Land off Birchwood Way, Somercoates

British Standards 5837:2012 Tree Survey: Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan



Client:

Clowes Developments

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Project Details	
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Project:	Land off Birchwood Way, Somercoates
Reference	RSE_4008_R4_V5_ARB
Report Title	BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) & Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i RammSanderson Ecology Ltd was instructed by Clowes Developments to carry out an assessment of trees at Land off Birchwood Way which follows the guidance of British Standards 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', and to provide a report on the arboricultural implications to the proposed development of the site.

ii The current development proposals are for an industrial estate, which includes 7 units (of various sizes) and associated access roads and parking areas.

iii A current topographical survey of the site in AutoCAD format has been provided and this formed the basis for the Tree Constraints Plan.

iv Following consultation with the project Architects regarding the arboricultural constraints, a site layout plan has been produced which is considered represent the most appropriate integration between the new buildings and existing trees. A provided AutoCAD copy of this proposed site plan (Drawing Reference: 220019-MP08 - Birchwood Business Park Masterplan 08 Revision) has been considered during the Arboricultural Impact Assessment and used to produce Tree Protection Plan.

v The content and scope of this report is listed below:

- BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey and Categorisation
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Arboricultural Method Statement
- Tree Protection Plan

1.1 Findings and Recommendations

i The survey assessed 27 trees, 6 groups and 8 hedgerows. There was a moderate amount of vegetation cover on the site, mainly confined to the field boundaries and perimeters. The majority of the tree cover was made up of low quality (Category C) trees. However, there was also several high/moderate quality (Category A/B) trees scattered throughout the site.

ii The survey highlighted 3 Category U trees considered unsuitable for retention in their current form - 2 of these trees are recommended for removal in the interests of appropriate arboricultural management (T6 and T22). Whereas T5 is considered suitable to be retain as a habitat feature (where applicable and safe to do so).

iii There is currently a tree preservation order (TPO) at the site location; TPO353 which pertains to 16 trees and 2 groups. Therefore, these trees are subject to statutory protection at the time of the survey. Reference section 5.2 for more details.

iv The proposed development will require the removal of 6 individual trees, 2 groups of trees and 3 hedgerows. These have been identified as requiring removal solely to accommodate the proposed layout. In addition, the layout will also require the partial removal of 2 group of trees and 3 hedgerows. For more information reference section 6.4, section 6.5, Table 5 within this report and the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D) for more context.

v Efforts have been made to retain as much arboricultural value onsite as possible, while still allowing the site to be practically feasible. There are limitations onsite that don't allow the retention of a number of trees; this includes T13 – due to the ground levels/grading requirements to and to allow the construction of the site access. Details of the ground levels around T13 can be seen in J.C.Balls and Sons drawing (Appendix F).

vi The overall losses from the proposals will result in a low reduction in arboricultural value/amenity throughout the site, with the majority of moderate quality and all of the high quality trees proposed for retention. However, the site proposals will result in a moderate loss of vegetation cover due to large sections of some tree groups requiring removal.

vii It is anticipated that the proposed compensatory planting (that is a part of the landscaping scheme), will look to compensate against these losses and seek to better the arboricultural merit within designated areas of the site.

viii It is recommended that temporary protective fencing is erected in order to create a construction exclusion zone which adequately protects the retained trees from damage during the construction works. This fencing should be erected at the outset of the development before any activities are carried out or materials/plant is brought onto the site. For full details see the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D).

ix The proposed plans locate new areas of hard surfacing within the root protection areas (RPAs) of trees T1, T23, G1 and G4. This is to construct a public footpath around the perimeter of the site. It is recommended that the hard surfacing is constructed as a 'no-dig' type of hard surface to minimise impacts to the tree root systems (see section 6.13).

x A separate NJUG report is available (RSE_4008_R5_V1_ARB) for the offsite Utilities works (to the south-east aspect of the site) that is required to facilitate the development.

xi Following consideration of the likely arboricultural impacts to the development, together with the recommended mitigation options, in this instance, it is considered necessary for the proposed works to be monitored.

A two-stage visit must be arranged with the Arboricultural Consultant at:

- **Phase one:** to agree to the site layout/protective barriers (prior to any construction activity).
  A visit should be arranged for an agreement in relation to the location of the protective barriers, the RPA's and where the safe working zones are, and areas of works within any RPA whereby mitigation must be adhered to.
- **Phase two:** a mid-construction unannounced spot check to ensure the site work force are adhering to the mitigation requirements.

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2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

2.1 Purpose and Scope of this Report

i This report has been prepared following the guidance within BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' Its purpose is to assess the likely arboricultural implications to the development proposals for the site and to be submitted in support of a planning application to the Local Planning Authority seeking consent for these proposals. It also provides arboricultural guidance on how the proposed development can be achieved while minimising any potential detrimental impacts to retained trees.

ii In preparing this report, consideration has been given to the proposed layout, the condition of the trees, and the final use of the site with a focus on providing a harmonious, balanced environment between the trees, buildings, and the end users of the site.

iii Whilst not definitive, the findings and any associated recommendations detailed within this report are considered reasonable, practicable, sustainable, and in the interests of promoting good arboricultural management.

iv Recommendations included within this report are the professional opinion of an experienced Arboriculturist and are the view of RammSanderson Ecology Ltd. This is based on a review of the information provided by the Client, the brief, and a survey of the site. This report pertains to these results only.

v This report and the survey(s) on which it depends have been carried out by a competent Arboriculturist[1].

2.2 Regulatory and Policy Framework

i Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) and the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 enable a local planning authority to make a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) to protect specific trees, groups of trees, or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A TPO prohibits the cutting down, toppling, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage and wilful destruction of protected trees without the local planning authority's written consent.

ii Section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 makes provisions to protect trees which are within a conservation area, but not the subject of a TPO. These provisions require anyone intending to carry out works to a tree within a conservation area to give the local planning authority 6 weeks' notice before carrying out certain works, unless an exemption applies.

iii The Forestry Act (1967) requires that a Felling Licence, issued by the Forestry Commission, is obtained before felling trees, unless an exemption applies; such exemptions include felling small quantities of trees (less than 5m^3 of timber in any calendar quarter) or felling in specific areas (e.g. gardens).

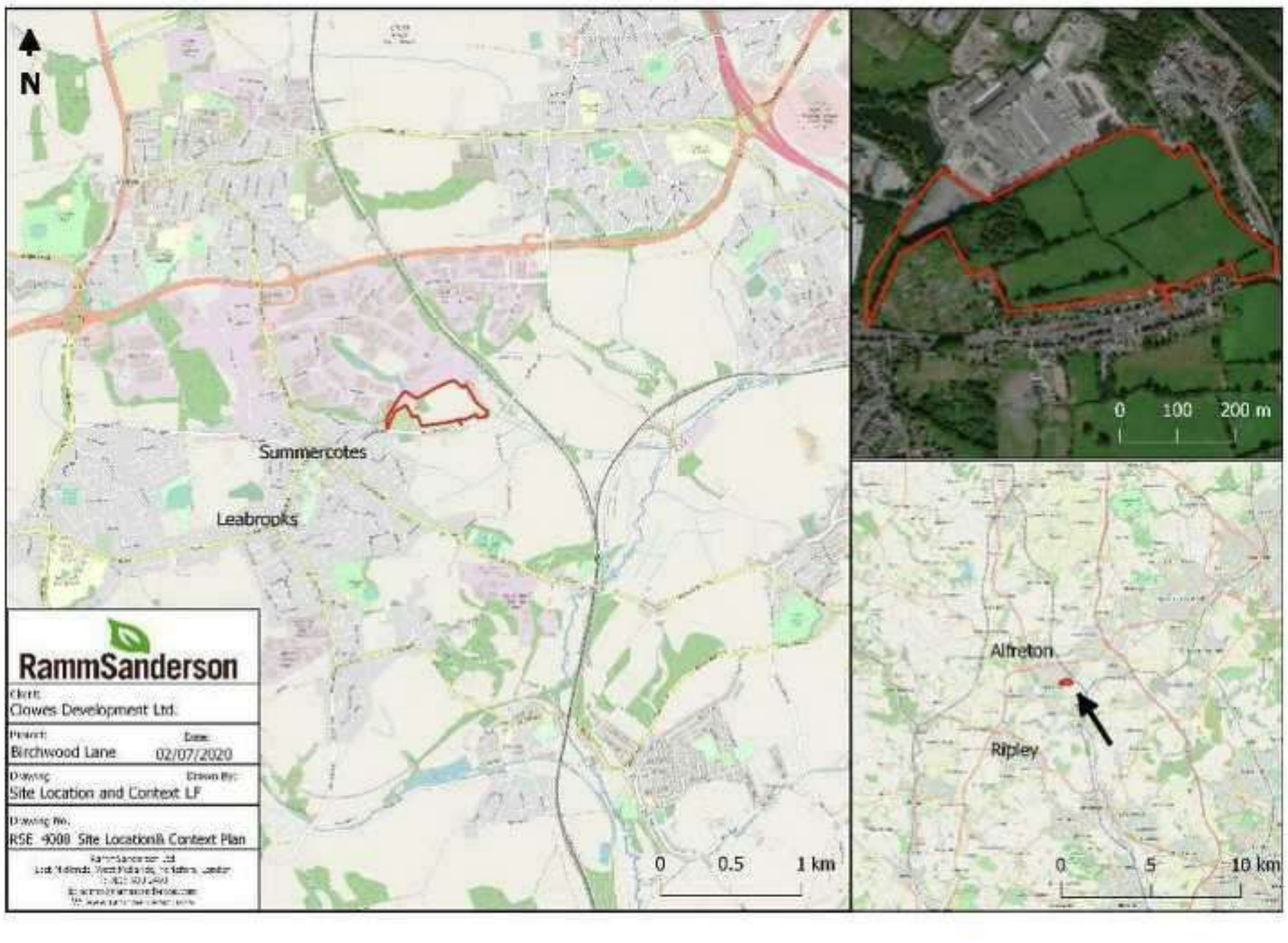
2.3 Site Location and Context

i The site was approximately 11.5ha in size and was located to the north east of Sommercotes, approximately 17km to the north west of Nottingham. It was bordered to the north by a large industrial estate, to the east by a partially abandoned scrap yard, to the south by residential development and to the west by allotment gardens. The central grid reference of the site is SK 4320 5418. The site comprised mostly grazed field

1 As per the Terms and Definitions detailed in British Standards 5837:2012-Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

compartments surrounded by hedgerows with an area of woodland to the northwest of the site. The site trees were mainly located along field and site edges.

Figure 1: Site Location and Context Plan



3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 Survey Methods

i The site was visited on the 22nd and 23rd of June 2020 to carry out an assessment in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

ii The weather at the time was dry, bright, clear and still and considered to be adequate for conducting the survey during which, the following information was collected:

- Sequential reference number (recorded on the tree survey plan), including reference to type (tree, group, woodland or hedgerow);
- Species, listed by common name (a key to scientific names is provided at Appendix B);
- Height;
- Stem diameter measured @ 1.5m height (for trees with more than one stem, the combined stem diameter is recorded as per BS5837:2012 Section 4.6);
- Branch spread (measured at the four cardinal points);
- Existing height above ground level of first significant branch;
- Life stage;
    - **Y** – Young,
    - **SM** – Semi Mature,
    - **EM** – Early Mature,
    - **M** – Mature,
    - **OM** – Over Mature;
- General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, and/or preliminary management recommendations as appropriate;
- Estimated remaining contribution (future life expectancy) in years (<10, 10+. 20+, 40+);
- Tree quality assessment category grading as per Section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012. 'U' or 'A' to 'C' grading with the subcategory 1, 2 or 3 reflecting arboricultural, landscape or cultural values, respectively.

Notes; Only individual trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or greater are included in the survey. It is not always practical or necessary to record individual details for every tree within a group or woodland. Only basic details (height and species) for domestic hedgerows and significant shrubs were recorded. More substantial hedgerows (including evergreen screens) are generally recorded in a similar manner to groups of trees.

iii The measurement conventions used were as follows:

- Height, crown spread, and crown clearance was recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m;
- Stem diameter was recorded in millimetres, rounded to the nearest 10mm.
- Any estimated dimensions (for offsite or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate measurements cannot be taken) were clearly identified as such in the tree schedule (Appendix A).

iv The survey includes all trees plotted on the provided topographical survey. Should any relevant trees on or adjacent to the site have been missed on the topographical survey, these have been included where appropriate. However, the positions indicated on any plans included within this report for all trees not included on the provided topographical survey have been approximated for the purposes of identification only, and if accurate locations are required these should be confirmed on site.

4 LIMITATIONS

4.1 Survey

i Each of the surveyed trees has been plotted and recorded as an individual tree or a tree group in accordance with the criteria detailed in section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012.

ii The information contained within this report is based on the author's knowledge and experience in respect of tree related issues. Whilst the appropriate level of skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information.

iii Any survey work undertaken will have been subject to natural limitations, including seasonal and phenological aspects.

iv Trees were assessed from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. The trees included in the survey were not climbed, no samples were removed, and no detailed internal investigation of decay was made.

v Where other vegetation (e.g. ivy or dense ground cover) prevented full access to any tree, this is noted in the tree survey schedule (Appendix A). Dense ivy cover can prevent full access to a tree and so obscure the presence of cavities or other defects. Any such situations are noted in the tree survey schedule with, where appropriate, recommendations for the ivy to be removed and a re-inspection carried out. No ivy was removed from any tree during the survey.

vi No liability can be accepted by RammSanderson Ecology Ltd. in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under their supervision and within their recommended timescales. Acceptance of this report represents an agreement with the guiding principles and the terms listed.

vii The findings and recommendations contained within this report are, assuming its recommendations are observed, valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. Trees are living organisms and their condition can change significantly over a relatively short period of time – good practice dictates they are inspected on a regular basis for reasons of safety.

viii Any hedgerows within the survey area were assessed solely for their general arboricultural condition and value. Further detailed assessment, following the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, is outside the scope of this report and no attempt was been made during this assessment to classify any hedgerow under the criteria within those Regulations.

ix Tree rooting characteristics and soils are both enormously variable as are their interactions. This makes any attempts to quantify tree related subsidence risk assessment impossible. No attempt has been made to assess subsidence risk potential nor should any be construed.

x The report relates only to the trees included within the Tree Schedule (Appendix A).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Surveyors

i The survey was carried out by Jake Mellor B.A. (Hons) FdSc, MArborA, is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association with 10 years' experience within the arboricultural sector as an Arboriculturist, previously working as an Arborist gaining extensive knowledge/training within this field. He has completed the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course and has a attained a 'FdSc' in Arboriculture.

ii The survey was completed during suitable conditions as detailed in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of conditions during survey

Abiotic Factor	Survey 1	Survey 2
Survey type	BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey	BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey
Date completed	22nd June 2020	23rd June 2020
Temperature	14°C	17°C
Wind speed (Beaufort Scale)	2	3
Cloud cover	60%	50%
Precipitation	0	0

5.2 Statutory Tree Protection

i The Amber Valley Borough Council provided a TPO check document in June 2020, that confirmed that there is currently a single tree preservation order (TPO) at this location; TP0353 which pertains to 16 trees and 2 groups. It is understood that the site is not within a conservation area. Therefore, these trees are subject to statutory protection at the time of the survey relating to the TPO.

ii The below list details the TPO reference number to the arboricultural report reference numbers:

- TPO : T1 = Report number T15
- TPO : T2 = Report number T16
- TPO : T3 = Report number T18
- TPO : T4 = Report number T17
- TPO : T5 = Report number T19
- TPO : T6 = Report number T20
- TPO : T7 = Report number T21
- TPO : T8 = Report number T23
- TPO : T9 = Report number within G5
- TPO : T10 = Report number within G2
- TPO : T11 = Report number within G2
- TPO : T12 = Report number T9
- TPO : T13 = Report number T8
- TPO : T14 = Report number T10
- TPO : T15 = Report number T12
- TPO : T16 = Report number T13

- TPO : G1 = Report number G4
- TPO : G2 = Report number G6

5.3 Tree Survey

i The survey assessed 27 individual trees, 6 groups of trees, and 8 hedgerows the quality and value of which are summarised in the table below whilst full results of the tree survey are provided in the Tree Schedule (Appendix A).

ii There was a moderate amount of tree cover on the site with the trees located primarily along the field boundaries, with groups of trees located towards the western end of the site.

iii The majority of trees were of low quality (Category C) with a number of moderate quality (Category B) and 4 high quality (Category A) specimens. The groups of trees were mainly low quality (Category C) with 2 moderate quality groups and all hedgerows assessed as low quality.

Table 2: Survey Results

BS5837:2012 Tree Quality Assessment Category		Trees	Groups	Hedgerows	Total
A	**Trees of high quality** which are healthy and attractive with high visibility and no significant defects, and which can make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years	4	0	0	**4**
B	**Trees of moderate quality** which are healthy and attractive but with some remediable defects such that they are in a condition to be able to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 20 years	5	2	0	**7**
C	**Trees of low quality** which are unremarkable, of limited merit and that are easily replaced, small-growing, young species which have a relatively low potential amenity value, and low landscape benefits. These trees typically include self-seeded trees of limited life span, small (below 150mm stem diameter) and young trees and trees of poor form and limited amenity value.	15	4	8	**27**
U	Trees which are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years and/or are considered to be unsuitable for retention in the proximity of new dwellings or areas of public open space.	3	0	0	**3**
	Total	**27**	**6**	**8**	**41**

6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

i The arboricultural constraints, both above and below ground, identified during the tree survey (Section 5) and illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix A), have been used, through consultation with the project Client, to inform the proposed site layout design.

ii The following arboricultural impact assessment evaluates the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design, with recommendations for appropriate mitigation where necessary. It takes account of the effects of any tree loss required to implement the design and any proposed construction activities which may have the potential to damage retained trees.

6.2 Trees Suitable for Retention

i Where possible, it is generally considered desirable for any Category 'A' and Category 'B' trees to be retained and appropriately integrated within the layout for new developments. Category 'U' trees are unsuitable for retention other than for the very short-term or exceptionally for their conservation value and therefore should not be considered to be a constraint to development.

ii In assessing the probable impact of the proposed development on the trees and vice versa, and therefore identifying which trees are suitable for retention and integration within the context of the proposed layout, the following factors have all been considered:

- Root Protection Areas for Retained Trees
- Shading
- Direct Damage
- Construction Activity
- Demolition/Ground Works
- Future Pressure for Tree Removal and Pruning
- Seasonal Nuisance
- Infrastructure
- Future Management

6.3 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

i Recommended Root Protection Areas (RPA) for all individual trees on or immediately adjacent to the survey area are detailed within the Tree Schedule (Appendix A) and illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix C).

ii These RPAs have been calculated following the recommendations within BS5837:2012 Section 4.6 and are represented on the Tree Constraints Plan as a circle centred on the base of the tree's stem. Should any deviation from this circular RPA be considered appropriate, for example where previous site conditions (the presence of roads, structures, and underground apparatus), topography, or soil type/structure will have influenced root growth, any modifications to the RPA will be clearly explained and reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of the likely root distribution for the individual tree. Any such modified RPA will be of an overall area which is equivalent to the BS5837:2012 recommendation.

iii Recommendations for RPAs for any groups of trees, woodlands, or hedgerows, where the positions of individual trees are not included on the provided topographical survey, also reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of the likely collective root distribution of the constituent trees.

6.4 Recommendations for Tree Removals

i The survey identified 3 Category U trees which are unsuitable for retention (within proximity to the development) due to their condition including, T5 - Hawthorn, T6- Ash and T22 - Ash. Trees T6 and T22 are

recommended for removal in the interests of good arboricultural management. However, T5 can be retained in-situ as a habitat including reduction to a suitable safe height away from any future target areas including people or property.

ii In addition, 6 trees have been identified as requiring removal solely to accommodate the proposed new site layout. These relate to the trees T7- English oak, T13 – English oak, T14 - Ash, T19 – English oak, T25 - Ash, T26 - Ash and T27 - Ash. In addition, 2 groups of trees and 3 hedgerows will require removal: G5, G6, H4, H5 and H7. The layout will also require the partial removal of 2 group of trees and 3 hedgerows: G2, G3, H3, H6 and H8.

iii Efforts have been made to retain as much arboricultural value onsite as possible, while still allowing the site to be practically feasible. There are limitations onsite that don't allow the retention of a number of trees; this includes T13 – due to the ground levels/grading requirements to and to allow the construction of the site access. Details of the ground levels around T13 can be seen in J.C.Balls and Sons drawing (Appendix F).

iv Table 5 (section 7.1) below provides a summary of all recommended tree works (pruning and removals).

v All Arboricultural work should be carried out by qualified and competent Arborists working to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.

6.5 Tree Loss Evaluation

i The highlighted tree removals above will result in the loss of; 2 moderate quality (Category B) trees and 3 low quality (Category C) individual trees. In addition, 2 low quality groups of trees and 3 low quality hedgerows will also require removal. The layout will also require the partial removal of 1 moderate quality group, 1 low quality group of trees and partial removals of 3 low quality hedgerows.

ii The overall losses will result in a low reduction in arboricultural value and amenity throughout the site, with the majority of moderate quality and all of the high quality trees proposed for retention. However, the site proposals will result in a moderate loss of vegetation cover due to large section of some tree groups requiring removal.

iii It is anticipated that the proposed compensatory planting (that is a part of the landscaping scheme), will look to compensate against these losses and seek to better the quality of the tree cover within areas of the site.

6.6 Recommendations for Tree Pruning

i Any recommendations within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix A) details pruning works **solely** in the context of the current use of the site that are recommended in the interest of good arboricultural management of the trees irrespective of any changes in use of the site. These recommendations should not be considered as necessary to implement or facilitate the proposed development.

ii Any additional pruning which is recommended solely to accommodate the proposed site layout (e.g. access facilitation pruning) is detailed within Table 5 (section 7.1).

iii All Arboricultural work should be carried out by qualified and competent Arborists working to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.

6.7 Tree Protection Plan

i The Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D), when read in conjunction with this report, details the required tree protection and mitigation measures for all trees proposed to be retained and integrated within the proposed layout.

ii The Tree Protection Plan is superimposed on the proposed layout and includes details of;

- Trees selected for retention and trees proposed for removal.

- The precise location and specification of protective barriers to form a construction exclusion zone around the retained trees.
- The extent and type of any temporary ground protection, and/or any additional physical measures, that are recommended in association with any temporary access or other activities which are permitted within the construction exclusion zone.
- The position, extent and general construction specification of any new permanent new hard surfacing within the RPA.

6.8 Shading

i Although there are circumstances where shade from trees could be considered beneficial, excessive shading of buildings by trees can be a problem, particularly where it affects rooms which require natural light. Similarly, it is often considered that open spaces such as gardens and sitting areas benefit from direct sunlight, for at least part of the day, and therefore that excessive shading of these areas by trees is undesirable.

ii In this instance, no further investigation, illustration or mitigation is considered necessary due to the generally favourable layout orientation and the nature of the proposal (i.e. non-residential) which means that the development is not considered likely to be subjected to an unreasonable level of shading from trees.

6.9 Direct Damage

i All new developments should consider the likelihood of direct damage occurring to any new structures, hard surfacing or associated utilities from incremental tree stem/root growth or mechanical damage resulting from encroachment of branches.

ii The proposed layout locates all new structures and services outside of the recommended RPAs except for a minor incursion from the proposed utility pipeline within RPA of T4. This access is only briefly required and is not seen to have a significant impact.

iii If incremental root growth/damage is a concern it is recommended to divert outside of the RPA, or a root barrier may be a suitable option.

iv For any proposed new planting, Table 3 below, taken from Annex A of BS 5837:2012, provides recommendations that are advised as minimum distances from structures and services for new tree plantings.

Table 3: Minimum distance between young trees or new planting and structure to avoid direct damage to a structure from future tree growth

Type of structure	Minimum distance between young trees or new planting and structure, in metres (m)		
	Stem dia. ≤300mm[A)]	Stem dia. 300mm to 600mm[A)]	Stem dia. ≥600mm[A]
Building and heavily loaded structures	—	0.5	1.2
Lightly loaded structures such as garages, porches etc.	—	0.7	1.5
Services			
≤1m deep	0.5	1.5	3.0
≥1m deep	—	1.0	2.0
Masonry boundary walls	—	1.0	2.0

In-situ concrete paths and drives	0.5	1.0	2.5
Paths and drives with flexible surfaces or paving slabs	0.7	1.5	3.0

A) Diameter of stem at 1.5m above ground level at maturity.

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6.10 Temporary Ground Protection

i The proposed site layout does not include any conflict between the necessary construction working space and retained trees. Therefore, it is not considered that any temporary ground protection will be required to implement the development.

ii Suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during the construction and, development rather than being removed.

iii British Standard 5837:2012 advises that temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction to underlying soil and further provides the following note:

The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

a) 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;

b) 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;

c) 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.

iv Final on-site measurements should be taken to ascertain the extent of any tree protection measures and provide an indication of whether incursions, which have not been anticipated, into the RPAs of retained trees might prove necessary.

6.11 Excavation/Ground Works

i The installation of any protective mitigation measures, if necessary, prior to the commencement of any works on site, will allow excavations and ground works to take place whilst minimising any anticipated adverse effect and/or impact on the retained trees.

ii All plant and vehicles engaged in ground works should either operate outside the RPAs, or run on appropriate ground protection, if necessary, in the proximity of retained trees.

iii Where trees stand adjacent to hard surfaces and/or buildings to be removed, excavation should be undertaken inwards, from within the footprint of the existing hard surfacing, or outside of the RPAs.

6.12 Construction Within the Root Protection Area

i The use of traditional strip foundations can result in extensive root loss and should be avoided. However, BS5837:2012 recommends that the insertion of specially engineered structures within RPAs may be justified if it enables the retention of a good quality tree (usually category A or B) that would otherwise be lost.

ii The foundation design should minimise any adverse impact on the trees and should take into consideration all relevant site-specific constraints. In order to arrive at a suitable solution, the combined advice of the project arboriculturist and an engineer will be required.

iii BS5837:2012 recommends that root damage can be minimised by using piles, located optimally to avoid any structural roots, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm, or beams laid at or above ground level to avoid tree roots.

iv Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used to reduce the possibility of striking major tree roots. Temporary ground protection, appropriate to the size of the piling rig in use, should be used as detailed above in section 6.6.

v It may be appropriate for slabs for minor structures (e.g. a shed base) to be formed within the RPA. It should however be placed on the existing ground level with no new excavation and should not exceed an area greater that 20% of the unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

vi The proposed layout does not include any construction within the RPA and so there is no requirement for any specially engineered structures in this instance. However, there are areas of regrading required at various locations around the site. This is considered acceptable as long as all areas of digging or regrading are undertaken outside of the protection fencing depicted on the Tree Protection Plan (RSE_4008_TPP_V1).

6.13 Hard Surfacing Within the Root Protection Area

i The current proposed layout includes new hard surfacing within the RPA of T1, T20, T21, G1 and G4. This is for the proposed public footpath around the perimeter of the site.

ii This is considered to be acceptable in this instance, providing appropriate mitigation is applied to ensure that the driveway is constructed in such a way to minimise impacts to the tree root systems.

iii It is therefore recommended that the installation of a 'no-dig' type hard surface, which incorporates a three-dimensional cellular confinement system will be necessary. General guidance on this type of 'no-dig' surfacing is provided below:

iv A 'no-dig' type hard surface incorporates a three-dimensional cellular confinement system. General guidance on this type of 'no-dig' surfacing is provided below:

v BS5837:2012 recommends that three-dimensional cellular confinement systems, incorporating geotextile or impermeable barriers as necessary, may be appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing with the RPA.

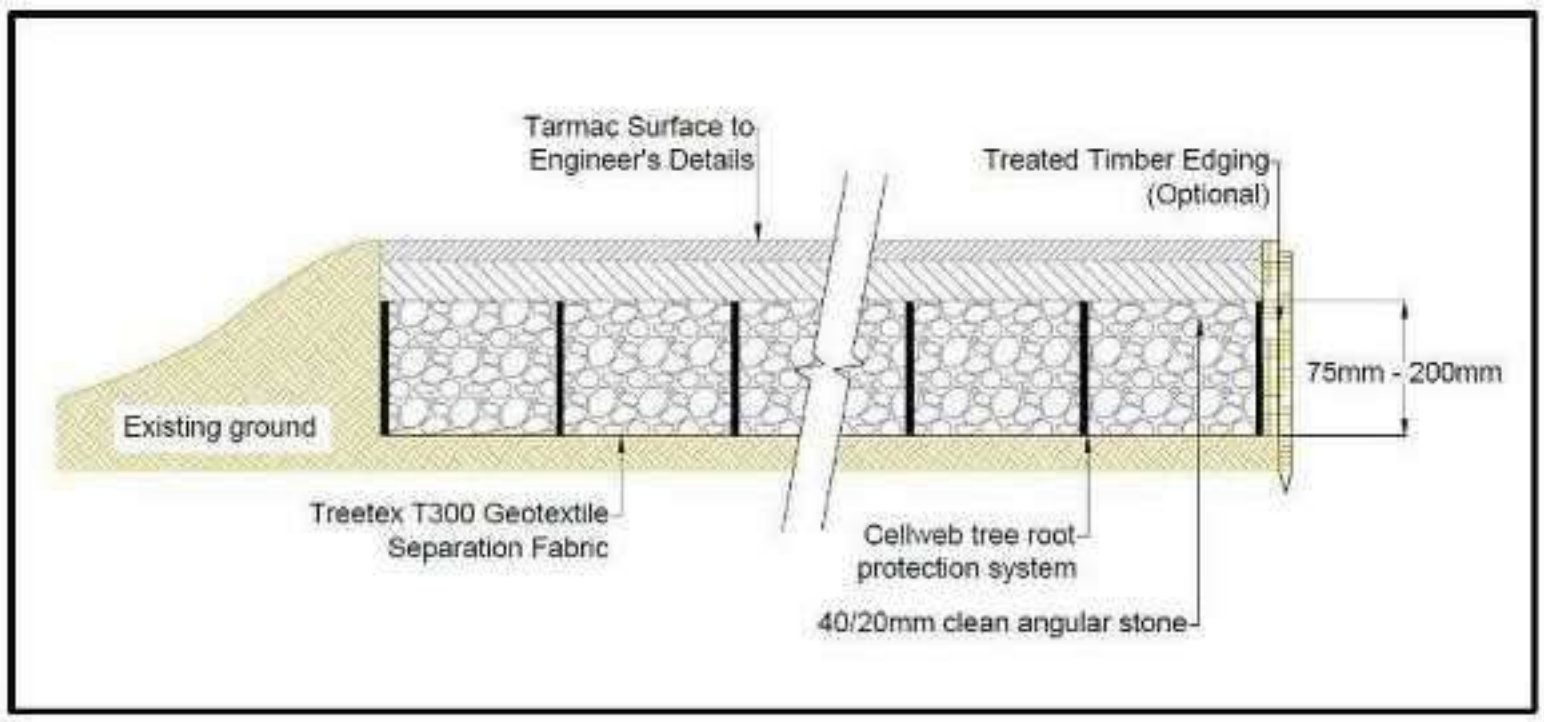
vi A 'no-dig' design should be used which does not require excavation into the soil other that the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation. The structure of the hard surface should be designed to avoid localised compaction and in all cases, the advice of a structural engineer should be sought to ensure that the design is suitable for the anticipated vehicle loads it will be subjected to.

vii The new hard surfacing should be resistant to deformation by tree roots and should be set back from the tree's stem and above ground buttresses by a minimum distance of 500mm to allow for growth and movement. Where no-dig installations are proposed to be located particularly close to the main stems of retained trees then it is recommended that consideration is given to realigning the hard surfacing in order to reduce the total area (m^2) of RPAs affected in order to reduce the likelihood for future pruning pressure and minimise the potential for any detrimental impact on the retained trees.

viii It is recommended that the total area for all new permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

ix Indicative cross-sectional drawings of a suitable three-dimensional cellular confinement system (CellWeb™) are shown below (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Cross section illustrating a permeable tarmac surface finish



6.14 Construction Activity

i The installation of any recommended protective or mitigation measures prior to the commencement of any works on site will allow the development to take place whilst minimising any anticipated adverse effect and/or impact on the retained trees.

ii All plant and vehicles engaged in construction works should either operate outside the RPA, and/or run on appropriate ground protection.

6.15 Future Pressure for Tree Pruning/Removal

i Whilst the presence of retained trees can often enhance the immediate environment upon completion, any proposed layout should provide sufficient space that will allow for future tree growth and to provide a subsequently reduced need for future, frequent remedial pruning.

ii The tree works detailed in Table 5 are considered, in this instance, to provide an environment and layout juxtaposition that will allow for the future growth of the retained trees whist minimising any immediate future pruning pressures.

6.16 Seasonal Nuisance

i Foliage, fruit, and cone fall can be considered by some to be a nuisance and requests to Local Planning Authorities to carry out pruning works to negate these issues are often refused due in part to their brief, seasonal nature of the problem.

ii Providing a suitable juxtaposition when considering new layouts will help in minimising issues experienced by people living in proximity to trees.

iii A certain level of leaf fall in the autumn will be inevitable due to the generally deciduous nature of the existing trees on the site. This it is however not considered to be unreasonable in the context of the site's use.

6.17 Infrastructure

i Infrastructure requirements have been considered and there is no evidence to suggest that retained trees will have an impact on lighting, signage, CCTV sightlines or visibility splays.

ii Where the installation of any underground apparatus and drainage is considered necessary then particular care should be taken in its routeing and methods of installation and wherever possible be routed outside RPAs.

iii Where routeing services outside RPAs is not possible then detailed plans showing the proposed routeing should be drawn up in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist. Trenchless insertion methods are considered appropriate for this purpose and British Standards 5837:2012 details solutions for differing utility apparatus requirements (see table 4 below).

iv British Standards 5837:2012, Section 7.7.2 suggests that in the event roots can be retained and appropriately protected during exposure, then excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs. The National Joint Utilities Group's publication 'NJUG Volume 4' contains further guidelines on the installation of new underground services in proximity to trees.

v A separate NJUG report is available (RSE_4008_R5_V1_ARB) for the offsite Utilities works to the south-east of the site.

Table 4: Trenchless solutions for differing utility apparatus installation requirements

Method	Accuracy	Bore dia. [A]	Max sub. [B] length	Applications	Not suitable for
Micro tunnelling	≤20	100 to 300	40	Gravity-fall pipes, deep apparatus, watercourse/roadway undercrossing	Low-cost projects due to relative expense
Surface-launched directional drilling	≈100	25 to 1,200	150	Pressure pipes, cables including fibre optic	Gravity-fall pipes, e.g. drains and sewers [C]
Pipe ramming	≈150	150 to 2,000	70	Any large-bore pipes and ducts	Rocky and other heavily obstructed soils
Impact moling [D]	≈50 [E]	30 to 180 [F]	40	Gas, water and cable connections, e.g. from street to property	Any application that requires accuracy over distances in excess of 5m

A) Dependent on strata encountered.

B) Maximum subterranean length.

C) Pit-launched directional drilling can be used for gravity fall pipes up to 20m subterranean length.

D) Impact moling (also known as thrust-bore) generally requires soft, cohesive soils.

E) Substantial inverse relationship between accuracy and distance.

F) Figures given relate to single pass up to 300mm bore achievable with multiple passes.

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6.18 Landscaping

i BS 5837:2012 advises that any new tree planting and associated landscaping proposals should consider the ultimate height and spread, form, habit and colour, density of foliage, and maintenance implications, in relation to both the built form of the new development, and the retained landscape features.

ii Consideration should also be given to the advice detailed in section 6.4 in respect of distances of newly planted trees in relation to new structures.

iii For all new tree planting, the guidance within BS 8545:2014 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations' should be followed.

6.19 Issues to be addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement

i The Arboricultural Method Statement (Section 7) details the general methodology for the implementation of those aspects of the proposed development that have the potential to result in damage to the retained trees.

7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

7.1 Recommended Tree Works/Removals

i Tree works tabled below (Table 5) have been identified as a result of one or more of the following reasons:

- to directly implement the proposal,
- to facilitate the implementation and construction of the proposals,
- to assist in the creation of a balanced and desirable layout juxtaposition and
- in the interests of reasonable arboricultural management.

ii All tree works should be carried out by qualified and competent Arborists working to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.

Table 5: Summary of Recommended Tree Works

Tree No.	Species	BS5837:2012 Category	Recommended Works
T6, T22	Ash	U	Remove - due to the condition of the trees, in the interests of good arboricultural management.
T5	Hawthorn	U	Retain as a habitat feature (where applicable and safe to do so).
T7, T13	English oak	B2	Remove - to accommodate the proposed development.
T14	Ash	C1	
T25, T26, T27	Ash	C2	
G5	Various	C2	
G6	Various	C2	
H4	Various	C2	
H5	Various	C2	
H7	Various	C2	
G2	Various	C2	Partial Removal - to accommodate the proposed development (Reference TPP for more details).
G3	Various	B2	
H3	Various	C2	
H6	Various	C2	
H8	Various	C2	
T26	Ash	C2	Remove deadwood over 25mm
T27	Ash	C2	
G3	Hawthorn, Ash, Wych Elm	B2	

7.2 Summary of Mitigation

i The table below summaries the mitigation methods required for the site, specific to any trees where their RPA may be subject to impact by the proposed development.

ii Each specific requirement is detailed further in the subsequent sections of this report.

Table 6: Summary of Mitigation Requirements

Tree No.	Species	Works effecting	Mitigation Required
Throughout the site		Retained trees in general proximity to the proposed construction works	Create a construction exclusion zone, by erecting and maintaining temporary tree protection fencing for the duration of the construction works. The tree protection fencing should be installed as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D).
T1 T20 T21 G1 G4	English oak Ash Field maple Various Various	A small percentage of the RPA is within the proposed hard-standing.	The specification for the new hardstanding should follow the guidance in Section 6.13 with a 'no-dig' construction method and three-dimensional cellular containment system to be used within the RPA. Temporary protective fencing should be installed at the edge of the new hardstanding for the duration of the construction works, as shown in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D). The areas enclosed by the protective should be maintained as a total exclusion zone to all construction activity. No working activity, storage of materials, ground level changes, excavations or vehicular access is permitted within the protected area.

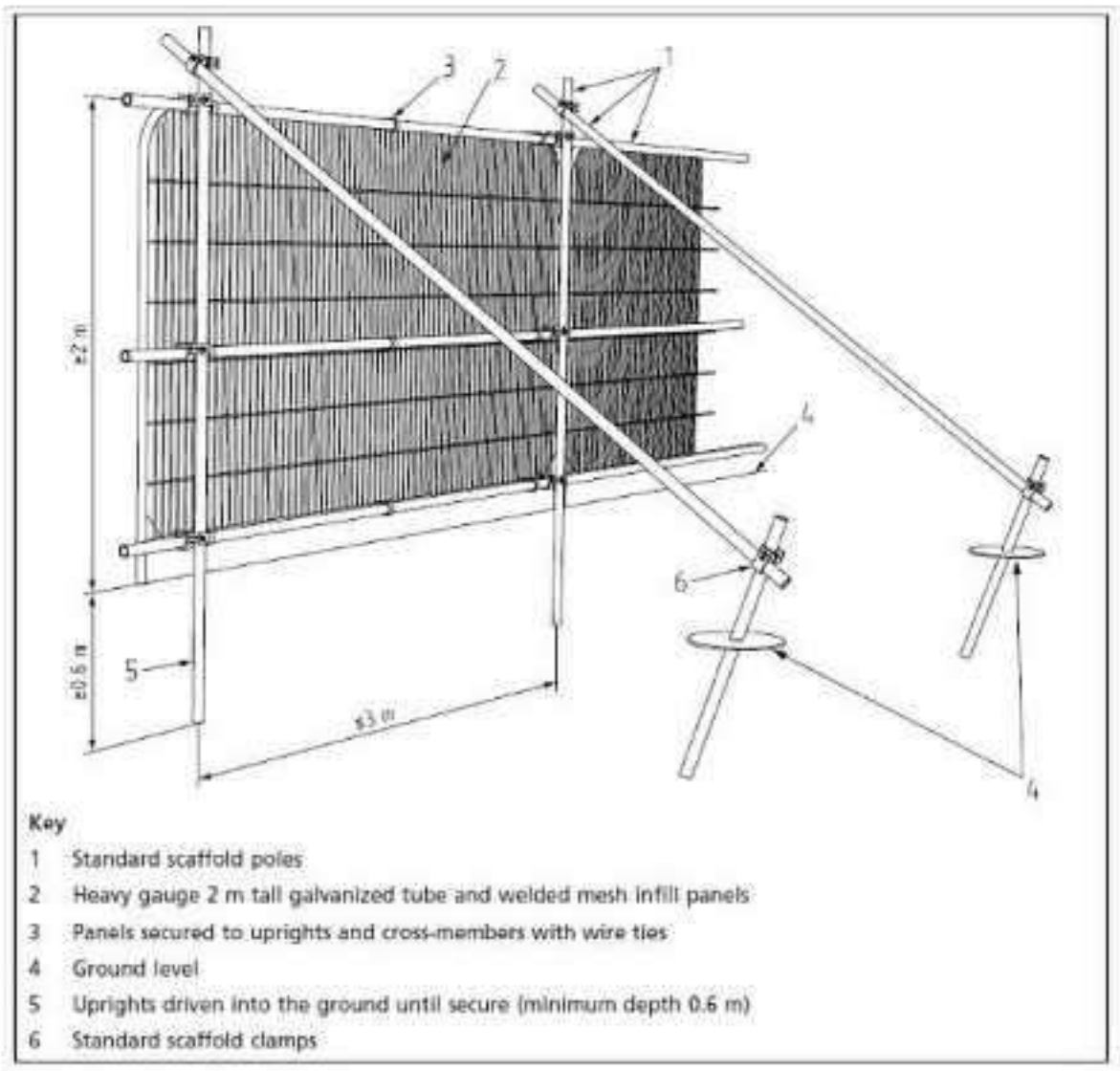
7.3 Erection of Protective Fencing

i It is recommended that temporary protective fencing should be erected in order to create a construction exclusion zone which adequately protects the retained trees from damage during the construction works. This fencing should be erected at the outset of the development works before any activities (including demolition and ground works) are carried out and materials/ plant are brought onto site.

ii The recommended position for protective fencing is detailed on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D).

iii The fencing should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework which is well braced to resist impacts as seen below in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Default specification for protective barrier © British Standards Institute



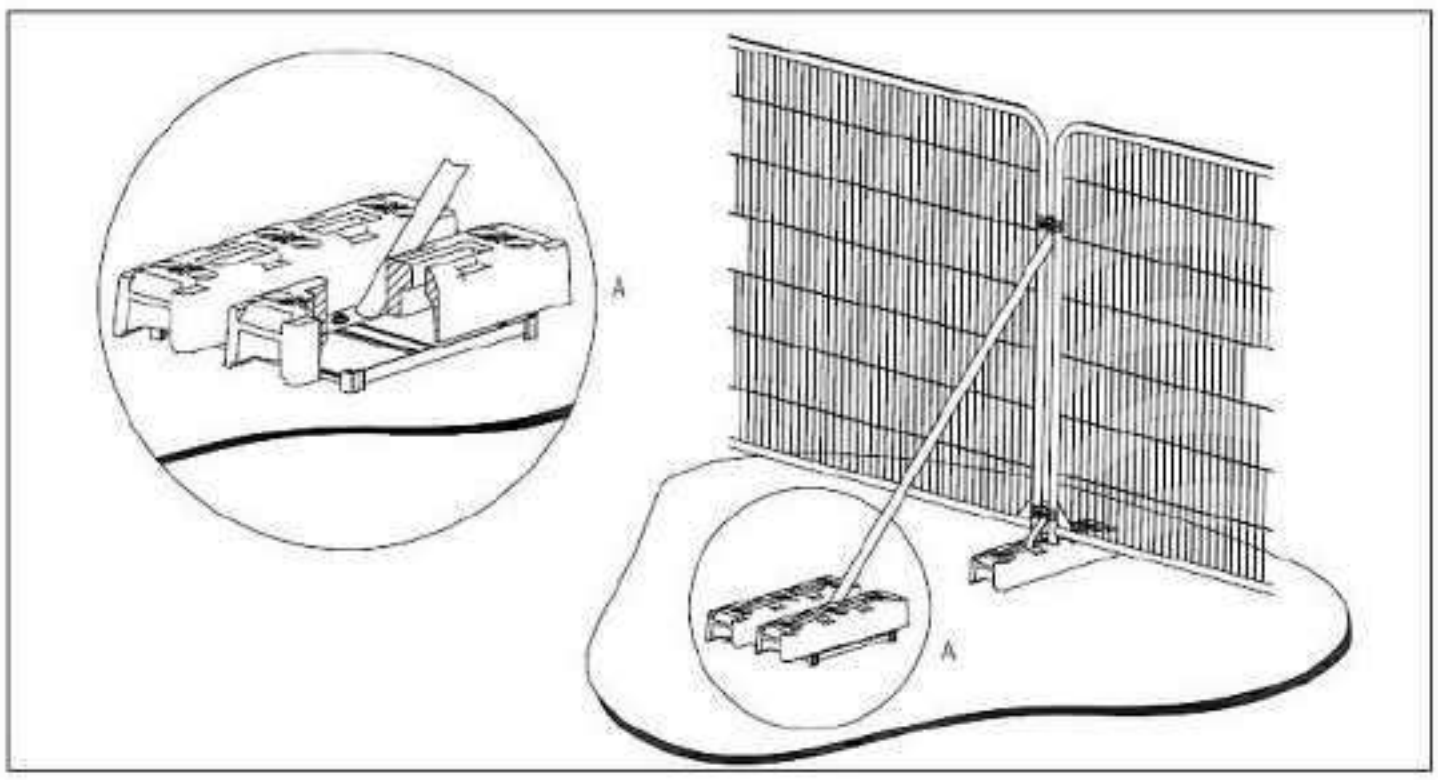
Key
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

iv All-weather warning notices should be attached to the fencing to clearly identify the area as a tree protection exclusion zone into which access is not permitted

v Once erected, the protected area should be regarded as sacrosanct and the fencing should not be removed or altered unless recommended by the project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.

vi Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPAs do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification may be considered to be appropriate. For example, 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet as illustrated below in Figure 4.

Figure 4:Alternative Specification for Protective Fencing © British Standards Institute



vii In this instance, it is considered that the associated risks to trees from the proposed development do not necessitate the default specification and therefore that use of the alternative specification will be appropriate.

7.4 Additional General Precautions Outside of the Exclusion Zone

i Fires on site should be avoided wherever possible. Where they are unavoidable, they should be kept well away from the exclusion zone, and only lit in positions where heat will not affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and wind direction should be taken into account and it should be attended at all times until safe to leave.

ii Any materials, fuel, or chemicals whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the exclusion zone.

7.5 Site Monitoring

i Following consideration of the likely arboricultural impacts to the development, together with the recommended mitigation options, in this instance, it is considered necessary for the proposed works to be monitored.

ii A two-stage visit must be arranged with the Arboricultural Consultant at:

- **Phase one:** to agree to the site layout/protective barriers (prior to any construction activity).
  A visit should be arranged for an agreement in relation to the location of the protective barriers, the RPA's and where the safe working zones are, and areas of works within any RPA whereby mitigation must be adhered to.
- **Phase two:** a mid-construction unannounced spot check to ensure the site work force are adhering to the mitigation requirements.

iii Random site monitoring can take place throughout the duration of the construction to check that all guidelines are being adhered to.

7.6 Ground Works, Demolition & Construction Works

i Installation of all recommended protective mitigation measures prior to the commencement of any works, combined with use of temporary ground protection and/or the retention of existing hard surfacing within the RPAs, will allow the ground works to take place whilst minimising any adverse effect or impact on the retained trees.

ii All plant and vehicles engaged in ground works should either operate outside the RPA or run on temporary ground protection or existing hard standing, where appropriate.

iii During ground works and demolition, the utmost caution should be used to not sever any roots, especially those measuring ≥25mm in diameter. Any roots uncovered roots should be wrapped/covered to prevent them from desiccation and rapid temperature changes (any wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling).

iv In the case where plant or wide/tall loads are being used, it must be ensured that all parts of the equipment remain outside of the RPAs, in order that they can operate without coming into contact with any of the on-site or adjacent trees. All works must have appropriate supervision by a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

v Access facilitation pruning should not be necessary on site but if it does become necessary to maintain a safe clearance. All work must be approved by the project Arboriculturist and carried out by a qualified and competent Arborist working to BS 3998:2010.

vi If damage occurs to part of a tree during the works, the project Arboriculturist must be contacted without delay.

7.7 Soil Compaction and Remediation Measures

i Soil that has been compacted will not provide suitable conditions for the survival and growth of vegetation, whether existing or new, and is a common cause of post-construction tree loss on development sites.

ii Compacted soil will adversely affect drainage, gas exchange, nutrient uptake, and organic content, and will seriously impede or restrict root growth.

iii Soil compaction should be avoided around existing vegetation, including trees, and in areas where new planting or seeding is proposed.

iv Where soil compaction has occurred near to existing trees, remedial works might include sub-soil aeration using compressed air, and the addition of other materials, preferably of a bulky, organic nature (but excluding peat), to improve structure.

v Heavy mechanical cultivation such as ploughing or rotavating should not occur within the RPA.

vi Any cultivation operations should be undertaken carefully by hand to minimize damage to the tree, particularly the roots.

vii Decompaction measures include forking, spiking, soil augering and tilthed radial trenching. Care should be taken during such operations to minimize the risk of further damage of tree roots.

7.8 Contractors Storage, Parking & Access

i Provision should be made for welfare facilities, the site office, contractor parking, storage for materials, plant and spoil, and space for mixing, all outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

ii In this instance, it is considered that there is sufficient space for provision of the above, without placing significant constraints on the working space available for the construction and its associated activities.

7.9 Completion

i At the completion of the construction works, before removal of any of the tree protection measure at the completion of the project, it is recommended that the advice of the project Arboriculturist is sought regarding whether a re-survey of the retained trees is necessary for signs or symptoms of damage and/or stress that the construction may have caused.

ii The protective fencing and ground protection measures should remain in position until its use is considered unnecessary and any risk of damage to the retained trees and/or their respective RPAs e.g. soil compaction from vehicular plant or machinery, has completely passed.

7.10 Tree Planting & After Care

i When planning or implementing any new tree planting scheme, it is recommended that the guidance within BS 8545:2014 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations' is followed.

ii The following points summarise good after care for newly planted trees with an additional consideration to any necessary formative, corrective and maintenance pruning:

iii Water the trees immediately after planting and weekly throughout the first growing season by allowing 10 – 20 litres of water for each tree. This is especially important during prolonged periods of dry weather in which case the frequency of watering may need to be increased.

iv Do not allow weeds or grass to grow within a 500mm radius of the stem.

v Maintain an organic mulch (e.g. composted woodchip or bark) to a minimum depth of 75mm for a radius of 500mm around the base of new trees.

vi At the end of each growing season, check that tree-ties are not damaging the tree stems and loosen if necessary.

vii Ensure that the tree stakes remain firm while the new planting becomes established and only remove when the tree can support itself, usually after a period of 2 -3 years.

viii Carry out formative pruning to the young trees by removing dead, weak, and crossing branches, epicormic growth, and suckers arising from the roots.

7.11 Contacts

i RammSanderson Ltd. 0115 930 2493, info@rammsanderson.com

Appendix A: Tree Schedule

Tree Nº	Species	Age	Height (m)	Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Life Exp	Cat	Cond	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W							
T1	English Oak	M	14	920	6	7	6	6	20+	B2	Fair	Located within grazing field, trunk cavity from possible lightning damage, with approix.70% hold-wood, some deadwood throughout which is typical of the species.	Annual monitoring.	380	11
T2	Ash	EM	5	200	3	3	3	3	10+	C2	Fair	Located within grazing field on boundary.	No work recommended at this present time.	18	2.4
T3	Ash	M	15	500	7	6	5	6	10+	C2	Fair	Located outside site boundary, on higher ground level, some minor deadwood, trunk cavity - 5m (east).	/	113	6
T4	Ash	M	15	570	5	5	6	6	10+	C2	Fair	Located within hedgerow adjacent to access road, failed main leader.	Annual monitoring	145	6.8
T5	Hawthorn	M	15	350	3	3	4	4	<10	U	Dead	Dead.	Retain as habitat. (Not suitable within proximity to development)	55	4.2
T6	Ash	M	15	890	8	8	9	8	<10	U	Poor	Located within boundary hedgerow, large trunk cavity running from base thought main leader, with multiple stem cavities and deadwood throughout.	Retain as habitat. (Not suitable within proximity to development)	360	10.7
T7	English Oak	M	14	920	7	7	6	7	20+	B2	Fair	Located within grazing field in a hedgerow, trunk cavity. approx. 60% hold-wood.	Annual monitoring	380	11

Tree Nº	Species	Age	Height (m)	Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Life Exp	Cat	Cond	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W							
T8	English Oak	M	14	1110	10	10	10	10	20+	A1	Fair	Located on the edge of wooded area. Tree has good structure and form.	No work recommended at this present time.	556	13.3
T9	English Oak	M	14	370	7	5	4	7	40+	B2	Fair	Located on the edge of wooded area.	No work recommended at this present time.	61	4.4
T10	Ash	M	15	590	5	8	5	8	10+	C1	Fair	Located on the edge of wooded area, some minor deadwood within canopy.	Annual monitoring	158	7.1
T11	Ash	M	15	570	5	6	5	5	10+	C1	Poor	Located on the edge of wooded area. Stem cavity on main leader, with some deadwood within canopy.	Annual monitoring	145	6.8
T12	English Oak	M	16	1010	9	11	12	9	40+	A1	Fair	Located on the edge of wooded area. Tree has good structure and form.	No work recommended at this present time.	460	12.1
T13	English Oak	M	11	650	7	7	7	7	40+	B2	Fair	Located within hedgerow.	No work recommended at this present time.	191	7.8
T14	Ash	M	12	610	5	4	5	7	10+	C1	Poor	Woodpecker hole with possible stem cavity, deadwood throughout, with possible fungal fruiting body scaring (*Inonotus hispidus*)	Annual monitoring	167	7.3
T15	English Oak	M	11	850	9	9	9	9	40+	A2	Fair	Previous pruning wounds - 5m (east), significant landscape feature with arboricultural value.	No work recommended at this present time.	327	10.2
T16	Ash	M	13	628	5	7	5	4	10+	C1	Fair	Twin stemmed structure from 1m.	No work recommended at this present time.	177	7.5

Tree Nº	Species	Age	Height (m)	Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Life Exp	Cat	Cond	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W							
T17	Ash	M	15	781	8	8	8	8	20+	B2	Fair	Located within hedgerow, with a twin stemmed structure.	No work recommended at this present time.	278	9.4
T18	Ash	M	13	566	5	7	5	4	10+	C1	Fair	Deadwood throughout, with suppressed canopy growth.	No work recommended at this present time.	145	6.8
T19	English Oak	M	11	610	8	6	7	7	10+	C2	Poor	Located within hedgerow, Large stem cavity (possible fire damage), with owl box nailed to main stem.	Annual monitoring	167	7.3
T20	Ash	M	13	1061	6	7	5	3	20+	C2	Fair	Multi stemmed structure from 3m, with deadwood in lower canopy.	No work recommended at this present time.	507	12.7
T21	Field Maple	M	13	636	4	4	4	4	20+	C2	Fair	Located within hedgerow.	No work recommended at this present time.	181	7.6
T22	Ash	M	15	1499	9	9	9	9	<10	U	Poor	Based cavity that appears to extend up main stem, multiple branches fails and failed main leader, with major deadwood throughout.	Remove or Reduce to approx. 5-6m to create a habitat pole.	707	15
T23	English Oak	M	11	900	3	8	9	3	10+	C2	Poor	Poor structure and form, with a heavily one-sided canopy.	Annual monitoring	366	10.8
T24	English Oak	M	14	1000	10	10	10	11	20+	A2	Fair	Not plotted on topo. Good structure and form, located within dense area of understory of scrub, previous failed lower secondary branch.	No work recommended at this present time.	452	12
T25	Ash	M	15	825	8	8	8	8	20+	C2	Fair	Multi stemmed from base with included bark union.	Annual monitoring	308	9.9

Tree Nº	Species	Age	Height (m)	Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Life Exp	Cat	Cond	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W							
T26	Ash	M	12	380	5	4	5	5	10+	C2	Fair	Located within G3 with footpath through the middle. Self-currented main stem, from competing canopy, some deadwood within canopy.	Remove deadwood over 250mm.	66	4.6
T27	Ash	M	12	567	5	4	5	5	10+	C2	Fair	Located within G3 with footpath through the middle. Self-currented main stem, from competing canopy, some deadwood within canopy.	Remove deadwood over 250mm.	145	6.8
G1	Sycamore, Ash, Small-leaved Lime	M	15 (Avg)	500 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	20+	B2	Fair	Located off set, canopy overhanging boundary.	/	/	6
G2	Hawthorn, English Oak, Ash, Holly	EM	7 (Avg)	300 (Avg)	v	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	An area of early mature trees with a scrub undergrowth.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	3.6
G3	Hawthorn, Ash, Wych Elm	EM	10 (Avg)	250 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	B2	Fair	Group is made up of a double rowed corridor of mature trees with a public footpath through the middle. A significant landscape feature that provides screening to the site, mostly hawthorn with some mature ash specimens (not on topo).	Annual monitoring. Remove deadwood over 250mm (along footpath).	/	3
G4	Hawthorn, Ash, Wych Elm	EM	7 (Avg)	300 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	Boundary linear group, made up of scrub and a few individual trees.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	3.6
G5	Hawthorn, Ash, Goat Willow, Silver Birch	EM	7 (Avg)	200 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	Boundary linear group, located adjacent to footpath, with standing dead within.	Remove standing deadwood adjacent to footpath.	/	2.4

Tree Nº	Species	Age	Height (m)	Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Life Exp	Cat	Cond	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W							
G6	Hawthorn, Goat Willow, Silver Birch, Poplar, Leyland Cypress	M	14 (Avg)	300 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Poor	Boundary linear group, located adjacent to main road with deadwood and standing dead within.	Remove deadwood over 250mm (over road) Remove standing dead.	/	3.6
H1	Hawthorn, Elder	M	6 (Avg)	150 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	A field boundary hedgerow, with a large gap.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	1.8
H2	Hawthorn, Elder, Ash	M	6 (Avg)	150 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	Field boundary along the southern aspect.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	1.8
H3	Hawthorn, Elder, Ash	M	6 (Avg)	200 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	A field boundary, with several gaps, with scatter early mature - mature trees.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	2.4
H4	Hawthorn, Elder, Ash	M	6 (Avg)	150 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	A field boundary through the middle of the site.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	1.8
H5	Hawthorn, Elder	M	6 (Avg)	150 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	A field boundary through the middle of the site.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	1.8
H6	Hawthorn, Elder	M	6 (Avg)	150 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	Field boundary hedgerow adjacent to the wooded area.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	1.8
H7	Hawthorn, Elder, Field Maple	M	6 (Avg)	150 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	Field boundary hedgerow adjacent to the wooded area, overhanging the field.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	1.8
H8	Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn	M	6 (Avg)	150 (Avg)	/	/	/	/	10+	C2	Fair	A field boundary towards the southern aspect of the site.	No work recommended at this present time.	/	1.8

Appendix B: Key to Species Scientific Names

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
English oak	*Quercus robur*
Field maple	*Acer campestre*
Goat willow	*Salix caprea*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Leyland Cypress	*Cupressus × leylandii*
Poplar	*Populus sp*
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*
Small leaved lime	*Tilia cordata*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Wych Elm	*Ulmus glabra*

N

LEGEND:

- Category A - Trees of High Quality (TX:A)
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality (TX:B)
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality (TX:C)
- Category U - Trees Unsuitable for Retention (TX:U)
- Tree Trunk
- Root Protection Areas (RPA)
- Tree Canopy Spread

RammSanderson ARBORICULTURE

Client :
Clowes Developments

Project:
Land off Birchwood Lane, Somercotes

Drawing Title :
Tree Constraints Plan

Drg No.	Rev :
RSE_4008_TCP	V1

Drn By :	Scale :	Date :
JM	1:750@A0	03/07/2020

RammSanderson Ltd
East Midlands: Osprey House, Mertin Way, Ilkeston, DE7 4RA T: 0115 930 2400
West Midlands: Chase View Barn, Dunston Business Village, Stafford, ST18 9AB T: 01785 711 570
Yorkshire: The Former Library, 10 Leeds Road, Sheffield, S9 3TY
www.rammsanderson.com

Hard Surfacing Within the Root Protection Area

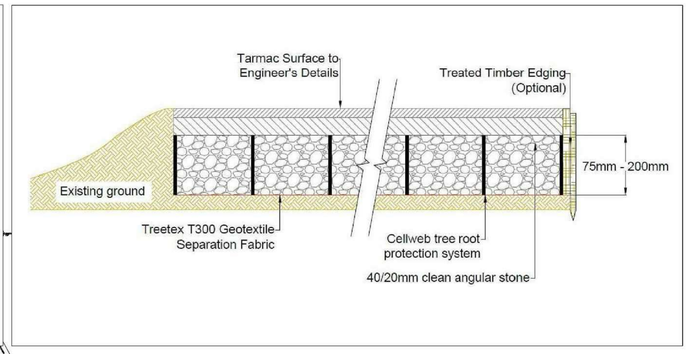
All new hard surfacing within the root protection area (RPA) is to be constructed using a three-dimensional cellular confinement system (for example Cellweb TRP), incorporating geotextile or impermeable barriers as appropriate and installed using a 'no-dig' technique, as detailed in BS837:2012 Section 7.4.

For areas of new hard surfacing, the design will not permit excavation into the soil other that the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation.

The removal of any existing hard surfaces will be carried out with care, using hand tools as much as possible. Where this is not practicable, a small excavator will used to remove the top surface, working backwards from the existing tarmac in order that no vehicles drive on the underlying soil, once exposed.

For new hard surfaces, the underlying soil structure will be protected from compaction during construction by a combination of appropriate temporary ground protection and by 'rolling out' the new surface by working forward from the surface as it is constructed.

The structure of the hard surface will be designed to avoid localised compaction and in all cases, a structural engineer should confirm that the design is suitable for the anticipated vehicle loads it will be subjected to. The finished tarmac surface will be permeable and able to resist deformation by tree roots.

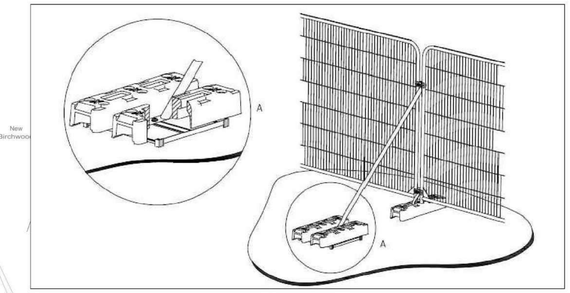


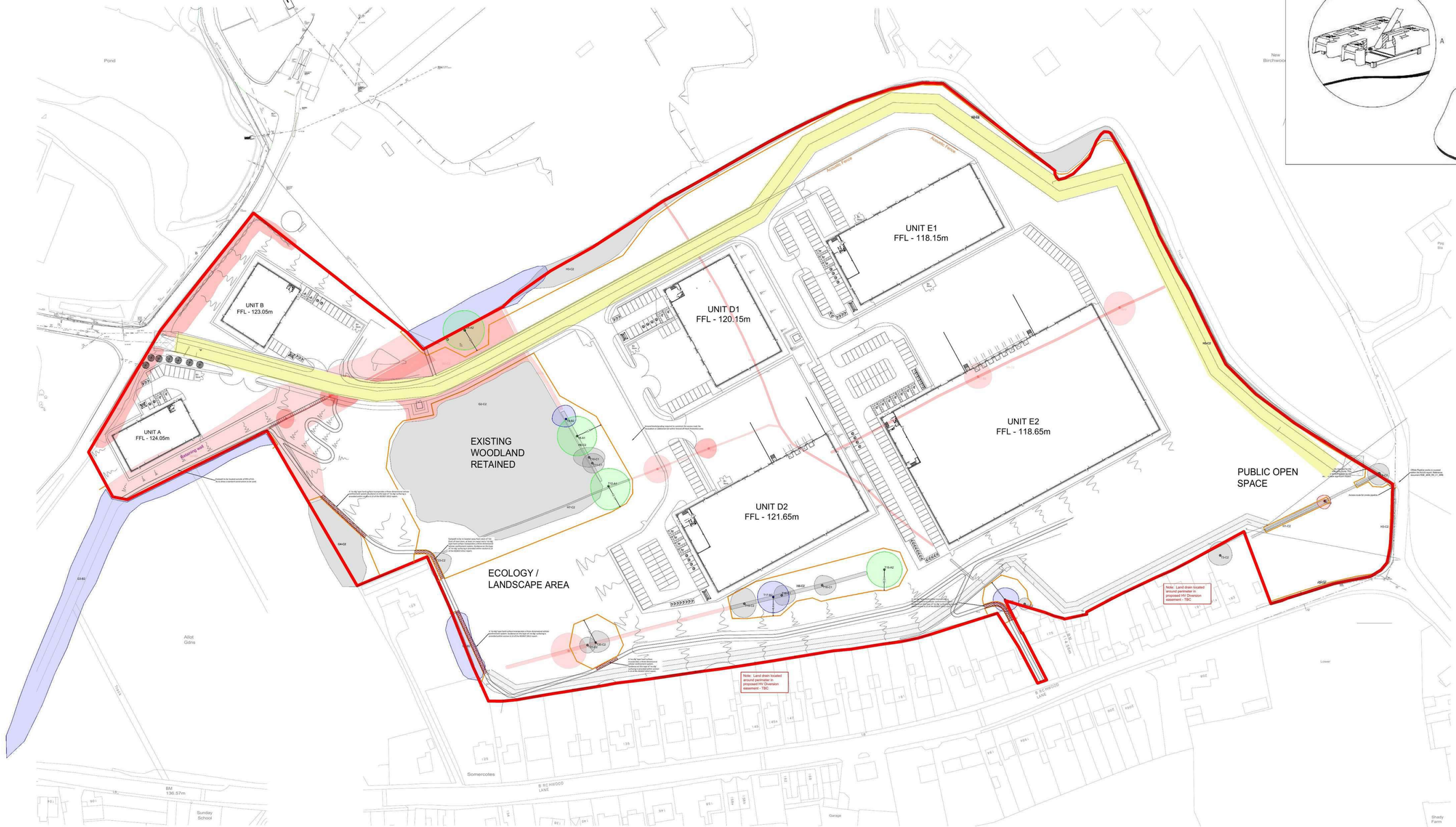
Tree Protection Fencing

Tree protection fencing is to be installed at the positions shown at the commencement of works, before any ground works or soil stripping are carried out and before vehicles or materials are brought onto site.

The fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework which is well braced to resist impacts as shown above. The areas enclosed are to be maintained as a total exclusion zone to all construction activity. All-weather warning notices will be attached to the fencing to clearly identify the area as a tree protection exclusion zone into which access is not permitted.

No working activity, storage of materials, ground level changes, excavations or vehicular access is permitted within the protected area. Once erected, the protected area are to be regarded as sacrosanct and the fencing must not be removed or altered unless recommended by the project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.





LEGEND:

- Category A - Trees of High Quality (TX/A)
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality (TX/B)
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality (TX/C)
- Category U - Trees Unsuitable for Retention (TX/U)
- Trees Scheduled for Removal (TX/R)
- Tree Trunk
- Tree Canopy Spread
- Tree Protection Fencing
- 'No-dig' / 3D cellular confinement system to be used for new hardstanding.

RammSanderson ARBORICULTURE

Client :
Clowes Developments

Project:
Land off Birchwood Lane, Somercotes

Drawing Title :
Tree Protection Plan

Drg No.	Rev :
RSE_4008_TPP	V3

Drn By :	Scale :	Date :
JAM	1:750@A0	10/08/2022

RammSanderson Ltd
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Yorkshire: The Former Library, 10 Leeds Road, Sheffield, S9 3TY
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AMBER VALLEY
BOROUGH COUNCIL

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (TREES) REGULATIONS 1999
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

TPO NO 353

Amber Valley Borough Council in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 198 [201] and 203 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 hereby make the following Order—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the **TPO 353 Land off Birchwood Way, Somercotes.**

Interpretation

2. In this Order "the authority" means Amber Valley Borough Council and unless the context otherwise requires, any reference in this Order to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

[**Application of section 201**

3. The authority hereby direct that section 201 (provisional tree preservation orders) shall apply to this Order and, accordingly, this Order shall take effect provisionally on **9th May 2008.**

]

Prohibited acts in relation to trees

4. Without prejudice to subsections (6) and (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation orders: Forestry Commissioners), and subject to article 5, no person shall—

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in Schedule 1 to this Order or comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland so specified, except with the consent of the authority and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Exemptions

5.—(1) Nothing in article 4 shall prevent—

(a) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a statutory undertaker, where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land of the statutory undertaker and the work is necessary—

(i) in the interests of the safe operation of the undertaking;

(ii) in connection with the inspection, repair or renewal of any sewers, mains, pipes, cables or other apparatus of the statutory undertaker; or

(iii) to enable the statutory undertaker to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995;

(aa) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree where that work is required to enable the implementation of an order made or confirmed under paragraph 8(1) or paragraph 15(1) of Schedule 1 to the Highways Act 1980 (procedures for making or confirming certain orders and schemes);

(ab) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree where that work is urgently necessary for national security purposes;

(b) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree cultivated for the production of fruit in the course of a business or trade where such work is in the interests of that business or trade;

(c) the pruning, in accordance with good horticultural practice, of any tree cultivated for the production of fruit;

(d) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree where that work is required to enable a person to implement a planning permission (other than an outline planning permission or, without prejudice to paragraph (a)(iii), a permission granted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995) granted on an application under Part III of the Act, or deemed to have been granted (whether for the purposes of that Part or otherwise);

(e) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of the Environment Agency to enable the Agency to carry out development permitted by or under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development Order) 1995;

(f) the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of a tree by or at the request of a drainage body where that tree interferes, or is likely to interfere, with the exercise of any of the functions of that body in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of watercourses or of drainage works, and for this purpose "drainage body" and "drainage" have the same meanings as in the Land Drainage Act 1991; or

(g) without prejudice to section 198(6)(b), the felling or lopping of a tree or the cutting back of its roots by or at the request of, or in accordance with a notice served by, a licence holder under paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Electricity Act 1989.

(2) In paragraph (1), "statutory undertaker" means any of the following—

- a person authorised by any enactment to carry on any railway, light railway, tramway, road transport, water transport, canal, inland navigation,

dock, harbour, pier or lighthouse undertaking, or any undertaking for the supply of hydraulic power,

- a relevant airport operator (within the meaning of Part V of the Airports Act 1986),
- the holder of a licence under section 6 of the Electricity Act 1989,
- a public gas transporter,
- the holder of a licence under section 7 of the Telecommunications Act 1984 to whom the telecommunications code (within the meaning of that Act) is applied,
- a water or sewerage undertaker,
- the Civil Aviation Authority or a body acting on behalf of that Authority,
- the Post Office.

Applications for consent under the Order

6. An application for consent to the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree in respect of which this Order is for the time being in force shall be made in writing to the authority and shall—

(a) identify the tree or trees to which it relates (if necessary, by reference to a plan);

(b) specify the work for which consent is sought; and

(c) contain a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application.

Application of provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

7.—(1) The provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 relating to registers, applications, permissions and appeals mentioned in column (1) of Part I of Schedule 2 to this Order shall have effect, in relation to consents under this Order and applications for such consent, subject to the adaptations and modifications mentioned in column (2).

(2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1), as so adapted and modified, are set out in Part II of that Schedule.

Directions as to replanting

8.—(1) Where consent is granted under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, the authority may give to the owner of the land on which that part is situated ("the relevant land") a direction in writing specifying the manner in which and the time within which he shall replant the relevant land.

(2) Where a direction is given under paragraph (1) and trees on the relevant land are felled (pursuant to the consent), the owner of that land shall replant it in accordance with the direction.

(3) A direction under paragraph (1) may include requirements as to—

(a) species;

(b) number of trees per hectare;

(c) the preparation of the relevant land prior to the replanting; and

(d) the erection of fencing necessary for the protection of the newly planted trees.

Compensation

9.—(1) If, on a claim under this article, a person establishes that loss or damage has been caused or incurred in consequence of—

(a) the refusal of any consent required under this Order; or

(b) the grant of any such consent subject to conditions,

he shall, subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), be entitled to compensation from the authority.

(2) No claim, other than a claim made under paragraph (3), may be made under this article—

(a) if more than 12 months has elapsed since the date of the authority's decision or, where such a decision is the subject of an appeal to the Secretary of State, the date of the final determination of the appeal; or

(b) if the amount in respect of which the claim would otherwise have been made is less than £500.

(3) Where the authority refuse consent under this Order for the felling in the course of forestry operations of any part of a woodland area, they shall not be required to pay compensation to any person other than the owner of the land; and such compensation shall be limited to an amount equal to any depreciation in the value of the trees which is attributable to deterioration in the quality of the timber in consequence of the refusal.

(4) In any other case, no compensation shall be payable to a person—

(a) for loss of development value or other diminution in the value of the land;

(b) for loss or damage which, having regard to the statement of reasons submitted in accordance with article 6(c) and any documents or other evidence submitted in support of any such statement, was not reasonably foreseeable when consent was refused or was granted subject to conditions;

(c) for loss or damage reasonably foreseeable by that person and attributable to his failure to take reasonable steps to avert the loss or damage or to mitigate its extent; or

(d) for costs incurred in appealing to the Secretary of State against the refusal of any consent required under this Order or the grant of any such consent subject to conditions.

(5) Subsections (3) to (5) of section 11 (terms of compensation on refusal of licence) of the Forestry Act 1967 shall apply to the assessment of compensation under paragraph (3) as it applies to the assessment of compensation where a felling licence is refused under section 10 (application for felling licence and decision of Commissioners thereon) of that Act as if for any reference to a felling licence there were substituted a reference to a consent required under this Order and for the reference to the Commissioners there were substituted a reference to the authority.

(6) In this article—

"development value" means an increase in value attributable to the prospect of development; and, in relation to any land, the development of it shall include the clearing of it; and

"owner" has the meaning given to it by section 34 of the Forestry Act 1967.

[Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition
[10.] In relation to the tree[s] identified in the first column of Schedule 1 by the letter "**C**", being [a tree] [trees] to be planted pursuant to a condition (being a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees)), this Order takes effect as from the time when [that tree is planted] [those trees are planted].]

Dated this **9th** day of **May 2008.**

[*if the Council's Standing Orders require the sealing of such documents:*]

[The Common Seal of the **Amber Valley Borough Council**

[redacted]

11460

aling of such documents:]

[Signed on behalf of ~~the~~ **Amber Valley Borough Council**

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

[This Order was confirmed by the **Amber Valley Borough Council** without modification on the ..3rd.. day of ...August...2009.....

OR

~~[This Order was confirmed by the **Amber Valley Borough Council** subject to the modifications indicated by [*state how indicated*],~~

[redacted]

or

....

Au EF EXECUTIVE

~~[DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER~~

~~[A decision not to confirm this Order was taken by **Amber Valley Borough Council** on the ..... day of .....~~

.....

~~Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]~~

[VARIATION OF ORDER

[This Order was varied by the **Amber Valley Borough Council** on the ..... day of ..... under the reference number [*insert reference number of the variation order*]

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

[REVOCATION OF ORDER

[This Order was revoked by the **Amber Valley Borough Council** on the ..... day of ..... under the reference number [*insert reference number of the revocation order*]

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually
(encircled in black on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
T1	Oak – Quercus robur	SK4354
T2	Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior	SK 4354
T3	Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior	SK 4354
T4	Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior	SK 4354
T5	Oak – Quercus robur	SK 4354
T6	Ash – Fraxinus excelsior	SK 4354
T7	Field Maple – Acer campestre	SK 4354
T8	Oak – Quercus robur	SK 4354
T9	Hornbeam – Carpinus betulus	SK 4354
T10	Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior	SK 4354
T11	Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior	SK 4354
T12	Oak – Quercus robur	SK4354
T13	Oak – Quercus robur	SK4354
T14	Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior	SK 4354
T15	Oak – Quercus robur	SK4354
T16	Oak – Quercus robur	SK4354

Trees specified by reference to an area
(within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
	None	

Groups of trees
(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
G1	Trees of whatever species standing in the group forming the boundary with 123 Birchwood Lane.	SK 4354
G2	Group of poplar (Populus)	SK 4354

SCHEDULE 2

PART I
PROVISIONS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 APPLIED WITH ADAPTATIONS OR MODIFICATIONS

Provision of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Adaptation or Modification
Section 69 (registers)	(a) In subsection (1)— (i) omit— ", in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order,", "such" in the second place where it appears, and "as may be so prescribed"; and (ii) substitute "matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority" for "applications for planning permission". (b) In subsection (2)— (i) after "contain" insert ", as regards each such order"; and (ii) for paragraphs (a) and (b) substitute— (a) details of every application under the order and of the authority's decision (if any) in relation to each such application, and (b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it.". (c) Omit subsections (3) and (4) (as required by section 198(4)).
Section 70 (determination of applications: general considerations)	(a) In subsection (1)— (i) substitute— "Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where" for "Where";

	"the authority" for "a local planning authority"; "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" where those words first appear; and "consent under the order" for "planning permission" in both of the other places where those words appear; (ii) after "think fit", insert— "(including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees)"; and (iii) omit "subject to sections 91 and 92,". (b) After subsection (1) insert— "(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area. (1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting).". (c) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 75 (effect of planning permission)	(a) In subsection (1) substitute— (i) "Any" for the words from "Without" to "any"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission to develop land"; (iii) "the consent" for "the permission"; and (iv) "the land to which the order relates" for "the land". (b) Omit subsections (2) and (3).
Section 78 (right to appeal against planning decisions	(a) In subsection (1) substitute—

and failure to take such decisions)	(i) "the authority" for "a local planning authority"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission" in the first place where those words appear; (iii) "consent under such an order" for "planning permission" in the second place where those words appear; (iv) for paragraph (c) substitute— "(c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or (d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,". (b) Omit subsection (2). (c) In subsection (3) for "served within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by a development order." substitute— "in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served— (a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow; (b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant.". (d) For subsection (4), substitute— "(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3).".

	(e) For subsection (5), substitute— "(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question.".
Section 79 (determination of appeals)	(a) In subsections (1) and (2), substitute "the authority" for "the local planning authority". (b) Omit subsection (3). (c) In subsection (4), substitute— (i) "section 70(1), (1A) and (1B)" for "sections 70, 72(1) and (5), 73 and 73A and Part I of Schedule 5"; (ii) "consent under a tree preservation order" for "planning permission"; and (iii) "the authority" for "the local planning authority and a development order may apply, with or without modifications, to such an appeal any requirements imposed by a development order by virtue of sections 65 or 71.". (d) Omit subsections (6) and (6A). (e) In subsection (7), omit the words after "section 78".

PART II
PROVISIONS OF THE TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990,
AS ADAPTED AND MODIFIED BY PART I

The following provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, as adapted and modified by Part I of this Schedule, apply in relation to consents, and applications for consent, under this Order.

Section 69

(1) Every local planning authority shall keep a register containing information with respect to matters relevant to tree preservation orders made by the authority.

(2) The register shall contain, as regards each such order—

(a) details of every application under the order and of the authority's decision (if any) in relation to each such application, and

(b) a statement as to the subject-matter of every appeal under the order and of the date and nature of the Secretary of State's determination of it.

.....

(5) Every register kept under this section shall be available for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.

Section 70

(1) Subject to subsections (1A) and (1B), where an application is made to the authority for consent under a tree preservation order—

(a) they may grant consent under the order, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as they think fit (including conditions limiting the duration of the consent or requiring the replacement of trees); or

(b) they may refuse consent under the order.

(1A) Where an application relates to an area of woodland, the authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the practice of good forestry, unless they are satisfied that the granting of consent would fail to secure the maintenance of the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area.

(1B) Where the authority grant consent for the felling of trees in a woodland area they shall not impose conditions requiring replacement where such felling is carried out in the course of forestry operations (but may give directions for securing replanting).

.....

Section 75

Any grant of consent under a tree preservation order shall (except in so far as the consent otherwise provides) ensure for the benefit of the land to which the order relates and of all persons for the time being interested in it.

Section 78

(1) Where the authority—

(a) refuse an application for consent under a tree preservation order or grant it subject to conditions;

(b) refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by a condition imposed on a grant of consent under such an order or grant it subject to conditions;

(c) give a direction under a tree preservation order, or refuse an application for any consent, agreement or approval of that authority required by such a direction; or

(d) fail to determine any such application as is referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) within the period of 8 weeks beginning with the date on which the application was received by the authority,

the applicant may by notice appeal to the Secretary of State.

.....

(3) Any appeal under this section shall be made by notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State, specifying the grounds on which the appeal is made; and such notice shall be served—

(a) in respect of a matter mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (c) of subsection (1), within the period of 28 days from the receipt of notification of the authority's decision or direction or within such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow;

(b) in respect of such a failure as is mentioned in paragraph (d) of that subsection, at any time after the expiration of the period mentioned in that paragraph, but if the authority have informed the applicant that the application has been refused, or granted subject to conditions, before an appeal has been made, an appeal may only be made against that refusal or grant.

(4) The appellant shall serve on the authority a copy of the notice mentioned in subsection (3).

(5) For the purposes of the application of section 79(1), in relation to an appeal made under subsection (1)(d), it shall be assumed that the authority decided to refuse the application in question.

.....

Section 79

(1) On an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State may—

(a) allow or dismiss the appeal, or

(b) reverse or vary any part of the decision of the authority (whether the appeal relates to that part of it or not),

and may deal with the application as if it had been made to him in the first instance.

(2) Before determining an appeal under section 78 the Secretary of State shall, if either the appellant or the authority so wish, give each of them an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

.....

(4) Subject to subsection (2), the provisions of section 70(1), (1A) and (1B) shall apply, with any necessary modifications, in relation to an appeal to the Secretary of State under section 78 as they apply in relation to an application for consent under a tree preservation order which falls to be determined by the authority.

(5) The decision of the Secretary of State on such an appeal shall be final.

.....

(7) Schedule 6 applies to appeals under section 78.

443000

443500

354000

T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T15
T16
G1
G2

SCALE = 1:2500

AMBER VALLEY
BOROUGH COUNCIL

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Environmental Services Department

TPO 353 Land off Birchwood Way, Somercotes

Drawing No:
Revision:
Section: Landscape Services
Drawn By:
Date: 08/05/2008

KEY

T1 Oak – Quercus robur
T2 Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior
T3 Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior
T4 Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior
T5 Oak – Quercus robur
T6 Ash – Fraxinus excelsior
T7 Field Maple – Acer campestre
T8 Oak – Quercus robur
T9 Hornbeam – Carpinus betulus
T10 Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior
T11 Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior
T12 Oak – Quercus robur
T13 Oak – Quercus robur
T14 Ash – Fraxinus Excelsior
T15 Oak – Quercus robur
T16 Oak – Quercus robur

G1 Trees of whatever species standing in the group forming the boundary with 123 Birchwood Lane.

G2 Group of poplar (Populus)

Appendix F: J.C.Balls and Sons Levels drawing (Justification for Removal of T13)

