

Arboricultural Method Statement



**Tyler
Grange**

Catalyst Bicester (Phase 3)

15th February 2023

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Section 1: Overview

- 1.1. This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Limited (TG) on behalf of Albion Land (2013) Ltd to discharge planning condition no. 16 of planning permission 19/01746/OUT. The Condition reads:

"No development shall take place in any phase until an Arboricultural Method Statement for that phase, undertaken in accordance with BS:5837:2012 and all subsequent amendments and revisions has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, all works on site shall be carried out in accordance with the approved AMS".

- 1.2. The purpose of this AMS is to detail the procedures for tree removal and tree protection during the construction phases of the development in accordance with the planning condition and industry best practice. This report has been guided by the recommendations of the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' (BS5837).
- 1.3. The limitations to the tree survey and this report are set-out at **Appendix 6**.

Condition Compliance

- 1.4. Copies of this report must be available for inspection on site and all personnel must be made aware of the key implications of this AMS during the demolition and construction phase(s) of the development. Improper implementation or deviation from working methodology set-out within this report could represent a breach of the planning conditions and trigger enforcement action from the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Site and Tree Survey

- 1.5. A pre-development tree survey of the site has been completed in accordance with BS5837 in March 2022. Findings for each of the trees surveyed are detailed in the **Tree Survey Schedule (See Appendix 1)** and the accompanying **Tree Removal and Protection Plan (See Plan 1)**. The Tree Survey Schedule provides a record of each survey entry, including tree reference numbers, species, tree and root protection area (RPA) dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and arboricultural value.

Statutory Designations Relating to Arboriculture

- 1.6. There are no Tree Preservation Orders administered to trees on-site and none of the tree are located within the Conservation Area.

Section 2: Arboricultural Method Statement

- 2.1. The Plans and Appendices contained within must be read in conjunction with this report. These include:
- **Tree Removal and Protection Plan (TRPP) (See Plan 1)** – identifies trees to be removed and protection measures for tree being retained.
 - **Arboricultural Work Audit (AWA) (See Appendix 3)** – details a schedule of specific site events requiring input or supervision from a qualified arboricultural consultant.
- 2.2. This AMS details the following key areas of work relation to trees during the site preparation and construction phase:
- **AMS01** - Timing of Works and Site Monitoring Requirements
 - **AMS02** - Tree Removal Works
 - **AMS03** - Tree Protection Fencing
 - **AMS04** - Ground Protection
 - **AMS05** - Works within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
 - **AMS06** - General Site Precautions
 - **AMS07** - Procedures for Incidents
- 2.3. The **TRPP (See Plan 1)** shows the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and branches spread of retained trees. The RPA signifies the area that must be protected during construction works to avoid harm to the rooting environments of trees. Where development and site works occur within RPAs or close the tree branches, there are mitigative measures and protocols that must be adhered to as detailed within this document. Unless otherwise stated within this document, within the areas protected by tree protection barriers the following shall apply:
- No excavation
 - No lowering of levels
 - No storage of plant or materials
 - No vehicular access
 - No fire lighting
 - No parking
 - No welfare facilities
 - No substances harmful to the environment or trees health shall be stored adjacent to or allow to flow into tree protection areas. This includes all fuels, oils, bitumen, cement storage towers and washing arear, building sand, salt or any other chemicals.

- No fires shall be lit in within 15m of the trees canopy.

AMS01 – Timing of Works and Site Monitoring Requirements

Timing of Works

- 2.4. The development must be carried out in the following order unless otherwise agreed in writing with the LPA. Each step must be completed in accordance with this document and before moving onto the next:
- 1) Tree removals works.
 - 2) Tree protection fencing installed.
 - 3) Site accessible to plant and construction traffic.
 - 4) Site clearance and groundworks (cut and fill)
 - 5) Construction
 - 6) Removal of tree protection fence
 - 7) Soft landscape operations

Arboricultural Site Monitoring

- 2.5. Site monitoring by an appropriately qualified Arboriculturist will be undertaken as set-out within the **AWA (See Appendix 3)**. This includes the following key work stages:
- Pre-commencement meeting
 - Tree removals
 - Installation of tree protection barriers
 - Works within RPAs
- 2.6. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to request (with sufficient notice) the attendance of an Arboricultural Consultant to oversee the work as detailed above. It is not the responsibility of Tyler Grange to enforce site monitoring works throughout the course of the development. A copy of the Works Audit and supporting photographic evidence will be completed by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and issued to the project / site manager.

AMS02 – Tree Removal and Pruning Works

- 2.7. Trees to be removed will be clearly identified on-site via spray marking to avoid erroneous tree works. The appointed Arboricultural Consultant will be contacted if there is any uncertainty on trees to be removed or pruned.
- 2.8. Tree removals will be carried out prior to the installation of tree protection barriers. Guidance will be sought from the appointed arboricultural consultant where tree removal works are to be phased and / or completed after the installation of tree protection fencing.
- 2.9. Tree works must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 by a competent tree contractor and should avoid the main nesting season for birds between 1st March and 31st August each year. If such timescales are unachievable, the advice of an ecologist will need to be sought to determine

any further necessary protective and precautionary working measures to avoid disturbance to nesting birds and other wildlife.

- 2.10. The tree surgery contractor is responsible for carrying out any relevant health and safety risk assessment, and insurance, prior to any tree work being carried out.

Tree Removals

- 2.11. The **TRPP (See Plan 1)** identifies trees to be retained and removed. Trees to be removed are shown with a dashed tree canopy outline. The removals will be restricted to and must follow the procedures as listed in Table 1 below.

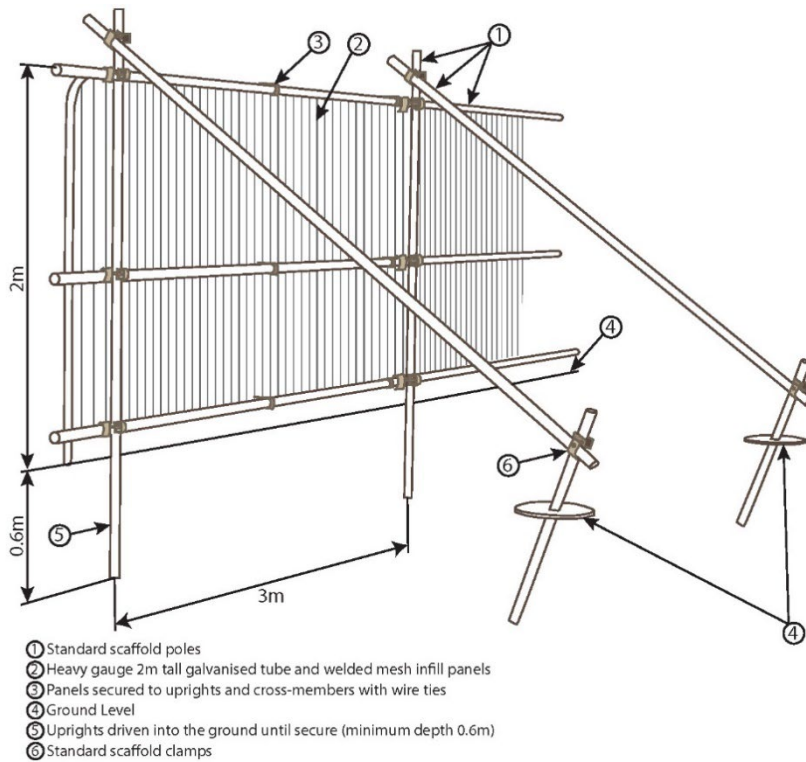
Table 1. Tree Removals and Procedures

Tree Number	Removal Procedures
G15 / G16	Partial removal of groups, comprising the clearance of scrub vegetation at the northern side of the ditch only. Trees to be removed using saw machinery as opposed to being grubbed out. Remaining stumps to be ground-out as opposed to be pulled / dug out by excavator.
G23	Partial removal of small section of boundary understorey to facilitate new swale. Swale edge to be marked-out on site to determine extent of removal to provide 1m clearance from swale edge.

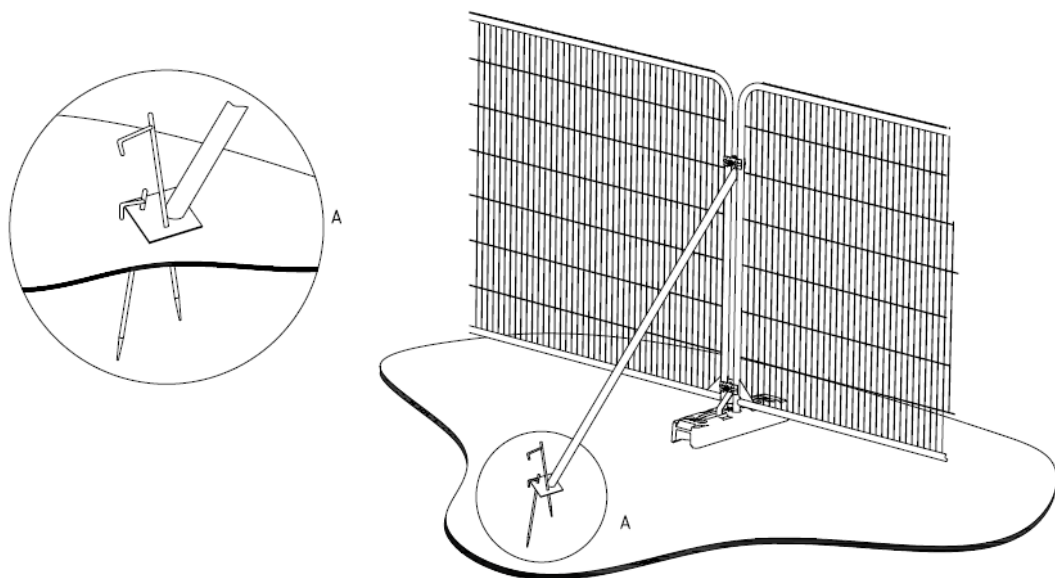
- 2.12. Remaining stumps from felled trees and vegetation within the RPAs of retained trees be carefully cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out as opposed to pulled out with a machine. This is required to avoid up-rooting and disturbance within the rooting environment of adjacent retained trees.

AMS03 – Tree Protection Fencing

- 2.13. Tree protection fencing must be installed to protect the roots, trunks and branches of retained trees from damage.
- 2.14. Tree protection barriers will be fully installed before the arrival of any plant or construction activity on-site. The barriers will serve to prohibit any access into the RPAs, and unless otherwise stated in this AMS, tree protection barriers will remain in place for the duration of the site works until the construction work is deemed completed.
- 2.15. The **TRPP (See Plan 1)** identifies the location of the tree protective fencing. To ensure accurate positioning and to avoid costly adjustments, the tree protection fence must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to. A geocoordinate AutoCAD file of the **TRPP** is available upon request.
- 2.16. The fencing will comprise a scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m to add further stability. Onto this, weldmesh panels will be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.



2.17. An alternative reduced specification will be used for low-intensity areas and for hedgerows as shown on the **TPP**. This reduced specification will comprise a heras panels braces by a stabiliser strut and secured to ground with pins.



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

2.18. Stages for installing Tree Protection Fence are as follows:

- 1) Clearance of vegetation (where required) to allow working access to install the protection fence;
- 2) Setting out of fencing node points or spray marked by an appointed arboricultural consultant;

- 3) Fence is installed and signs installed;
 - 4) Appointed Arboricultural Consultant attends site to inspect protection fence on-site; and
 - 5) Site accessible to construction traffic.
- 2.19. Special attention is essential in maintaining the protective barriers for the duration of site works, ensuring that it remains rigid and complete as well as fit for the purpose intended. Protective barriers will be inspected frequently and repairs shall be made immediately where required.
- 2.20. All-weather notices will be attached to the barriers with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone - No Access' (See signage example at **Appendix 2**).
- 2.21. Any alterations to the tree protection fence otherwise as stated within this AMS must only be completed under the guidance of a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant.

AMS04 - Ground Protection

- 2.22. The **TRPP (See Plan 1)** identifies where groundworks will be required within the RPAs of trees. These areas will require temporary protection from disturbance before the works within the RPAs begin under arboricultural supervision. This is relevant for the areas identified by a brown hatch on the TRPP for tree T15, T17, G23, G24, T22, T23 and T6.
- 2.23. The ground boarding will be placed on the outside of the tree protection fencing to prevent compaction and disturbance within the exposed area of RPA. The ground boarding will only be removed once the ground works within the RPA are imminent.
- 2.24. Ground protection will be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The ground protection might comprise one of the following:
- for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
 - for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane; and
 - for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

AMS05 - Works within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 2.25. The **TRPP (See Plan 1)** shows the RPAs of retained trees. This signifies the area that must be protected during the construction works to avoid harm to the rooting environments of trees. Where development and site works occur in these areas, there are mitigative measures and protocols to adhere to as detailed within the document.

AMS05.1 – Excavation within RPAs

- 2.26. The **TRPP (See Plan 1)** identifies where excavation is required within RPAs for construction purposes. This includes trees T15, T17, G23, G24, T22, T23 and T6 to facilitate the proposed drainage works, including swales, a culvert and outfall connections to the existing ditch at the southern boundary.
- 2.27. The culvert required a c.1m excavation along the western boundary which is located at the RPA margins of T17, G24 and T20.
- 2.28. New swale features are located at the RPA margins of T15, T21, T22 and T6. The existing ditch present north of T6 suggests limited roots would be present in the area of the new swale.
- 2.29. The excavation works required in the RPAs will be carried out in accordance with the following tree protection measures:
- 1) The works will be completed under the supervision of a qualified arboricultural consultant;
 - 2) Protection fencing will be repositioned to provide access where necessary;
 - 3) Identify area for excavation, mark out with pegs or spray paint;
 - 4) Excavation within the RPAs will be carried out using hand-held tools or by air-spading or air-vacating;
 - 5) A light-weight machine will only be used as a last resort and at the discretion of the supervising Arboriculturist (typically for the removal of hard surfacing and imbedded rocks/rumble. The machine will be operated outside the RPA and where this is not possible ground protection must be laid in accordance with this document;
 - 6) For service trench excavations, roots will be retained where possible by spanning the trench with services fed beneath;
 - 7) Single roots smaller than 25mm will be cleanly pruned back using a suitable sharp hand tool. Cleanly sever roots with bypass secateurs, loppers or pull cut saw at right angles to root. Avoid tearing or ripping the root;
 - 8) Roots found over 25mm and where occurring as clumps will be not be immediately pruned back, the appointed supervising Arboriculturist will record the size and nature of the root, determine its significance to tree health, and specify proceedings accordingly;
 - 9) Exposed roots will be covered with topsoil or a hessian sack to avoid root desiccation;
 - 10) Backfill as soon as possible to cover cut root ends.

AMS05.2 - Installing of boundary fencing within RPAs

- 2.30. At no point is plant machinery to be sited on exposed ground within RPAs.
- 2.31. Installing fence posts within the RPAs of trees will adopt the following tree protection measures / stages:

- 1) Remove Tree Protection Fence to allow access to area;
- 2) Dig post holes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut;
- 3) Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly;
- 4) Line holes with non-porous membrane to prevent concrete leaching into soil;
- 5) Insert post and fill post hole with concrete to ground level; and
- 6) Install infill panel.

AMS05.3 - Soft landscaping within RPAs

- 2.32. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within RPAs will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area.
- 2.33. Removal of existing ground level vegetation will be carried out by hand; turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.
- 2.34. Soft Landscaping operations within RPAs will be conducted when no plant machinery is to be working on the site for the remainder of the build.
- 2.35. No Rotovators are to be used within the RPAs of retained trees.

AMS05.4 - Turfing within RPAs

- 2.36. Turfing operations within the RPAs of trees will adopt the following tree protection measures / stages:
 - 1) Remove Tree protection fence to allow access to area;
 - 2) Do not reduce high sport or conduct any excavations within RPAs;
 - 3) Existing poor-quality turf may be removed with a turf striping machine;
 - 4) Use good quality topsoil to level any low-lying areas and hollows and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area;
 - 5) Import turves by hand or in wheelbarrow. Wheelbarrows should be tracked over scaffold boards to prevent soil compaction; and
 - 6) Lay turves.

AMS05.5 - Planting

- 2.37. Should the existing soil be compacted or have a poor structure which may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.
- 2.38. Planting operations within the RPAs of trees will adopt the following tree protection measures / stages:
- 1) Remove Tree Protection fence to allow access to area;
 - 2) Remove existing vegetation by hand;
 - 3) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way;
 - 4) With the use of a wheelbarrow Import good quality topsoil into the area. level to a depth no more than 100mm with hand tools;
 - 5) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted); and
 - 6) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.

AMS06 - General Site Precautions

- 2.39. The following points must be observed during both advanced works and the construction process:
- The site compound area must be established outside of the unprotected RPAs prior to undertaking demolition and or construction works on-site, inclusive of any areas for materials storage, contractor parking and mixing must also be established outside of the RPAs;
 - No fires will be lit on-site;
 - Cutting down, uprooting, damaging or otherwise destroying any retained tree is prohibited;
 - No access will be permitted inside RPAs unless under the guidance of a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant or otherwise stated within this AMS;
 - No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within the RPA at any time unless otherwise stated within this AMS;
 - If during demolition or construction, there are any excessive levels of dust build-up on retained trees then trees must be hosed down immediately with a clean water supply;
 - Notice boards, telephone wires or other services must not be attached to any part of retained trees;
 - Materials which will contaminate the soil (e.g. concrete, cement, chemical toilets, diesel oil, vehicle washings etc.) must not be permitted within, or close to RPAs of retained trees. Consideration must be given to any sloping ground on-site to ensure that contamination of

soil in the RPA would not occur if there were spillage, see page or displacement elsewhere on-site. To avoid any associated damage or injury occurring to the trees as a direct result of contact with contaminants, works including cement mixing, re-fuelling and tool or machine washing will not be permitted within 20m uphill of any retained tree and

- Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all costs. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

AMS07 - Procedures for Incidents

2.40. If any breach of the approved tree protection measures occurs:

- The site manager must be informed immediately;
- The Local Planning Authority Tree officer (or other Planning Officer) must be informed, as well as the appointed project Arboriculturist at the earliest opportunity;
- Swift action must be taken to halt the breach and prevent any further breaches; and
- All preventative action and details of agreed remedial works must be recorded and reported to the LPA.

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Removed														
T2	Removed														
T3	Ash	11m	600	7.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	2.00	Mature	Good	Good	B2	Established in field boundary hedgerow. Good overall form and structure. Cavity in upper stem from previous limb failure. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value.	7.2	163
T4	Sycamore	10m	500	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.00 (site)	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Established in field boundary hedgerow. Structure is typical for species. No significant defects noted. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value.	6.0	113
T5	Ash	18m	800	11.25	9.00	8.00	7.00	3.00 (tips) 5.00 (limbs)	Mature	Fair	Fair	B1.2	Established in field boundary hedgerow set back from boundary ditch. Canopy overhangs into site. Slight lean in stem to N. Structure is typical for species. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural quality and value.	9.6	289
T6	Crack Willow	14m	1000	9.25	12.00	9.00	7.00	2.00 (ave)	Mature	Fair	Poor	B2	Established in field boundary hedgerow at south side of ditch / stream. Lapsed pollard with extended lateral limbs. Some previous site side management including crown-lifting works. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value.	12.0	452
T7	Removed														
T8	Removed														
T9	Removed														
T10	Removed														
T11	Removed														
T12	Removed														
T13	Removed														
T14	Removed														
T15	Ash	22m	800, 700	10.50	8.25	4.00	8.50	6.00 (E)	Mature	Fair	Poor	C1	Forms component of tree line established at western site boundary. 2 x co-dominant stems with suppressed crown to south by previously failed T16. Sparse crown and now exposed following collapse of adjacent tree T16.	12.8	514
T16	Removed														

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T17	English Oak	18m	1100	9.75	10.00	9.00	9.00	10.00 (E) 6.00 (N)	Mature	Good	Good	B1.2	Forms principal component of tree line established at western site boundary. Good example of the species in late stages of maturity. Forms well-distributed crown with good foliage density. Age-related deadwood throughout crown. Heavy ivy growth should be removed. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural quality and value.	13.2	547
T18	Removed														
T19	Removed														
T20	Ash	14m	650	8.00	7.00	3.00	8.00	5.00 (E)	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Forms component of tree line established at western site boundary. Suppressed crown to south by adjacent trees. Covered with ivy and sparse crown to west. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value.	7.8	191
T21	Ash	13m	500	8.00	7.50	1.50	8.00	3.00 (N)	Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Forms component of tree line established at western site boundary. Heavily suppressed crown to south by adjacent trees. Considered to be of low arboricultural quality and value.	6.0	113
T22	Crack Willow	27m	1000	8.00	7.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Dominant specimen established at field boundary. Multi-stemmed at base with large co-dominant stems. Average condition overall with no significant defects. Some previous limb tear-outs typical of age and species. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value.	12.0	452
T23	Crack Willow	27m	1000	9.50	8.25	12.00	6.00	3.00 (tips) 5.00 (limbs) (N)	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Dominant specimen established at field boundary. Stem / mid-crown covered with ivy. Forms large main stem forking at 6m into numerous co-dominant stems. Average overall condition. No significant defects noted. Minor previous limb failures typical of age and species. Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value.	12.0	452
G1	Removed														
G2	Removed														
G3	Removed														
G4	Removed														
G5	Removed														
G6	Removed														
G7	Removed														

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
G8	Crack Willow	13m	400 max	3.50 ave				3.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Established around pond feature. Structures are typical for the species. Some minor wounding in lower stems.	4.8	72
G9	Crack Willow, Ash, Hawthorn	13m	800 max	9.00 max				3.50 (over site)	Mature	Fair	Poor to Fair	B2	Comprises 7 x crack willow established at southern side of boundary ditch / stream. Understorey of ash and hawthorn. Hollowing in stems and failed limbs noted. Crack willow appears to have been pollarded at c.3m with new crown growth. Ditch / stream to north considered to act as barrier to root development into the site.	9.6	289
G10	Crack Willow, Goat Willow, Hawthorn, Ash, Cherry, Elm, Plum	3-6m	200 max	3.00 ave				0.00	Young to Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Unmanaged section of field boundary trees / vegetation. Established southern side of boundary ditch / stream. Includes pollarded crack willow to 1m. Ditch / stream to north considered to act as barrier to root development into the site.	2.4	18
G11	Crack Willow, Ash, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	15m max	900 max	7.25				3.75 (site)	Mature	Good	Poor to Fair	B1.2	Lapsed crack willow pollards established at southern side of boundary ditch. Hollowing in stems and some limb failures noted. Ditch / stream to north considered to act as barrier to root development into the site.	10.8	366
G12	Crack Willow, understorey Hawthorn, Blackthorn	16m max	1250+	12.00 max 8.00 ave				2.00 (ave)	Mature	Poor to Fair	Poor to Fair	U/B2	Collection of crack willow pollards established in a linear / evenly spaced fashion along eastern boundary. Majority of tree pollarded at 2m with new growth forming crowns. Age-relating deadwood throughout crowns and hollowing split-out limbs in several trees. Likely planted as shelterbelt. Forms collective feature of value and required management for long-term retention.	15.0	707
G13	Hawthorn, Field Maple, Blackthorn, English Oak, Ash	7m	250 max	2.00 ave				3.00 (ave)	Mature	Poor to Fair	Poor to Fair	C1.2	Retained section of field boundary hedgerow previously affected by access road construction to south including removal of half the width of the hedge resulting in poor overall form.	3.0	28

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
G14	Hawthorn, Plum, Ash, Elder, Apple	7m ave 10m max	300 max	4.00 ave				2.00 (ave)	Early Mature to Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Tree line forming hedgerow structure established along site boundary at south side of ditch. Unmanaged with minor branches overhanging into site.	3.6	41
G15	Ash, Apple, Elder, Goat Willow, Plum, Silver Birch	12m	400 max	6.00 ave				4.00 (trees) 0.00 (scrub)	Early Mature to Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2/B2	Tree line established along field boundary with trees located at south side of ditch and scrub established on north side of ditch.	4.8	72
G16	Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Elder, Field Maple, Ash, Crack Willow, Lombardy Poplar	12m	400 max	5.00 ave				4.00 (trees) 0.00 (scrub)	Early Mature to Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2/B2	Tree line established along field boundary with trees located at south side of ditch and scrub established on north side of ditch. Scattered early mature poplar set-back with pockets of moderate value trees.	4.8	72
G17															
G18															
G19															
G20															
G21															
G22	Crack Willow, Ash, Norway Maple	19m max	800 max	6.75 ave				3.00 (ave)	Early Mature to Mature	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	B2	Forms component of tree line established along western site boundary. Includes 1 x larger crack willow to north-east of group.	9.6	289
G23	Hawthorn, Field Maple, Elder, Ash, Crack Willow	7m	250	3.00 ave				0.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Understory trees and shrubs forming hedgerow structure along western site boundary. Scrappy appearance overall / lack of active management.	3.0	28
G24	Field Maple, Ash	14m	6x 275	7.00 ave				2.25 (ave) (E)	Mature	Fair	Poor/Fair	B2	Tree line established along western site boundary. Trees have multiple stems at bases from previous felling / coppice management now with mature crowns with poor structures overall. Heavy ivy growth through with lean 1 x field maple into site. Group requires thinning / remedial pruning work to improve structure.	8.1	206
H1	Removed														

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
H2	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Ash	2m	75		0.25			0.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Field boundary hedgerow maintained by flail cutter defining field boundaries. Double staggered arrangement aligning ditch in western parts.	.9	3
H3	Hawthorn, Blackthorn	5m	100 max		1.00			0.00	Mature	Good	Fair	C1.2	Section of unmanaged field boundary hedgerow.	1.2	5

Appendix 2: Signage Example



Note: Digital A4 copies can be obtained via contacting Tyler Grange.



Appendix 3: Arboricultural Works Audit

Works Requiring Supervision	Tree or Group No.	Date Completed
Pre-commencement onsite meeting with project Arboriculturist and Site Manager to discuss tree protection measures throughout construction phase.	N / A	
Spray marking of tree removals as identified Tree Removal and Protection Plan and detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement.	G15 / G16 (Partial) G23 (Partial)	
Spray marking of or inspection barrier position as identified on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan and detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement prior to occupation of site for construction purposes.	All retained trees	
Supervision of excavation works within RPAs as identified on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan and detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement.	T15 T17 G23 G24 T22 T23 T6	



Appendix 4: Report Limitations and Tree Legislation

Limitations of Survey

- A4.1 The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. Although the health and stability of trees in their current context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be understood that this report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.
- A4.2 No tree can be considered entirely safe, given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the site. An assessment of the potential influence of trees upon existing buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth, are specifically excluded from this report.

Un-assessable Risks

- A4.3 Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made. Detail of the site's logistical issues (e.g. site storage and the construction programme) may not be finalised until after consented development. As this report has been prepared in advance of consent, some of its contents may need to be updated as more specific information becomes available once the post-consent project management commences. Although this document will remain the primary legal reference in the event of any disputes, some of its content may be superseded by authorised post-consent amendments.
- A4.4 The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 and 2010 (as amended). The survey findings, constraints, opportunities and design or mitigation recommendations included within that report must be read alongside this document.
- A4.5 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree does not pose an unacceptable level of risk and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will present an acceptable level of risk following the completion of any recommended work.



Plans:

Plan 1: Tree Removal and Protection Plan (TRPP), (11920/P09)







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