



BS 5837:2012 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

at

HINCKLEY SERVICE STATION, NORMANDY WAY, HINKLEY, LEICESTERSHIRE

prepared for

MFG

By

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QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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1. INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

- 1.1 epd (part of Glendale Countryside) have been commissioned to conduct an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and produce a Method Statement to British Standard (BS) 5837:2012. The assessment was undertaken to inform an application for works at the Hinckley service station, Normandy Way, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 1YA.
- 1.2 The purpose of this report is to look at the impacts on trees due to the proposed development. It provides the local authority with the necessary information to assess the tree issues associated with the application.
- 1.3 The aim is to present the information in a manner that can easily be understood by people without specific knowledge of tree related matters.

THE SITE

- 1.4 The site is located at, Hinckley service station, Normandy Way, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 1YA.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 1.5 The Proposals comprise the removal of an existing Jet wash and air/vac units and bays to allow for the extension of the existing sales building and creation of a new locker hub and replacement air/vac bay.

SITE VISIT, DATA COLLECTION AND TREE PLANS

- 1.6 The survey and assessment of the trees on site was undertaken in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (BS5837:2012).
- 1.7 The tree data collected from the Site is set out in the attached tabulated Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) at **Appendix B**.
- 1.8 The survey identified 28 individual trees (prefixed 'T') and 2 tree groups (. The surveyed vegetation has been numbered accordingly on the Tree constraints Plan (TCP), Tree Removal Plan (TRP) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP), (see **Appendix D** accordingly).
- 1.9 The TCP details the existing Site with the readily definable tree constraints, whilst the TRP and TPP also has an overlay of the development proposals along with associated projected tree related impacts. The plans are based on existing site data and proposed Site plans that were provided in electronic format and for the purpose of this report, it is assumed that these are accurate.

2. LEGISLATION IN RESPECT OF TREES AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS AND CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATIONS

- 2.1 None of the trees on the Site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), or are within a Conservation Area (CA). Trees that are protected by TPO require the express permission of the local district authority and/or their acting tree officer before any works may be carried out on them. Trees existing within a conservation area are protected by Section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, in that anyone wishing to carry out work of any kind on such trees is required to submit a Section 211 application with the Local Authority, allowing six weeks'

notice for any works. During such time, the Local Authority may assess such trees with a view to issuing further protection via TPO's if considered necessary.

PROTECTED SPECIES

- 2.2 Prior to the commencement of any tree works, the trees should be assessed for the presence of protected species, some of which are subject to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.
- 2.3 Where there is evidence that bats, birds or other protected species are present, the advice of a suitably qualified ecologist should be sought.
- 2.4 If tree works are carried out during the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive), trees would need to be inspected by a qualified ecologist within the 24 hour period prior to the commencement works.

3. THE TREE POPULATION

- 3.1 The Site is described in Section 1.0 of this Report. As noted previously, 28 individual trees and 2 tree groups were surveyed for the purpose of this assessment. There were a number of species surveyed adjacent to the site as shown in **Appendix B**, the Tree Survey Schedule (TSS).
- 3.2 There is a mixture of young, semi mature, early mature and mature trees classified onsite. The tallest tree on site being T4 at a height of 13m; T20 has the largest radial crown spread in one direction of 5m.
- 3.3 Detailed tree dimensions and other pertinent information, such as structural defects and physiological deficiencies, are included in the TSS in Appendix B. In respect to the TSS, it should be noted that tree quality is categorised within the existing Site context without taking any development proposals into account. However, recommendations for works included in the TSS takes both current Site usage into consideration and the proposed Site development where there are definable development related issues with regards to specific trees. The TSS includes a column ('Category Value') listing the trees' respective retention values, where they are rated either 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'U', as per BS5837:2012 Table 1 (**Appendix B**). 'A' category trees are those considered to be of 'high quality' therefore the most suitable for retention. 'B' category trees are those considered to be of 'moderate quality'. As detailed in Table 1 (below), 'C' category tree are those unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories. 'U' category trees are 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.

3.4 Table 1. below lists the number of trees and their tree/group number for each category.

Table 1: BS5837-2012 Retention Categories of the Surveyed Trees

Tree Quality	Ret. Cats.	Tree/Group Numbers	Totals
Those of a moderate or high quality that should be afforded appropriate consideration in the context of development	'A'	0	0
	'B'	T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T14, T15	7 Individual Trees
Those of a low quality that should not be considered a material constraint to development	'C'	T1, T2, T3, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28 G1, G2	21 Individual Trees 2 Tree Groups
Those that should be removed for management reasons regardless of site proposals	'U'	0	0
Totals			28 Individual Trees 2 Tree Groups

3.5 Accordingly, the tree data has been overlaid on the development plan in order to appraise the projected impacts that the development will potentially have on the Site vegetation, and the trees to be removed are shown on the TRP.

PROJECTED ARBORICULTURAL LOSSES RELATING TO THE PROPOSAL

3.6 Implementation of the proposed development as it stands is projected to require the removal of the following trees detailed in Table 2 and on the TRP.

Table 2: Arboricultural Impacts of Proposed Development and Other Tree Removal Proposals

Tree Quality	Ret. Cats.	Removals necessary to implement development	Removals suggested for non-development related reasons	Total number of tree removals
Those of a moderate or high quality that should be afforded appropriate consideration in the context of development	'A'	N/A	N/A	0
	'B'	N/A	N/A	0
Those of a low quality that should not be considered a material constraint to development	'C'	N/A	T26, T27, T28	3 Individual Trees
Those that should be removed for management reasons regardless of site proposals	'U'	N/A	N/A	0
Totals				3 Individual Trees

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON RETAINED TREES

- 3.7 Tree protection fencing will be in place to ensure no damage to existing trees. See the method statement below and **Appendix C & D**. The roots of T15 may experience some disturbance to facilitate the works although works are above ground therefore the roots are to not be disturbed. Even so any excavation is to be hand dug and by use of an air spade to locate the roots.

MITIGATION FOR PROJECTED TREE LOSSES

- 3.8 Trees should be replaced on a like for like basis to mitigate any removed as part of the development.

4. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 The site is located at the Hinckley service station, Normandy Way, Hinkley, Leicestershire, LE10 1YA where 28 individual trees and 2 tree groups were surveyed in respect of the proposed development of the Site.
- 4.2 The Proposals comprise the removal of an existing Jet wash and air/vac units and bays to allow for the extension of the existing sales building and creation of a new locker hub and replacement air/vac bay.
- 4.3 An evaluation of the proposed development in the context of the existing Site has indicated that it will be necessary to remove 3 individual trees. There were no category A trees recorded onsite. The majority of the individual trees are of low value (Cat. C).
- 4.4 The root zone of T15 is to be partially excavated. Damage to the roots of T15 is to be minimised as much as possible with area to be hand dug around the roots and air spaded.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL TREE RETENTION IN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT

- 5.1 Tree protection fencing is to be installed prior to any construction works taking place. This is to avoid damage to trees and preserve soil structure. The default BS5837 specification for fencing will be used and an indicative specification is provided in Appendix C. The location of protection barriers is shown on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 5.2 During the site works, any temporary site offices, welfare units, and storage areas will respect the trees and their RPAs. These will be sited outside tree protection areas and their locations agreed onsite.
- 5.3 The fenced area will form a Construction Exclusion Zone and must remain undisturbed for the entire duration of construction. All site operatives will be made aware of the need to respect the fencing, and signage will be fixed to the fencing to ensure it is not moved. Any excavation works with the CEZ needing to take place will be done in line with para. 5.5 below.
- 5.4 Service runs and installation of utility cables also need to respect trees and their RPAs. **Any excavations to form the trench for the pipework within the RPA of trees are to be hand dug. Roots to be located by careful hand digging or use of an air spade.** Cables should be routed away from tree roots working in line with NJUG guidance.
- 5.5 The works should minimise the impact on the root protection zones of the retained trees. If however any roots are exposed, they should immediately be wrapped or covered to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling, which should take place as soon as possible.
- 5.6 Any excavation of hard surfaces within root protection areas to be undertaken using hand tools only (forks, spades, pneumatic breakers). Once the initial surface has been removed the sub surface is to be excavated using an air spade and hand digging) to locate the roots. All work to be undertaken by a qualified arborist
- 5.7 Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with a consultant arboriculturist or the council Arboricultural Officer; as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability. Consultation should also be sought in the very unlikely event major structural roots are uncovered. There is the option these can be

wrapped with the pipework thread underneath at a lower level and backfilled accordingly (this would need to be agreed before any works are undertaken).

- 5.8 Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil or un-compacted sharp sand, or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced. This material should be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.
- 5.9 The following precautions will be observed when working near to the Construction Exclusion Zone:
- No spoil, plant, machinery, construction materials or vehicles will track or be stored within the fenced area or leant against the fence panels;
 - No fuel, chemical or other contaminated liquids must be discharged in proximity to trees or where it may flow toward tree RPA;
 - No construction activity of any kind will take place within the fenced areas and fencing must not to be moved; and
 - Damage to fencing must be reported to the site manager and rectified as soon as possible. All fencing will be maintained so that it is fit for purpose.

UNDERGROUND UTILITIES

- 5.10 Where utilities need to be brought onto the site, these should be routed away from the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is not possible, methodologies on the installation of underground services without damage to tree roots should be considered. **Any excavations to form the trench for the pipework adjacent to trees are to be hand dug.** The works have been proposed to minimise the impact on tree roots however If any conflicts are highlighted, then the advice of either a consultant arboriculturist or the council Arboricultural Officer will be obtained (see paragraph 5.5, 5.6, & 5.7 above).
- 5.11 All service providers should be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site. Any foreseeable incursions to RPAs should be communicated to the appointed arboricultural consultant and the LPA at the earliest possible time to prevent breach of planning conditions and damage to retained trees.

Tree Protection Plan, Temporary Protective Fencing Specification and Construction (**Appendix C & D**)

- 5.12 This includes a Tree Protection Plan showing the tree protection fencing and Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ's. A Temporary Protective Fencing Specification and Tree Protection Index which specifies the type of fencing,

6. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Non-Development Related Tree Works and Recommendations

- 6.1 Any general management pruning works for retained trees that are stated to be non-development related, as detailed in the TSS, are recommended in accordance with prudent arboricultural management and should, therefore, be carried out regardless of any development proposals and potential changes in land usage associated with the Site. All tree works should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 - Tree Work – Recommendations.

TREE WORK RELATED CONSENTS

- 6.2 No tree pruning nor removal works should commence on-Site until necessary consents have been obtained from the LPA.

ARBORICULTURAL CONTRACTORS

- 6.3 All tree works should be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced arboricultural contractors carrying appropriate public liability insurance cover and be implemented to the

minimum current UK industry standards and in accordance with industry codes of practice. Only certificated personnel should, in accordance with The Control of Pesticides Regulations, apply any pesticides.

NEW TREE PLANTING

- 6.4 All tree planting at the Site should be carried out in accordance with a softworks specification.

APPENDICES

Appendix A References

Appendix B BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Appendix C Temporary Protective Fencing Specification and Construction

Appendix D Tree Constraints Plan. Tree Removal Plan & Tree protection Plan

APPENDIX A – REFERENCES

- BS5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
BSI, London

APPENDIX B - TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree / Group ID no.	Species Common Name Or Species Mix	Tree age	Height measured in meters Average for Groups	Crown Spread North (metres)	Crown Spread South (metres)	Crown Spread East (metres)	Crown Spread West (metres)	DBH measured in mm at 1.5m Maximum size for Groups, If Multiple use a comma to separate	Number of trees and group description (groups) Number of stems (trees)	Amenity value	Longevity	Observations
T1	Silver maple	Semi Mature	8	3	1.5	3	3	270	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	More than 40 Years	Stem epicormic growth, minor deadwood
T2	Silver maple	Semi Mature	6	3	3	3	3	310	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	20 to 40 Years	Stem epicormic growth, historic pruning wounds, minor deadwood
T3	Silver maple	Semi Mature	8	3	3	3	2	340	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	More than 40 Years	Stem epicormic growth, historic pruning wounds, minor deadwood
T4	Italian Alder	Mature	13	4	4	4	4	610	1	B - Moderate Quality	More than 40 Years	Ivy on lower stem, low crown in all directions
T5	London plane	Semi Mature	7	4	4	2	4	260	1	B - Moderate Quality	More than 40 Years	
T6	Wild cherry	Semi Mature	6	4	3.5	4	4	350	1	B - Moderate Quality	More than 40 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood
T7	Wild cherry	Semi Mature	5	4	4	1.5	2	370	1	B - Moderate Quality	More than 40 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, low crown
T8	Wild cherry	Semi Mature	5	1.5	4	4	4	330	1	B - Moderate Quality	More than 40 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, low crown

T9	Rowan	Semi Mature	3.5	2	1.5	1.5	2	120	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Ivy clad stem
T10	Rowan	Semi Mature	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	110	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Minor deadwood
T11	Silver maple	Semi Mature	7	3	3	2	3	260	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	More than 40 Years	Stem epicormic growth, minor deadwood
T12	Silver maple	Semi Mature	7	2.5	3	2.5	3	270	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	More than 40 Years	Stem epicormic growth, minor deadwood
T13	Silver maple	Semi Mature	6	3	3	2	3	240	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	More than 40 Years	Stem epicormic growth, minor deadwood
T14	Silver maple	Semi Mature	7	3	3	3	3	310	1	B - Moderate Quality	More than 40 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood
T15	Silver maple	Semi Mature	6	4	4	3	4	380	1	B - Moderate Quality	More than 40 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, low crown
T16	Silver maple	Semi Mature	6	2	2.5	2	2.5	240	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	More than 40 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, low crown
T17	Silver maple	Semi Mature	8	3	3	3	3	280	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	More than 40 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, low crown

T18	Ash	Semi Mature	8	4	4	2	1	290	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, asymmetrical crown
T19	Ash	Semi Mature	8	2.5	4	4	2	350	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood
T20	Ash	Early Mature	11	5	3	4	4	430	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, crown in contact with car wash
T21	Ash	Semi Mature	10	1	4	5	2	290	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Minor deadwood, asymmetrical crown
T22	Ash	Semi Mature	10	4	4	2	4	340	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood
T23	Ash	Semi Mature	9	3	1.5	4	3.5	230	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood, asymmetrical crown
T24	Ash	Semi Mature	9	3	3	3	2	260	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Ivy clad stem, minor deadwood
T25	Ash	Semi Mature	8	5	1.5	4	4	240	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	10 to 20 Years	Minor deadwood, asymmetrical crown

T26	Rowan	Young	3.5	1	1	1	1	80	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	Less than 10 Years	Drought stress, crown dieback, minor deadwood
T27	Rowan	Young	3.5	1	1	1	1	80	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	Less than 10 Years	Drought stress, significant crown dieback, minor deadwood
T28	Rowan	Young	3.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	90	1	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	Less than 10 Years	Drought stress, dieback in crown, minor deadwood
G1	Silver maple	Semi Mature	6					220	13	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	20 to 40 Years	Ivy clad stems, stem epicormic growth, minor deadwood
G2	Goat willow, cotoneaster, laurel	Semi Mature	4					100	40	C - Low Quality - Poor example of species and or not prominent - Not Noteworthy	20 to 40 Years	Dense amenity group to rear of petrol station, suboptimal unions between stems typical of species, historic pruning wounds, minor deadwood

APPENDIX C – TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATION

- Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ's), enclosed by temporary protective fencing, as detailed on the TPP and to be agreed with the local planning authority (LPA), shall:
- be retained in place throughout the development process, as detailed in bs5837:2012 ;
- be sited in the area(s) defined by the root protection areas or, if applicable, the CEZ, as detailed on the TPP;
- be erected prior to any construction, demolition or excavation works and remain in place for the duration of the project;
- preclude any delivery of site accommodation and/or materials and/or plant machinery;
- exclude all construction related activity, with the sole exception of specified arboricultural works and any other works to be carried out under supervision that have been agreed by all parties including the LPA; and
- exclude the storage of all development related materials and substances associated with the works.

TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING CONSTRUCTION

The construction of the temporary protective fencing will be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 and will comprise:

- weld mesh panel fencing;
- the panels shall be mounted on rubber blocks or concrete base plates;
- the panels shall butt together and be securely fixed with fencing couplers;
- fencing to be braced with additional support structures like backstays to prevent movement; and
- Penales to remain elevated above the hard surface to protect the tree roots below.

Also see the diagram on the Tree Protection Plan drawing.

APPENDIX D TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN. TREE REMOVAL PLAN, TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Drawings MHK-epd-VES-XX-DR-V-0001 Tree Constraints Plan, MHK-epd-VES-XX-DR-V-0002 Tree Removal Plan, MHK-epd-VES-XX-DR-V-0003 Tree Protection Plan.