

ENVIRONMENT

Miller Homes

Woodhead Road, Honley

Arboricultural Method Statement
& Tree Protection Plan

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October 2025

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The purpose of this document is to aid the preservation of trees shown to be retained at and adjacent to the Development at Woodhead Road, Honley, Huddersfield, hereafter referred to as 'the Site'.
- 1.2 JCA Ltd have historically provided Millers Homes (the client) with an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the original residential scheme, documents now approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA); the most recent version reference being **16820-D/AJB** dated **04 August 2023**. Subsequent to approval, the client has identified further development elements on site which are expected to have an arboricultural impact; details of which are listed below.
- 1.3 BWB Consulting have now been commissioned by the client to prepare this documentation in order to supersede all previous JCA Ltd AMS & TPP, incorporating all historically approved tree works alongside those now proposed to facilitate the newly identified construction works. Precautionary working methods and mitigation measures are also included.
- 1.4 Precautionary working methods and mitigation measures area also included as part of this report.
- 1.5 Retained trees will be effectively protected during the ongoing construction process at the Site, with this document clearly setting out the tree protection methods, construction techniques and working practices which are to be strictly followed by all relevant site contractors. This document provides this information; principles that are approved and enforced by the local planning authority.
- 1.6 Any actions consequent to this summary should be discussed with the nominated Arboricultural Consultant before being undertaken, in order to prevent potential breach of tree protection legislation, whether by planning condition, area planning designation or specific tree preservation order (which may apply to individual trees, groups or hedges of any size).
- 1.7 This document gives both general and site-specific instructions on the methods required to protect the existing tree stock agreed to be retained with the LPA.
- 1.8 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be included as part of the specification and schedule of works issued to the building contractor and can form part of the contract.
- 1.9 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be available on site for inspection by the local authority, contractors and other relevant persons.
- 1.10 The following drawings have been provided to us by the client, and these are the basis of the Arboricultural Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4:
 - Topographical Survey (Drawing Ref. S10125 - Woodhead Road, Honley).

- Development Layout (Drawing Ref. Planning layout Rev QQ 16/07/25).
- S278 Smithy Place Details (Drawing Ref. 0425/58/20.03 Rev A).
- S10608 Drainage Connection, Honley (Drawing Ref. S10608).
- Arboricultural Implications Plan (Drawing Ref. 16820 C 27 09 2022).
- Tree Protection Plan (Drawing Ref. 16820-D/AJB).
- Protective Fencing Amendment Plan (Drawing Ref. Tree Protection & Secure 06.2C).
- Proposed Batter Plan (Drawing Ref. 811166- Tech-004).
- Proposed S278 Bus Stop 1:3 Batter Extents (Drawing Ref. 811166 - Bus Stop)

2. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Tree Works Prior to Construction Activities

- 2.1 Prior to any construction activity, the first operation on site was the undertaking of the necessary arboricultural works, as described at **Appendix 1**. We understand that most but not all the originally consented tree works have been completed by the client to date. Tree removals now necessary to facilitate additional construction activities are shown in bold.
- 2.2 The tree works include:
- The removal or reduction down to monoliths of T15, T16, T40, T46, T48, T67, T78, T80, T81, T84, G92, T96, T109 and T116, for arboricultural reasons.
 - The removal of sections of G1 (approximately 24 trees,) T6, G7, T52, T53, T54, T55, T56, one tree within G70, G75, T76, T82, T83, one tree within G93, T94, T108, T110 the eastern section of H118, **the eastern section of H121** and four trees within G119, is proposed to facilitate the development.
 - The further removal **of three trees within G71 and twelve trees within G72** will be required to facilitate the proposed S278 works application (see drawing reference 425_58-200C Series 200 Site Clearance).
 - The pruning of T20, H22, T24, T66, T79, T106 and T112 for arboricultural reasons.
 - **The removal of one moribund ash tree within G90 and the crown lifting of the eastern portion of G90** to facilitate the installation of the foul water drainage run.
- 2.3 In order to make the trees safer in the context of a residential development, T25, T26, T28, T29, T31, T32, T34, T35 and T78 are to be significantly reduced or pruned and retained as habitat within an area that has been set aside as a wildlife corridor. Please see Appendix 1 for details of the work which has been recommended for these trees.
- 2.4 No further above ground tree works are envisaged to be required during or after the construction phase.
- 2.5 Root pruning is required to enable the construction of footpath, building, sub-station, retaining walls and bus stop within the RPA of T57, T69, T74, T79, G84, G91, T95 and T104. This operation will be undertaken during the construction phase and will be supervised throughout by the appointed arboriculturalist.
- 2.6 For this method, the closest point of the proposed footpath, building, sub-station and bus stop in relation to the trees will be marked on-site by an appointed engineer or another qualified person, using an appropriate method (e.g. temporary, biodegradable spray paint or pegs and lines). A trench will then be excavated along this line to the required depth. Any roots exposed during this operation will be cleanly severed using appropriate hand tools (e.g. sanitised hand saws or bypass secateurs).

- 2.7 Any roots encountered of under 25mm diameter will be cut back cleanly to the face of the dig nearest to the tree, using a sharp hand saw or secateurs, and their cut ends covered with damp hessian to prevent desiccation.
- 2.8 All work must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 - Recommendations for tree work and carried out by qualified, experienced and, ideally, Arboricultural Association approved contractors who must be adequately insured.
- 2.9 It is the responsibility of the tree contractor to ensure that all the necessary consents have been sought from the local authority.
- 2.10 Where stumps are to be removed within the RPA for any retained tree, mechanical grinding will be kept to a maximum depth of 100mm.

Tree Protection Barriers (TPB) - Prior, During and Post Construction Works

- 2.11 Damage to trees during the construction phase should be entirely prevented by the installation of the temporary protective fencing to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). All persons on site must be aware of limitations that apply within the CEZ. It should be noted the same restrictions apply to all RPAs as to the CEZ.
- 2.12 Protection barriers will comprise a scaffold framework in accordance with Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012. The framework will consist of vertical and horizontal scaffolds with vertical tubes spaced at no more than 3m intervals and driven into the ground. Weld mesh (Heras or similar) panels will be securely fixed on to this framework with wire or scaffold clamps. Tubes will be firmed into holes in the ground made with post hole boring equipment. Post holes are to be no more than 30% larger than the scaffold tube. Supporting struts will be fixed to the inside of the barrier to ensure maximum rigidity.
- 2.13 Once the barriers have been properly erected in position, they are to be considered as sacrosanct and are not to be removed or altered in any way prior to the landscaping phase of the scheme and/or as agreed with the LPA. The location of the protection barriers is clearly indicated on the attached TPP. The position of the barriers is to be marked out with biodegradable marker paint on site and agreed with appropriate representatives from the LPA and contractor prior to erection.
- 2.14 Clear notices are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as:

'PROTECTED AREA – NO ACCESS AND NO STORAGE OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA'.
- 2.15 All operatives and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the exclusion barriers and their importance. A copy of the included TPP will be displayed on site at all times during construction.
- 2.16 If at any time during construction the protective fencing is not correctly installed, or if it does not align with recommendations in BS 5837: 2012, this could result in damage being caused to trees and consequently, a stop notice may be served by the LPA.

- 2.17 No operations shall take place which require the removal of part of the protective fencing without prior agreement with the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.18 The protective fencing must be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable.
- 2.19 When the development phase is complete and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective fencing may be dismantled and removed from site.

Temporary Ground Protection if Temporary Protective Fencing Requires 'setting back'

- 2.20 Ground protection must be suitable for the weight of the traffic using the area to ensure that underlying soils are not compacted. Ground protection specifications will meet the recommendations set out in paragraph 6.2.3.3 of British Standard 5837: 2012:
- i. "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;
 - ii. *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;*
 - iii. *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."*
- 2.21 For construction traffic exceeding 2 tonnes, appropriate ground protection will constitute a 150mm woodchip or sharp sand layer topped with heavy-duty ground protection mats (multiple providers are available for rent or purchase) that are suitable for the weight of the heaviest vehicle requiring access to the area.
- 2.22 In all cases the objective must be to avoid soil compaction within RPAs. A single pass of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet ground conditions, can cause compaction.

Location of the Site Compound and Storage

- 2.23 The site compound, typically including the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees.
- 2.24 Those areas designated for the storage and/or mixing of chemicals, including petrol, diesel and oils must also be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees. Such areas should be constructed with consideration to, and contingencies for, the occurrence of spillages, preventing the leaching of chemicals into unprotected, open ground.

Proposed Ground Level Changes

Proposed batter in the vicinity of T18

- 2.25 Since the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan was produced, it has been advised that a batter, rather than a retaining wall, will be created to the south-west of T18 goat willow to deal with a change in ground level from the tree (on higher ground) to a new proposed footpath (on lower ground).
- 2.26 Appendix 6 shows the revised plan and proposed batter. The parallel grey lines are where a new retaining wall was proposed but now this will not be built. Instead, a batter at a 1:3 gradient will be built from the lower level of the proposed footpath up to the RPA of T18 goat willow.
- 2.27 To install the batter, the tree protection fencing, as specified in the approved Arboricultural Method Statement by JCA Consulting, will need to be moved back. Whilst batter works are in progress, the tree protection fencing will be relocated 2.5m back from its current position, towards the stem of T18. Tree protection fencing will therefore be installed 7.7m from T18's stem on the south-west side of the stem during batter works.
- 2.28 The proposed batter will only affect a small proportion of T18's RPA. The RPA measures 335m² and the proposed incursion by the batter is approximately 17m² therefore the proposed RPA incursion from the batter is approximately 5% of the total RPA. The incursion into the RPA will be no more than 1.92m wide as shown in Appendix 1 and will not affect the stem or structural roots of the tree which are likely to be within 2-3m of the stem.
- 2.29 To create the batter, soil will be placed within the red lined area to a depth of up to 0.91m. Any roots present within the raised area will have reduced access to the air for gaseous exchange and reduced access to water. The asphyxiation of any roots present in the red lined area is likely from the works. However, given the relatively small incursion into the RPA, and the tree's good structural and physiological health as recorded in the approved Arboricultural Method Statement, it is considered that the loss of roots in the batter area will have a negligible to minor negative temporary impact on the tree at most.
- 2.30 Prior to batter works commencing, a photograph of the relocated tree protection fencing will be sent to the project Arboriculturist. This photograph must include a tape measurement showing that the 7.7m offset from the tree's stem has been achieved. The Arboriculturist will then confirm via email that the protection is appropriate and that batter works may commence.
- 2.31 Soil will then be placed within the RPA of T18 by the smallest possible machine working from outside of the RPA of T18. At no point will the machine excavate within the RPA or track over the RPA of T18. Arboriculturist supervision is not required for the works.
- 2.32 Once the batter has been created, tree protection fencing will be moved back to its original position at a minimum distance of 10.2m from T18's stem in all directions. A second photograph will be sent to the project Arboriculturist showing the restored tree protection fencing in situ along with a tape measurement of 10.2m from the tree's stem to the protection fencing to demonstrate that the required offset has been achieved.

Proposed S278 bus stop and batter in the vicinity of T68, T69 and G70

- 2.33 Further to the above, the client also advises that a S278 works bus stop will be constructed to the north-west of T68, T69 and G70 and to satisfactorily resolve the alterations in ground levels between the proposed bus stop floor level (on higher ground) to the bases of the trees (on lower ground) a 1:3 earth batter needs to be installed.
- 2.34 Appendix 7 shows the proposed bus stop and batter with existing and proposed levels, and these elements have been incorporated into the wider site TPP at Appendix 4.
- 2.35 To facilitate the installation of the batter, the tree protection fencing, as specified in the approved Arboricultural Method Statement by JCA Consulting, will need to be temporarily moved back. Prior to batter works commencing, the fencing will be relocated closer towards the bases of T68, T69 and G70 at a minimum distance of 5.60m, 2.60m, 2.30m and 1.15m from the respective tree stems. The locations and minimum distances for the temporary fencing is clearly shown at appendix 4.
- 2.36 The proposed batter will incur approximately 11.15% into the RPA of T68; 26.15% into the RPA of T69; and 12.5% into the collective RPA of G70 and will not affect the stems or structural roots of the retained trees
- 2.37 To create the batter, soil will be placed within the blue lined area shown at appendix 7 with the use of an 8-tonne excavator, which will operate solely from beyond the outer extents of all RPAs. Only the operating arm will work within the RPA for the raising of levels, and a banksman will be employed for the duration of the works to ensure that heavy machinery does not accidentally stray within or track across unprotected ground within RPA. It is also strongly recommended that the retained arboricultural consultant be in attendance to supervise these works to ensure that the proposed level changes are completed in accordance with this method statement and that no unnecessary compaction or direct damages occur to retained trees. No excavations of any sort is to occur with RPAs.
- 2.38 It is expected that any roots present within the raised area will have reduced access to the air for gaseous exchange and reduced access to water. However, given the relatively modest incursion into the RPAs, and the relatively good physiological health of the trees, it is considered that the potential long-term loss of rooting capacity in the batter area will have a minor negative impact on the trees at most.
- 2.39 Prior to batter works commencing, either photographic evidence will be sent from the contractor to the project Arboriculturist clearly illustrating the temporary fencing location and indicating the fencing distances from T68, T69 and G70 have been achieved. The arboriculturist will also remain available to verify the above in person and supervise the level changes. The Arboriculturist will then confirm in writing that the protection is appropriate and that batter works may commence.
- 2.40 Once the batter has been created, tree protection fencing will be moved back to its original positioning as per the approved TPP. Photographs will be sent by the contractor to the project Arboriculturist showing the restored tree protection fencing in situ with clear indication that the required offset has been achieved.

- 2.41 *Otherwise, to our knowledge and with the exception of the no-dig footpath within the RPA of T58 and T59, no ground level changes are required within the RPA of any tree to be retained on this site. As such no mitigation actions are considered necessary.*

Excavations, Services, Utilities and Drainage

- 2.42 All utilities should ideally be located outside the RPA of retained trees; this should be achievable as the trees to be retained are generally located around the site peripheries.
- 2.43 If, for whatever reason, incursions into the RPAs are considered unavoidable, the consulting arboriculturalist and/or the LPA must be consulted immediately, to prevent a breach of planning conditions and/or damage to retained trees.
- 2.44 Over-ground services should be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the crowns of trees. Similarly, any landscaping should take account of over-ground services and mature tree size.
- 2.45 Underground services must be routed outside the RPA of retained trees, unless otherwise specified within this report. NJUG Volume 4 Issue 2 is a set of accepted guidelines for installing services in the proximity of trees. Please note that this is not a substitute for site-specific advice by an arboriculturalist and consultation should be made wherever incursions of RPAs are envisaged.

Boundary treatments within the RPA

- 2.46 Ideally, excavation for fencing and/or gate posts should not occur within the RPA of retained trees. However, where this is necessary, special construction measures should be employed as per the below.
- 2.47 It is anticipated that boundary fencing will be installed within the RPA's of T18, T58, G73, G84, G90 and G93.
- 2.48 Where there is a requirement for excavation for fence posts within the RPA, this should be carried out by hand or handheld mechanical auger, as this will limit the damage caused to existing roots and their surrounding environment. The use of mechanical diggers is not permitted under any circumstance unless subject to prior LPA agreement.
- 2.49 No fence post should be positioned within a 1m radius of the main stem. Fence lines should be micro-sited to avoid tree stems.
- 2.50 Where required, guidance for root pruning given in section 2.52-2.57 should be followed. Where roots >25mm diameter are encountered, post positions should be relocated. The arboriculturalist will remain available to advise on a case-by-case basis should the need arise from the on-site contractor.
- 2.51 Post holes within the RPA should be lined with an impermeable material to avoid leaching of chemicals from uncured concrete into the surrounding soil volume.

Excavations and pre-emptive root pruning within the RPA

- 2.52 The installation of retaining walls is proposed within the RPA's of T74, G91 and T104. Pre-emptive excavation and root severance (if necessary) of any present roots within the outer RPA's is required. The minimal degree of encroachment is considered to be acceptable where protection of the remainder of the RPA, plus a greater area commensurate with its extents as compensation is carried out through the development process.
- 2.53 Likewise for group G91 – pre-emptive excavation and root pruning is recommended to allow for the installation of hard landscaped elements. Again, the level of encroachment is considered acceptable, and the trees can remain viable where protection of the remainder of the RPA, plus a greater area commensurate with its extents as compensation is carried out through the development process.
- 2.54 Initial hand digging or air spade excavation will be required to the limits of the proposed built elements with protective fencing retained at the other limits of the dig. Excavation by hand will allow roots to be exposed without causing unnecessary damage. Once exposed, roots can be assessed by the retained arboriculturist and where roots with a diameter less than 25mm are encountered, these may be pruned to the edge of the trench on the stem side by a contractor using sharp clean secateurs or pruning saw. Where roots are >25mm diameter, a decision by the supervising arboriculturist must be made; potentially requiring correspondence with the LPA.
- 2.55 Any consented excavations and pruning within RPA must be carried out under direct supervision of the project arboriculturist.
- 2.56 The need for any further unplanned works within RPA must be communicated promptly and discussed with the arboriculturist prior to their completion and will potentially require agreement with the LPA.

Construction of Proposed Hard Surfaces within RPA

- 2.57 First, any minor undulations in ground levels (e.g. pot holes) will be filled-in using suitable topsoil or sharp sand, to create a level surface. No excavation will be utilised to achieve a level surface.
- 2.58 Following this, a thin geotextile membrane should be placed on the soil and pegged/pinned into position. A three-dimensional, cellular confinement system will be installed over the geotextile membrane and filled with no-fines, washed angular stone, no less than 4mm in diameter and to a minimum depth of 100mm. This may then be compacted using a plate compactor (wacker-plate) and utilised as ground protection for the retained trees.
- 2.59 In order to retain the surfacing in place, edging supports may be required. Such supporting systems will minimize disturbance to the underlying soil and will not utilise continual trenching within the RPA. Acceptable methods include peg and board edging, gabions or sleepers which may be pinned in place if required.

- 2.60 The final surface treatment must be porous to enable the percolation of water through the surfacing to the tree roots beneath. This method is considered to be appropriate in terms of minimising damage to retained trees. However, a structural engineer should be consulted to ensure that the mechanical needs of the chosen design are adequately met.

Construction of New Buildings

- 2.61 With the exception of a few minor incursions which require root pruning in line with Section 2.52-2.57, the proposed buildings are located at a sufficient distance from retained trees that no specialist foundation methods are required for arboricultural purposes.
- 2.62 When working within the rooting areas of retained trees it is essential that works are carried out with great care and under the direction of the project arboriculturist.
- 2.63 It is essential when working near retained trees, that in the construction of the new structures, care is taken to minimise disturbance to the soils beyond that which is required to form any foundation to the structure.

Post Construction Landscaping

- 2.64 Following completion of the main construction phase, the protective fencing may be removed and the landscaping phase can commence.
- 2.65 The proposals include for the installation of wooden boundary fences. Where these are located within the RPA of retained trees, post holes will be dug by hand and they are to be as small as practically possible. They may be driven in either by hand or using mechanical means. However, if construction plant is to be used, it must only work from outside of the RPA at all times.
- 2.66 The retained trees on site may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies after the development phase. At this stage the protective barrier will have been removed and the property may be occupied.
- 2.67 Landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging within RPAs. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 2.68 All landscaping once the barriers have been removed will avoid soil re-grading and disturbance within the CEZ and no soil levels be altered after the protection barriers have been removed.

3. GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR TREE PROTECTION

- 3.1 A copy of this AMS and the attached TPP is to be retained on site at all times and all personnel associated with the construction process will be made familiar with the principles within.

- 3.2 Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of retained trees, unless otherwise stated in this method statement.
- 3.3 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.
- 3.4 All excavators shall work from outside the RPA wherever possible. Where working within the RPA cannot be avoided, excavators shall work from the surface to be removed or from ground boards of sufficient strength to bear the weight of machinery without buckling or causing localised compaction to the soils below.
- 3.5 Excavators shall work backwards out of the RPA drawing the materials to be removed back away from trees and into clear areas where they can be loaded or moved without risk to the canopies, stem or roots of those trees to be retained.
- 3.6 Spoil, including soil and rubble will be removed from site and not stored against any protection barriers or over any ground protection. It must be cleared as work progresses and must not be stockpiled or transported through RPAs.
- 3.7 Due care and planning must be taken to ensure that the operational arcs of excavators do not damage the crowns or stems of retained trees.
- 3.8 Protective fences must not be moved and vehicles will not stray into the CEZ.
- 3.9 Skips will not be placed within any CEZ or adjacent to any protective fencing and no demolished material or arisings will be laid against any protective fencing.
- 3.10 No materials or plant used for construction purposes should be stored within the vicinity of retained trees.
- 3.11 When working in the vicinity of retained trees for the construction of the new dwellings, protective fencing and ground protection must not be moved to gain more working space and vehicles must not stray into the CEZ.
- 3.12 If 360-degree excavators are to be used during construction, at no time is the excavating arm to encroach over the position of the protection barriers.
- 3.13 No fires are to be lit on site at any stage during the construction process.
- 3.14 Designated welfare and storage areas are to be created away from retained trees. All materials for construction purposes are to be stored at these areas. Care must be taken to avoid the leakage or leaching of noxious materials into the soil.
- 3.15 Tree works are to be completed prior to commencement of any and all site processes. No tree works not pre-specified or agreed with the LPA (or leaning against or attaching of objects to a tree) are permitted.

4. SITE SUPERVISION & MONITORING

- 4.1 It is important that works, which may impact upon trees and amenity, are suitably controlled by competent personnel. Identified below are details of a site monitoring and supervision process designed to minimize potential risks to retained trees on or off site.
- 4.2 Key times for site monitoring and/or supervision for this project include:
- Erection of tree protection fencing
 - Excavation within RPA for the installation of building foundations
 - Excavation within RPA for the installation of new hard surfacing
 - Raising of levels in the vicinity of retained trees T18, T68, T69 and G70
 - Post construction soft and hard landscaping
- 4.3 As required, site monitoring will be carried out by the nominated arboricultural consultant at regular intervals, (beyond that stated above) and at minimum four-week intervals (subject to development scale).
- 4.4 Any defects requiring attention will be notified to the Site Manager and Client (copied to the LPA by e-mail). Any emergencies will be notified to the Client and LPA by phone.
- 4.5 Day to day site supervision will be the responsibility of the Site Manager. They will be aware of the tree protection measures and significant steps in the development process which have arboricultural implications. To ensure compliance the site manager will undertake a site briefing with the retained Arboriculturalist before the commencement of works.
- 4.6 If required, a final sign off visit will be carried out at the end of the development and a formal letter sent both to the client and the LPA to indicate the end of the monitoring.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Schedule of Tree Works

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 1	Semi to early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	To 15	0+	0+ n/a	To 50	See Plan	A linear roadside group of reasonable form, much of which has been recently removed. Minor deadwood noted. No major visible defects.	<i>Remove the group shown in red on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at Appendix 7 (approximately 24 trees).</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
G 2	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	This group has been removed.												
T 3	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	This tree has been removed.												
T 4	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	This tree has been removed.												
T 5	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	This tree has been removed.												
T 6	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	0	0.5 n/a	32	3 4.5 2.5	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. The root plate is rising to the south.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	10+	C 1
G 7	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 14	0+	0+ n/a	To 40#	See Plan	A group of English Oak, Downy Birch, Common Ash, Holly and Sycamore of good form. Not fully shown on the topographical plan provided.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW TO HIGH	40+	B 2
T 8	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	1	2 E	7 x 27 Avg.	6 5# 5 5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Possible weak unions noted. Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Monitor biennially (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	C 1
T 9	Early-mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	0	1 n/a	4 x 15 Avg.	2.3 2.3 2.3 2.3	Multi-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. No major visible defects. Good future potential.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					W	N	E								
T 10	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1	1.8 E	45	4.5 5.5 5		6	Overhanging the road. Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
G 11	Young to semi-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 12	0+	0+ n/a	To 18#	See Plan			Sycamore, Holly and Common Ash of reasonable form. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW TO MOD	LOW TO MOD	20+	C 2
T 12	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	4	4 n/a	34	4.5 5 3.5		3.5	Overhanging the road. Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
T 13	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	5	6 NW	33, 22	4 6 5		0	Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. Poor form.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 14	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	1	1.5 n/a	20 x 3 Avg.	3 4 3		2	Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. Poor form.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 15	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	3	5 n/a	40	3 9 6		0	Single-stemmed with an unbalanced crown which is severely leaning over the footpath.	Remove to ground level (low priority).	GOOD	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 16	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	3	3 n/a	40	5 9 4		0	Single-stemmed with an unbalanced crown which is severely leaning over the footpath.	Remove to ground level (low priority).	GOOD	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
G 17	Early-mature to mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 16	0+	0+ n/a	To 80#	See Plan			A linear group of generally multiple stemmed Sycamore and Beech presumed to be situated on adjacent land. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
T 18	Mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	13	1	2 n/a	6 x 35 Avg.	6 7.5 9		7	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 1
G 19	Early-mature to mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 19	3+	3+ n/a	To 85#	See Plan			Situated on adjacent land in private gardens. Common Ash, Sycamore, Silver Birch, English Oak and Cedar of Lebanon of good form. Not fully inspected due to limited access. Not fully shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW TO HIGH	40+	1 A 2
T 20	Mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	19	2	6 N	116	11 12 13			Twin-stemmed at 6m with a balanced crown. Multiple branch tears due to lost large limbs. Moderate deadwood throughout. Side branches with tear wound with decay noted.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood (moderate priority). Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	40+	1 A 2

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					N W E S								
W 21	Young to mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 25	0+	0+ n/a	To 80#	See Plan	A woodland consisting of Lombardy Poplar, Sycamore, Common Ash, Hawthorn and Downy Birch. Not fully inspected due to limited access. The woodland edge is shown indicatively on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	LOW TO HIGH	40+	A 1 A 2
H 22	Early-mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	To 5	0+	0+ n/a	To 25#	See Plan	An unmaintained hedge.	Reduce back laterally	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 2
H 23	Early-mature Leyland Cypress <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	To 10	0+	0+ n/a	To 25#	See Plan	An unmaintained hedge.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 2
T 24	Mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	4	5 NW	99	8# 9.2 6.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Decay is present on a lost branch tear wound at 3.5m. Other minor decay cavities noted throughout. Moderate deadwood noted.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood (moderate priority). Monitor annually.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	A 1
T 25	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	1	5 n/a	68	9# 7# 7.5 3.5	Twin-stemmed at 5m with a slightly unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Multiple cavities noted. This tree requires pruning work in order to make it safer under context of a residential setting.	Monitor annually. <i>Crown reduce to circa 14m. Prune the extended limb to the north back by circa 6m to the first available pruning point.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 26	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	24	1	4.5 E	115	7# 8# 10.2 7#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Multiple cavities throughout. Bacterial wetwood present on the lower stem below the stem junction. A large branch has fallen leaving a jagged tear. This tree requires crown reduction work in order to make it safer under context of a residential setting.	Monitor annually <i>Reduce leaving a 8m high stem for habitat purposes.</i> Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
G 27	Early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 5	1+	1+ n/a	To 35	See Plan	English Oak and Hawthorn (three trees) of reasonable form. No major visible defects. Not fully shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 2
T 28	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	24	4	6 N	110	10# 9 11 6	Formerly twin-stemmed at 6m with an unbalanced crown due to the loss of large leader which has resulted in a large branch tear which has split the main stem. Multiple torn out branch tear wounds and cavities. A large crossing branch was noted at circa 11m. A hung up limb is propped up at the base. This tree is structurally unsound.	Reduce leaving a 7m high stem for habitat purposes Low	GOOD	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					N	W	E								
T 29	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	24	4	6 W	95	6 8.5 7		7.5	Twin-stemmed at 6m with a balanced crown. Multiple torn out branch tear wounds and cavities. Moderate deadwood throughout. This tree requires significant crown reduction work in order to make it safer under context of a residential setting.	Monitor annually. <i>Reduce leaving a 7m high stem for habitat purposes.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	U
T 30	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4	0	0 n/a	24	2.5 2 2.5		2	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a suppressed form. A bark wound was noted at 2.5m. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 31	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	23	0	4 S	95	3 9 9		9.5	Multi-stemmed at 4.5m with a balanced crown. Cavities and branch tears throughout. A fresh Woodpecker hole was noted at circa 10m (East). Moderate deadwood throughout. This tree requires significant crown reduction work in order to make it safer under context of a residential setting.	Monitor annually. <i>Reduce the extended limb to the south by circa 4m. Crown reduce by an overall 5m.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
T 32	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	23	1	3 S	90	12 10 7		11	Twin-stemmed at 10m with an unbalanced crown due to a snapped out crown. Cavities and branch tears throughout. Minor deadwood noted. The decay fungi, <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> , was noted at circa 12m. This tree is structurally unsound.	Reduce leaving a 6m high stem for habitat purposes.	FAIR	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
T 33	Semi-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	7	1	1 n/a	21	1 2 2		2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 34	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	25	4	6 n/a	92	8 11 6		12	Single-stemmed with a slight lean and a reasonably balanced crown. Cavities noted throughout. This tree requires significant crown reduction work in order to make it safer under context of a residential setting.	Monitor biennially (moderate priority). <i>Reduce leaving a 8m high stem for habitat purposes.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	U
T 35	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	15	4 W	92	1 8 5		7.5	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with an unbalanced crown. A large cavity was noted at 5m. Moderate deadwood and other cavities throughout. This tree requires significant crown reduction work in order to make it safer under context of a residential setting.	Monitor biennially (moderate priority). <i>Reduce leaving a 8m high stem for habitat purposes.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	U
T 36	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	1	1 n/a	32	1.5 4 4.5		3	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Growing from the top of a decaying Ash stump.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
G 37	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 13	0+	0+ n/a	To 40	See Plan			Sycamore and Common Ash (four trees) of reasonable form. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 2

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread		Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					Botanical Name	N								
T 38	Mature	15	2	2.5 N	56	5.2 6.5	6.5	Single-stemmed with a slight lean and a reasonably balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
	Sycamore														
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>						2.8								
T 39	Mature	15	1	2 NW	65	5 6	0	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A cavity is present between 1m and 1.6m on the main stem.	Monitor biennially (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
	Sycamore														
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>						3.5								
T 40	Mature	24	4	7 N	86	8 6	8.7	Single-stemmed with a slight lean and a reasonably balanced crown with tip die back. The decay fungi, <i>Ganoderma australe</i> , was noted at the base. A decay detection test undertaken on the 15th of September 2022 revealed that this tree is significantly hollowed due to the decay fungi.	Remove to ground level. Moderate	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
	Beech														
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>						7								
T 41	Early-mature	14	2	2 n/a	43	3 1.5	9	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. A cavity at 3m has good ecological potential.	Monitor biennially (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
	Sycamore														
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>						2								
T 42	Mature	18	3	4 W	65, 48	3.5 6	2	Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. Included bark present at the stem junction.	Monitor annually (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
	Sycamore														
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>						5								
T 43	Early-mature	15	5	5 E	44	2.5 2	6	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Bark loss and cavities throughout.	Monitor annually (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
	Sycamore														
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>						2.5								
T 44	Early-mature	9	0	2 n/a	29	2.5 3	3.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
	Beech														
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>						3								
T 45	Early-mature	10	1	2 n/a	40	3 4	3.2	Twin-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
	Horse Chestnut														
	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>						2.8								
T 46	Mature	23	1	2.5 n/a	60	4 0	6	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown with slight tip die back. The decay fungi, <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> , was found at the base.	Remove to ground level. Low	FAIR	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
	Lime														
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>						4								
T 47	Mature	19	2	5 NW	69	5 7	1.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Minor deadwood noted.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
	Sycamore														
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>						3								
T 48	Early-mature	12	2	2 n/a	48	2 0	8	Twin-stemmed at 1.5m with an unbalanced crown. Significant decay was found at the base.	Remove to ground level. Low	GOOD	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
	Sycamore														
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>						3.5								

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					Botanical Name	N	W								
T 49	Early-mature Beech	8	2	2 n/a	32	2.3 4		2	Single-stemmed with a slight lean and a reasonably balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 50	Early-mature Beech	5	1	2.5 n/a	26	1 4.5		4.5	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Decay was noted at the base.	Monitor annually (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 51	Mature Sycamore	16	1.5	4 NW	66	5 6.5		1.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. A minor cavity was noted at 2m.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 52	Mature Sycamore	15	2	4 S	57	1.5 6		3	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Minor Squirrel damage was noted throughout.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 53	Mature Common Ash	14	1	3 W	58	1.5 7.5		0	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. A large torn out limb was found to be hung up on the lowest limb west.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 1
T 54	Early-mature Sycamore	15	1.5	2 W	40, 28	2.5 5		4.5	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Possible weak union at the stem junction.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 55	Mature English Oak	19	4	5 W	83	6 8		8	Twin-stemmed at 7m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, some leaving stubs. Moderate deadwood. A cavity with bacterial wetwood was noted on the stem.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	A 1
T 56	Early-mature Sycamore	7	3	4 n/a	29	2.5 1		5	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, some leaving stubs.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 57	Mature Sycamore	16	8	5 n/a	55	3 4.5		7.6	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, some leaving stubs. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	<i>Root prune the area shown in blue shade on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at Appendix 7.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					N	W	E								
T 58	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	3	3.5 W	98#	8 9 7		11	Single-stemmed with a slight lean and a reasonably balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. A minor cavity with decay was noted at 5m. Not fully inspected due to vegetation.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
T 59	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	3	5.5 SW	85#	6.5 9.5 6		7.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Minor cavities noted Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
G 60	Semi-mature Elm <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	To 9	0+	0+ n/a	To 18#	See Plan			Two coppices on stumps.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	10+	C 2
T 61	Semi-mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	1	1 n/a	18	2 1 2		2	Multi-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 1
T 62	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	2.5	5 S	78	0 2 10		6	Single-stemmed with a severe lean and an unbalanced crown. Cavities noted throughout.	Monitor biennially (low priority).	GOOD	POOR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 1
T 63	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	3	5 W	95#	9.5 9# 8		7	Twin-stemmed at 6m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, some leaving stubs. Ivy and vegetation prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
T 64	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	2.5	5 n/a	65#	4# 4.5# 4.5		5.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
G 65	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 7	0+	0+ n/a	To 28#	See Plan			Understory trees comprising of Hawthorn, Common Ash, Hazel and Holly.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW TO HIGH	40+	B 2
T 66	Mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	3	5 n/a	85#	6 7# 7		6#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a un balanced crown post recent structural failure.50% of crown has fallen onto protective fencing adjacent to plot 1. crown dieback noted. Large bark wound from the base to 1.8m. Ivy and vegetation prevented a detailed inspection.	Remove failed portion of crown from protective fencing. Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	20+	B 1
T 67	Mature Unknown	/	/	/	80#	10 2 0		2	A fallen tree on the ground.	Remove (low priority).	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	N/A	Dead	U
T 68	Mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	2	5 n/a	90#	4 5 5		0	Single-stemmed and vertical habit. Minor crown dieback	No action required.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	10+	B2

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					N	W	E								
T 69	Mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	3	3.5 SW	95#	7	6	6	Twin-stemmed at 4m with a balanced crown. Moderate deadwood noted. Ivy and vegetation prevented a detailed inspection.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	A 1
G 70	Early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 14	0+	0+ n/a	To 45#	See Plan			A group of Common Ash, English Oak and Hawthorn of good form. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and vegetation.	No action required	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD TO HIGH	40+	B 2
G 71	Semi-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 9	0+	0+ n/a	To 28#	See Plan			Common Ash, Elder and Goat Willow of reasonable form. Not fully shown on the topographical plan provided.	Remove four trees indicated in red to facilitate the development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW TO HIGH	20+	C 1
G 72	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 13	0+	0+ n/a	To 60#	See Plan			A linear group of Common Ash, Sycamore and Hawthorn of reasonable form. Not fully inspected due to vegetation.	Remove thirteen trees indicated in red to facilitate the development..	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD TO HIGH	40+	B 2
G 73	Mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 19	2+	3+ n/a	To 110#	See Plan			Sycamore and English Oak of good form. Minor deadwood and cavities noted. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	MOD TO HIGH	40+	A 1 A 2
T 74	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	2	6 n/a	83	8	8	8#	Within falling distance of a residential property. Twin-stemmed at 6m with a balanced crown. A cavity at the base leads to a hollow stem. Minor cavities noted throughout.	Undertake a decay detection test at the base of the tree (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
G 75	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 9	0+	0+ n/a	To 20	See Plan			Holly, Sycamore, Hawthorn and Elder of reasonable form. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW TO HIGH	40+	C 2
T 76	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	0	0 n/a	100#	5	5	4	A large decaying stump which has mature regrowth and epicormic growth at the base. The decay fungi, <i>Kretzschmaria deusta</i> , was found throughout the decaying stem. Good ecological potential.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	B 1
T 77	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	4	5 n/a	110#	8	11	8	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Not fully inspected due to epicormic growth and Ivy.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					N	W	E								
T 78	Mature Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	0.5	6 n/a	100	6 8 11.5		8	Twin-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. Two large branch tears are present in the crown. Significant bark ribbing due to Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut noted.	Reduce leaving a 8m high stem for habitat purposes.	POOR	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
T 79	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	5	8 S	84	4 10 8		5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced yet slightly sparse crown. Moderate deadwood noted. A deadwood stub is present at 7m. Side branch cavities noted.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood (low priority). Monitor biennially. <i>Root prune the area shown in blue shade on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at Appendix 7.</i>	FAIR	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
T 80	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	/	/	/	75	0 0		12	A fallen tree on the ground.	Remove (low priority).	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	N/A	Dead	U
T 81	Mature Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	17	1	5 n/a	90	3 6 6		4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Significant dieback due to Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut noted.	Remove to ground level (moderate priority).	POOR	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
T 82	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	21	3	6 SW	93	7.5 7 9.5		7	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Minor cavities noted.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
T 83	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	21	2	6 SE	91	8 5 10		7	Twin-stemmed at 7m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Minor deadwood stubs and deadwood noted.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
T 84	Mature Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	19	1	6 n/a	97	9 4 9		7	Multi-stemmed at 7m with a balanced crown. Lesions due to Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut noted. Many broken out limbs throughout.	Remove to ground level (moderate priority).	POOR	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
G 85	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 8	0+	0+ n/a	To 29	See Plan			Hawthorn, Sycamore, Common Ash and Holly of a reasonable form. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW TO HIGH	20+	C 2
T 86	Mature Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	18	3	8 n/a	95#	7# 6# 11		10#	Situated on adjacent land Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					N	W	E								
T 87	Semi-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	1	1 n/a	4 x 18 Avg.	3	3	3	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 88	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	3	5 n/a	92	10	8	9.6	Twin-stemmed at 4m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
G 89	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 15	0+	0+ n/a	To 45#	See Plan			Situated on adjacent land. Goat Willow, Sycamore, Whitebeam, Leyland Cypress, Lilac and Magnolia of good form. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW TO HIGH	40+	B 2
G 90	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 16	1+	2+ n/a	To 80#	See Plan			Situated on adjacent land. A roadside group of Common Oak and Sycamore with a Holly understory. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	Remove individual as shown on TPP. Crown lift retained group over site to 3.50m above ground level. Crown lift most eastern mature sycamore to 3.50m via the removal of single lowest lateral limb and only secondary and tertiary growth above this point to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW TO HIGH	40+	1 A 2
G 91	Early-mature to mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 14	0+	0+ n/a	To 50#	See Plan			Situated on adjacent land. Beech, Common Alder and Sycamore of good form. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 A 2
G 92	Semi to early-mature Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	To 25	0+	0+ n/a	To 20	See Plan			Two small dead trees.	Remove to ground level (low priority).	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	N/A	Dead	U
G 93	Early-mature to mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 20	0+	2.5+ n/a	To 85#	See Plan			A linear group of Lime and Sycamore of good form. Not fully inspected due to epicormic growth, Ivy and limited access. Minor deadwood and cavities noted.	Remove the most eastern tree as shown in red on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at Appendix 7 to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 A 2
T 94	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	16	1	1 n/a	30	3.2	3.2	3.2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 1
T 95	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	3	7 n/a	87	8	8	8.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, some leaving stubs. No major visible defects.	No action required. Root prune the area shown in blue shade on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at Appendix 7.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					Botanical Name	N	W								
T 96	Mature	18	5	5	60	7	7	7	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Dead tree.	Remove to ground level (moderate priority).	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	N/A	Dead	U
	Sycamore			n/a												
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															
T 97	Early-mature	8	1	4	50#	3#	1#	7	Situated on adjacent land Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
	Weeping Ash			n/a												
	<i>Fraxinus excelsior 'Pendula'</i>															
T 98	Early-mature	6	1.5	3	40	3.2	2	6	Situated on adjacent land Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 1
	Hawthorn			n/a				0								
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>															
T 99	Mature	22	7	7	100#	8#	8#	8#	Situated on adjacent land. Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 A 2
	Lime			n/a												
	<i>Tilia sp.</i>															
T 100	Early-mature	7	1	1	40#	4#	4#	4#	Situated on adjacent land. Multi-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
	Cherry			n/a												
	<i>Prunus sp</i>															
T 101	Mature	19	4	7	92	9	9	9	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
	Sycamore			n/a												
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															
T 102	Early-mature	13	1	1	28, 12, 12	3.5	3.5	3.5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
	Aspen			n/a												
	<i>Populus tremula</i>															
T 103	Early-mature	15	0.5	3	43#	6#	6#	6#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Not shown on the topographical plan provided.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 1
	Weeping Willow			n/a												
	<i>Salix babylonica</i>															
T 104	Mature	17	4	4	90	10	10	8.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. A bark wound to the lower stem is occluding. Multiple cavities were noted, including a large cavity at circa 6m.	Monitor annually (moderate priority).	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
	Sycamore			n/a												
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															
G 105	Young to mature	To 20	0+	0+	To 80#	See Plan			A linear group of Silver Birch, Common Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Downy Birch and English Oak located next to, or close to, a river. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	LOW TO HIGH	40+	1 A 2
	Mixed species			n/a												
	<i>Details in observations</i>															
T 106	Early-mature	16	2	4	64	3	6	7#	Twin-stemmed at 2.5m with a balanced crown. Moderate deadwood noted. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood (low priority).	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
	Common Alder			SW												
	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>															

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread		Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					W	E								
T 107	Early-mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	15	1	1 n/a	25 x 3 Avg.	4.5 3#	4.5# 4#	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 108	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	2	5 n/a	45 x 4 Avg.	6#	9# 8#	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Possible included bark present at the stem junction. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and limited access.	Remove to facilitate the development	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 1
T 109	Mature Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	14	5	2 n/a	60	4 6#	2 1	Single-stemmed and leaning with a balanced crown. Significant die-back to the crown. The stem is significantly hollowed.	Remove (moderate priority).	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 110	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	1	2 n/a	74#	8#	8 5	Twin-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Not fully inspected due to Ivy.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	10+	B 1
T 111	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	0	2 n/a	34	1.5 5#	1.5 4#	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a poor form. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 112	Early-mature Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	16	4	5 n/a	30 x 2	5 4	4.5 3	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Moderate deadwood noted as well as a weak union at the stem junction.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood (low priority). Monitor biennially.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 113	Semi-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	1	1 n/a	22	2.2	2.2 2.2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 114	Early-mature Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	16	6	6 SW	46	6 4#	3 2.5	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with a slightly unbalanced crown. Poor upper crown form. Minor deadwood noted. Not fully inspected due to spoil at the base and limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 115	Semi-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	0.5	1 n/a	18 x 2 Avg.	1 2#	3 3.5#	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with an unbalanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 116	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	2	2 n/a	45 x 2	6.5	6 6#	Twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. A significantly weak union is present at the stem junction. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	Remove (moderate priority).	GOOD	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
T 117	Semi-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4	2	2 n/a	16	1	2 1	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Bark wounds noted to stem.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					N W E S								
H 118	Early-mature Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	To 18	0+	0+ n/a	To 40#	See Plan	An unmaintained boundary hedge that provides screening value. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	<i>Remove the section shown in red on the plan at Appendix 7.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	20+	B 2
G 119	Semi-mature to mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 16#	0+	0+ n/a	To 70#	See Plan	A continuation of G105 . A riverside group consisting of English Oak, Sycamore, Common Alder and Common Ash. Unable to survey due to limited access.	<i>Remove the four trees shown in red on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at Appendix 7 in order to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	MOD TO HIGH	40+	1 A 2
T 120	Semi-mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	4	0	0 n/a	9	1.5 1.5 1.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	10+	C 1
H121	Mixed species	1.2	0	n/a		See Plan	Low rise boundary hedge	Remove eastern 2.00m section to facilitate the development	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	10+	C 1

APPENDIX 2: Tree Protection Specification

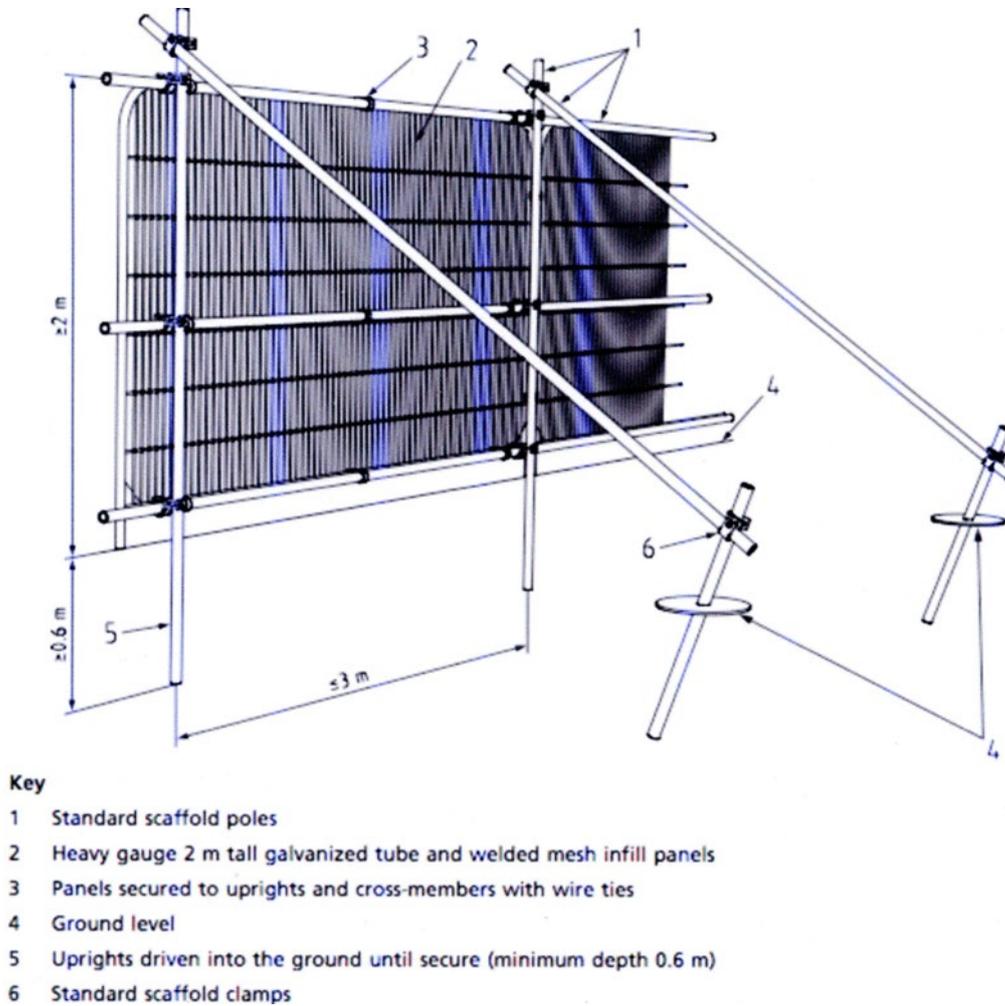


Figure 1. Default Specification for Protective Barrier (Tree Protection Fencing – TPF) (Taken from Figure 2 of Section 6 BS5837:2012)

APPENDIX 3: Classifications Description

Cascade Chart for the Quality Assessment (Taken from BS5837:2012 Table 1, Page 9)				
Category and Definition	Criteria (Including Subcategories Where Appropriate)			Identification on Plan
	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	2 Mainly Landscape Qualities	3 Mainly Cultural Values, Including Conservation	
TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION				
<p>Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years</p>	<p>Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees supressing adjacent trees of better quality.</p> <p><i>Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i></p>			<p>See Appendix 3</p>
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
<p>Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	<p>Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran or trees or wood pasture).</p>	<p>See Appendix 3</p>

Cascade Chart for the Quality Assessment (Taken from BS5837:2012 Table 1, Page 9)

Category and Definition	Criteria (Including Subcategories Where Appropriate)			Identification on Plan
	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	2 Mainly Landscape Qualities	3 Mainly Cultural Values, Including Conservation	
<p>Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	<p>Trees that might be included in Category A, but were downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.</p>	<p>Trees present in numbers, usually growing groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might attract as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.</p>	<p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.</p>	<p>See Appendix 3</p>
<p>Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of <150mm</p>	<p>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.</p>	<p>Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.</p>	<p>Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.</p>	<p>See Appendix 3</p>

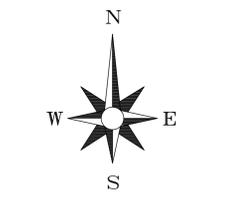
APPENDIX 4: Tree Protection Plan



Temporary ground protection methodology (section 2.20-2.22 of AMS) to be followed if protective fencing requires 'setting back' within RPAs.

Key

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED UNDER PLANNING APPLICATION 2021/192206
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED UNDER APPLICATION 2021/192206
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCRoACHED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT WHERE ROOT PRUNING MUST BE UNDERTAKEN UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCRoACHED BY THE PROPOSED HARD STANDING WHERE THE NO-DIG METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION MUST BE IMPLEMENTED
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ)
	TEMPORARY LOCATIONS FOR PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE TO FACILITATE S278 WORKS



Tree Protection Plan	
Client	Miller Homes Ltd
Site/Project	Woodhead Road, Honley
Scale/Sheet	1:500 - A0
Date	10/10/2025
Drawing No	4432_TPP
Rev	3
Drawn By	HM
Checked By	AL
Birmingham 0121 233 3522 Leeds 0113 233 8000 London 020 7234 9122 Manchester 0161 233 4260 Nottingham 0115 924 1100 www.bwbconsulting.com	

Scaled @ 1:500
10m 20m 50m

