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ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

Client

Barratt Homes

Project

Hinckley North, Phase 2

Date

December 2025

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	RG / 14.12.25	TCB / 16.12.25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Barratt Homes to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Normandy Way, Hinckley (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SP 42726 95903.

Site Description

1.2 The site is located to the north of Hinckley, north of Normandy Way and to the west of Ashby Road. Westfield Farm lies in the middle of the site but is outside of the red line of the planning application. The Hinckley and Bosworth Community Hospital is situated to the north-east of the site and the northern boundary by existing hedgerows and associated trees. It is commonly referred to as Hinckley North Phase 2.

Planning History

1.3 An (Outline planning permission for the erection of up to 415 dwellings, including landscaping, open spaces, drainage and associated infrastructure (outline - access only) with all matters reserved except for access, was granted approval by (Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council), on 20th March 2024, subject to conditions.

1.4 This AMS has been provided to discharge Condition 9 and 10 of the Outline planning consent granted, as detailed below.

Condition 9:

(Any forthcoming Reserved Matters application shall include details of all trees, shrubs and hedges to be retained, including any trees located outside but adjacent to the site boundary, together with the means of protecting them from damage during the carrying out of the development. The approved means of protection shall be installed prior to the commencement of development and shall remain in place until after the completion of the development)

Condition 10:

(During the construction period, none of the trees or hedges indicated to be retained shall be cut down, uprooted or destroyed, nor shall be topped or lopped other than in accordance with the approved plans, without the written approval of the Local Planning Authority. If any of the trees or hedges to be retained are removed, uprooted or destroyed or dies, a replacement shall be planted at the same place and that tree or hedge shall be of such size and species, and shall be planted at such time, as may be specified in writing by the Local Planning Authority.)

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

Scope of Assessment

1.6 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on **3rd 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).

1.7 This report has been produced to accompany a reserved matter planning application for a residential development.

1.8 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, hedgerows or woodland 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, hedgerows, and woodland 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 decisions[3] 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."

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

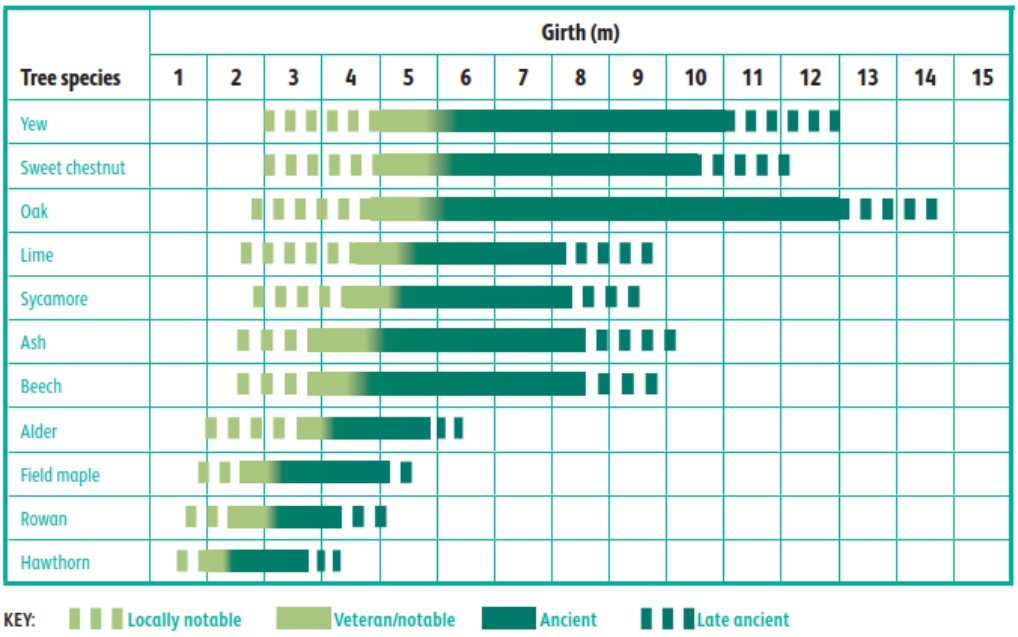

Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)4.

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.

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

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.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 A total of seventy individual trees, six groups of trees and seventeen 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 Tree cover across the site was typical of an agricultural setting, including boundary hedgerows and scattered individual trees.

4.6 Species recorded included ash Fraxinus excelsior and oak Quercus robur, with hedgerows and boundary vegetation comprising hawthorn Crataegus monogyna, blackthorn Prunus spinosa, holly Ilex aquifolium, English elm Ulmus minor, and elder Sambucus nigra

4.7 No trees were recorded as high-value Category A, with the majority classified as low-quality Category C.

4.8 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	T44	1		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)		0		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value	T1, T4, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T29, T30, T31, T33, T34, T35, T41, T42, T46, T49, T51, T56, T57, T58, T59, T60, T66, T68, T69	28		0
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T2, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T32, T36, T37, T38, T39, T40, T43, T45, T47, T48, T50, T52, T53, T54, T55, T61, T62, T63, T64, T65, T67, T70	41	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H17	23

Category B trees

4.9 This category comprises twenty-eight individual trees. Species diversity is notable, with ash being most frequent, alongside English oak, field maple *Acer campestre*, and crack willow *Salix fragilis*. These trees are typically mature with fair physiological condition and characteristics typically associated with mature trees.

Category C

4.10 Forty-one individual trees, six groups and seventeen hedgerows were recorded as Category C. These specimens are generally small or of poor form, often originating from outgrown hedgerows or linear features reduce their arboricultural merit. While their individual contribution is limited, they offer some ecological connectivity and boundary definition.

Category U

4.11 Tree T44 was recorded as Category U and is unsuitable for retention. This mature ash exhibited significant hollowing and dysfunctional wood from ground level to approximately four metres up the stem. Despite this, the tree retained a full crown and reached an approximate height of seventeen metres.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

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

Statutory Considerations

4.13 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.

4.14 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.

4.15 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.

4.16 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 15th of December.

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.

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 2 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	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T44	Condition of tree and position in relation to development	1
Category A (High Quality / Value)			0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value	T29, T31	Removed to facilitate layout	2
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T26, T27, T29, T37, T38, T39, T40, T61 H3, H4, H5, H8, H9, H10, H13, H15, G5 – Part Removed	Removed to facilitate layout Partial Removal to facilitate internal layout including openings for footpath connectivity	13 9

Access off Normandy Way

5.5 To facilitate access off Normandy Way will necessitate the removal of five Category C trees and sections of two hedgerows, H3 and H4.

Internal layout

5.6 To facilitate the internal layout will require the removal of two Category B trees, thirteen Category C trees and partial removal of nine hedgerows and groups. These are generally to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian connectivity through the site.

Incursions into Root Protection Areas (RPA)

5.7 Minimal incursions are shown within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of several retained trees, with most considered to be at an acceptable level. Where development is shown to encroach within RPAs, for example due to the positioning of a footpath, construction should be undertaken under arboricultural supervision. Further details are provided within the Arboricultural Method Statement accompanying this report.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

6.1 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.

6.2 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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).

6.5 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.

6.6 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.

6.7 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

6.8 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.

6.9 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

6.10 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.

6.11 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.

7.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

7.1 All retained trees should 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.

7.2 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).

7.3 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 should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.

7.4 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 risk7.

7.5 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.

7.6 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.

7.7 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.

7 The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

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 (ACoW)

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 10)
Upon approval of the Reserve Matters Application	Undertake tree removal as detailed on Tree Retention Plan (Drawing no. 13072-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 11)
Prior to construction operations	Erect tree protection fencing as detailed on Tree Protection Plan (Drawing no. 13072-TPP-01)	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 12)
Commence Construction Works		
Prior to the construction of footpath **Dates TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program)**	Supervision of excavation within the RPA of retained trees (T4, T5, T20, T22, T33, T41, T43, T48, T49, T59, T60) to construct the footpath	ACoW to supervise installation of footpath within RPA of retained trees (refer to Section 13)

Timetable	Actions	Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements
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 14)

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 footpath within the RPA of T4, T5, T20, T22, T33, T41, T43, T48, T49, T59, T60 **(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 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 particular 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 (13072-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.

11.0 TREE PROTECTION

11.1 Tree Protection Fencing will be installed as detailed in the Tree Protection Plans (13072-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 (13072-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.

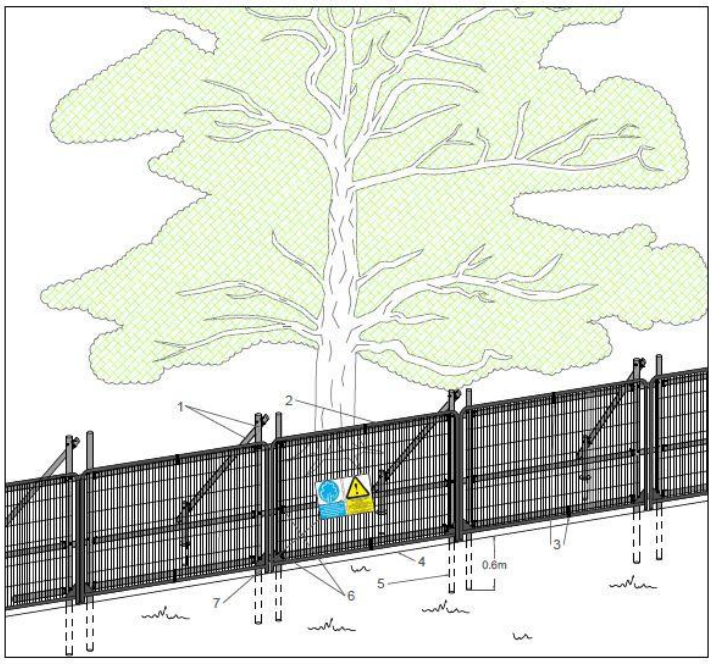

Figure 1 –Specification for Standard Tree Protection Fencing

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 45º 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 (13072-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.

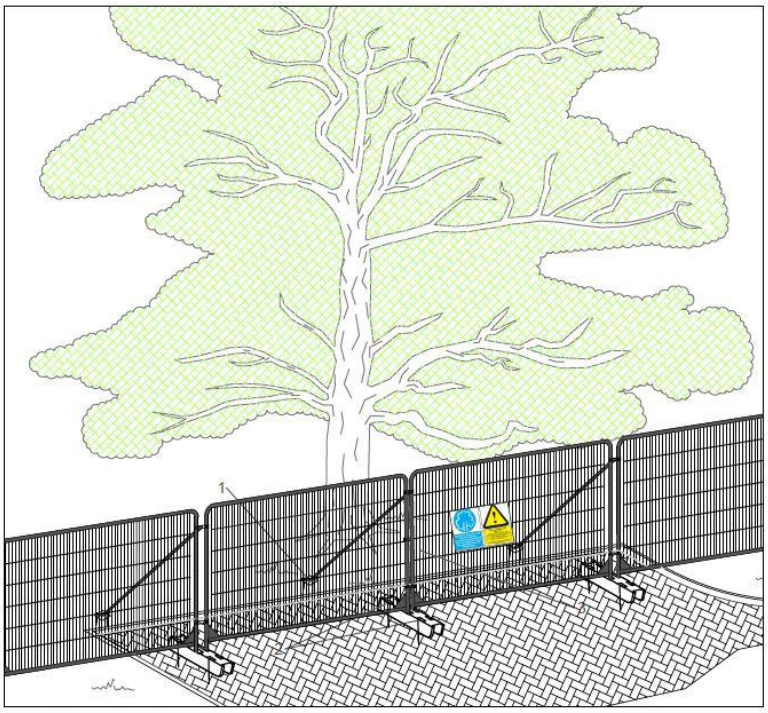

Figure 2 – Specification for Alternative Tree Protection Fencing

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 A specification for both types of fencing has been provided as Appendix B.

11.9 Tree Protection Fencing and work exclusion zones will be clearly marked using appropriate signage, an example of which has been included as Appendix C. 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.

11.10 Following the installation of these protection measures the Arboricultural Clerk of Works should attend site and sign off the tree protection measures prior to construction works starting on site. Photographic evidence should be collected which can be shared with the LPA on request.

11.11 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

11.12 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 FOOTPATH

12.1 The proposals show a minor intrusion within the RPA of T4, T5, T20, T22, T33, T41, T43, T48, T49, T59, T60, for a footpath. This footpath 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 T4, T5, T20, T22, T33, T41, T43, T48, T49, T59, T60 the installation of the internal road and footpath 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 the smallest practical size of excavator until the required depth for the footpath 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.

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.

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N

0 50 100m

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
  T1/G1 Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

rev	date	description	drwn/chkd
-	10.12.25	First Issue	RG / TCB

client
Barratt Homes

project
Hinckley North, Phase 2

title
TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

number
13072-T-01

status
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rev
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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 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)

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

T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number to be Removed and BS 5837:2012 Category

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

rev	date	description	drwn/chkd
-	15.12.25	First Issue	RG / TCB

client
Barratt Homes

project
Hinckley North, Phase 2

title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

number
13072-T-02

status
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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 (Shown for retained trees only)
- T1/G1 / T1/G1 — Tree / Group Positioned by Topographical Survey / Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)
- 6m — Line of Primary Protective Barriers (and distance from tree or retained structure)
- 6m — Line of Secondary Protective Barriers (and distance from tree or retained structure)
- Area of Excavation to be Supervised by the ACoW

rev	date	description	drwn/chkd
-	15.12.25	First Issue	RG / TCB

client
Barratt Homes

project
Hinckley North, Phase 2

title
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

number
13072-T-03

status
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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

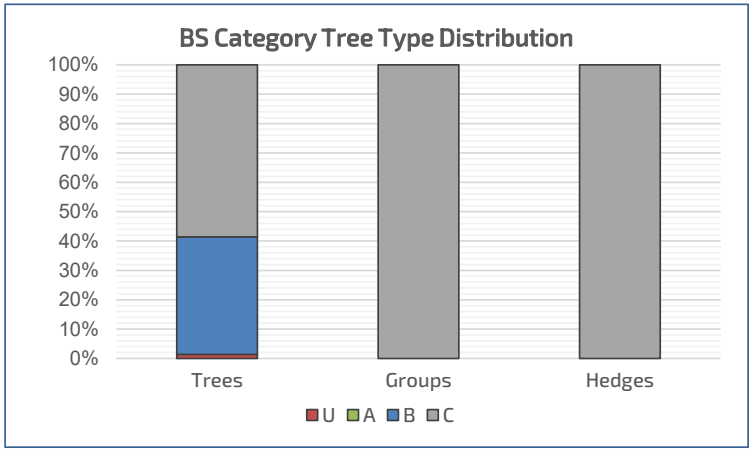
Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	**YNG**: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category U -** Trees in 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	

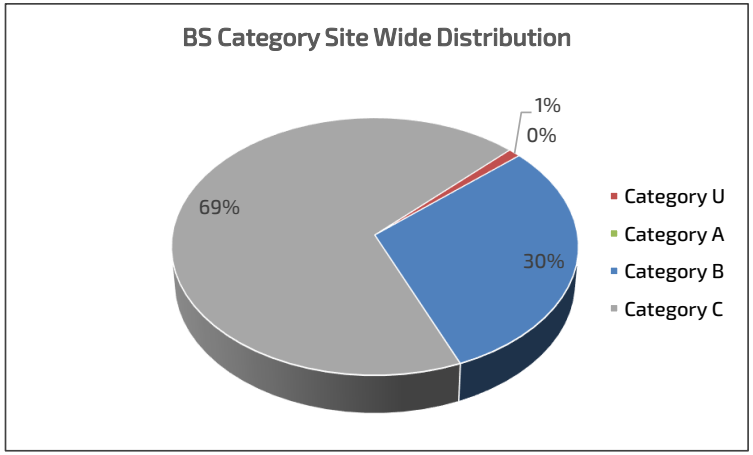
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T44	1		0
Category A		0		0
Category B	T1, T4, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, T29, T30, T31, T33, T34, T35, T41, T42, T46, T49, T51, T56, T57, T58, T59, T60, T66, T68, T69	28		0
Category C	T2, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T23, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T32, T36, T37, T38, T39, T40, T43, T45, T47, T48, T50, T52, T53, T54, T55, T61, T62, T63, T64, T65, T67, T70	41	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14, H15, H16, H17	23
	Total	70	**Total**	23

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	English Oak Quercus robur	15	450 600 350	8	M	F	Coppiced form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	310	9.9	B (i)
T2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	300	N - 5 S - 5 E - 2 W - 5	EM	F	Suppressed crown form	41	3.6	C (i)
T3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	300 300	5	EM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Twin stemmed from base	81	5.1	C (i)
T4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	750 750	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Twin stemmed from base	509	12.7	B (i)
T5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	400	5	EM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	72	4.8	C (i)
T6	Field Maple Acer campestre	5	150	3	SM	F	Typical crown form	10	1.8	C (i)
T7	Field Maple Acer campestre	5	200	3	SM	F	Typical crown form	18	2.4	C (i)
T8	Field Maple Acer campestre	5	150	3	SM	F	Typical crown form	10	1.8	C (i)
T9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	250	4	SM	F	Typical crown form	28	3.0	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	250	4	SM	F	Typical crown form Pruned around streetlight	28	3.0	C (i)
T11	Field Maple Acer campestre	5	150	3	SM	F	Typical crown form	10	1.8	C (i)
T12	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	6	150	3	SM	F		10	1.8	C (i)
T13	Field Maple Acer campestre	7	250	3	SM	F	Characteristic for species	28	3.0	C (i)
T14	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	7	250	3	SM	F	Characteristic for species	28	3.0	C (i)
T15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	est 280	N - 4 S - 4 E - 5 W - 1	SM	F	Characteristic for species Rooted on edge of ditch	35	3.4	C (i)
T16	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	17	est 400 500	N - 9 S - 5 E - 4 W - 9	M	F	Leaning away from site rooted on opposite side of ditch	185	7.7	B (i)
T17	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	17	est 350 350 350 350	8	M	F	Multi stemmed from base	222	8.4	B (i)
T18	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	750	7	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Woodpecker holes observed	254	9.0	B (i)
T19	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	900 500	10	M	F	Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	480	12.4	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T20	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	900	11	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	366	10.8	B (i)
T21	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	est 900	8	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Woodpecker holes observed	366	10.8	B (i)
T22	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	1000	8	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	452	12.0	B (i)
T23	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	6	est 200	3	EM	F	Off site in garden	18	2.4	C (i)
T24	Apple Malus domestica	5	est 300	3	M	F	Established ivy cover Off site in garden	41	3.6	C (i)
T25	Atlas Cedar Cedrus atlantica	4	est 220	3	SM	F	Established ivy cover Off site in garden Topped	22	2.6	C (i)
T26	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	180	2	M	F	Barbed Wire attached to stem/s	15	2.2	C (i)
T27	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	150 120 120	3	M	F	Barbed Wire attached to stem/s Pruning wounds noted	23	2.7	C (i)
T28	English Oak Quercus robur	5	150	2	Yng	F	Dense undergrowth at the base	10	1.8	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T29	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	9	600	5	EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover	163	7.2	B (i)
T30	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	est 250 250 250 250	5	EM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover Multi stemmed from base	113	6.0	B (i)
T31	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 850	10	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	327	10.2	B (i)
T32	Goat Willow Salix caprea	9	est 200 200 200	7	M	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	54	4.2	C (i)
T33	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	est 600	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (i)
T34	Field Maple Acer campestre	8	est 400	7	M	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	72	4.8	B (i)
T35	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	est 600	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense undergrowth at the base Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (i)
T36	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	est 250	4	SM	F	Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	28	3.0	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T37	Apple Malus domestica	5	est 300	4	M	F	Located in garden	41	3.6	C (i)
T38	Plum Prunus domestica	4	est 150 100	2	M	F	Located in garden	15	2.2	C (i)
T39	Apple Malus domestica	4	est 150 100	2	M	F	Located in garden	15	2.2	C (i)
T40	Apple Malus domestica	4	est 150 100	2	M	F	Located in garden	15	2.2	C (i)
T41	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 600	8	M	F	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (i)
T42	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 600	9	M	F	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (i)
T43	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	11	Over ivy 600	N - 7 S - 2 E - 5 W - 5	M	F	Branch stubs evident Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	C (i)
T44	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	900	8	M	P	Basal cavity observed Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large open stem cavity from 1m to 4m Fungi on stem and scaffold limbs Leaning to NE Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	N/A	N/A	U
T45	Field Maple Acer campestre	5	200	3	EM	P	Flail damage evident Suppressed crown form	18	2.4	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T46	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	800	9	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Limb at 2m failed close to stem	290	9.6	B (i)
T47	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	7	est 300	4	SM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	41	3.6	C (i)
T48	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	7	330	4	SM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	49	4.0	C (i)
T49	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	700	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	222	8.4	B (i)
T50	Crab Apple Malus sylvestris	3	80 80	1	EM	P		6	1.4	C (i)
T51	Common Lime Tilia x europaea	10	350	4	SM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	55	4.2	B (i)
T52	Deodar Cedar Cedrus deodara	8	est 150	2	SM	F	Characteristic for species Situated offsite	10	1.8	C (i)
T53	Deodar Cedar Cedrus deodara	8	est 150	2	SM	F	Characteristic for species Situated offsite	10	1.8	C (i)
T54	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	14	est 400	4	EM	F	Characteristic for species Included bark union Situated offsite	72	4.8	C (i)
T55	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	est 400 300	5	EM	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Twin stemmed from base	113	6.0	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T56	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	est 500 400 350 300 200	8	M	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	300	9.8	B (i)
T57	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	est 650	7	M	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	191	7.8	B (i)
T58	Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis 'Chrycosoma'	14	est 700	8	M	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Situated offsite	222	8.4	B (i)
T59	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	est 800	9	M	P / F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Situated offsite Storm damage present Fungi on main stem to SE towards site Inonotus hispidus Shaggy bracket	290	9.6	B (i)
T60	Common Lime Tilia x europaea	18	est 700	7	M	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Situated offsite	222	8.4	B (i)
T61	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	8x 60	2	M	F	Multi stemmed from base	13	2.0	C (i)
T62	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	9	est 300	3	EM	P	Situated offsite Topped tree	41	3.6	C (i)
T63	False Acacia Robinia pseudoacacia	10	est 350	3	M	P	Situated offsite	55	4.2	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T64	False Acacia Robinia pseudoacacia	10	est 350	3	M	P	Situated offsite	55	4.2	C (i)
T65	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	6x 60	2	M	F	Multi stemmed from base	10	1.8	C (i)
T66	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	20	1000	9	M	F	Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Situated offsite Cavity in stem at 4m to east	452	12.0	B (i)
T67	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	300 300 200	3	M	P / F	Dieback of the crown observed Stem decay with cubicle brown rot 590 diameter near base	100	5.6	C (iii)
T68	Crab Apple Malus sylvestris	6	400	N - 1 S - 6 E - 5 W - 6	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	72	4.8	B (i)
T69	Grand Fir Abies grandis	14	450	4	M	F	Situated offsite	92	5.4	B (i)
T70	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	6	100	2	Yng	F	Situated offsite	5	1.2	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Holly Ilex aquifolium	5	est 80 80 80	2	SM / EM	F	Multi stemmed from base Outgrown hedgerow	9	1.7	C (ii)
G2	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	5	est 80 80 80	2	SM / EM	F	Multi stemmed from base Outgrown hedgerow	9	1.7	C (ii)
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	upto 200	4	SM	F	Trees outgrown from hedgerow	18	2.4	C (ii)
G4	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	14	upto 450	3	M	F	Characteristic for species	92	5.4	C (ii)
G5	English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Holly Ilex aquifolium Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	11	upto 200	3	SM / EM	F	Characteristic for species Outgrown from hedgerow	18	2.4	C (ii)

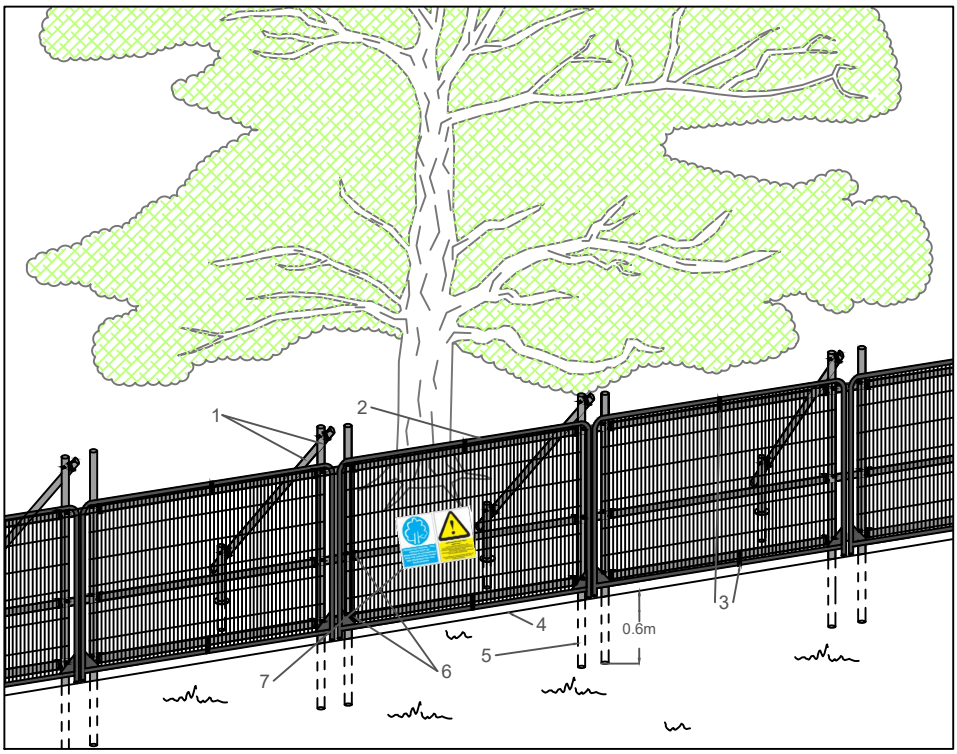
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera Holly Ilex aquifolium	7	upto 200	3	M	F	Outgrown boundary group	18	2.4	C (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	2	est 6x 60	0.5	M	G	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H2	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2.5	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2.5	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Becoming outgrown	10	1.8	C (ii)
H4	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	3	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Becoming outgrown	10	1.8	C (ii)
H5	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	3	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Becoming outgrown	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	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2.5	est 6x 60	0.5	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Becoming outgrown	10	1.8	C (ii)
H7	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	1.5	est 6x 60	0.5	M	G	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H8	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2.5	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Becoming outgrown	10	1.8	C (ii)
H9	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2.5	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Becoming outgrown	10	1.8	C (ii)

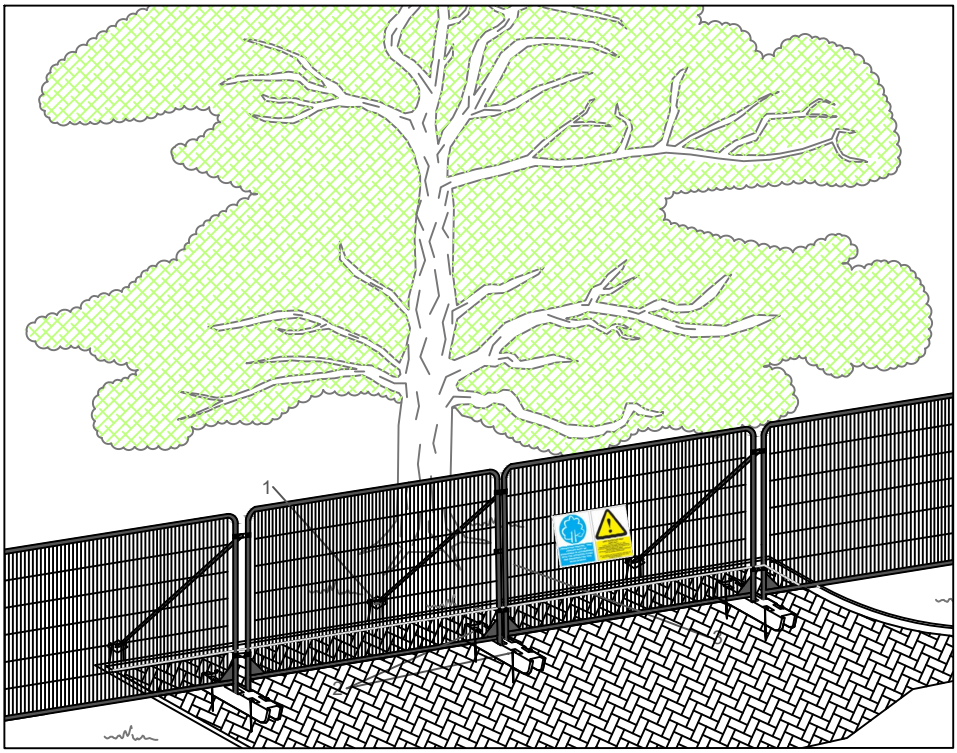
Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H10	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	5	upto 150	2	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow Small trees in places	10	1.8	C (ii)
H11	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	5	upto 120	1.5	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow	7	1.4	C (ii)
H12	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H13	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	1.5	upto 6x 60	0.5	M	F	Maintained 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
H14	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	1.5	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H15	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Outgrown in places	10	1.8	C (ii)
H16	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	4	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Dead trees noted Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H17	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	upto 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Outgrown in places	10	1.8	C (ii)



Specification for High Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs



Specification for Low Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

APPENDIX B
PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

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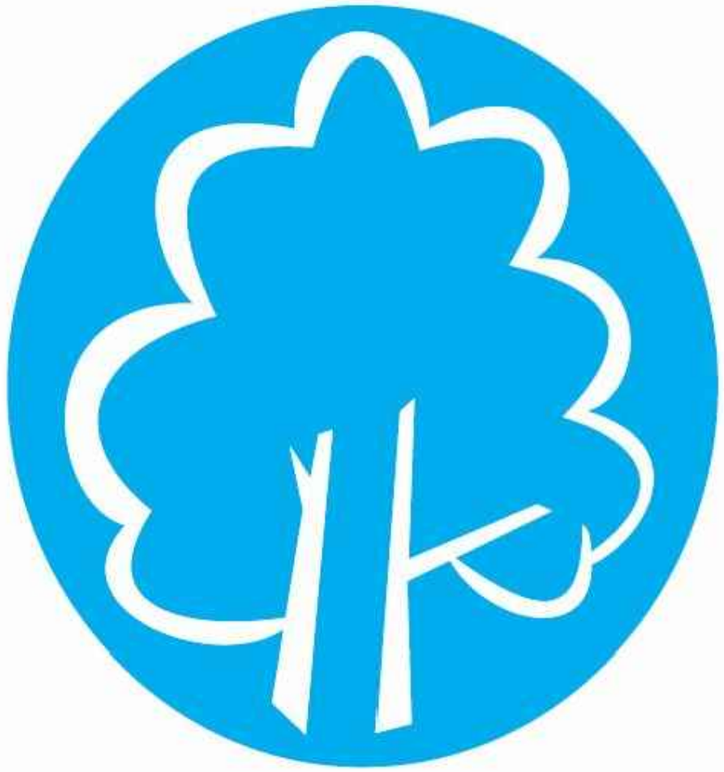

PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.

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 enforement by the LPA

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