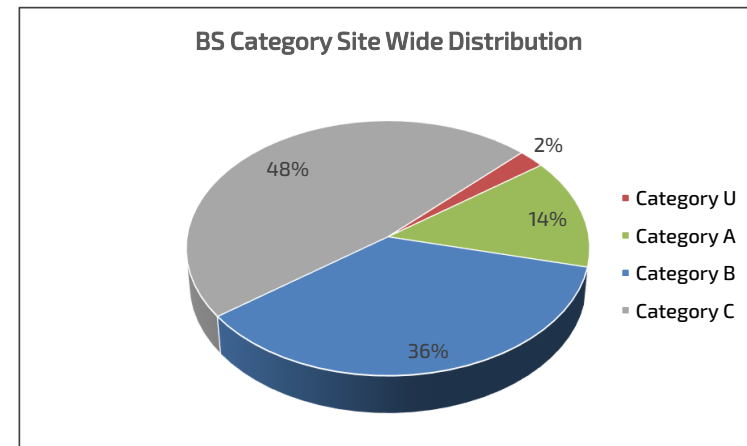
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T51, T54	2		0
Category A	T4, T13, T15, T16, T18, T32, T41, T42, T43, T44, T52, T53	12		0
Category B	T2, T5, T10, T11, T12, T14, T17, T19, T20, T21, T23, T24, T25, T26, T29, T31, T36, T38, T39, T40, T45, T46, T49, T55, T56, T57, T59	27	G3, G4, G6, G21	4
Category C	T1, T3, T6, T7, T8, T9, T22, T27, T28, T30, T33, T34, T35, T37, T47, T48, T50, T58	18	G1, G2, G5, G7, G8, G9, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, G16, G17, G18, G19, G20, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6	23
	Total	59	Total	27

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Field Maple Acer campestre	7	est 250	3	EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover Multi leadered form	28	3.0	C (i)
T2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	est 300	4	EM	F	Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover Unable to gain access	41	3.6	B (i)
T3	Goat Willow Salix caprea	8	est 350	5	M	P / F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover Unable to gain access	55	4.2	C (i)
T4	Field Maple Acer campestre	9	est 700	7	M	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Unable to gain access	222	8.4	A (i)
T5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	est 1000	10	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Unable to gain access	452	12.0	B (i)
T6	Pear Pyrus communis	8	440	4	M	P	Bark wounds noted Dense ivy cover on main stem Limited future potential Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Extensive decay at base	88	5.3	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	English Elm Ulmus procera	8	est 200	4	EM	P	Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Dieback of the crown observed Limited future potential Unable to gain access	18	2.4	C (i)
T8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	est 300	4	EM	F	Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Unable to gain access	41	3.6	C (i)
T9	Field Maple Acer campestre	6	est 220 150	3	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Characteristic for species	32	3.2	C (i)
T10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	est 800	10	M	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	290	9.6	B (i)
T11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	est 900	8	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Potential Roost Features (PRF) Storm damage present Woodpecker holes observed	366	10.8	B (i)
T12	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	850	8	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Potential Roost Features (PRF) Storm damage present Woodpecker holes observed Decay cavity from tearour south at 6m	327	10.2	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T13	English Oak Quercus robur	15	830	N - 6 S - 9 E - 9 W - 9	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	312	10.0	A (i)
T14	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	est 750	N - 10 S - 8 E - 10 W - 8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	254	9.0	B (i)
T15	English Oak Quercus robur	17	est 700	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	222	8.4	A (i)
T16	English Oak Quercus robur	17	est 800	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	290	9.6	A (i)
T17	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	est 1100	11	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Unable to gain access Large lower limb pruning wound to south	547	13.2	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T18	English Oak Quercus robur	17	est 1000	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	A (i)
T19	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	22	est 700	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Decay in southern leader from 10m	222	8.4	B (i)
T20	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	est 650	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Suppressed crown form	191	7.8	B (i)
T21	English Oak Quercus robur	20	est 700	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form	222	8.4	B (i)
T22	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 500	6	M	P / F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Suppressed crown form	113	6.0	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T23	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 650	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	191	7.8	B (i)
T24	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 6x 350	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Coppiced form Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Old laid forms	333	10.3	B (i)
T25	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	21	est 920	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	383	11.0	B (i)
T26	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 500	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	113	6.0	B (i)
T27	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 200 200 200	7	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	54	4.2	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T28	Field Maple Acer campestre	14	est 200	5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	18	2.4	C (i)
T29	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 650	8	M	F	Barbed Wire attached to stem/s Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	191	7.8	B (i)
T30	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	est 550 500 200 200	10	M	P	Barbed Wire attached to stem/s Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Nothorn central leader failed laying within group	286	9.5	C (i)
T31	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 400 400 400	7	M	F	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	217	8.3	B (i)
T32	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 900	11	M	F	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	366	10.8	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T33	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	est 500	7	M	P / F	Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Stem failure at 5m to south	113	6.0	C (i)
T34	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	est 400	6	EM	P / F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species	72	4.8	C (i)
T35	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	est 200 300 350	6	EM	P / F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dieback of the crown observed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm)	114	6.0	C (i)
T36	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	est 850	9	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	327	10.2	B (i)
T37	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	est 420	4	M	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover	80	5.0	C (i)
T38	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 850	8	M	P / F	Branch socket cavities observed Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dieback of the crown observed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Woodpecker holes observed Dense undergrowth at the base	327	10.2	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T39	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 450	6	M	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base	92	5.4	B (i)
T40	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	est 500	5	M	F	Base obscured Branch socket cavities observed Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover	113	6.0	B (i)
T41	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 800	8	M	F	Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	290	9.6	A (i)
T42	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 800	9	M	F	Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Light ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Poor pruning cuts to lower limbs	290	9.6	A (i)
T43	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 800	8	M	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Unable to gain access	290	9.6	A (i)
T44	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 1100	10	M	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Dieback of the crown observed Epicormic growth evident within the crown Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Potential Roost Features (PRF) Unable to gain access Woodpecker holes observed	547	13.2	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T45	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	est 250 250	5	EM	F	Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base	57	4.2	B (i)
T46	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	est 850	8	M	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Low crown form Branches field side touching floor but are still attached with live growth	327	10.2	B (i)
T47	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	7	est 250	5	SM	F	Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Low crown form	28	3.0	C (i)
T48	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	8	est 300 350	6	M	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Low crown form	96	5.5	C (i)
T49	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	est 700	7	M	P / F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Epicormic growth evident within the crown Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Tree appears stressed with excessive water shoots	222	8.4	B (i)
T50	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	est 400	4	EM	F	Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	72	4.8	C (i)
T51	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	est 600	6	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T52	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 900	9	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm)	366	10.8	A (i)
T53	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 850	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Pond at base	327	10.2	A (i)
T54	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	11	est 350	6	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U
T55	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	est 900	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	366	10.8	B (i)
T56	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	est 900	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	366	10.8	B (i)
T57	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	est 400 400	8	M	F	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	145	6.8	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T58	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	est 300	5	SM	F	Base obscured Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Unable to gain access	41	3.6	C (i)
T59	Beech Fagus sylvatica	12	est 350	5	EM	F	Situated offsite	55	4.2	B (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	8	upto 350	3	SM / EM	F	Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Outgrown hedgerow	55	4.2	C (ii)
G2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	7	upto 180	2	SM / EM	P / F	Dead trees noted Dense undergrowth at the base Outgrown hedgerow Occasional outgrown tree	15	2.2	C (ii)
G3	Field Maple Acer campestre English Elm Ulmus procera	12	upto 350	5	EM / M	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover	55	4.2	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G4	Crack Willow Salix fragilis Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium Goat Willow Salix caprea Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	upto 320	4	SM / EM / M	F	Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Outgrown hedgerow	46	3.8	B (ii)
G5	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	6x 60	2	SM / EM	F	Outgrown hedgerow Blackthorn scrub extending into filex	10	1.8	C (ii)
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur	16	upto 650	8	EM / M	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	191	7.8	B (ii)
G7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	12	upto 200	3	SM / EM	F	Flail damage evident Outgrown hedgerow Roadside boundary	18	2.4	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	12	upto 250	5	SM / EM	P / F	Broken branches evident Dead trees noted Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Failed goat willows still alive encroaching field	28	3.0	C (ii)
G9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium	8	upto 200	3	SM / EM	F	Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Outgrown hedgerow	18	2.4	C (ii)
G10	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	9	upto 150	2	SM / EM	F	Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G11	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Aspen Populus tremula Holly Ilex aquifolium	9	upto 250	3	SM / EM	F	Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Outgrown hedgerow	28	3.0	C (ii)
G12	Aspen Populus tremula	16	upto 250	2	SM	F	Characteristic for species Etiolated form	28	3.0	C (ii)
G13	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	9	upto 150	3	SM	F	Characteristic for species Unable to gain access	10	1.8	C (ii)
G14	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	4	avg 6x 50	2	SM	F	Sporadic self-seeded group of trees	7	1.5	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus English Elm Ulmus procera Holly Ilex aquifolium	12	upto 250	3	SM / EM	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover	28	3.0	C (ii)
G16	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	4	upto 200	3	EM	F	Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base	18	2.4	C (ii)
G17	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	6	6x 60	2	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
G18	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	6	avg 6x 60	2	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Outgrown hedgerow Occasional outgrown ash tree	10	1.8	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G19	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera Yew Taxus baccata	6	6x 60	2	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
G20	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	6	6x 60	2	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
G21	Common Lime Tilia x europaea	18	upto 500	8	M	F	Situated offsite Unable to gain access	113	6.0	B (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium Dogwood Cornus sanguinea	2	avg 6x 50	0.5	SM / EM	F	Maintained hedgerow Garden boundary Outgrown in parts	7	1.5	C (ii)
H2	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium Dogwood Cornus sanguinea	6	upto 150	2	SM / EM	P / F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Outgrown hedgerow Garden boundary	10	1.8	C (ii)
H3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera Holly Ilex aquifolium	5	6x 60	3	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Outgrown hedgerow Gaps present within hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H4	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	6x 60	3	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H5	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	6x 60	2.5	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H6	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	5	6x 50	1	SM / EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Maintained in parts Outgrown hedgerow in parts	7	1.5	C (ii)



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

The following points are to be considered at all times:

1. Protective fencing has been installed at the extent of the calculated root protection area (RPA) - **DO NOT USE OR ACCESS** the ground within the fenced area. This is particularly the case for placement of site offices, stockpiles of soil or fuel and material storage, storing machinery or parking vehicles, debris or building materials or fires.
2. **AVOID** excavations, changes in ground levels or tracking machinery within the fenced area at ALL TIMES. These activities can seriously compromise the long term survival of trees due to the impact on a trees roots.
3. **REPORT** any instances where the fencing has been removed, repositioned, damaged or is not fit for purpose to the Site Manager. This shall help the Site Manager to ensure that the fencing is maintained throughout the construction process. It will also reduce the risk of any staff and contractors accidentally and inadvertently causing damage to trees as a result.

Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or non consented tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or enforcement by the LPA