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ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Client

Hob Lane Solar Farm Ltd

Project

Hob Lane Solar Farm

Date

April 2025

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Final	AW /12/03/25	TCB /14/03/25
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C	Final	AW / 04/04/25	TCB / 04/04/25
D	Final	AW / 10/04/25	TCB / 10/04/25

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited for Belltown Power on behalf of Hob Lane Solar Farm Ltd to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at land north and south of Rake Lane, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Chester (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SJ 462 743.

Site Description

1.2 The site is located to the south of the M56 and A5117 junction and comprises of a number of field parcels with defined by established linear tree cover and outgrown hedgerows. For the most part trees were native in origin and have naturally colonised across the assessment area.

Scope of Assessment

1.3 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on **Monday 17th and Tuesday 18th February 2025** in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).

1.4 This report has been produced to accompany a planning application for the construction and operation of a 30MWac solar photovoltaic ("PV") farm with associated infrastructure and landscape and ecological enhancements, for a temporary operational period of 40 years.

1.5 The purpose of this report is therefore to firstly, present the results of this assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated December 2024.

2.2 Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NPPF state that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and states that for decision making, the LPA should be 'c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay'.

2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF states that:

- 136 '*Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined (footnote 52), that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users'. (footnote 52: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)*
- *193 (c) 'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons (footnote 70) and a suitable compensation strategy exists*'.
- and provides specific guidance that:
- *193 (d) 'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.*

2.4 With reference to paragraph 193 (c), examples of what is deemed to be 'wholly exceptional' are included within Footnote 70 and provides the examples of 'infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat'.

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way.

3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups, hedgerows or woodland where it has been determined appropriate.

- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
- For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.
- For the purposes of this assessment woodland is described as a habitat where 'trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy'[1]. Woodlands however, are not just formed of trees and generally include a great variety of other plants. These will include 'mosses, ferns and lichens, as well as small flowering herbs, grasses and shrubs'[2].

3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups, hedgerows and woodland has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

BS5837 Categories

3.4 Trees, groups, hedgerows, and woodland have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).

3.5 Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are, for this reason not considered in the planning process on arboricultural grounds.

3.6 Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material consideration in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.

3.7 **Category (U) – (Red):** Trees which are unsuitable for retention and are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Trees within this category are:

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

[2] http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.htm

- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.

3.8 **Category (A) – (Green):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
- Subcategory (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
- Subcategory (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

3.9 **Category (B) – (Blue):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

3.10 **Category (C) – (Grey):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

3.11 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.

3.12 This Arboricultural Assessment has used the criterion for defining a veteran tree based upon the definition within BS:5837.

"Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned".'

NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment / reorganisation and hollowing of the stem.

3.13 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).

3.14 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient trees is based upon government guidance on, Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions[3] which states.

"All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate."

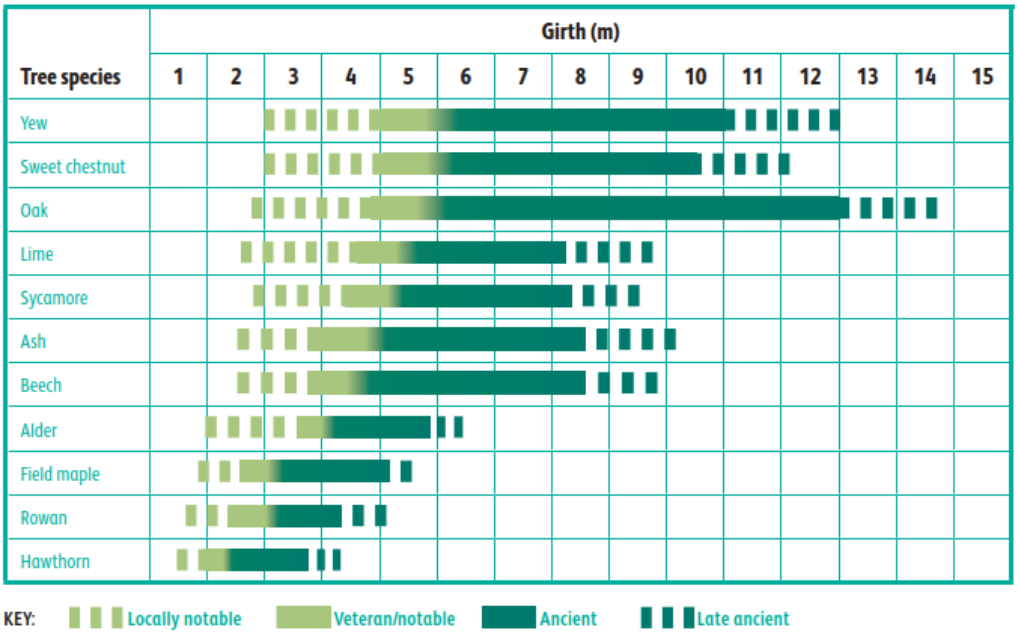

Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)4.

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

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

3.15 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees. This Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against the below definition:

'A tree which, because of its age, size, and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.'[5]

3.16 RAVEN 2 (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable trees) Julian Forbes-Laird (2023)[6] has been adopted for gathering survey information as this provides a standardised framework for recording characteristic ancient/veteran features and this Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against this framework.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

3.17 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.

3.18 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.

3.19 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.

3.20 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

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

[6] Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN 2 (2023) – Julian Forbes-Laird Consultancy.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 A total of thirty-one individual trees, forty-eight groups of trees and fourteen hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodland as per the survey methodology.

4.2 Appendix A presents details of all individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodlands recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area (RPA), calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.

4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.

4.4 The individual positions of trees, groups, hedgerows and woodlands have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.

Results Summary

4.5 Tree stock range in quality from high (category A) to unsuitable (category U). The site was highly treed with a large proportion of the tree stock being considered as high (category A) value. Trees of moderate (category B) and low (category C) quality were also recorded during the survey.

4.6 For the most part, the tree cover was restricted to the boundaries of the site and formed key landscape features which both defined the field parcels and acted as a screen, restricting long distance views across the site.

4.7 The diversity of species was relatively limited and consisted of both naturally colonised and planted native specimens. English oak *Quercus robur* was abundant with hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and blackthorn *Prunus spinosa* being the most common hedgerow specimens. Other trees recorded during the survey included field maple *Acer campestre*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, Scots pine *Pinus sylvestris*, crack willow *Salix fragilis* and elder *Sambucus nigra.*

4.8 Table 1 below summarises the trees assessed and several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T13, T18, T19, T20, T21	5		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T6, T7, T8, T10, T11, T12, T14, T15, T16, T17, T30, T31	12	G1, G5, G7, G8, G11, G13, G14, G16, G17, G22, G28, G29, G32, G38, G39, G42, G44	17
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value	T1, T2, T4, T9, T25, T26, T27, T29	8	G6, G27, G34, G40, G41, G48	6
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T3, T5, T22, T23, T24, T28	6	G2, G3, G4, G9, G10, G12, G15, G18, G19, G20, G21, G23, G24, G25, G26, G30, G31, G33, G35, G36, G37, G43, G45, G46, G47, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14	39

Category A Trees

4.9 The site housed a large quantity of well established, mature English oak specimens. These trees were of a good to fair overall condition and were of significant arboricultural importance to the site. As individual specimens they housed no major defects and had an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years, and collectively they formed key landscape features, visible from a wide range of vantage points

Category B Trees

Individual Trees

4.10 Eight moderate quality trees were recorded during the survey. These trees were prominent within the landscape but lacked the special quality required to be classified as high quality. These housed major deadwood, storm damage and occasional broken branches.

Groups of Trees

4.11 The moderate quality groups of trees were established boundary features that provided a high level of landscape value but collectively, the trees within them were of moderate quality. These trees had all established together and formed conjoined crowns which would limit the possibility of removing some specimens without impacting the others.

Category C Trees

Individual Trees

4.12 Six individual trees were considered to be of low quality. These specimens were unremarkable trees of limited arboricultural or landscape quality. Whilst they did not house any significant defects other than occasional storm damage and deadwood, these trees were of a condition and quality that rendered them incompatible with any higher retention categories.

Groups of Trees

4.13 These low quality groups were for the most part either sporadic self-set material that had established itself around the numerous derelict buildings on site, or unmanaged linear groups of trees.

Hedgerows

4.14 Fourteen hedgerows were recorded during the assessment and these were dominated by hawthorn and blackthorn. For the most part, these hedges had been maintained by flail but on occasion there were hedgerows that were more outgrown which housed occasional small single stemmed trees.

Category U Trees

4.15 Five category U trees (T13, T18, T19, T20, and T21) were recorded. These were all mature English Oaks with estimated stem diameters of 600 mm. They were located along the access track that runs from the A5117 towards the centre of the site. These trees were in a poor condition and are not considered to be suitable for retention for more than 10 years due to them either being dead or in a moribund condition.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

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

Statutory Considerations

4.17 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location.

4.18 Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.

4.19 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Chester West and Chester Council that there are no Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas that would apply to any trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore no statutory constraints would apply to the development in

respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.

4.20 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the Thursday 6th February 2025.

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of particular trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.

5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Hob Lane Solar Farm Site Layout Plan and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows.

5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.

5.4 Table 2 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 2: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

	Trees to be Removed	Reason for Removal
Category U - Unsuitable		
Category A (High Quality / Value)		
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value	T27, T29, G35	T27 & T29 – Removed to install solar arrays G35 – Pruned back to allow for localised road widening
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T24, T28, G36, G37, G46, G47, H5, H6, H10	T24 & T28 – Removed to install solar arrays G36 – Part removal for access G37 & G46 - Removed to install solar arrays G47 – Removed to install solar arrays and fences H5, H6, H10- Partial removal to facilitate access

5.5 The design of the proposed layout has been constraint led and through this approach to design, the proposals will have very little arboricultural impact. All high-quality specimens will be retained and they have been provided with a sufficient standoff from the developable area. The retention of these category A specimens is significant and will allow them to continue providing both arboricultural and landscape benefit to the site. Mature trees, such as the category A specimens that are fully retained, will provide a degree of screening and break up views across the proposed solar arrays.

5.6 Where tree removals are required to develop the solar arrays and access between the field parcels, this will for the most part be confined to short sections of low-quality hedgerow. The removal of category C hedgerow should not be considered as a constraint to development and its loss can be easily mitigated for through replacement planting.

Access

5.7 Access will be facilitated off Common Lane and utilise the existing access road. Localised widening will be required and where this is necessary G35 will require pruning back to allow for the widening to take place. The pruning of this group should not be seen as a constraint to development and it will not reduce the overall value of this material. For the most part the group will be retained and continue to provide screening.

5.8 Towards the western end of the existing access track, further localised widening is proposed. This will require the excavation within the RPAs of the three easternmost trees that make up G28. Due to the existing hardstanding that forms the existing access track, it is unlikely that any significant rooting material will be located beneath the concrete that forms the track. This is due to roots requiring water, air and solutes, and beneath this hardstanding the availability of these is greatly reduced. The incursion into the RPA here should not be regarded as having a long-term negative impact upon these trees and to safeguard them during construction it is recommended that the work is carried under arboricultural supervision.

5.9 It may also be necessary to crown raise the trees that form G28 to prevent any mechanical damage to them from vehicles passing beneath their canopies. Where appropriate, they should be raised to a height of 6m.

Conclusion

5.10 Overall, after having appraised the layout for its arboricultural impact, it can be stated that the arboricultural impact of these proposals is negligible. Through a considerate and holistic design process, a proposed layout has been developed which has very little impact upon trees. Where there are impacts these have been kept to a minimum and for the most part only impact upon low-quality trees which can be readily mitigated for. Furthermore, given the nature of the proposals and the scale of the application area, there is ample opportunity to provide a scheme of new tree and hedgerow planting to not only compensate for any losses, but also ameliorate the overall arboricultural value of the site.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

6.1 The landscape mitigation plan (1008-05-03-1000 Rev 00) provides details of the proposed scheme of new planting and indicates that native tree species (for their low maintenance requirements and nature conservation value) are proposed to be planted.

6.2 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The landscape mitigation plan will compensate for any losses through the planting of mixed species native hedgerows.

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

6.3 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.

General Planting Recommendations

6.4 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.

6.5 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

7.1 Retained trees should be adequately protected during works through the erection of the requisite tree protection measures. These protection measures should be detailed as part of a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement, which could be imposed as a condition of planning approval.

7.2 Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS5837 and be applied where necessary for the purpose of protecting trees within the site whilst allowing sufficient access for the implementation of the proposed layout. These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information and Recommendations

7.3 All trees retained on site should be protected by suitable barriers or ground protection measures around the calculated RPA, crown spread of the tree or other defined constraints of this assessment as detailed by section 6 and 7 of BS5837.

7.4 Barriers should be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone.

7.5 Any trees that are not to be retained as part of the proposals should be felled prior to the erection of protective barriers. Particular attention needs to be given by site contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens.

7.6 Construction access may take place within the root protection area if suitable ground protection measures are in place. This may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto a geo-textile membrane for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the root protection area will require the calculation of expected loading and the use of proprietary protection systems.

Tree Protection Barriers

7.7 Tree protection fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding any type of construction activity and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete for the duration of construction activities on site.

7.8 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground, as illustrated in Appendix B.

7.9 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the default level of protection an alternative will be specified appropriate to the level / nature of anticipated construction activity.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

7.10 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the barriers, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas.

7.11 All weather notices should be attached to the protective fencing to indicate that construction activities are not permitted within the fenced area. The area within the protective barriers will

then remain a construction exclusion zone throughout the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development.

7.12 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are near retained trees.

7.13 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete should be mixed within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.

7.14 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

7.15 Any trees which need to be felled adjacent to or are present within a continuous canopy of retained trees, must be removed with due care (it may be necessary to remove such trees in sections).

8.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

8.1 All retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, where there is a potential for public access to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.

8.2 Landowners responsible for trees, especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to reduce risks as far as is 'reasonably practical' (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).

8.3 To ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' it will be necessary that, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.

8.4 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk7.

8.5 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.

8.6 All tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgeons. It would be recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors.

8.7 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

7 The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974

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N

0 50 100 150 200 250m

Notes:

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.
The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.

- Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS5837:2012)
- Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Hedgerow
  Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category
- Root Protection Area
- T1/G1 Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery

rev	date	description	drwn/chkd
-	24.02.25	First Issue	AW / HCT
A	12.03.25	Updated Site Name and Client Name	AW / HCT
B	04.04.25	Updated Client Nam	AW / HCT

client
Hob Lane Solar Farm Ltd

project
Hob Lane Solar Farm

title
TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale
1:2500 @ A1

number
13195-T-01

status
-

rev
B

FPCR | environment & design

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t: 01509 672772 e: mail@fpcr.co.uk w: www.fpcr.co.uk

N

0 50 100 150 200 250m

Notes:

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.
The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.

- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
- T1/G1 Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery

rev	date	description	drwn/chkd
-	13.03.25	First Issue	AW / HCT
A	19.03.25	Updated Layout	AW / HCT
B	04.04.25	Updated Removals	AW / HCT
C	04.04.25	Updated Client Name	AW / HCT
D	10.04.25	Updated Layout	AW / HCT

client
Hob Lane Solar Farm Ltd

project
Hob Lane Solar Farm

title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale
1:2500 @ A1

number
13195-T-02

status
-

rev
D

FPCR | environment & design

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

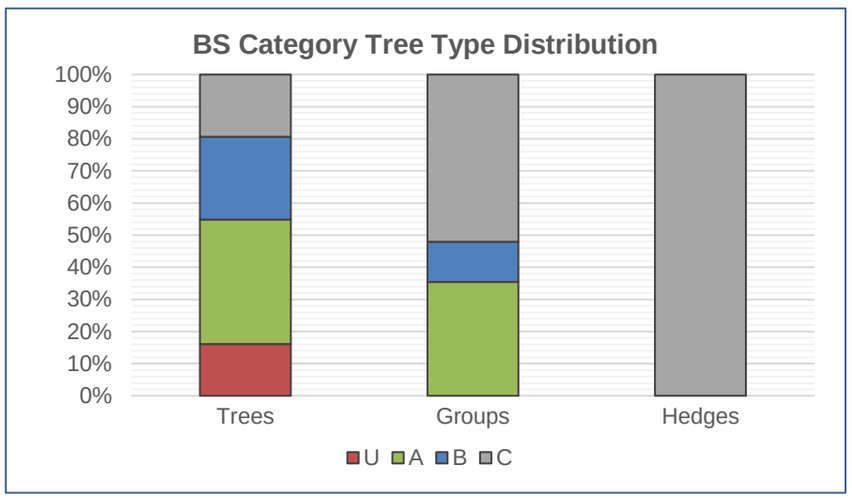
Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	**YNG**: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category U -** Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	**SM:** Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category A -** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	**EM:** Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	**Category B -** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	**M:** Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	**Category C -** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	**The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following:** • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Good - No significant structural defects	**Good -** No significant health problems	• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	**Fair -** Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated	
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	**Poor -** Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term	
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	**Advanced Decline / Dead -** Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead	

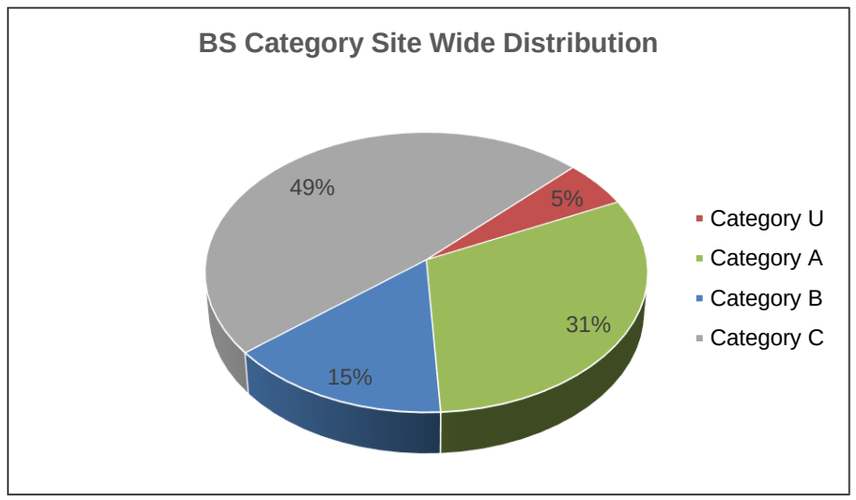
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T13, T18, T19, T20, T21	5		0
Category A	T6, T7, T8, T10, T11, T12, T14, T15, T16, T17, T30, T31	12	G1, G5, G7, G8, G11, G13, G14, G16, G17, G22, G28, G29, G32, G38, G39, G42, G44	17
Category B	T1, T2, T4, T9, T25, T26, T27, T29	8	G6, G27, G34, G40, G41, G48	6
Category C	T3, T5, T22, T23, T24, T28	6	G2, G3, G4, G9, G10, G12, G15, G18, G19, G20, G21, G23, G24, G25, G26, G30, G31, G33, G35, G36, G37, G43, G45, G46, G47, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H13, H14	39
	Total	31	**Total**	62

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	English Oak Quercus robur	9	est 700	7	M	F	Hollowing stem with strong reaction growth around wound Major deadwood	222	8.4	B (i)
T2	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	20	est 800	14	M	F	Unable to gain access Typical form and features	290	9.6	B (i)
T3	English Oak Quercus robur	6	est 600	3	M	P	Unable to gain access Storm damaged	163	7.2	C (i)
T4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	est 1000	8	M	P / F	Hollowing stem Storm damage noted Major Deadwood	452	12.0	B (iii)
T5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 450	6	M	P / F	Dieback of crown Major Deadood	92	5.4	C (ii)
T6	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 1100	12	M	G	Typical for species Deadwood in crown No obvious major defects	547	13.2	A (i)
T7	English Oak Quercus robur	13	est 800	10	M	G	Typical for species Deadwood in crown No obvious major defects	290	9.6	A (i)
T8	English Oak Quercus robur	13	est 800	10	M	G	Typical for species Deadwood in crown No obvious major defects	290	9.6	A (i)
T9	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 300	4	M	G	Typical for species No obvious major defects	41	3.6	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T10	English Oak Quercus robur	11	est 650	6	M	G	Typical for species No obvious major defects Ditch at base	191	7.8	A (i)
T11	English Oak Quercus robur	11	est 800	11	M	G	Typical for species No obvious major defects	290	9.6	A (i)
T12	English Oak Quercus robur	11	est 550	7	M	G	Typical for species No obvious major defects	137	6.6	A (i)
T13	English Oak Quercus robur	8	est 600	7	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U
T14	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 600	7	M	F	Characteristic for species	163	7.2	A (i)
T15	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 600	7	M	F	Characteristic for species	163	7.2	A (i)
T16	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 600	7	M	F	Characteristic for species	163	7.2	A (i)
T17	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 600	7	M	F	Characteristic for species Ditch at base	163	7.2	A (i)
T18	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 600	7	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U
T19	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 600	5	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U
T20	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 600	5	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T21	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 600	5	M	D	Dead tree	N/A	N/A	U
T22	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	15	est 6 x 300	5	M	P	Pollarded	244	8.8	C (i)
T23	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 400	5	M	P	Dieback Extensive deadwood	72	4.8	C (i)
T24	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 800	5	M	P	Dieback Extensive deadwood Storm damage	290	9.6	C (i)
T25	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 640	5	M	F	Typical form Occasional broken branches	185	7.7	B (i)
T26	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 640	5	M	F	Typical form Occasional broken branches	185	7.7	B (i)
T27	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 300 400	5	M	F	Ditch and cultivation at base Twin stemmed	113	6.0	B (i)
T28	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 6x 180	4	M	F	Ditch and cultivation at base	88	5.3	C (i)
T29	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 400	6	M	G	Ditch and cultivation at base Open spreading crown	72	4.8	B (i)
T30	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 580	6	M	G	Ditch and cultivation at base Major defects	152	7.0	A (i)
T31	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 840	8	M	G	Open and spreading canopy Situated within group of scrub	319	10.1	A (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	15	upto 1000	6	M	F	Linear row of trees Typical dorm and characteristics No obvious major defects Dense undergrowth at base Understory of hawthorn and blackthorn Well maintained ditch at base	452	12.0	A (ii)
G2	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	avg 120	3	M	F	Sporadic outgrown group Ditch at base	7	1.4	C (ii)
G3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	3	est 110	2	M	F	Outgrown boundary feature Dense undergrowth	5	1.3	C (ii)
G4	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	18	est 1000	9	M	F	Self set in area of waterlogged ground Unable to gain access to stems Failed trees noted	452	12.0	C (ii)
G5	English Oak Quercus robur	16	upto 800	12	M	F / G	Mature individual oaks growing within outgrown hedgerow Typical forms with no obvious major defects Deadwood and storm damage noted	290	9.6	A (ii)
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	est 600	8	M	F	Self set specimens Dense undergrowth Major Deadwood	163	7.2	B (ii)
G7	English Oak Quercus robur	16	upto 800	12	M	F / G	Mature individual oaks growing within outgrown hedgerow Typical forms with no obvious major defects Deadwood and storm damage noted	290	9.6	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur	20	est 780	10	M	F / G	Linear boundary group consisting primarily of oak Typical for species with characteristic form	275	9.4	A (ii)
G9	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	est 200	2	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow Large ditch at base	18	2.4	C (ii)
G10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Crack Willow Salix fragilis Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	8	est 140	3	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow Provides screening of land to the south Eastern edge of group around small pond	9	1.7	C (ii)
G11	English Oak Quercus robur	15	avg 700	8	M	F	Single stemmed trees within outgrown boundary group High arboricultural value prominent within the landscape	222	8.4	A (ii)
G12	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	est 140	2	M	F	Lapsed hedgerow Sporadic	9	1.7	C (ii)
G13	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	16	est 800	10	M	G	High quality row of oaks with understory of hawthorn and blackthorn Storm damage and deadwood noted	290	9.6	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G14	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	16	est 800	10	M	G	High quality row of oaks with understory of hawthorn and blackthorn Storm damage and deadwood noted	290	9.6	A (ii)
G15	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	10	est 250	4	EM	F	Self set around pond	28	3.0	C (ii)
G16	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	16	est 800	10	M	G	High quality row of oaks with understory of hawthorn and blackthorn Storm damage and deadwood noted	290	9.6	A (ii)
G17	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	18	est 740	10	M	G	Naturally colonised High quality oak trees Dense ivy prevented a full inspection	248	8.9	A (ii)
G18	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 200	2	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow Ditch at base	18	2.4	C (ii)
G19	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 700	8	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow Ditch at base	222	8.4	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G20	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 100	2	EM	F	Low quality self set specimens Limited value	5	1.2	C (ii)
G21	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 100	2	EM	F	Low quality self set specimens Limited value	5	1.2	C (ii)
G22	English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	12	est 550	6	M	F / G	Dense linear group of trees Significant landscape value Interlocking crowns	137	6.6	A (ii)
G23	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 100	2	EM	F	Low quality self set specimens Limited value	5	1.2	C (ii)
G24	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 100	2	EM / M	F	Lapsed hedgerows with sporadic self set trees Limited arboricultural value	5	1.2	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G25	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	est 200	3	EM / M	F	Sporadic group Limited arboricultural value	18	2.4	C (ii)
G26	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	3	est 110	2	M	F	Outgrown boundary feature Dense undergrowth	5	1.3	C (ii)
G27	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	est 180	3	EM	F	Block trees Access track between group	15	2.2	B (ii)
G28	English Oak Quercus robur	13	est 700	8	EM	F / G	Linear row of trees either side of access track Dense ivy prevented inspection	222	8.4	A (ii)
G29	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur	13	est 700	8	M	F / G	Large trees set within hedgerow Field cultivated within 2m and ditch at base	222	8.4	A (ii)
G30	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	est 200	3	EM / M	F	Sporadic group Limited arboricultural value	18	2.4	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G31	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	9	Over ivy 600	3	M	F	Sporadic self set trees around pond	163	7.2	C (ii)
G32	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 700	8	M	F / G	Large trees set within hedgerow Field cultivated within 2m and ditch at base	222	8.4	A (ii)
G33	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Crack Willow Salix fragilis Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 200	2	M	P	Sporadic self set group Limited arboricultural or landscape value	18	2.4	C (ii)
G34	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Crack Willow Salix fragilis Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	14	est 450	6	M	F	Boundary group Mixed broadleaves Dense undergrowth	92	5.4	B (ii)
G35	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	8	est 250	4	M	F	Boundary group wither side of access track Managed by flail	28	3.0	C (ii)

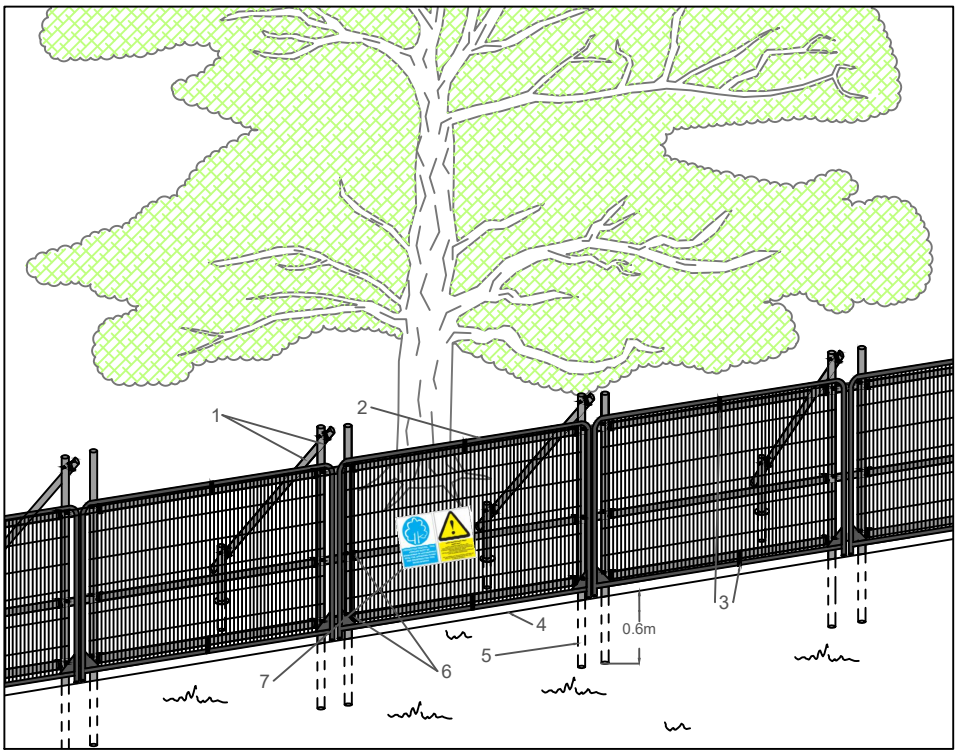
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G36	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	8	est 250	4	M	F	Group along edge of dicth Outgrown	28	3.0	C (ii)
G37	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	4	est 100	3	M	P	Outgrown thicket	5	1.2	C (ii)
G38	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	15	est 800	6	M	F	Single stemmed oaks running along edge of dicth Cultivation within 1m of stem Lapsed hedgerow at base	290	9.6	A (ii)
G39	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	13	est 600	6	M	G	Group of trees situated off-site High landscape and arboricultural	163	7.2	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G40	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	10	est 400	4	M	G	Motorway buffer planting Provides screening	72	4.8	B (ii)
G41	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	est 200	4	M	F	Self set group Primarily hawthorn with occasional oak	18	2.4	B (ii)
G42	English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	20	est 1000	12	M	G	High quality specimens situated along well maintained ditch Very prominent within the landscape Typical form and features	452	12.0	A (ii)
G43	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	est 250	3	M	P / F	Self set scrub Predominantly hawthorn with occasional oak Limited arboricultural value	28	3.0	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G44	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	18	est 700	10	M	F / G	Linear group of single stemmed oak with hawthorn understory Prominent landscape feature Typical forms	222	8.4	A (ii)
G45	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Crack Willow Salix fragilis Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	est 200	3	M	P	Self set specimens around small pool of water	18	2.4	C (ii)
G46	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Crack Willow Salix fragilis Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 200	3	M	P	Remnants of a lapse hedgerow	18	2.4	C (ii)
G47	English Oak Quercus robur	6	est 100	2	SM	F	Self set specimens Limited arboricultural value Located sporadically throughout field parcel	5	1.2	C (ii)
G48	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 350	4	EM	F	Self set trees either side of farm track Occasional broken branches	55	4.2	B (ii)

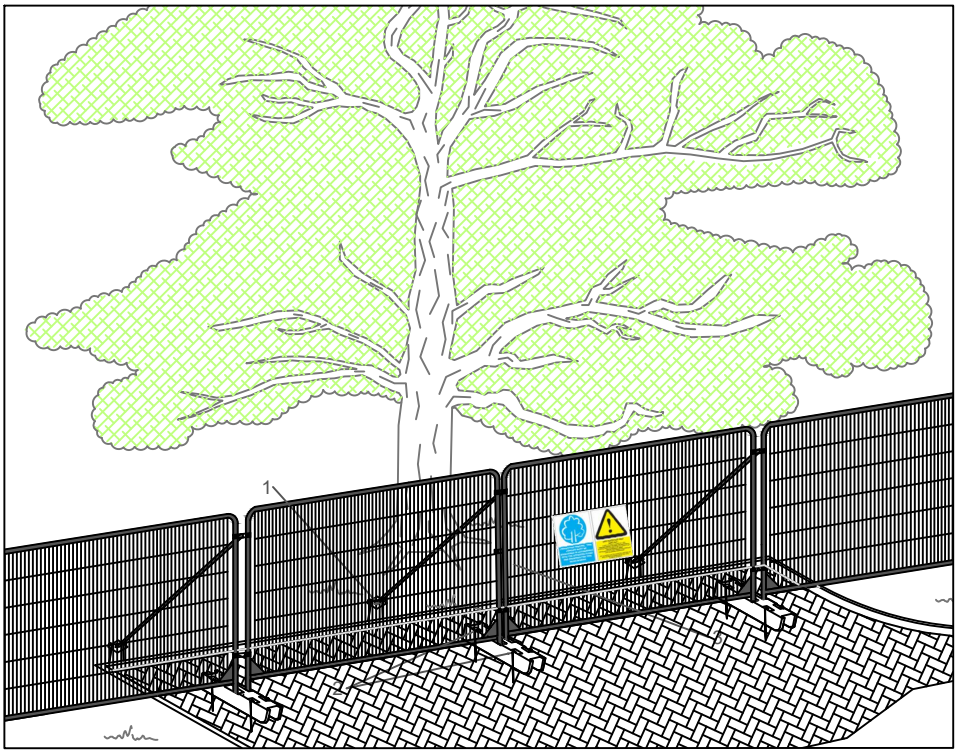
Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	est 6x 60	1.5	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H2	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	est 6x 60	1.5	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	5	est 6x 60	3	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow Occasional self set ash	10	1.8	C (ii)
H4	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	3	est 6x 60	1.5	M	F	Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H5	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	1	est 90	0.5	M	P	Gaps present	4	1.1	C (ii)
H6	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 90	0.5	M	P	Gaps present Occasional outgrown ash	4	1.1	C (ii)
H7	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 90	0.5	M	P	Gaps present Occasional outgrown ash	4	1.1	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H8	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 90	0.5	M	P	Gaps present Occasional outgrown ash	4	1.1	C (ii)
H9	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 90	0.5	M	P	Gaps present Occasional outgrown ash	4	1.1	C (ii)
H10	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 90	0.5	M	F	Gaps present Occasional outgrown ash	4	1.1	C (ii)
H11	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 90	0.5	M	F	Gaps present Occasional outgrown ash	4	1.1	C (ii)
H12	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 90	0.5	M	F	Gaps present Occasional outgrown ash	4	1.1	C (ii)
H13	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Crack Willow Salix fragilis Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	1	est 140	0.5	M	F	Gaps present Sporadic	9	1.7	C (ii)
H14	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	est 140	0.5	M	F	Well maintained hedgerow either side of track	9	1.7	C (ii)



Specification for High Intensity Protection Barrier

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



Specification for Low Intensity Protection Barrier

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

APPENDIX B
PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

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