Arboricultural Method Statement

FP McCann

FP McCann
Bullhurst Lane
Weston Underwood
Derbyshire
DE6 4PA

Arbtech Project Reference: 48028339

31 August 2026

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Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instructions on 21st July 2026 from Joel Jessup (Heaton Planning) to attend FP McCann, Bullhurst Lane, Weston Underwood, Derbyshire, DE6 4PA (The Site – Arbtech Project Reference: 48028339) to undertake an arboricultural survey guided by British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations of all trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and/or within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of Trees, Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

Executive Summary

A tree survey guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837") was carried out to include all trees within influencing distance of the proposed area for development.

This report has subsequently been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of retained trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement, and any required supporting plans.

It is the conclusion of this report that if followed, the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by retained trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development.

Table 1: Documents referred to

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	Mapmatic Measured Surveys	0001	Topographical Survey
Proposed layout drawing	KEDD Limited	KD.FP-WUN.D.003	Proposed Site Plan
Tree Schedule (TS)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	48028339 TS 01	Tree Schedule
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	48028339 AIA 01	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Tree Protection Plan (TPP)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	48028339 TPP 01	Tree Protection Plan
Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	48028339 AMS 01	Arboricultural Method Statement

Tree Survey

An arboricultural survey guided by British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Andrew Davies on 8th August 2026.

A total of 21No individual trees and 8No groups, hedges and woodlands were surveyed.

For full details of all the trees surveyed, see Appendix 1: Tree Schedule.

Survey Limitations

The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and advanced decay detection equipment, were not employed, though they may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, lasers, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated. Inaccessible trees will have the best estimates made about their location, physical dimensions, and characteristics. Trees have been grouped where BS5837 guides us that it is expedient to do so. Trees have been excluded from the survey if they are found by us to be sufficiently far away from the proposed developable area or if they are outside of the red line boundary plan showing the expectations of our client for the extent of the survey.

Scope

Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the condition of the individual tree or group of trees relative to their present context (*i.e., not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status

No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without, starting at Annex B:

The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications.

Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) guided by British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations was undertaken by Dean Meadows on 26th August 2026 to determine the potential conflicts between the proposed development scheme and existing trees located on and near the site and has subsequently produced this Arboricultural Method Statement to demonstrate how the proposed scheme can be successfully implemented without causing harm to retained trees.

Several issues may need to be addressed in an Arboricultural Impact Assessment between the trees and the proposed development. these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees.
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees.
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond those that would have been scheduled as part of usual management.

Table 2: Impacts upon the RPAs of retained trees

Tree Number	Species	Structure	Incursion	
			(m2)	(%)
G08	Mixed group	Proposed hard surface	30	n/a

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA 01). See Appendix 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

Trees to be Removed

No trees will require removal as part of this proposed scheme.

A breakdown of all tree works can be seen in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Table 3: Number of individual trees to be removed

U	A	B	C
0	0	0	0

Table 4: Number of groups to be removed

U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

() = partial removal of a group

Arboricultural Method Statement

This Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, demonstrates how any aspect of the development that could potentially result in tree loss or damage may be implemented and provides an adequate level of protection for trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including the Site/Project Manager, will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer before site works commence. This Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel before the commencement of any site works.

No site personnel are to be present, and no demolition, site clearance, building work, or material delivery is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and the Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01. Unless otherwise specified, protective measures will remain unaltered and in situ for the entire duration of the construction.

Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows:

Table 5: Sequencing of works

Stage	Event
Stage 1.	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved Tree Protection Plan(s) (TPP 01).
Stage 2.	Pre-commencement site meeting.
Stage 3.	Undertake and complete ground works.
Stage 4.	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 5.	Undertake and complete hard landscaping works.
Stage 6.	Removal of all machinery and materials from the site.
Stage 7.	Dismantle and removal of protective tree measures.
Stage 8.	Undertake and complete soft landscaping works.
Stage 9.	Site completion and sign-off from Project Arboriculturist.

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and sited and aligned in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, before the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to the site.

Upon installing the protective measures around the retained trees, the client will instruct on a pre-commencement site meeting, during which the Project Arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

If the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, dated: 31 August 2026 and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, the Project Arboriculturist shall inform the client and Fencing Contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, the Project Arboriculturist will sign-off the protective measures in writing to the client for which a copy can be sent to the Fencing Contractor, Site Agent and Local Authority Tree Officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is an accident or emergency involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high-visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the Project Arboriculturist immediately after the incident. All work within this area is to cease until the Project Arboriculturist has visited the site. Any damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, the mixing of concrete or other products, the access of machinery, equipment, or pedestrians, or any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of Stage 6 (see Table 5: Sequencing of works) thereafter, they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the Project Arboriculturist and or the Local Authority Tree Officer.

No equipment, vehicles, or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists, and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees as possible at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banksman. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is nearby.

The protective barrier fencing will be fixed with signage denoting the words “tree protection area” at 5.0m intervals. See Appendix 5: Tree Protection Notice

Default Specification: The fence will comprise either a 2.4m wooden site hoarding or a 2.3m high scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts. The uprights will be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and

driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. Standard anti-climb welded mesh panels will be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.

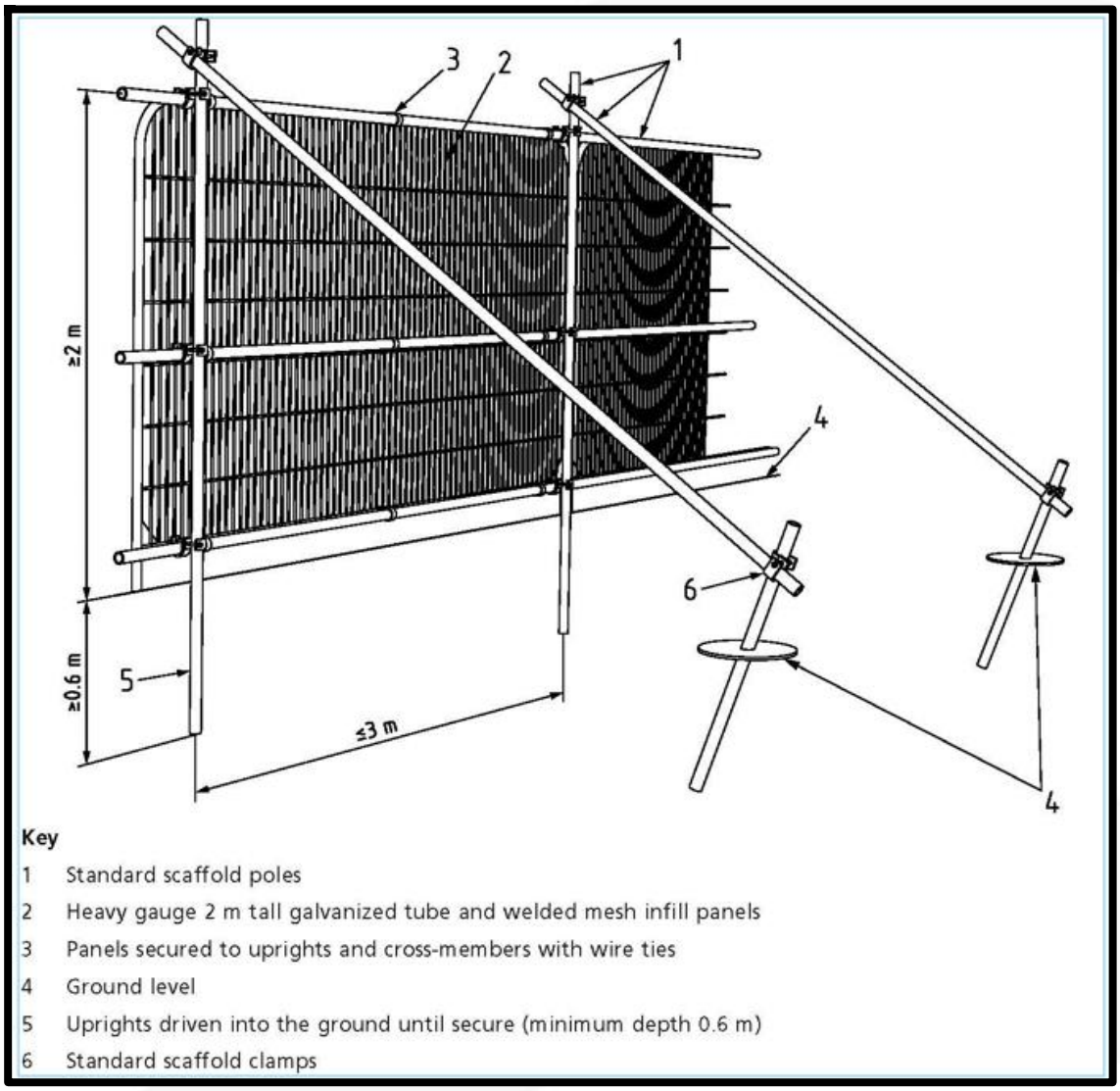

Figure 1: Default specification for protective barrier fencing (BS5837)

Secondary specification: The fence will comprise 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels will be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which will be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

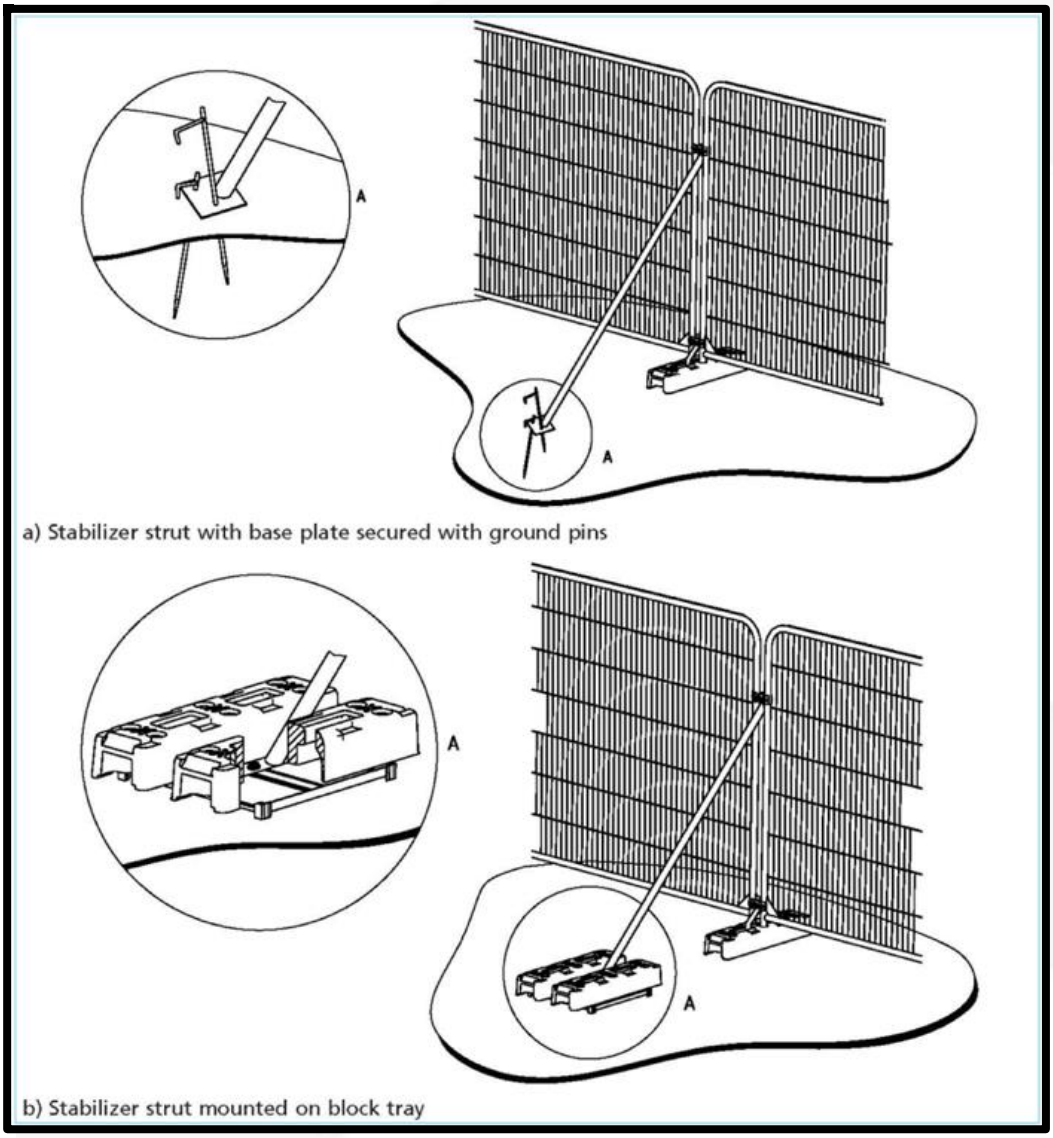

Figure 2: Example of protective barrier fencing with above-ground stabilising system (BS5837)

Construction

Before the proposed development is constructed, a copy of the construction method statement will be submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that it does not conflict with this Arboricultural Method Statement.

All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to the RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

Hard Surfacing

New hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed in conjunction with advice from the Project Engineer and Arboriculturist to ensure it can accommodate the likely loading required. The design will not require excavation. however, the removal of the turf layer or other surface vegetation may be acceptable if necessary. Ideally, the construction will be situated entirely above the existing ground level.

Appropriate options for the sub-base of hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees include multi-dimensional confinement systems (CellWeb™ or similar). Alternatively, piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to bridge over the RPAs or, following exploratory investigations to determine location, provide support within the RPAs while allowing retention of roots of 25mm or greater in diameter.

An exploratory investigation is to be undertaken manually under arboricultural supervision using hand tools (See Manual excavation).

Before the installation of the hard surfacing within the RPAs, vegetation may be removed using hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as 'Glyphosate'.

NB: *The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will raise the finished level of the hard surfacing, which needs to be considered when designing foundations and setting the finished floor level of adjacent buildings.*

Multi-dimensional confinement system: If a multi-dimensional confinement system (such as CellWeb™ or similar) is to be used, it is to be laid entirely above the existing soil surface over a geotextile membrane and or a bi-axel geo-grid (such as Tensar TriAx). Prior to this, any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean, sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'CellWeb' is to be backfilled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm – 30mm. The use of an excavator/machinery to fill the confinement system may be possible at the discretion of the Project Arboriculturist.

The area of 'CellWeb' shall be covered with permeable geotextile fabric, and the finished wearing course shall be laid on top. The wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air to comply with 'SUDS' regulations.

Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength will be set above ground level and will be secured with either haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.

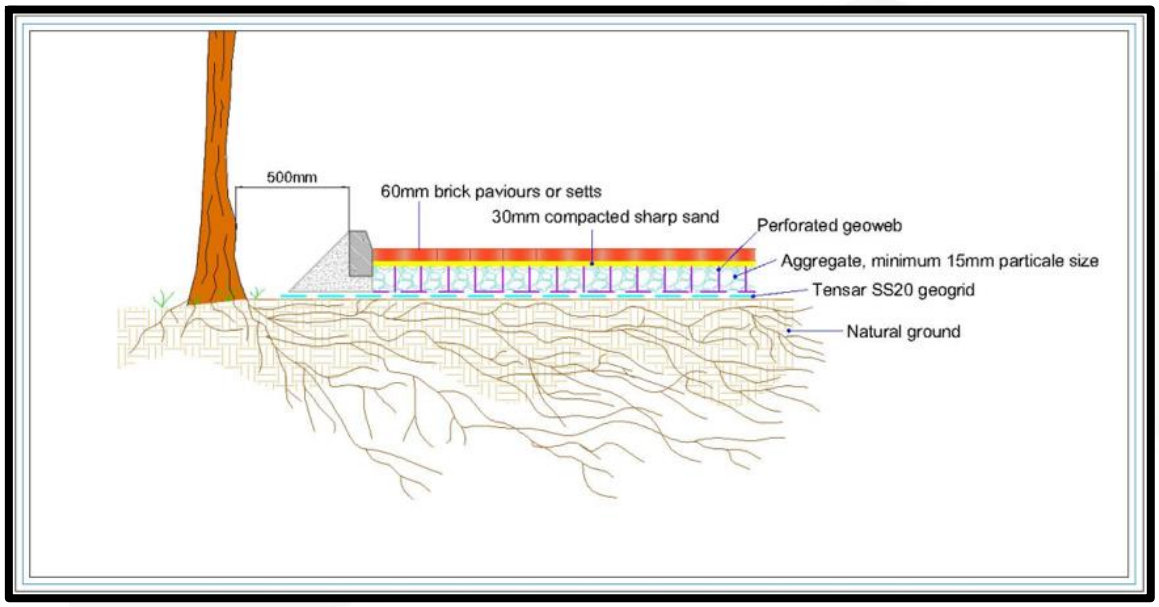

Figure 3: Example cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using kerb edging

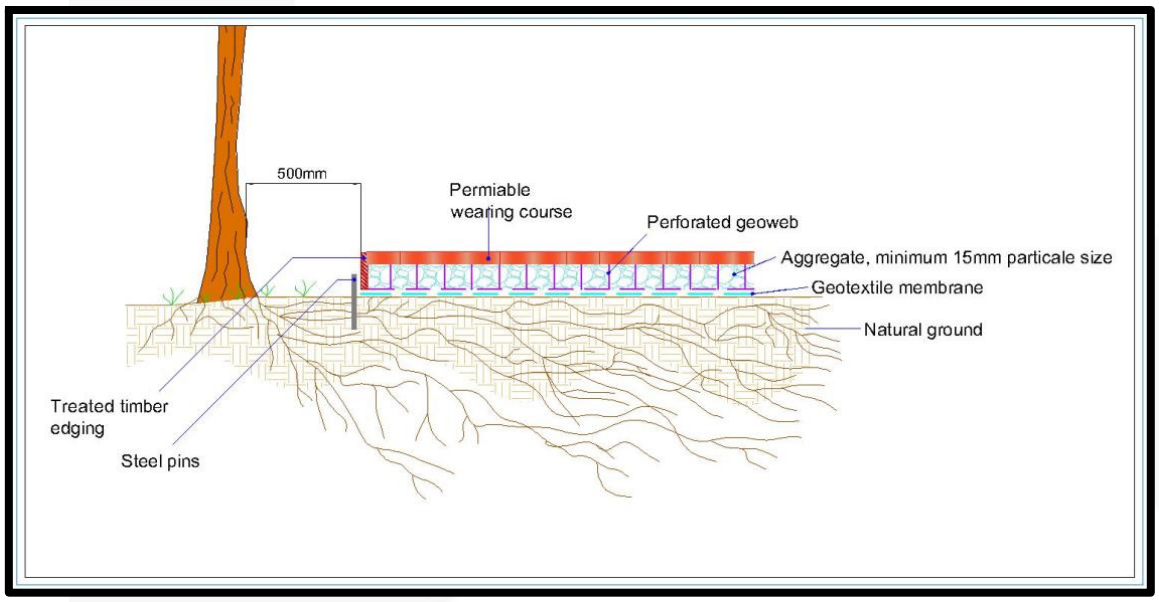

Figure 4: Example cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using timber edging

Based on the hard-surface design, the proposed use is a footpath (pedestrian access) and a road (vehicular access). Geosynthetics Limited recommends, within the product data sheet 'CellWeb® TRP weight capabilities', that a cell depth of 75mm (pedestrian use) to 200mm (vehicular access to include emergency access vehicles and HGVs) of their product CellWeb® TRP would possibly be suitable for the proposed use.

As a part of the design process and to allow Geosynthetics Limited to be able to calculate the exact correct depth of CellWeb® TRP please contact the Geosynthetics engineers.

Installation of a multi-dimensional confinement system

a) Prepare the surface
- Remove any surface rocks and debris.
- Create a level surface by filling in any hollows with clean, angular stone or sharp sand.
- Do not level off any high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

b) Layout Geotextile membrane
- Layout the permeable Geotextile membrane, overlaying the edges of the required area by 300mm.
- Overlap any joints by 300m or more.

c) Layout multi-dimensional confinement system (MDC)
- Layout the collapsed MDC system on top of the Geotextile membrane.
- Place one steel pin into the centre cell at one end of the panel and secure it into the ground.
- Pull out the MDC to its full length (see manufacturer specifications), place a steel pin in the centre at the opposite end and secure it into the ground.
- Pull out the MDC to its full width (see manufacturer specifications), and secure each corner into the ground with steel pins.
- Create a panel of the correct size using the required number of steel pins (as per the manufacturer's specifications).
- Makes sure all cells are fully extended (as per manufacturer specifications).
- Staple adjacent panels together (as per manufacturer specifications).
- If a curved shape is required, the panels are to be cut down to the required size and shape (once the MDC is pinned out. Do not curve or bend panels into place).

d) Infill with clean angular stone
- The infill material must be a clean (no fines) angular stone (as per manufacturer specifications)
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines within or adjacent to RPAs.
- Infill the MDC cells with clean angular stone, working towards the tree using the infilled panels as a platform.
- The infill does not require compaction. Do not use a whacker plate, roller, or any other means of compaction.

e) Edge restraints
- All kerb edging will be situated on top of the MDC within RPAs. do not excavate within RPAs to install kerb edging.
- Where edging is required for light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is normally acceptable.
- Other options include wooden sleepers, plastic, or metal edging.
- The outer edges of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil and or mulch.

f) Wearing course
- Install a permeable geotextile membrane, overlapping any joints by 300mm before laying the wearing course.
- Surfaces can include block paving, asphalt, loose gravel, resin-bound gravel, concrete, etc..
- Within RPAs, the wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.

- No access will be permitted within the protected areas.
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas or against the fencing.
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant, and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used, or mixed within a root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos and mixing sites are to be situated within a bunded area to prevent spillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- An allowance must be made for sloping ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar, or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies, a banks man will be required at all times while setting up, moving, or operating within this distance of retained tree canopies.
- All caustic material and chemicals must be stored well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present or within a bonded area to prevent spills or leaks from entering the ground.

Site Management

The Site Manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development, especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees, and will make them aware of and provide a copy of this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01. this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The Site Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the Project Arboriculturist about any tree-related matters and before any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees. this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

The Site Manager will document any incidents of damage to retained trees or tree protection measures. Then, the Site Manager will report these incidents to the Project Arboriculturist immediately and ensure that works within this area cease until the Project Arboriculturist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and, where appropriate, agree on a mitigation plan with the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.

The Site Manager may designate another person to take charge of the briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in his absence.

If the Site Manager is replaced or is absent from the site for more than three consecutive working days, the Project Arboriculturist will be informed, and a new pre-start meeting will be held with the new or acting Site Manager.

It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to any granted planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If pruning works other than those previously approved are required at any time, permission must be sought from the Local Authority Tree Officer. Once permission is granted, they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work—Recommendations.

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, for retention, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored, and all demolition and construction works are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees. The Project Arboriculturist will supervise the work and record and report observations to the Council at appropriate intervals.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Before the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site, a pre-commencement site meeting involving the Project Arboriculturist, Landowner or Agent, Site Manager, contractors and Engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant Local Planning Authority Officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan are understood and for all parties to swap contact details. See Appendix 6: Contact Details.

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will check that the tree protection measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved Arboricultural Method Statement, and if so, to sign off on their installation.

Thereafter, monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be agreed upon with the Local Authority Tree Officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept, and any faults will be logged. this will then be copied to the Site Agent, Developer, and Local Planning Authority in a digital format.

If areas must be redesigned during the development so that they would require changes to the approved Arboricultural Method Statement or Tree Protection Plan and so affect retained trees, the Project Arboriculturist and Local Authority Tree Officer will be invited to attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Before any changes are implemented, they must have been approved in writing by the Local Authority Tree Officer.

Supervision

The Project Arboriculturist will be required to attend the site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours before the commencement of any works that require his attendance. these will include:

1) Pre-commencement site meeting.
2) Location of protective measures.
3) Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing within the RPA of G08.
4) Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed and all materials and machinery have been removed from the site, the Project Arboriculturist shall be informed and will invite the Local Authority Tree Officer to meet on-site to discuss the process, final remedial works that may be required and sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Arboricultural Monitoring & Supervision Sign-Off Checklist

FP McCann, Bullhurst Lane, Weston Underwood, Derbyshire, DE6 4PA

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting			
All	Sign-off of the location and specification of the protective measures			
G08	Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing within the RPA of G08			
All	Completion of construction			
All	Removal of machinery and materials from site			
All	Dismantle & removal of protective measures			
All	Completion of Landscaping			
All	Sign-off from Project Arboriculturist			

Appendices

The following documents were released to the Client as appendices to this report:

- Appendix 1: Tree Schedule
- Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan
- Appendix 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan
- Appendix 5: Tree Protection Notice
- Appendix 6: Contact Details

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Client	FP McCann Limited
Project	Bullhurst Lane
Date	8th August 2026
Surveyor	Andrew Davies
Project Number	48028339

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Condition		RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category / Sub-category
							Structural	Physiological	Area	Radius			
G01	Silver birch Sycamore Betula pendula Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	16	600	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	N - 0.5m E - 0.5m S - 0.5m W - 0.5m	Poor	Poor	163	7.20	Linear group of approximately 20 semi-mature and mature Ash trees on steep roadside bank, up to approximately 5m high at the site side due to excavation works. Occasional self set Sycamore and Birch within group. No access to trees; viewed from site and roadside only, with dimensions estimated based on the largest tree visible within the group. Group affected throughout by ash dieback, ranging from Category 2 to Category 4 standing dead stems.	<10 years	U
G02	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi Mature	6	150	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Good	Good	10	1.80	Small group of approximately 5 semi-mature Sycamore growing on raised bank. No access to stem; DBH estimated.	10+ Years	C1
G03	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Semi Mature	10	260	N - 3.5 E - 3.5 S - 3.5 W - 3.5	N - 2m E - 2m S - 2m W - 2m	Fair	Fair	30	3.10	Small group of approximately 7 semi-mature Ash growing on raised bank. No access to stems dimensions estimated based on largest tree visible within group. Dense ivy on lower stems. Minor dieback at branch tips category 1 ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
G04	Common ash Hazel Fraxinus excelsior Corylus avellana	Young	4	100	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Fair	Fair	5	1.20	Small group predominantly Hazel with several young Ash within. Growing on raised bank; no access to stems, dimensions estimated based on largest tree in group.	10+ Years	C1
G05	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Semi Mature	8	300	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	N - 1m E - 1m S - 1m W - 1m	Fair	Fair	41	3.60	Small group of approximately 5 semi-mature Ash growing on raised bank. Dense vegetation and ivy restrict access to stems; dimensions estimated based on largest tree visible within group. Minor dieback at branch tips, Category 1 ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
G06	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Semi Mature	5	100	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Good	Good	5	1.20	Group of 3 semi-mature Hawthorn growing in dense vegetation. No access to stems DBH estimated based on largest tree visible within group.	10+ Years	C1

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Condition		RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category / Sub-category
							Structural	Physiological	Area	Radius			
G07	Common hawthorn White willow Crataegus monogyna Salix alba	Mature	5	150	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Good	Good	10	1.80	Linear group of predominantly mature Hawthorn along site boundary at bottom of steep bank, with some self-set willow at northern end of group. No access to stems; dimensions estimated based on largest tree visible within group.	20+ Years	B2
G08	Common hawthorn Pedunculate oak Silver birch Crataegus monogyna Quercus robur Betula pendula	Early Mature	13	300	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Fair	Good	41	3.60	A boundary group of approximately 50 trees, predominantly Hawthorn with Birch and Oak interspersed. Due to recent excavation work on the west of the group, access was restricted; dimensions have been estimated based on the largest visible tree within the group.	20+ Years	B2
T01	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Semi Mature	9	180	N - 3 E - 4 S - 3 W - 3	N - 3m E - 4m S - 4m W - 4m	Fair	Fair	15	2.20	Located on raised bank alongside roadside boundary. No access to stem; DBH estimated. Minor dieback noted at branch tips, Category 1 Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
T02	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Semi Mature	8	150	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	N - 2m E - 3m S - 3m W - 3m	Fair	Fair	10	1.80	Located on raised bank alongside roadside boundary. No access to stem; DBH estimated. Minor dieback noted at branch tips with epicormic grow within lower crown, Category 2 Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
T03	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Semi Mature	8	200	N - 4 E - 4 S - 3 W - 3	N - 4m E - 4m S - 2m W - 4m	Fair	Fair	18	2.40	Located on raised bank alongside roadside boundary. No access to stem; DBH estimated. Dense ivy on lower stem. Minor dieback noted at branch tips, Category 1 Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
T04	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Young	6	110	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	N - 3m E - 3m S - 1m W - 2m	Fair	Fair	5	1.30	Located on raised bank alongside roadside boundary. Minor dieback noted at branch tips, Category 1 Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
T05	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	14	500	N - 6 E - 4 S - 5 W - 7	N - 5m E - 8m S - 5m W - 6m	Fair	Poor	113	6.00	Located on raised bank alongside roadside boundary. No access to stem; DBH estimated. Visible dieback throughout crown; major deadwood in east side of crown; Category 2 Ash dieback.	<10 years	U
T06	Common ash Fraxinus excelsior	Early Mature	11	350	N - 5 E - 5 S - 4 W - 4	N - 3m E - 5m S - 5m W - 5m	Good	Good	55	4.20	Located on raised bank alongside roadside boundary. No access to stem; DBH estimated.	10+ Years	C1

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Condition		RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category / Sub-category
							Structural	Physiological	Area	Radius			
T07	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi Mature	8	200	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	N - 2m E - 2m S - 2m W - 2m	Good	Good	18	2.40	Located on raised bank alongside roadside boundary. No access to stem; DBH estimated.	10+ Years	C1
T08	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Semi Mature	5	120	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	N - 0.5m E - 0.5m S - 0.5m W - 0.5m	Good	Good	6	1.40	Located on raised soil bank. Dense vegetation restricts access to stem, DBH estimated	10+ Years	C1
T09	White willow Salix alba	Semi Mature	7	200	N - 2 E - 3 S - 2 W - 2	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Good	Good	18	2.40	Growing on edge of steep soil bank; no access to stem, DBH estimated.	10+ Years	C1
T10	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Early Mature	5	220	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 1.5	N - 0m E - 0m S - 2m W - 1m	Fair	Fair	21	2.60	Growing on top of soil bund, with stem exhibiting a lean towards the neighbouring field, possibly attributable to the mounded soil.	10+ Years	C1
T11	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Early Mature	3	260	N - 2 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Dead	Dead	30	3.10	Located on top of soil bund, standing dead stem.	<10 years	U
T12	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	7	270	N - 3 E - 3 S - 1.5 W - 1	N - 1m E - 1m S - 1m W - 1m	Fair	Fair	32	3.20	Growing along boundary fenceline. Recent excavation works on west side of stem, with mechanical damage to base of stem. Stem exhibits a lean towards the neighbouring field.	10+ Years	C1
T13	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	7	440	N - 3 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	N - 3m E - 1m S - 2m W - 2m	Fair	Fair	88	5.30	Mature hawthorn along site boundary. Recent excavation works on east side of tree, with mechanical damage to surface roots.	20+ Years	B2
T14	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Mature	6	270	N - 2 E - 3 S - 3 W - 3	N - 3m E - 1m S - 2m W - 2m	Fair	Fair	32	3.20	Mature hawthorn along site boundary. Asymmetric crown with a bias to the south. Recent excavation works on east side of tree, with mechanical damage to surface roots.	10+ Years	C1

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Condition		RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category / Sub-category
							Structural	Physiological	Area	Radius			
T15	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Early Mature	4	350	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1	N - 0.5m E - 0m S - 1m W - 3m	Poor	Fair	55	4.20	Growing along fenceline boundary. Suppressed by neighbouring trees. Historic stem failures. Recent excavation works on west side of tree with raised root damage.	10+ Years	C1
T16	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Early Mature	6	230	N - 3 E - 2 S - 1 W - 1.5	N - 4m E - 4m S - 4m W - 2m	Poor	Fair	25	2.80	Partial rootplate failure stem is resting in neighbouring Hawthorn. Crown still shows reasonable vitality.	<10 years	U
T17	Pedunculate oak Quercus robur	Semi Mature	8	150	N - 3 E - 1.5 S - 1 W - 1.5	N - 3m E - 5m S - 6m W - 3m	Poor	Fair	10	1.80	Growing along site boundary; recent excavation works on west side of tree. A vertical crack is present in the stem from 3m to 4m, running through the full stem diameter.	<10 years	U
T18	Silver birch Betula pendula	Semi Mature	9	220	N - 3 E - 3 S - 1 W - 3	N - 5m E - 5m S - 4m W - 4m	Poor	Fair	21	2.60	Growing along boundary fenceline. Recent excavation works on west side of stem. Cavity at ground level with moderate decay. Sufficient sound wood remains in the rest of the stem.	10+ Years	C1
T19	Pedunculate oak Quercus robur	Over Mature	19	1300	N - 9 E - 9 S - 9 W - 9	N - 2m E - 3m S - 2m W - 3m	Fair	Fair	707	15.00	Located outside the site boundary along the fenceline in the neighbouring field. No access around full stem due to fence and cattle, DBH estimated. A barbed wire fence has been enveloped by the stem on the western side. Recent excavation works on the western side of the stem have caused mechanical damage to the buttress roots. Two ground level cavities with visible decay are present on the northern side. The stem bifurcates at 3m with a well formed union. Major deadwood is present throughout the crown, consistent with the age and species of the tree. Small diameter snapped branches are hung up over the excavation area.	40+ Years	A1
T20	Common hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	Early Mature	5	250	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	N - 0m E - 0m S - 0m W - 0m	Dead	Dead	28	3.00	Located along site boundary, standing dead stem.	<10 years	U
T21	Pedunculate oak Quercus robur	Early Mature	16	520	N - 2.5 E - 6 S - 6 W - 5	N - 4m E - 3m S - 2m W - 3m	Fair	Good	121	6.20	Located on top of a soil mound along the boundary fenceline. Recent excavation works on the western side of the stem have caused mechanical damage to the lower stem and buttress roots. The crown is asymmetric due to suppression from neighbouring Oak.	20+ Years	B1

Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan

Arboricultural Survey

Methodology:
All trees, groups of trees, woodlands, hedges and large shrub groups growing on and/or within influencing distance of the sites red line boundary (RLB) or survey area (as defined by the client), were surveyed and categorised in accordance with the guidance set out in British Standards (BS)5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

Where the Arboriculturist determined it appropriate to do so, trees forming groups and/or areas of woodland (including orchards, wood pasture & historic park land) have been recorded as such.

Survey Limitations:
- The survey was made at ground level using visual observation methods only;
- Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and advanced decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the recommendations;
- It is not the purpose or within the scope of this survey to assess trees in detail with regard to tree risk/safety, however where obvious tree risk features/indicators are observed and pose an imminent risk to persons or property, the client will be notified;
- Measurements were taken using specialist equipment such as tapes, lasers & GPS devices;
- Where it was not possible to take accurate measurements (due to site restrictions) values have been estimated;
- Locations & physical dimensions of inaccessible trees have been estimated;
- Arboricultural features found to be of sufficient distance from the defined RLB or outside of the defined scope of the survey (as defined by the client) have been excluded;
- Arboricultural features found to be of insufficient size, as defined by BS 5837:2012 (i.e less than 75mm stem diameter when measured at 1.5m) have been excluded from the survey where the Arboriculturist has determined it appropriate to do so;
- No searches to determine the presence of statutory tree protection on or around the area of survey has been carried out.
- All surveyed trees have been plotted onto a 'base plan' provided by the client, which represents the site in its existing condition, where ever possible this should be a topographical survey carried out by a land surveyor. Acceptable alternatives include a measured survey from an architect or a OS tile from Ordinance Survey. The Survey accuracy can vary depending on the quality of the provided base plan.

Tree Quality Assessment:
Each tree has been assigned a category (**U**, **A**, **B**, **C**) and one (or more) sub-category (**1**, **2**, **3**) in accordance with Table 1 - cascade chart for tree quality assessment, as contained in British Standards (BS)5837:2012. In addition to the British Standards defined categories, an additional category (**V**) has also been provided in compliance with UK Government guidance for Ancient and Veteran trees/woodland and to help provide clear distinction of these arboricultural features from other trees.

Tree Schedule (TS):
The tree survey schedule contains full details of all collected data for recorded trees, groups, woodlands and hedges. Information includes:
- Sequential reference number and suffix (T, G, W, H) denoting the type of arboricultural feature, i.e. Tree, Group of Trees, Woodland or Hedge;
- Common name;
- Height - recorded in meters (m);
- Stem diameter - recorded in millimeters (mm), measured in accordance with *Figure C.1, Annex C* (BS5837:2012);
- Crown extent - recorded in meters to either the four cardinal or inter-cardinal points (N, E, S, W or NE, SE, SW, NE);
- Canopy clearance - recorded in meters denoting the ground to canopy height at each of the four cardinal or inter-cardinal points (N, E, S, W or NE, SE, SW, NE);
- Age class - including, Newly Planted, Young, Semi-mature, Early-mature, mature & Ancient;
- Physiological condition
- Structural condition
- BS 5837:2012 categorisation and sub-category;
- Estimated remaining life expectancy (<10 Yrs, 10+ Yrs, 20+ Yrs or 40+ Yrs);
- Observations

Root Protection Area (RPA)

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the RPA has been plotted around each tree. This is a minimum area (m²) which should be maintained and left undisturbed around each retained tree.

The RPA is calculated in accordance with chapter 4.6 of (BS)5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations. The calculated RPA is capped at 707m², which is the equivalent to a circle with a 15m radius.

Existing site features such as dwellings, retaining walls, roads, service routs, etc., are likely to be partial or complete barriers to root development. Where existing site features are believed to be significant enough to be considered barriers to root development, the RPAs affected have been modified to appropriately reflect these barriers.

Where RPAs have been modified, they have been done so to equal distances in all directions (with the exception of any identified root barrier) from the trunk of the tree. The RPAs are increased in size (radius) across both the "site" and adjacent land to maintain the area (m²) as per the original un-modified (circular) RPA.

Survey Definitions

Age Class:
Newly Planted (NP) - A tree that has recently been planted, typically within the last 1-2 years.
Young (Y) - A tree that is well established but still in the early stages of growth;
Semi-mature (SM) - A tree that is significantly developed but has not yet reached full size or growth potential;
Early-mature (EM) - A tree that has reached near full size and may begin to show signs of ageing;
Mature (M) - A tree that has reached its full size and growth potential for its species and surroundings;
Ancient (A) - A tree which is surviving beyond its species typical age range.

Physiological Condition:
Good - Good vitality with no evident signs of physiological dysfunction;
Fair - Moderate vitality with some signs of physiological dysfunction, but unlikely to be of long-term significance and/or reversible;
Poor - Low vitality with significant and/or irreversible physiological dysfunction;
Dead - No vitality.

Structural Condition:
Good - No hazard indicators, with a form typical of the species or growing location;
Fair - Some hazard indicators, but of no long-term significance and/or easily mitigated;
Poor - Significant and/or irreversible hazard indicators that may result in premature failure (whole or in-part);
Not Visible - Restricted view/access prohibiting full visual inspection.

Categories & Life Expectancy:
Category '**U**' - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
Category '**A**' - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category '**B**' - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
Category '**C**' - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
Category '**V**' - Trees which, because of their age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value (Ancient/Veteran Trees); or land which has been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD (Ancient Woodland).

Sub-categories:
1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities
2 - Mainly landscape qualities
3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation

No. Individual Trees Surveyed

U	A	B	C	V
5	1	2	13	0

No. Groups/Hedges/Woodlands Surveyed

U	A	B	C	V
1	0	2	5	0



Referenced Documents

Title:	Originator:	Drawing Number:	Key
Topographical Survey	Mapmatic Measured Surveys	0001	———

Rev:	Date:	Notes:
01	08/08/2026	Initial survey.

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Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk, 01244 661170

Address: Bullhurst Lane, Mugginton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 4PA

Client: FP McCann

Drawing: Tree Constraints Plan

Project No.:	Drawing No.:	Revision No.:
48028339	TCP01	01
Date:	**Scale:**	**Drawn:**
Aug 2026	1:500@ A0	ARD

Tree Key:

Tree/Group number:	1T	Tree Canopies:		Trunks:	
Root Protection Area:		Ancient / Veteran Tree Buffer Zone:		Ancient woodland Extent (DEFRA):	
Category 'U' Tree Stems (BS5837):		Category 'U' Tree Groups (BS5837):		Category 'A' Tree Stems (BS5837):	
Category 'A' Tree Groups (BS5837):		Category 'B' Tree Stems (BS5837):		Category 'B' Tree Groups (BS5837):	
Category 'C' Tree Stems (BS5837):		Category 'C' Tree Groups (BS5837):		Category 'V' Tree Stems:	
Category 'V' Groups:		Basic Shading Arc:			

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
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This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees.
This drawing is not to be read as a definitive part of the engineering or construction designs or method statement.
An architect or structural engineer should be contacted over any matters of construction, detailing or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services.
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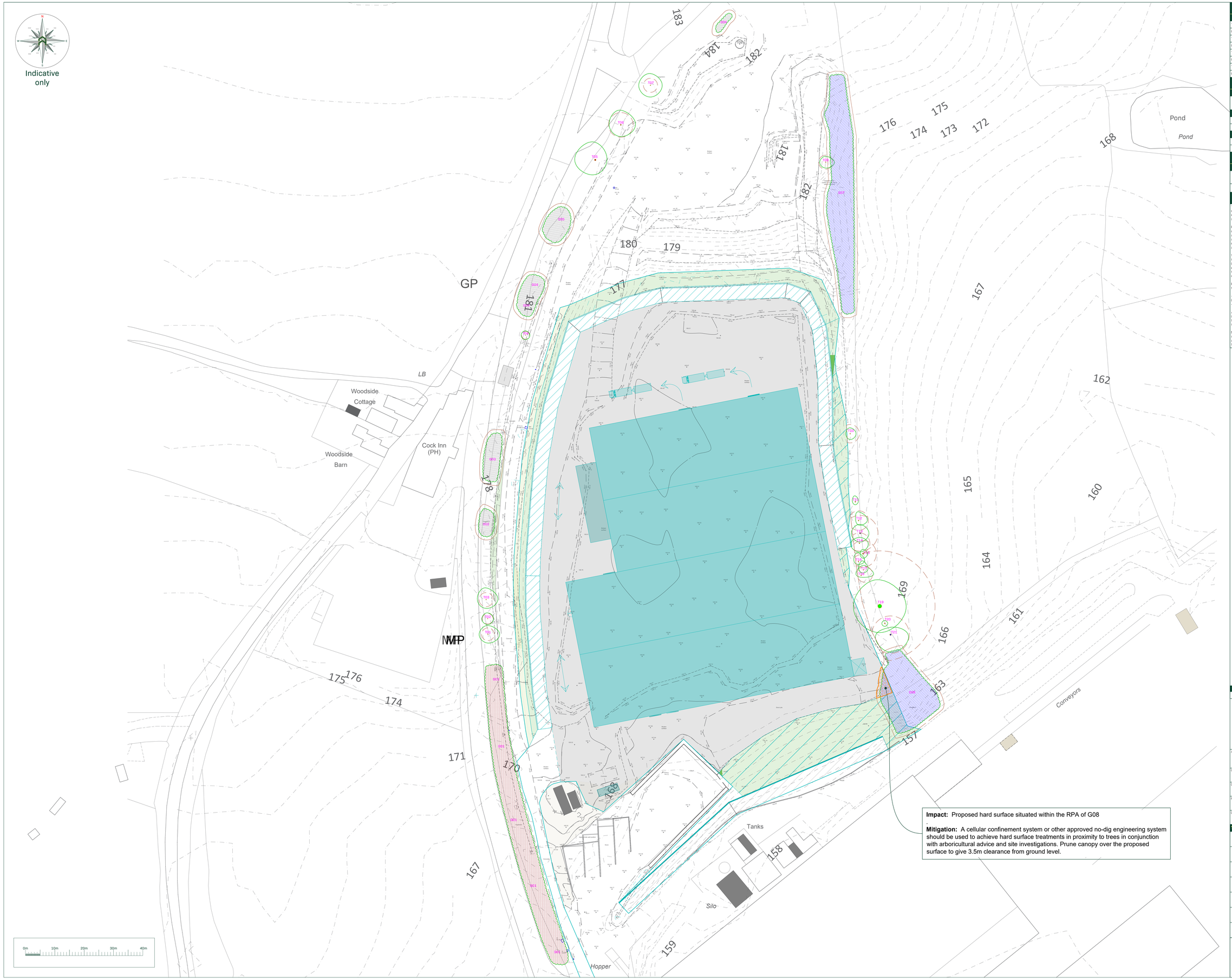
Appendix 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment



Impact: Proposed hard surface situated within the RPA of G08

Mitigation: A cellular confinement system or other approved no-dig engineering system should be used to achieve hard surface treatments in proximity to trees in conjunction with arboricultural advice and site investigations. Prune canopy over the proposed surface to give 3.5m clearance from ground level.

Arboricultural Impacts

Impacts	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	0
Groups / Hedges to be removed (Partial removal)	0 (0)
Trees with proposed incursions into the RPAs	0
Groups / Hedges with proposed incursions into the RPAs	1
Trees that require pruning	0
Groups / Hedges that require pruning	0
Trees to be transplanted	0
Groups / Hedges to be transplanted	0

Arboricultural Impacts

Ref.	Species	Proposed Structure	Incursion (%)
G08	Mixed group	Proposed hard surface	n/a

No. Individual Trees Removed				
U	A	B	C	V
0	0	0	0	0

No. Groups/Hedges/Woodlands Removed *( ) = Partial				
U	A	B	C	V
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Referenced Documents

Title:	Originator:	Drawing Number:	Key
Topographical Survey	Mapmatic Measured Surveys	0001	
Proposed Site Plan	KEDD Limited	KD.FP-WUN.D.003	

Hard Surfacing

Trees can be affected by construction within the RPAs either through the direct damage caused by the removal of roots or compaction of the rooting environment; or through secondary damage such as poisoning through leaks and spills (oils, fuels, etc.,) including such activities as de-icing (road salt, etc.,)

Proposed hard surfacing within the RPAs of retained trees is therefore to be designed so that it can be constructed above the existing soil level and minimise any adverse impacts upon the trees RPAs. As the use of traditional foundations and sub-bases can result in excessive root loss through the direct removal of roots during excavations and by compaction of the soil beneath the excavation; as such the 'traditional' methodology must be avoided.

When designing hard surfacing that is to be situated within the RPAs of retained trees, the design team need to pay particular attention to the proposed usage (pedestrian, domestic traffic, delivery vans, emergency services, HGVs, etc.,) the existing and proposed levels of hard surfacing and finished floor levels, edging types and details, proximity to tree trunks and surface rooting, contamination capture and SUDs, etc.,

Possible sub-bases (foundation systems) for new hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees could include:

-- A proprietary system such as a multi-dimensional confinement system (CellWeb TRP or similar);
-- Engineered solution such as a road deck, bridge, etc.,

An engineered solution is likely to require a level of excavation for site specific investigations to locate roots to aid in foundation design so that a suitable foundation can be designed to avoid roots and for the installation of the structure.

NB: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system and or engineered solution will affect the finished levels of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be considered when designing foundations and setting the finished floor levels of adjoining buildings.

Rev:	Date:	Notes:
01	26/08/26	Initial assessment.

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Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk, 01244 661170

Address: Bullhurst Lane, Mugginton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 4PA

Client: FP McCann

Drawing: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Project No.:	Drawing No.:	Revision No.:
48028339	AIA01	01

Date:	Scale:	Drawn:
Aug 2026	1:400 @ A0	DM

Tree Key:

Tree/Group number:	1T	Tree Canopies:		Trunks:	
Root Protection Area:		Ancient / Veteran Tree Buffer Zone:		Ancient woodland Extent (correct)	
Category 'U' Tree Stems (dbh/dbh/1°)		Category 'U' Tree Groups (dbh/dbh/1°)		Category 'A' Tree Stems (dbh/dbh/1°)	
Category 'A' Tree Groups (dbh/dbh/1°)		Category 'B' Tree Stems (dbh/dbh/1°)		Category 'B' Tree Groups (dbh/dbh/1°)	
Category 'C' Tree Stems (dbh/dbh/1°)		Category 'C' Tree Groups (dbh/dbh/1°)		Category 'V' Tree Stems:	
Category 'V' Groups:					

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Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan

Indicative only

Protective Fencing

Arboricultural Supervision: The 'no dig' sub-base within the RPAs of retained group G08 will utilise a cellular confinement system which will be installed in-line with manufactures guidelines for the expected loading. If the new surfacing is not to be installed until later in the program of works, temporary ground boarding will be used in the interim to protect the area against compaction.

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing within the RPA of G08.
4. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Referenced Documents

Title:	Originator:	Drawing Number:	Key
Topographical Survey	Mapmatic Measured Surveys	0001	
Proposed Site Plan	KEDD Limited	KD.FP-WLN.D.003	

Protective Fencing (Trees)

Protective fencing is to be erected prior to the commencement of any and all works on site and retained in place for the duration of the development.

Default Specification: To comprise of either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffold framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.

Secondary Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

All weather notices are to be attached at regular intervals on the weld mesh panels with words such as "Construction Exclusion Zone - KEEP OUT".

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do **not** move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

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Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
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'No-dig' Surfacing

Multi-dimensional confinement system: Prior to the installation of the new 'no-dig' surfacing, existing vegetation may be removed either with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as 'Glyphosate'. Any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm.

The new hard surfacing will utilise a 'No-dig' sub-base such as a a proprietary cellular confinement system (GeoWeb or similar) laid over a bi-axial geo-grid (tensar TriAx or similar) so that it can be constructed entirely above the existing soil level. The 'GeoWeb' is to be back filled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm - 30mm. The area of 'GeoWeb' will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength are to be set above ground level and secured with haunching or steel pins driven into the ground; the outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean top soil.

Rev:	Date:	Notes:
01	26/08/26	Initial arrangement.

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Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk, 01244 661170

Address: Bullhurst Lane, Mugginton, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 4PA

Client: FP McCann

Drawing: Tree Protection Plan

Project No.:	Drawing No.:	Revision No.:
48028339	TPP01	01

Date:	Scale:	Drawn:
Aug 2026	1:400 @ A0	DM

Tree Key:

Tree/Group number:	1T	Tree Canopies:		Trunks:	
Root Protection Area:		Ancient / Veteran Tree Buffer Zone:		Ancient woodland Extent (arbtech):	
Category 'U' Tree Stems (arbtech):		Category 'U' Tree Groups (arbtech):		Category 'A' Tree Stems (arbtech):	
Category 'A' Tree Groups (arbtech):		Category 'B' Tree Stems (arbtech):		Category 'B' Tree Groups (arbtech):	
Category 'C' Tree Stems (arbtech):		Category 'C' Tree Groups (arbtech):		Category 'V' Tree Stems:	
Category 'V' Groups:					

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Appendix 5: Tree Protection Notice

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do **not** move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Arbtech Consulting Limited.
Unit 3, Well House Barn, Chester Road, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk - 01244 661170

Appendix 6: Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
	Client		
	Agent / Project Manager		
	Tree Officer		
Dean Meadows	Technical Manager (Arboriculture)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd.	01244 661170 https://arbtech.co.uk
	Site Manager		
	Main contractor		

Document Production Record

Document number	Author	Signature	Position	Date
AMS 01	Dean Meadows	Dean	Technical Manager (Arboriculture)	31/08/26

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