

**ORIGIN
ENVIRONMENTAL**

ARBORICULTURE

**ARBORICULTURAL
METHOD
STATEMENT**

SITE LOCATION

Inglenook Farm, Barwell

CLIENT

Mr. Ian Fenny

REFERENCE

230515 23034 AMS V1

ISSUE DATE

19th May 2023

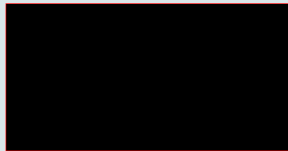


Arboricultural Method Statement

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DATE: May 2023

Document Quality Assurance

Revision	Date	Author	Signature	Reviewed
V1	19 th May 2023	Jack Barnard <i>BSc (Hons)</i> <i>MArborA MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist)</i>		LW

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Limitations

The contents of this report are valid at the time of writing. Origin Environmental Arboriculture Ltd. shall not be liable for any use of this report other than for the purposes for which it was produced. Owing to the dynamic nature of trees, this report is valid for a period of 12 months.

Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

The tree survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for the purposes of an assessment relevant to planning and development. This report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a tree risk assessment.

This is not an ecological report. Where protected species may be present, before any works commence ecological advice must be sought. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 provide statutory protection for birds, bats and other species that can inhabit trees. Great care is required to avoid disturbance to those species and consideration should be given to the timing of tree works to avoid an offence under the above legislation. Where the presence of such species is suspected, the project ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.



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1. Introduction

1.1 Principal Author

1.1.1 The Principal Author of this report is Jack Barnard *BSc (Hons), MArborA, MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist)* Director at Origin Environmental Arboriculture Ltd. known herein as 'Origin'. Jack has over eight years of professional experience in arboricultural consultancy and has worked on projects ranging from large master planning proposals to commercial and residential sites throughout the UK. Jack is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within their code of conduct. Jack is also LANTRA certified to undertake Professional Tree Inspections.

1.1.2 The information stated within this report is a true and accurate reflection of both the Site conditions at the time of the survey, as well as the professional opinion of the Principal Author.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been commissioned by Lion Planning on behalf of their client Mr Ian Fenny ('the Client'). This AMS has been prepared in relation to the Proposed Development at Land at Inglenook Farm, Barwell, Leicester, LE9 8BD ('the Site') (see the aerial image and red line boundary in Appendix 1).

1.2.2 It is appreciated that the trees may form a constraint and therefore a detailed tree survey and the arboricultural report were commissioned to fulfil the requirements of BS5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*'.

1.2.3 Origin is instructed to fulfil the requirements of BS5837:2012 and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council. The LPA require an AMS to make an informed decision on the Client's full planning application.

1.2.4 This AMS is a reference point for all site operatives and a copy will remain with the Site Manager for the duration of the Proposed Development. This may be required if there were to be a dispute over compliance with related planning decisions.

1.3 Scope of Instruction

1.3.1 The scope of this project is fourfold:

- i. The initial stage is to undertake a BS5837:2012 tree survey, this is an assessment of all trees on or within influencing distance of the site.
- ii. Provide a Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Schedule for the Site, outlining the findings of the tree survey. Trees are superimposed onto a topographical survey to show their reference number (e.g. T1), canopy spread, retention categorisation and Root Protection Area (RPA).
- iii. Provide an impact appraisal and AMS specifically in relation to the physical protection of trees, to reduce any impacts on retained trees, and those located adjacent to the Site.
- iv. Provide a detailed Tree Protection Plan.

1.4 Implementation of the Arboricultural Method Statement

1.4.1 This AMS is a reference point for all site operatives and a copy will remain with the Site Manager for the duration of the Proposed Development. This may be required if there were to be a dispute over compliance with related planning decisions.

1.4.2 The Client and their Principal Contractor are responsible for ensuring that the site works, and subsequent construction of the Proposed Development follow the measures detailed within this



AMS. The Client and principal contractor have a responsibility to ensure that works at the Site comply with current legislation regarding protected trees and are also compliant with planning obligations/conditions.

1.5 Site Description

- 1.5.1 The Site is an area located to the northwest of Leicester Road, and to the southeast of Barwell (see land within the red line boundary at Appendix 1), known herein as 'the Site'. The Site is centred approximately at OS National Grid Reference TQ 20753 71445.
- 1.5.2 The Site comprises an agricultural field, with two existing ponds framing the northern boundary. The majority of the trees on-site and within close proximity to it are of a similar age and condition. Trees are located along the boundaries, primarily comprising semi-mature specimens of common alder, common hawthorn, common ash, blackthorn, pedunculate oak, goat willow and crack willow.
- 1.5.3 The Site is bound by Leicester Road to the east, and Inglenook Farm to the south, with further agricultural land beyond. To the north and west of the Site is agricultural land, with allotments located to the northwest. The Site can be accessed from Leicester Road to the northeast and from Inglenook Farm to the south.

2. Proposed Development

2.1 Description

- 2.1.1 The Proposed Development is for the erection of 30no. camping huts with their associated access and landscaping.

2.2 Reference Documents

- 2.2.1 The following documentation has been referenced as part of this impact assessment:

Table 1 Documents and Plans Provided

Document Description	Reference No.	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Survey	2012	Fosse Surveying	January 2023
Proposed Site Layout	1003 Rev D	Brook House Consulting	May 2023

3. Statutory and Non-statutory Legislation

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2021)

Tree Policies

- 3.1.1 When determining planning applications, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) should apply the following principles from the NPPF:

- Paragraph 131

"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, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate



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measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible."

- Paragraph 174 (B & D)

"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, trees and woodland;

d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures."

- Paragraph 180 (A, C & D)

"When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

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 and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and

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."

3.2 Local Planning Policy

Tree Policies

3.2.1 The Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council Core Strategy (December 2009) and Green Infrastructure Strategy (July 2020) provide a number of policies in relation to trees. Given the nature of the Proposed Development, these policies have limited relevance to the Site.

3.3 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

3.3.1 The LPA has been contacted to establish whether any trees contained within the survey are protected by either a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or are within a Conservation Area.

3.3.2 It has been confirmed by the LPA on the 15th of May 2023 that no trees are protected by a TPO at the Site, nor is the Site located within a local Conservation Area.

3.4 Felling Licence

3.4.1 Tree felling is restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for *"Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) ..."*

3.4.2 If full planning permission is granted, any trees identified for removal as part of the planning application (in this instance, included within this AMS), are exempt from this statutory protection. However, outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that



control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

4. Baseline Tree Survey

4.1 Site Visit

4.1.1 The Principal Author completed the tree survey on the 17th of April 2023. All tree inspections were undertaken from ground level, and no climbing or further assessments were undertaken. Weather conditions during the survey were clear and bright and did not form a constraint to the assessment.

4.2 Method of Data Collection

4.2.1 The tree survey was conducted without reference to the site layout as detailed in Clause 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012. However, the design proposal for the Site has been considered as part of this AMS.

4.2.2 The survey recorded trees either as individual specimens or as groups, where these trees were aerodynamically, culturally, or visually important as groups. The tree numbers associated with each tree are cross-referenced within the Tree Schedule and with the associated plans in Appendix 3 and 4 respectively. The complete methodology of data collection was carried out as specified by BS5837:2012 and is provided in Appendix 2.

4.2.3 It should be noted that *Table 1* of BS5837:2012 only gives recommendations in relation to the remaining years. A tree may be considered to have a long remaining life, however, still be of a lower category given its maturity, condition, or overall impact on the Site.

4.2.4 The location of each tree and their associated constraints including canopy spread and Root Protection Areas (RPAs) with and without the Proposed Development are illustrated on plan numbers OE-001 and OE-002 both in Appendix 4.

4.3 Summary of data

4.3.1 Category A and B trees are considered to provide a substantial contribution to a site and should be retained and incorporated into the Proposed Development where possible and feasible. Category C and U trees are of low quality or are young specimens, which can be readily replaced. These trees should not be considered a constraint to the Proposed Development. However, it is considered desirable, wherever possible, that trees be retained as this ensures continuity of canopy cover and helps contribute to a mature landscape.

4.3.2 A total of 6no. individual trees and 9no. groups of trees have been surveyed. These include 5no. category B and 10no. category C retention value. None of the surveyed trees or groups were of retention categories A or U.

4.3.3 T1 (common ash) & T2 (common alder) are mature category B specimens located adjacent to the existing site access, on the western boundary of the Site. These specimens form a common cohesive canopy and although they are of limited visibility from the public realm, they do form a significant arboricultural feature at the site access.

4.3.4 T3 (common ash) is a mature category B specimen located in the northwest corner of the Site. T3 forms a single stem that is located on the edge of the ditch network, limiting access. There is dense ivy associated with the stem and scaffold limiting a detailed assessment. The lower canopy of T3 has previously been raised. The canopy of T3 is significantly biased to the south, however, it does significantly contribute to the wider boundary screen.

4.3.5 G4 (common alder, common hawthorn, common ash, blackthorn, pedunculate oak & goat willow) and G7 (common ash) are two early mature category B groups located on the eastern boundary of the Site. Along with G5 & G6 (category C), they form a significant boundary screen from



Leicester Road to the east.

- 4.3.6 The remaining trees and groups are all of retention category C. Although these specimens are considered to be of low arboricultural merit, they should be retained for the benefits that they currently provide.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 Relationship between Site Layout and Trees

- 5.1.1 To implement the Proposed Development, there is no requirement to remove trees.
- 5.1.2 As part of the Proposed Development, there is a significant commitment to tree planting across the Site. The Proposed Development will include c.50 newly planted trees, including a range of both native and non-native specimens. The Proposed Development will provide a mid-to-long-term gain in both canopy cover and amenity value.

5.2 Below-Ground Constraints

Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 5.2.1 The RPA of trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and these are illustrated in the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 4. In addition to this, each tree's numerical RPA value is provided within the Tree Schedule at Appendix 3. The Tree Schedule provides both the RPA radius in metres from the centre of the stem and the total area for the RPA in square metres.
- 5.2.2 In general, the RPA is a circular area with a radius 12 times the diameter of a tree measured at 1.5 metres for single-stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided by Annex D of BS5837:2012.
- 5.2.3 The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions. The RPA may be altered and/or offset from a centred circle if there are existing RPA incursions. The total area of the RPA will not be altered from that prescribed by BS5837:2012.
- 5.2.4 The RPA is an area in which no groundwork should be undertaken without due care taken in relation to the retained tree(s). This is to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination, which could alter the tree's condition and/or stability.

Infrastructure

- 5.2.5 No information relating to infrastructure has been provided as part of this assessment. However, there is sufficient space outside the RPA for infrastructure to be located. All services and infrastructure MUST NOT enter the CEZ.

5.3 Above-Ground Constraints

Tree Canopies

- 5.3.1 The distribution of tree canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the Site is illustrated in the Tree Constraints Plan (OE-001) at Appendix 4.
- 5.3.2 The Tree Schedule lists the vertical clearance from ground level to the first significant branching of individual trees. This measurement informs the level of accessibility and potential for development beneath tree canopies.
- 5.3.3 Factors such as the mature height, size, form, shading and species-specific nuisances must be considered. The proximity of retained trees to structures must also take into consideration



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amenity factors. This AMS has considered the area surrounding each tree to enable a satisfactory relationship between the Proposed Development and the tree.

- 5.3.4 To ensure the successful retention of trees, a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) must be established. The CEZ must take into consideration the factors outlined above and ensure that retained trees are not harmed during the construction process.
- 5.3.5 It is critical that all protective fencing is installed and erected, and the CEZ enforced before the commencement of any works on-site. Following the installation of tree protection, a site meeting will be undertaken with the Tree Officer to ensure the satisfaction of all parties before any on-site works commence.

Shading

- 5.3.6 Where shading is unavoidable, the potential adverse impacts should be balanced with the positive aspects of retaining a degree of canopy shade. BS5837:2012 (para. 5.3.4, a) NOTE 1) states that *“shading can be desirable to reduce glare or excessive solar heating, or to provide comfort during hot weather. The combination of shading, wind speed/turbulence reduction and evapotranspiration effects of trees can be utilised in conjunction with the design of buildings and spaces to provide local microclimatic benefits”*.
- 5.3.7 The impact of shade on the Proposed Development is not considered to be significant or negative.

Future Growth

- 5.3.8 The future growth of trees at the Site is not considered to be a significant constraint to the Proposed Development. Boundary trees may require minor future pruning. This can be addressed with the pruning of lateral growth and secondary branches which encroach towards the built structures.

Leaves, Fruit, and Honeydew

- 5.3.9 The Proposed Development is not a significant alteration from the existing site context; as such leaves, fruit and honeydew are not a constraint to the Proposed Development.
- 5.3.10 Given the proximity of so many trees on and off-site, leaf fall will be a problem across the entire Site in autumn. To prevent gutter blockages, gutter grates should be installed, and leaf litter cleared regularly.



6. Works Phasing

- 6.1.1 This AMS makes a number of recommendations for the Site. For convenience, all of the recommendations in this report have been listed in the table below with the relevant sections and appendices noted.
- 6.1.2 To ensure a successful development, it is imperative that all of these recommendations are carried out in a similar order to the tabulated form below:

Phase / Timing	Recommendations	Section
Pre-Development	Appoint Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) to oversee all arboricultural concerns onsite.	7.1
	Erect the Tree Protection Fencing to the specification stated within this AMS.	7.2
	Pre-commencement site meeting.	7.3
Post Development	Inspection of the trees to identify any remedial works that may be required	8.1
	General maintenance / remedial works	

7. Pre-Development Works

7.1 Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)

- 7.1.1 It is recommended that the developers appoint a suitably qualified arboriculturist to act as an ACoW. The ACoW will be engaged to monitor and oversee the implementation of the works required in this AMS.
- 7.1.2 The role of the ACoW is a relatively formal one. Normally their involvement should be limited to a number of site visits where decisions can be made relatively quickly. In the case of this development, the ACoW will be required on the following occasions:
- Initial meeting (usually the pre-commencement meeting, see Section 7.3) – To ensure all required tree protection is in place, and to discuss any required amendments with the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.
 - Monitoring visit – Informal inspection to ensure that all tree protection measures are being maintained, and to inform the Site Manager where appropriate measures are not in place.
 - Completion meeting – Tree inspection to assess for any required works and to confirm that the development has been sufficiently completed, and the tree protection measures can be removed.
- 7.1.3 The ACoW will also be the first contact for arboricultural advice for any issues that arise and are



not detailed in this report. These may include additional tree works, work required within the RPA of the trees on-site, any damage that has occurred to any of the retained/unmanaged trees, or any breach of the tree protection measures on-site.

Reporting process

- 7.1.4 If during construction any damage to either the retained trees or the RPAs is sustained, this should be reported to the Site Manager immediately. At the earliest possible time, the Site Manager should inform the ACoW, who will undertake a site visit to assess the impact on the trees and make recommendations for any required works.
- 7.1.5 Possible damage to the trees or the RPAs could result from collision damage to crowns of retained trees by site vehicles; excavation within root protection area; dumping of soil/materials within root protection area; chemical/cement spillage into root protection area or fire damage to the crown/stem of the tree.

Progress sheet

- 7.1.6 During the various stages of the development a record of completion of the various tree protection works will be kept by the ACoW. This will provide the LPA with sufficient evidence that all practicable steps have been taken to prevent tree damage, thereby ensuring compliance with any Planning Conditions.
- 7.1.7 A separate progress sheet will be filled in for each completed operation. The originals should be kept by the Site Manager in the Site Office, with a copy of this document. Once completed, a copy of each progress sheet will be sent to the ACoW and the Council's Tree Officer.

7.2 Installation of Tree Protection Fencing

- 7.2.1 The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the maintenance of the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). The CEZ will be sacrosanct throughout development, no access will be allowed to the area other than for operations specified in this AMS document or those agreed with the LPA at a later date.
- 7.2.2 The positioning of the CEZ will be in line with the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 4.
- 7.2.3 Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. These will be inspected prior to the commencement of works by the ACoW and Tree Officer. The installation of tree protection will be undertaken before work commences.
- 7.2.4 The tree protection fence/barrier once erected will form a CEZ and will not be moved or relocated without approval from LPA or ACoW.
- 7.2.5 At the end of the project the fence will be removed only after confirmation by the ACoW and the LPA that this is appropriate.

Ensuring the Integrity of the Construction Exclusion Zone

- 7.2.6 To guarantee the protection that the CEZ provides to retained trees and soils, the following must be carefully adhered to when planning site operations:
- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase.
 - No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals, or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ.
 - No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA.



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- Although large plant machinery is unlikely to be used, care should still be exercised if there is a requirement to use mini diggers or micro machinery. This is to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the observation of a banks-person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage, the ACoW must be notified.
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches, or trunks. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Fencing Specification

- 7.2.7 Prior to any demolition, construction or vehicular movement tree protective measures must be in place. These will be checked prior to the commencement of works by the ACoW.
- 7.2.8 These protective measures ensure the suitable protection of trees and associated soils. The key method of tree protection is through the use of barriers/fencing.
- 7.2.9 The tree protection fence/barrier once erected will not be moved or relocated without written approval from the Council. The tree protection area behind the fence/barrier will be sacrosanct throughout development and no access will be allowed to this area, including for the storage of or moving of materials or machinery. In the Construction Exclusion Zone, there will be no excavations or increases in soil level without prior written approval from the Council. The location of protective fencing is illustrated in the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4.
- 7.2.10 The barriers will be built using a scaffold in a vertical and horizontal framework, as shown in Figure 3 of BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 5). This is not the default specification, as in this instance it is more appropriate to place the fencing on rubber feet with a supporting rear strut.
- 7.2.11 The non-default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts, as illustrated in Figure 3 of Appendix 5. The fence will consist of vertical welded mesh panels of 2m height, on rubber or concrete feet. The panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins.
- 7.2.12 There will be clear and visible signs attached to the protective fencing, stating "Construction Exclusion Zone - No Access" and the area will be regarded as sacrosanct by everyone. This will be checked prior to the commencement of work by the ACoW and Tree Officer initially, and by the ACoW throughout the course of development.
- 7.2.13 A detailed A1 laminated Tree Protection Plan will be located within the site office throughout the course of development. This will include details of the fencing specification and the locations in which the fence will be erected.



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7.3 Pre – Commencement Site Meeting

- 7.3.1 It is recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting be undertaken with the Tree Officer, the client and the ACoW prior to any on-site works commencing. This meeting will enable the Tree Officer and the ACoW to inspect the protective fencing and to ensure all parties are satisfied with the tree protection measures set out.
- 7.3.2 A site visit will then be undertaken by the ACoW following the Site meeting to ensure protective measures remain in place and file notes regarding the progress of the works will be prepared and filed. Once the tree protection measures have been confirmed as acceptable, they can be “signed off” on the progress sheet by the ACoW (see Section 7.1).

8. Post-Development

8.1 Post-development inspection

- 8.1.1 On completion of the development, an inspection of the condition of retained trees will be made. Where appropriate, tree works will be undertaken following an application to the Council. These works would be undertaken on the grounds of safety and remediation where necessary.
- 8.1.2 Where the soil around any tree is found to be compacted, appropriate remediation will be undertaken. This will be prescribed by the ACoW and could include soil aeration or manual digging/forking to loosen the soil, thereby increasing drainage and aeration.

9. Recommendations

- 9.1.1 The successful retention of those trees that will remain on the Site will be dependent upon the quality and maintenance of any protection system that is put in place. An indicative draft Tree Protection Plan (OE-004 at Appendix 4) has been provided; however, this is subject to alteration following a final decision notice. A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement should be provided as part of a planning condition to detail how the necessary tree protection will be implemented.
- 9.1.2 For tree and root protection measures to work effectively, all personnel associated with the construction process must be familiar with the Tree Protection Plan.
- 9.1.3 It is critical that all protective fencing is installed and erected, and the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is enforced prior to the commencement of any works on-site. Following the installation of tree protection, a site meeting will be undertaken with the Tree Officer to ensure the satisfaction of all parties prior to any on-site works commencing.
- 9.1.4 It is recommended that a suitable competent Arboricultural Consultant undertakes the site observation and monitoring works every month.

10. Conclusions

- 10.1.1 A total of 6no. individual trees and 9no. groups of trees have been surveyed. These include 5no. category B and 10no. category C retention value. None of the surveyed trees or groups were of retention categories A or U. All trees at the Site and within influencing distance have been surveyed.
- 10.1.2 To implement the Proposed Development, there is no requirement to remove trees.
- 10.1.3 As part of the Proposed Development, there is a significant commitment to tree planting across the Site. The Proposed Development will include c.50 newly planted trees, including a range of both native and non-native species. The Proposed Development will provide a mid-to-long-term gain in both canopy cover and amenity value.
- 10.1.4 The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils



within the Site is through the maintenance of the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). The CEZ will be sacrosanct throughout development; no access will be allowed to the area other than for operations specified in this AMS document or those agreed with the LPA at a later date. The positioning of the CEZ will be in line with the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 4.

11. References

British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'

British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

British Standard 8545:2014 'Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations'

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021

National Joint Utilities Group 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees' (NJUG 10, Volume 4, 2007)

The Forestry Act 1967

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990



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Appendix 1: Aerial Photographs

Google Earth Pro Aerial Image (16.05.2023)

Land at Inglenook Farm, Barwell, Leicester, LE9 8BD

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Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

The tree survey was completed without reference to the Proposed Development, as detailed in paragraph 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012. However, the Proposed Development has been assessed as part of this report.

Whenever possible, tree locations will be plotted with the use of a Topographical Survey. When a Topographical survey is not provided, tree locations will be plotted using a combination of an ordinance survey plan, aerial imagery and measurements taken onsite.

In accordance with BS5837:2012, small trees with a stem diameter of less than 75mm were not surveyed as they are considered to be readily replaceable or could be relocated with relative ease.

Each tree has been given an identification number as either an individual tree, group of trees, woodland or hedgerow. The tree numbers associated with each tree are cross-referenced within the Tree Schedule and the related plans in Appendix 3 and 4, respectively.

Tree species have been recorded with both common and scientific names.

All tree heights have been assessed using a clinometer. For groups of trees, woodlands, and hedgerows the lowest and highest height associated with the group has been recorded. Tree heights are given in metres.

Stem diameters were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (unless otherwise stated) and are given in millimetres. For groups of trees, woodlands, and hedgerows the lowest and highest diameter associated has been recorded.

The canopy spread is measured at four cardinal points or is given as an average for the canopy. Average canopy spreads are typically used for groups of trees or where the crown is evenly weighted at the four cardinal points. The canopy spreads are measured in metres.

The height of the ground clearance is given in metres and is an estimate of the height of the first branch above ground level.

Age class is indicative and will vary between species. In the absence of detailed information on tree age, the following classification has been used:

Age Category	Description
Young	Trees aged less than one-third of life expectancy.
Semi-mature	Established specimen approaching one-third of life expectancy.
Early-mature	Trees have reached one-third to two-thirds of life expectancy.
Mature	Trees have reached over two-thirds of life expectancy.
Over-mature	Trees that are declining or moribund trees of low vigour.
Veteran	Specimens exhibiting 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.

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The structural condition of the trees has been assessed and is summarised as:

Structural Condition	Description
Good	Few minor defects of little overall significance.
Fair	A significant defect or several small defects.
Poor	Major defects present or many small defects.

The physiological condition has been recorded to indicate the tree's general health and vitality. The trees have been described thus:

Physiological Condition	Description
Good	In good health typical of the species.
Fair	Reasonable health with few defects.
Poor	Trees that exhibit significant defects which are irremediable, or moribund trees.
Dead	The tree has died.

The estimated remaining contribution has been categorised as:

- Less than 10 years
- 10-20 years
- 20-40 years
- Over 40 years

The estimated remaining contribution has been based upon an assessment of the tree's potential safe useful life expectancy. The remaining contribution in years does not always directly correspond with the retention category, as a tree may have a long remaining life but be of little significance in terms of development.

Arboricultural Method Statement

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Appendix 3: Schedules

BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart

Complete Tree Schedule

BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			ID Colour on Plan
Trees to be considered for retention (see note)				
	1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 - Mainly landscape qualities	3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).	Light Green (000-255-000)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	Mid Blue (000-000-255)
Category C Trees of low quality currently in adequate condition with at least 10 years life expectancy, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/ transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey (091-091-091)
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those 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 that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning); • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline; and/or • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.			Dark Red (127-000-000)



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
Inglenook Farm, Barwell

CLIENT
Lion Planning

DATE
17th April 2023

REFERENCE
230417 23034 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	575	12	12	12	12	6	Mature	Fair	Good	Mature specimen located offsite beyond access track to the west. Single stem. Structural canopy forms at c.5m. Good radial canopy. Adds to the boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	B1, 2	150	6.90
T2	Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	15	650	8	8	6	5	3	Mature	Good	Fair	Mature specimen located on the western boundary of the site. Single stem, forms 4no stems from c.1.5m. Dense ivy associated with the stem and scaffold limiting a detailed assessment. Canopy biased east. Significant component of the wider boundary group.	No work required at the time of assessment.	B1, 2	191	7.80
T3	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	750	8	9	12	9	3	Mature	Fair	Good	Mature specimen located on the northern boundary of the site. Single stem located on edge of ditch north, DBH estimated due to limited access. Dense ivy associated with the stem and scaffold limiting a detailed assessment. Lower canopy previously raised. Canopy biased south. Adds significant height to the boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	B1, 2	254	9.00
T4	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	6	130	0	0	0	0	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature specimen located towards the northern boundary of the site. Located on edge of pond. Single stem. Canopy significantly biased east. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1	7	1.50
T5	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	8	240	3	3	3	3	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature specimen located towards the northern boundary of the site. Located on edge of pond. Single stem. Storm damage associated with the lower canopy. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1	28	3.00

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
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Lion Planning

DATE
17th April 2023

REFERENCE
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Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
T6	Crack willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	8	233.35	3	3	3	3	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature specimen located towards the northern boundary of the site. Located on edge of pond. Single stem. Storm damage associated with the lower canopy. Of limited arboricultural merit.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1	23	2.70
G1	Common alder, Common hazel, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Common ivy, Common holly	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	4 - 7	30 - 125	3	3	3	3	0	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Semi mature group located on the western boundary of the site. Multi stemmed. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Forms a significant boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	7	150
G2	Common alder, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Common ivy, Common holly, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak, Goat willow, Crack willow	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Salix fragilis</i>	3 - 7.5	75 - 550	4	4	4	4	0	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature group located on the northern boundary of the site. Access limited due to pond south. Multi stemmed. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Failed mature crack willow towards the eastern extent of the group, laying west across the group. Forms a significant boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	137	6.60

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
Inglenook Farm, Barwell

CLIENT
Lion Planning

DATE
17th April 2023

REFERENCE
230417 23034 TS V1

Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
G3	Common hawthorn, Common ash, Common ivy, Blackthorn, English elm	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Ulmus procera</i>	3 - 5	50 - 125	2	2	2	2	0	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature group located on the northern boundary of the site. Access limited due to pond south. Multi stemmed. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Forms a significant boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	7	150
G4	Common alder, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Common ivy, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak, Goat willow	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i>	4 - 14	140 - 410	6	6	6	6	1	Early-mature	Good	Fair	Early mature group located on the eastern boundary of the site. Access limited due to pond west. Single stems. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Forms a significant boundary screen from Leicester Road east.	No work required at the time of assessment.	B1, 2	72	4.80
G5	Common hawthorn, Blackthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3 - 5	50 - 125	2	2	2	2	0	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature group located on the eastern boundary of the site. Multi stemmed. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Forms a significant boundary screen from Leicester Road east.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	7	150

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SITE
Inglenook Farm, Barwell

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DATE
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REFERENCE
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Tree No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
G6	Common hawthorn, Common ash, Blackthorn, Bramble, Elder	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> , <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	3 - 8	120 - 235	4	4	4	4	0	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature group located on the eastern boundary of the site. Multi stemmed. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Understorey predominantly blackthorn with a common ash upper canopy (G7). Forms a significant boundary screen from Leicester Road east.	Cut back in line with past mananagment.	C1, 2	23	2.70
G7	Common ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12 - 16	375 - 550	6	6	6	6	4	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	Early mature group framing the eastern boundary of the site. Predominantly Single stems. Forms a common cohesive canopy. Adds height to the wider boundary group. Visible north/south along Leicester Road. Future potential likely to be limited by Ash Dieback.	No work required at the time of assessment.	B1, 2	137	6.60
G8	Grand fir, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Common ivy, Common holly, Blackthorn	<i>Abies grandis</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , <i>Hedera helix</i> , <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	3.5 - 7	75 - 345	3	3	3	3	0	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature group located on the southern boundary of the site. Multi stemmed. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Of limited arboricultural merit but does forms a significant boundary screen from the farm south.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	55	4.20
G9	Common hawthorn, Wild cherry, Blackthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Prunus avium</i> , <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	1 - 4.5	75 - 320	2	2	2	2	0	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Semi mature group located on the eastern boundary of the site. Multi stemmed. Forms a dense common cohesive canopy. Forms a significant boundary screen from Leicester Road east.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	48	3.90

Arboricultural Method Statement

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DATE: May 2023



Appendix 4: Plans

Tree Constraints Plan (OE-001)

Arboricultural Impact Plan (OE-002)

Tree Protection Plan (OE-003)

PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT
Land at Inglenook Farm, Barwell

PLAN TITLE
Tree Constraints Plan

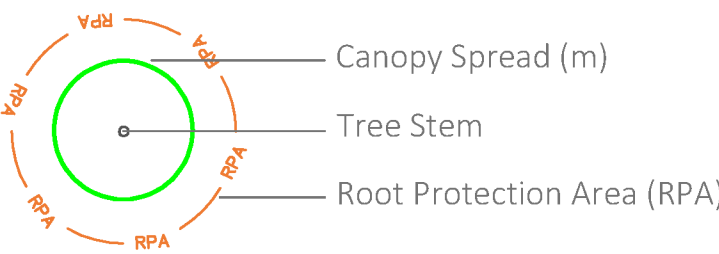
DATE
April 2023

PLAN REFERENCE
230417 23034 TCP V1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-001

PLAN SCALE
1/500 @ A1

LEGEND



A Category Trees/High Retention Value

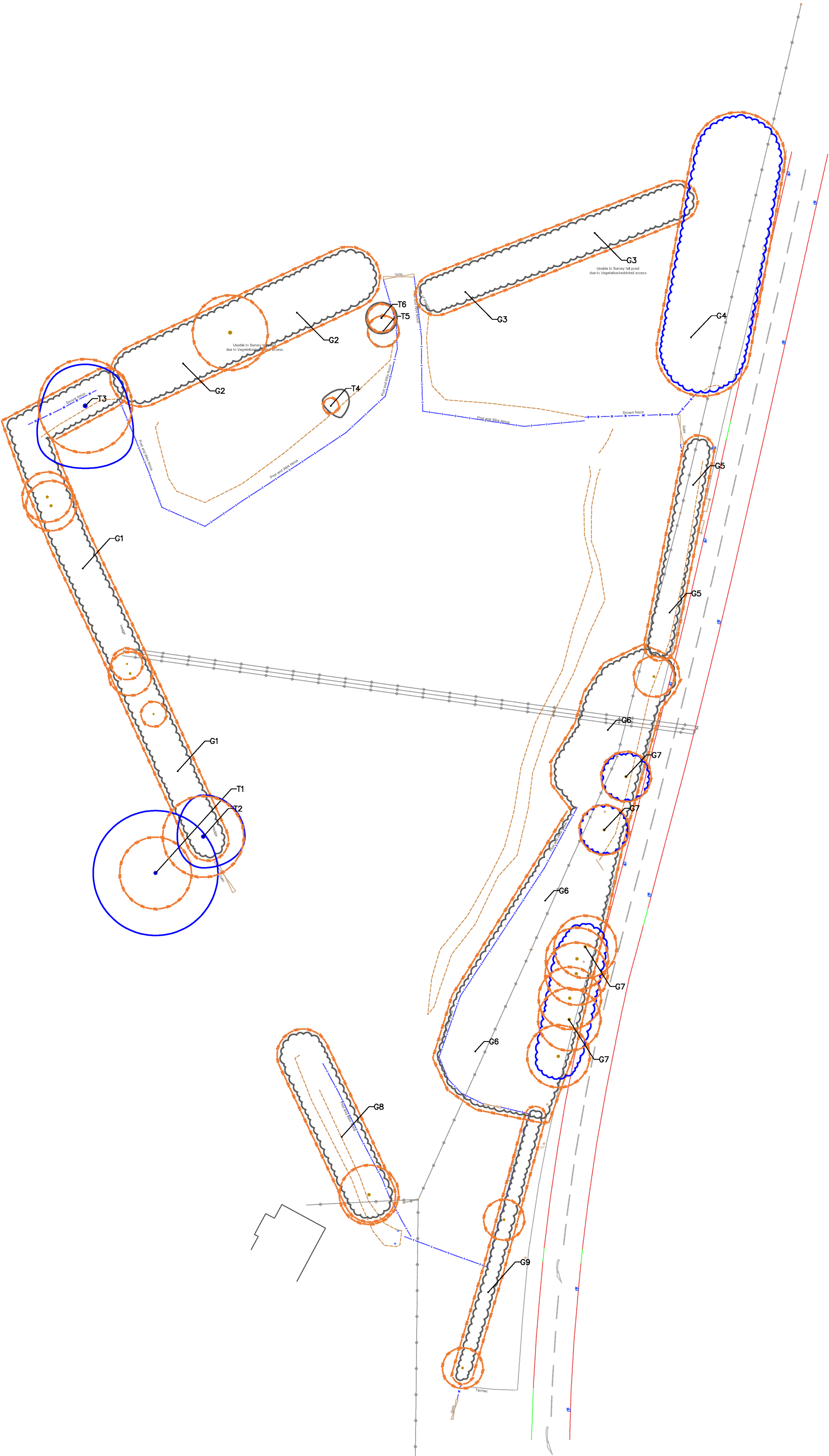
B Category Trees/Moderate Retention Value

C Category Trees/Low Retention Value

U Category Trees/Remove



This TCP is created as a design tool and does not make an assessment of the impacts or subsequent effects of the Proposed Development to trees. Therefore, the TCP must not be submitted solely to inform the planning application. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment or similar report will be required to inform the planning application which this TCP may form part of.



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT
Land at Inglenook Farm, Barwell

PLAN TITLE
Arboricultural Impact Plan

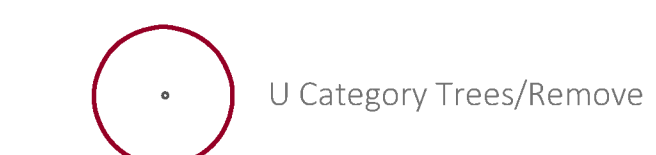
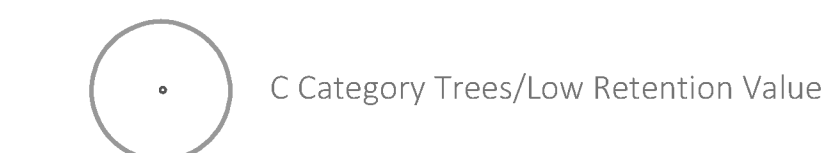
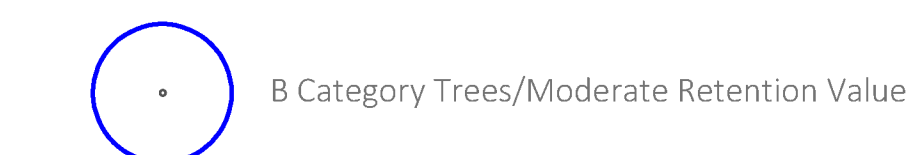
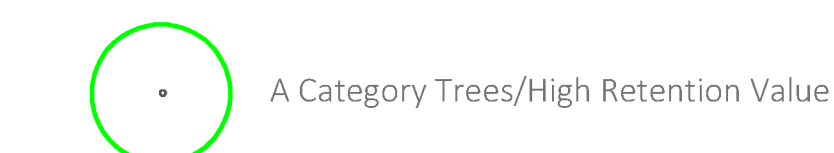
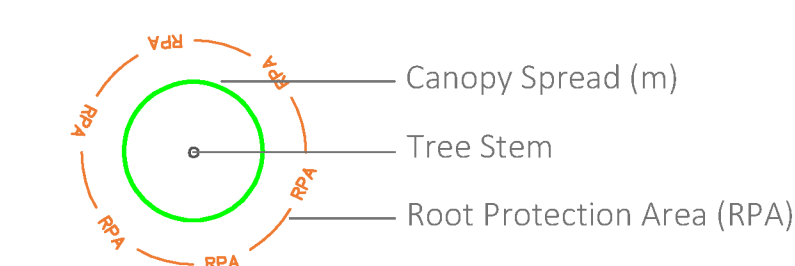
DATE
May 2023

PLAN REFERENCE
230417 23034 AIP V1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-002

PLAN SCALE
1/500 @ A1

LEGEND



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT
Land at Inglenook Farm, Barwell

PLAN TITLE
Tree Protection Plan

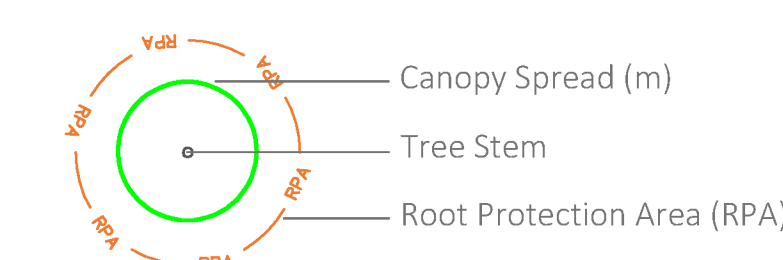
DATE
May 2023

PLAN REFERENCE
230417 23034 TPP V1

PLAN NUMBER
OE-003

PLAN SCALE
1/500 @ A1

LEGEND



A Category Trees/High Retention Value

B Category Trees/Moderate Retention Value

C Category Trees/Low Retention Value

U Category Trees/Remove

TREE PROTECTION

Tree Protection Fencing

TREE PROTECTION AREA NO ACCESS



- NO MATERIALS, MACHINERY, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OR CHEMICALS SHALL ENTER OR BE STORED WITHIN THIS AREA
- FENCING WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR MOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT FROM THE PROJECT ARBORICULTURIST



- TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
- UNAUTHORISED DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND COULD LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION



For any issues relating to this Tree Protection Fencing or guidance on any arboricultural matter, please contact Origin Environmental Arboriculture
www.origin-environmental.com - hello@origin-arb.com

Tree Protection Fencing

The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

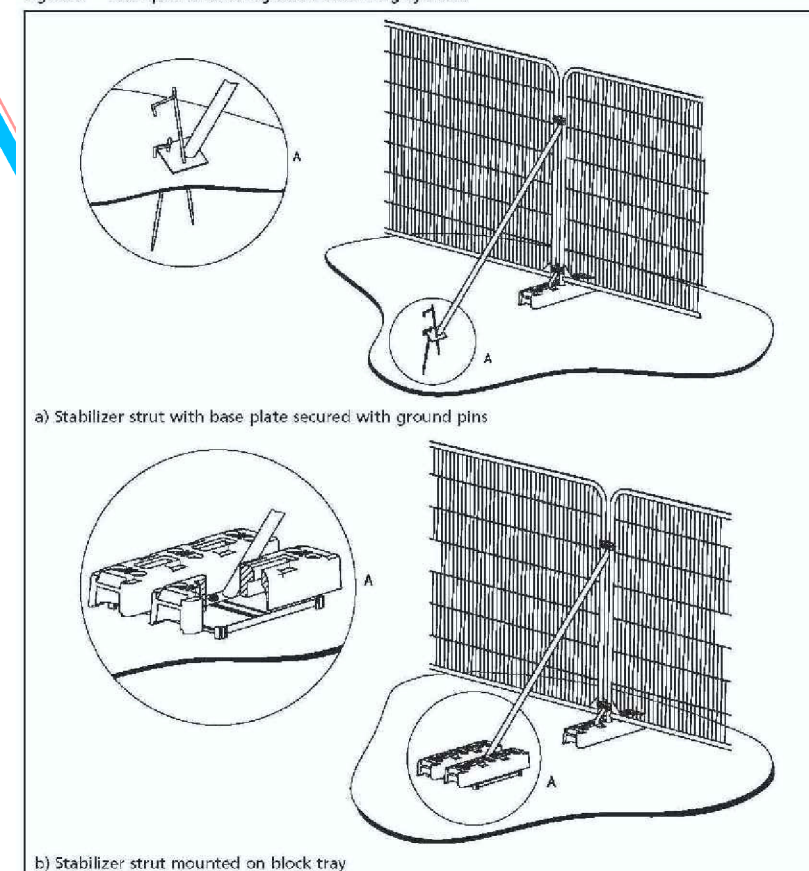
Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is shown in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured above.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the PA must be notified
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

BS5837:2012 Figure 3

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Existing fencing limiting access

Positioned in line with
existing agricultural track

Cutback G6 in line with past management

Inglenook Farm

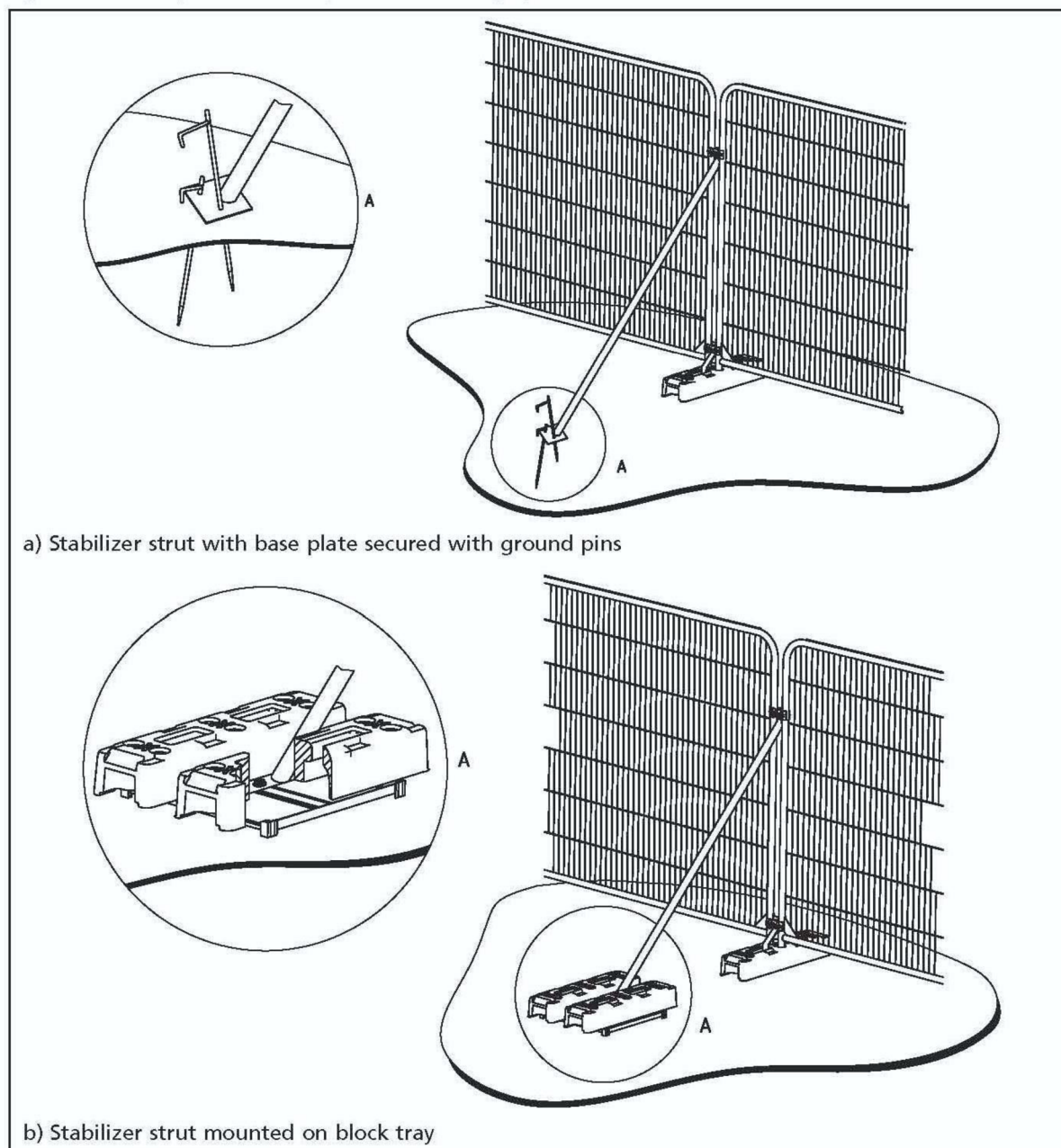


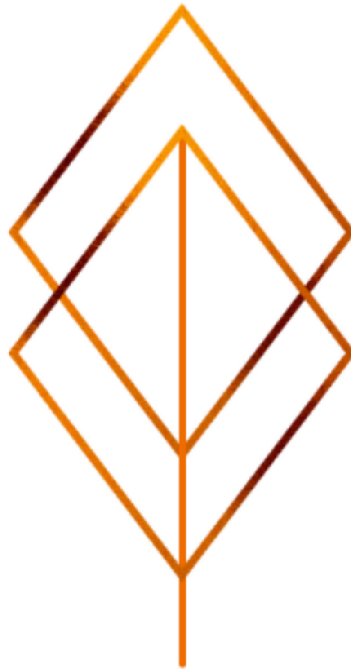


Appendix 5: Tree Protection

Fencing Specification

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





ORIGIN

ENVIRONMENTAL

Arboriculture

Tel. 07826 062623

Email. hello@origin-arb.com

GET IN TOUCH TO DISCUSS YOUR PROJECT