
**LAND TO THE SOUTH OF LION AND FIDDLE,
TROWBRIDGE ROAD, HILPERTON,
TROWBRIDGE, BA14 7QQ**

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

FOR

**ERECTION OF TWO DETACHED DWELLINGS, GARAGES
AND ASSOCIATED WORKS**

Prepared by:

WHLandscape

On behalf of:

Mrs Joy Singer

Project Reference: 25.2068

Revision:

OCTOBER 2025

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The instructions provided in this Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) must be followed during the development process. This is to ensure the protection and conservation of trees to be retained through and beyond the process to construct 2x dwellings, garages and associated infrastructure on Land to south of Lion & Fiddle, Trowbridge Road, Hilperton, Trowbridge, BA14 7QQ. A site visit and assessment of the trees at the site, on which this AMS is based, was undertaken on the 15th of October 2025, by Seb Macleod of WHLandscape. The instructions in this document are necessary to comply with tree protection methodology, good working practice and to discharge condition 3 of the consent for the development of the site granted by Wiltshire Council (ref: PL/2021/03253).

1.2 The AMS is intended to enable the protection of those trees to be retained at the site through the construction process. Any deviation from the instructions in this document must be discussed with WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd before they are undertaken, to ensure that they are not in breach of the granted planning permission. The instructions in this document are made in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*.

1.3 Arboricultural supervision is required at specific points of the development process to ensure trees are being adequately protected. The Project Manager/Architect/Contract Administrator will arrange supervision by the Arboriculturist as necessary during the process. Site monitoring forms are to be communicated to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) following onsite arboricultural supervisory visits.

1.4 This document must be made available to all contractors and operatives prior to the commencement of construction activity. This is to ensure that they fully understand the measures set out for the protection of trees to be retained on site.

1.5 This AMS gives site-specific instructions on the methodology to be followed during the demolition/construction process for the development of the site, in particular the protection of trees within the site as well as those on directly adjacent ground potentially affected by construction activity. The phasing of construction activity as shown in section 3.1 must be followed in the order that it is presented to ensure the adequate protection of adjacent trees to be retained.

1.6 A survey schedule of the trees relating to the development area on which the specifications of their protection are based can be found at Table 2.

1.7 A TPP illustrating the key features of those trees at the site and the requirements for their protection through the development process can be found in Illustrative Material at plan ARB-2068-01. This plan is based on the drawings of the scheme submitted for planning approval provided by Ashley Design and the topographical drawing of the site provided by the applicant (drawing reference: 2745-05 Rev E). Underground services routes shown on the TPP are based on plans provided by Ashley Design (drawing reference: 2745-01 Rev D)

1.8 Part of the site stands within the Hilpertont village conservation area. Trees sited in a conservation area are protected under section 211 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Consent from the LPA must be sought before any works are to be undertaken on such trees (via the submission of a 211 notice to the LPA of proposed works to trees in a conservation area), unless the proposed works to protected trees are a necessary consequence of granted full planning consent or said trees are subject to exceptions (see para. 2.9).

1.8 The Arboricultural supervisor for the project and point of contact to advise on this AMS is:

Name	Company	Role	Contact Details
Seb Macleod	WHLandscape	Arboriculturist	Tel: 01380 727539 Email: seb.m@whlandscape.co.uk

2. TREES AND TREE PROTECTION

2.1 The majority of tree roots will be found within 600mm of soil surface levels as tree roots require access to oxygen, water and nutrients (most soils become anaerobic below this depth). The root systems of trees as outlined in the tree survey report are considered to be critical to the maintenance of the trees physiological and structural condition. The severance of roots within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree to be retained has the impact of reducing its physiological function. This will affect its ability to store energy, as well as the drawing of water and nutrients from the soil, to the effect that severe dysfunction or premature death of the tree can result.

2.2 The removal of larger roots within the RPA can have the impact of reducing the structural integrity of the tree, leaving it exposed to failure during adverse weather conditions. The wounding resulting from the severance of roots can offer tree pathogens entry points for infection which can cause dysfunction, loss of structural integrity, or premature death.

2.3 Roots require access to oxygen and water in order to respire, as well as providing the tree with water and nutrients. Any root over 25mm diameter is considered as a critical part of the structural integrity and physiological function of the tree. Compaction of the soil or raising of soil levels will reduce this function to the effect that severe dysfunction or premature death of the tree can result. Installation of a non-porous hard-standing area within the RPA of a tree will have the same impact as compaction of the soil. The leaching of chemicals or substances, such as cement, into or adjacent to the RPA of a tree to be retained can have detrimental impacts on the root system of the tree and can cause physiological dysfunction loss of structural integrity or premature death.

2.4 Tree crowns can pose constraints to the access of machinery and vehicles during the development process. This can result in the striking of branches or stems, or the pruning of branches to facilitate access. The pruning or striking of tree branches has the impact of reducing the tree's ability to store energy and photosynthesise to obtain energy from the sun which is necessary to maintain its physiological system. This can lead to a loss of physiological function, exposure of the tree to pathogens and can lead to decline or premature death. The wounding resulting from the removal of branches, whether accidental or intentional, can offer tree pathogens entry points for infection which can cause dysfunction, loss of structural integrity or premature death.

2.5 A tree can be unbalanced by excessive pruning or damage on one side, which can leave it exposed to new stresses and lead to failure during adverse weather. Such damage, whether intentional or

unintentional, must be avoided during the development process. Any required pruning work on trees that may arise during the development process must be agreed by the arboricultural contractor and planning authority and undertaken by experienced contractors adhering to the British Standard for tree work: BS 3998:2010 *Tree work-recommendations*.

2.6 The development process is to construct 2x dwelling with attached garages on a patch of derelict ground to the south of the car park of the Lion & Fiddle Public House. Details of the scheme include:

- Construction of 2x dwellings with attached garages in the central area of the site
- New surfacing for private driveways to the east of dwellings to connect to existing access at the northern corner of the site.
- Stormwater soakaways to the west and east of the dwellings and underground services exiting to the north of the site.
- Erection of new fence along the southern boundary of the residential site to segregate it from a small copse to the south.
- Various landscaping proposals (unspecified).

2.7 A number of arboricultural features at the site are marked for removal due to conflicts with the aspects of the consented development or due to their poor structural/physiological condition. These include:

- Removal of 3x dead and heavily ivy clad trees (T1, T2 & T3) adjacent to the site entrance and public footpath.
- Removal of multiple saplings (group G2) at the southern side of the area to become residential.
- Removal of 5x young hazel coppice stools (group G4) at the north-west corner of the site.

2.8 Various pruning work is specified to trees featuring on the survey schedule, to include:

- Hazel T4, growing from the base of adjacent dead tree to be removed is to be coppiced to near ground level. T4 is unbalanced over the adjacent footpath and will become unstable and dangerous following the removal of the adjacent, heavily ivy clad tree (T3).
- The north-western profiles of hazels within the group G1 to be cut back to the eastern edge of the new driveway surfacing to be constructed at the eastern side of the site.

2.9 The northern half of area of the site to become residential stands within the Hilpertown village conservation area. The boundary of the conservation area exists at the approximate axis of the line

between trees T5 on the eastern side and T8 on the western side of the site. The area of the site to the south of this line is not within the village conservation area. In relation to the young hazel trees within the group G4 marked for removal, these features are assessed as too small to meet the threshold of protection for trees within a conservation area and a 211 notice would not be required to be submitted prior to their removal. The felling of dead trees such as T1, T2 & T3 does not require a 211 notification to be submitted to the LPA as dead trees are an exception to conservation area protection. The coppicing of the hazel T4 is considered necessary to address safety concerns as it is heavily unbalanced over the footpath to its east and will become unacceptably unstable following the removal of the dead tree (T3) which it stands against. Therefore, T4 is to be removed as a 'dangerous tree' which is an exception to the requirement to submit a 211 notice the LPA prior to tree works.

2.10 Any felling or pruning work (other than as specified in para. 2.7 & 2.8) considered necessary which may arise during the development process may require the submission of a 211 notice to the LPA for works to trees in a conservation area. Any such work, be it inside or outside the village conservation area, must not be undertaken without prior consultation with the arboricultural supervisor.

2.11 New or replacement surfacing for the private driveway access at the eastern side of the site is to be established within the RPAs of trees T4 & T5 and some trees within group G1. The construction of the area of surfacing within the RPAs of these trees following the removal of existing tarmac covering some part of this area of the site is to be constructed using a cellular confinement system with Cellweb® (www.geosyn.co.uk/product/cellweb-tree-root-protection) being the preferred system to be employed. A 100mm deep cellular confinement system is considered suitable for the type of use the area will typically be exposed to which is to include light vehicles. An example of the profile of a cellular confinement system can be found in Appendix 4. This system is to be installed following a no dig methodology in order to satisfy the requirements of tree root protection. The final surfacing material for the new driveway is to consist of permeable tarmac. All materials employed at the designated areas within the RPAs of trees to be retained are to be permeable to allow for the passage of water and gaseous exchange to the roots below. The area subject to required no dig/permeable construction methodology is highlighted with blue hatch in the TPP at plan ARB-2068-01. A greater area than that marked with blue hatch can adopt the use of a cellular confinement system (i.e. driveway to the west of the hatched area).

2.12 Fencing to be established at the landscaping phase of work requires the positioning of post holes for fencing or uprights for gateposts to be established within the RPAs of trees to be retained (as

indicated on the TPP). Specific methodology for the digging of post holes or for the setting of uprights in concrete described at Phase 6 must be followed.

2.13 The key focus of this AMS is concerned with the positions of fenced Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) that are to be established around arboricultural features to be retained to prohibit construction activity in the vicinity of their key features (stem, crowns and RPAs). These will protect the trees from inadvertent damage that has the potential to occur during development

2.14 Any area outside the established CEZs that is considered suitable for the storage, spoil piles or stockpiling of materials during the development process along with locating site cabins and toilets. The mixing of concrete, and the storage of fuels or chemicals, must only take place within the area marked with yellow hatch on the TPP to minimise the potential for the contamination of the ground within tree RPAs. If the slope of the ground adjacent to areas where fuels or chemicals are stored could potentially lead to spillage contaminating RPAs, the mixing/storage areas must be bunded to reduce the risk of inadvertent contamination.

2.15 The development process is to begin with a pre-commencement site meeting between the site manager and any relevant contractors including the arboricultural supervisor to discuss the requirements of the AMS, mark out the position of the CEZ fencing as well as finalise and mark out the location for the storage of any fuels and specific area for the mixing of materials during the development process. Tree work and scrub clearance will be undertaken before the pre-commencement site meeting to allow for the practicable marking out of the position of CEZ fencing and storage/mixing areas within areas currently inaccessible due to dense scrub. The LPA is to be provided with a site monitoring form detailing any issues/findings raised as a result of the meeting.

2.16 CEZ fencing must be installed prior to any other construction activity commencing (with the exception of tree removal/remedial works), including moving any materials, cabins/toilets onto site. This will ensure no construction activity can inadvertently impact on the sensitive areas of the adjacent trees. The required position of CEZ fencing to be established at phase 3 is shown as a blue dashed line on the TPP provided.

2.17 The CEZ fencing to exclude construction activity from critical areas of the site must be of the specification found in Appendix 1. If using this specification is impractical (i.e. the area is on hardstanding ground) then the specification found in Appendix 2 can be used. Tree protection notices

(an example of which can be found in Appendix 3) are to be displayed to clearly define the CEZs and are to be retained on the fencing until it is removed. The supervising arboriculturist must confirm that the tree protection has been installed as agreed before any significant site work starts (with the exception of tree removal/remedial works) or any materials are brought onto site.

2.18 Once CEZ fencing is installed the protected areas must remain sacrosanct throughout the development process. Fencing must not be re-positioned or removed until the construction process is complete unless agreed by the supervising arboriculturist.

2.19 Fires must not be lit within 10m of any tree or hedge to be retained.

2.20 A copy of the AMS and TPP must be retained on site at all times. All site operatives must be made aware of the role of the AMS and its importance.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 PHASING OF EVENTS

1. Tree work & scrub clearance
2. A pre-commencement meeting and agreement of area for storage of fuel and mixing of materials
3. Erection of CEZ fencing
4. Construction activity including no dig/permeable driveway surfacing
5. Removal of CEZ fencing
6. Post construction landscaping

3.2 METHODOLOGY

PHASE 1: Tree work & scrub clearance

- The tree works as outlined in the table below are to be undertaken by appropriately qualified and insured arboricultural contractors in accordance with BS 3998:2010.
- Care must be taken to ensure vehicles or machinery are not driven on, or used within, the RPAs of those trees to be retained. It is advised that vehicles involved in this operation remain at least 15m from any tree on site or on existing compacted gravel tracks during this phase.
- Those features to be removed are marked with red dashed lines on the TPP.
- The extent of scrub removal not specified on the table below is to be guided by the site manager.
- The schedule of tree work is as follows:

TREE WORKS		
Tree no.	Species	Specification of works
T1	Dead ivy clad tree	Remove
T2	Dead ivy clad tree	Remove
T3	Dead ivy clad tree	Remove
T4	Hazel	Coppice to near ground level
G1	Row of hazels	Cut back north-western crowns to clear overhanging sections from driveway to be constructed (approx.1m extension growth)
G2	Multiple saplings (mixed species)	Remove all in hatched area on TPP
G4	5x hazel	Remove all in group

PHASE 2: Pre-commencement meeting and agreement of area for storage of fuel and mixing of materials.

- The pre-commencement meeting is to be conducted by the arboricultural supervisor and attended by the site/project manager and any other relevant stakeholders.
- All relevant stakeholders are to be made aware of the importance of protecting those trees on site that are to be retained and the potential for prosecution by the Local Planning Authority if the procedures in the AMS are not followed.
- Areas suitable for the storage of fuel and mixing of any materials are to be finalised pre works commencing on site.
- The route and position of CEZ fencing adjacent to trees to be retained, guided by RPA radius measurements in Table 2 and the positions shown in the TPP to are to be clearly marked out.
- The LPA is to be provided with a site monitoring form detailing any issues/findings raised as a result of the meeting.

PHASE 3: Erection of CEZ fencing.

- CEZ fencing is to be installed around trees to be retained. The position of the fencing is guided by the radius distance of adjacent tree RPAs as shown in Table 2, as marked out in Phase 2 and as shown in the TPP (blue dashed line). It must be strictly followed.
- The fencing must be suitable to restrict construction activity. It is to be made up of 'Heras' type wire mesh panels attached to metal scaffold poles and braced (as illustrated in Appendix 1). The specification for fencing in Appendix 2 must only be followed if the ground conditions do not facilitate the use of the specification of fencing in Appendix 1 (i.e. on hard standing ground).
- Any changes to the position of the CEZ fencing can only be made with the consent of the arboricultural supervisor and the LPA.
- All-weather notices are to be fixed to the barriers with the words: 'Construction Exclusion Zone - Keep Out' or similar (see example in Appendix 3).
- The arboricultural supervisor is to sign off the CEZ fencing. The LPA is to be provided with a site monitoring form to confirm it has been established correctly

PHASE 4: Construction activity including no dig/permeable driveway surfacing

- During the construction of the dwellings and all other aspects of the development process construction exclusion zones around trees to be retained must remain sacrosanct. CEZ fencing must remain intact and in situ throughout the entire construction process.

- Any requirement to move CEZ fencing or proposals to work within an established CEZs that may arise during the development process cannot be undertaken without express consent from the arboricultural supervisor and the LPA.
- The construction of the driveway in the area marked with blue hatch in the TPP at plan ARB-2068-01 must use a cellular confinement system to the specification of the type of vehicle use proposed for the driveway and construction traffic during the development process. Cellweb© (<http://www.geosyn.co.uk/product/cellweb-tree-root-protection>) is used as the example here and is the preferred system. A 100mm deep Cellweb© system is considered suitable for the typical use of this area of the site to include light vehicles.
- An example of the cross-section of a cellular confinement system can be found at Appendix 4
- The construction procedure recommended is as follows and must be adhered to:
 - I. Kill ground vegetation in areas where new surfacing is required using a translocated herbicide (glyphosate), ensuring that the selected herbicide doesn't damage the roots of the tree(s) below the surface of the roadway.
 - II. Lift any existing tarmac to be removed within the RPAs of trees to be retained ensuring any plant does not travel over ground below following the removal of the tarmac
 - III. Remove the dead or organic material (to a depth of no more than 75mm from existing ground level or less if tree roots >25mm diameter are found) from the site and ensure that large stones and any shrub stumps are removed from the area.
 - IV. The resulting hollows and any other holes along the route driveway should be filled with sharp sand, not levelled by grading or removing soil.
 - V. Lay Geotextile matting across the full width of the area. This will prevent the intrusion of roots into the sub-base whilst still allowing nutrient, water and gaseous exchange.
 - VI. Lay cellular confinement system over the prepared area, overlaying the edges of the required area by 300mm where feasible.
 - VII. The edges of the no dig driveway and confinement system are to be supported against 100 x 50 x 50mm tanalised softwood boarding fixed with steel reinforcing pins driven into the ground at 1500mm centres or adjacent standard tarmac surfacing to the west.
 - VIII. Carefully push 20mm – 40mm clean angular stone (no fines) into the cellular confinement system matting to form an aggregate sub-base.
 - IX. The chippings should be placed at one end of the matting and pushed/spread across the mat to prevent compaction of the soil, working on either side of the driveway, path or other hard surface.

- X. Compact the sub-base to ensure binding with the Geocell and to minimise future wheel rutting.
- XI. Spread a further 50mm final surface treatment of permeable tarmac.

PHASE 5: Removal of CEZ fencing

- CEZ fencing must not be removed until all other construction activity within the site is complete, and any cabins, toilets and materials have left the site. The fencing must only be removed with the prior approval of the arboricultural supervisor.
- The LPA is to be provided with a site monitoring form confirming the construction process is complete and all materials, cabins and toilets have left the site prior to the removal of CEZ fencing.

PHASE 6: Post construction landscaping

- Any planting to be undertaken following the removal of CEZ fencing must avoid disturbance of soil, soil level changes and compaction of soil within the proximity of retained trees.
- Vehicles belonging to landscape contractors must remain on installed driveway areas, adjacent highway or no closer than 15m to any retained trees during these works.
- If planting is to be positioned within the RPAs of retained trees planting pits must be hand dug and ensure that roots over 25mm diameter are not severed. If Roots over 25mm in diameter are encountered, then the position of the planting site is to be moved.
- Any post holes for fencing or gateposts to be established within the RPAs of tree to be retained (as marked on the TPP) must be hand dug or dug with the aid of a compressed air spade.
- If any roots over 25mm in diameter are encountered within post holes then the position of the hole is to be moved to avoid such roots.
- Roots smaller than 25mm in diameter can be pruned bac to the face of the hole using secateurs.
- If concrete is to be used to set posts in pre-dug holes, an impermeable plastic membrane must be inserted around the outside face of the hole to prevent concrete leachate contaminating adjacent ground and root systems

The chronological order of these Phases of operation must be observed as detailed in this Arboricultural Method Statement. Any deviation from this can only be pursued with consent from the arboricultural supervisor and local planning authority.

4. REFERENCES

British Standards Institute, 2012. *BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations*. Online: BSI.

British Standards Institute, 2010. *BS 3998:2010 – Trees work. Recommendations*. Online: BSI.

Ben Rose – Arboricultural Association, 2020. Arboricultural Guidance Note 12 – The use of cellular confinement systems near trees: A guide to good practice. Available at:

<https://www.trees.org.uk/Trees.org.uk/media/Trees-org.uk/Misc%20images/Bookshop/AA_GuidanceNote12_CellularConfinementSystems-Web.pdf>

National Joint Utilities Group, 2007. NJUG vol.4 *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*. Available at: <<http://streetworks.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/V4-Trees-Issue-2-16-11-2007.pdf>>

TABLES

Table 1 Tree Survey Key and Schedule

Tree/Tag No: Individual trees will be denoted as T1, T2 etc. on plans or diagrams. Groups of trees too numerous to individually survey or groups comprising of mainly trees of a stem diameter less than 150mm will be denoted as G1, G2 or W1, W2, etc. Hedgerows will also be shown as groups denoted as H1, H2, etc. Tree stumps denoted by S. Individual trees located in a group or hedgerow can still be assessed individually.

Species: using common and scientific name.

Measurement Conventions:

1. Height, crown spread, and crown clearance is recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread is rounded up) for measurements up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre if over 10m.
2. Stem diameter is recorded in millimetres rounded to the nearest 10mm.
3. Any estimated dimensions (e.g. for inaccessible trees or those located on adjacent land) are suffixed by "#".

Tree height measured using an electronic clinometer. Site conditions may render this technique impractical in which case an estimated height will be suffixed by "#".

Stem Diameter: normally measured at 1.5m from ground level or using techniques as stated in Annex C of BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. If estimated denoted by #.

Ivy clad trees will be noted as without removing the ivy a stem diameter will have to be estimated from best measurement available.

Age Class: Y - a young tree in first third of life cycle.

EM - an early mature tree in second third of life cycle.

M - a mature tree in the last third of its life cycle.

OM - an over-mature tree in decline due to age.

Physiological Condition:

Good (G) - tree appears to be in a satisfactory physiological condition showing no signs of poor health.

Fair (F) - may be showing some minor signs of stress.

Poor (P) - slightly compromised showing significant signs of stress i.e. crown retrenchment.

V. Poor (VP) - significantly compromised e.g. advanced retrenchment.

D - dead.

Structural Condition: (Crown, stem and base of tree each given a value)

Good (G) - tree appears to be in a satisfactory structural condition with no significant defects found.

Fair (F) - some defects, but of low significance.

Poor (P) - slightly compromised e.g. poor branch unions found or evidence of decay.

V. Poor (VP) - profoundly compromised and imminent failure likely.

- cannot be assessed due to ivy/vegetation cover.

D/W - deadwood.

Estimated Remaining Contribution: Measured in years: <10 (under 10 years), >10 (over 10 years), >20, >40.

Retention Category: Denoted as U, A, B, C with sub-categories 1, 2, 3. as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

Root Protection Area (RPA): Radius given in m. Area given in m².

Table 2 BS5837 Survey Schedule

Site: Land to South of Lion & Fiddle, Hilperton

Client: Mrs Joy Singer

Date: 15th October 20251

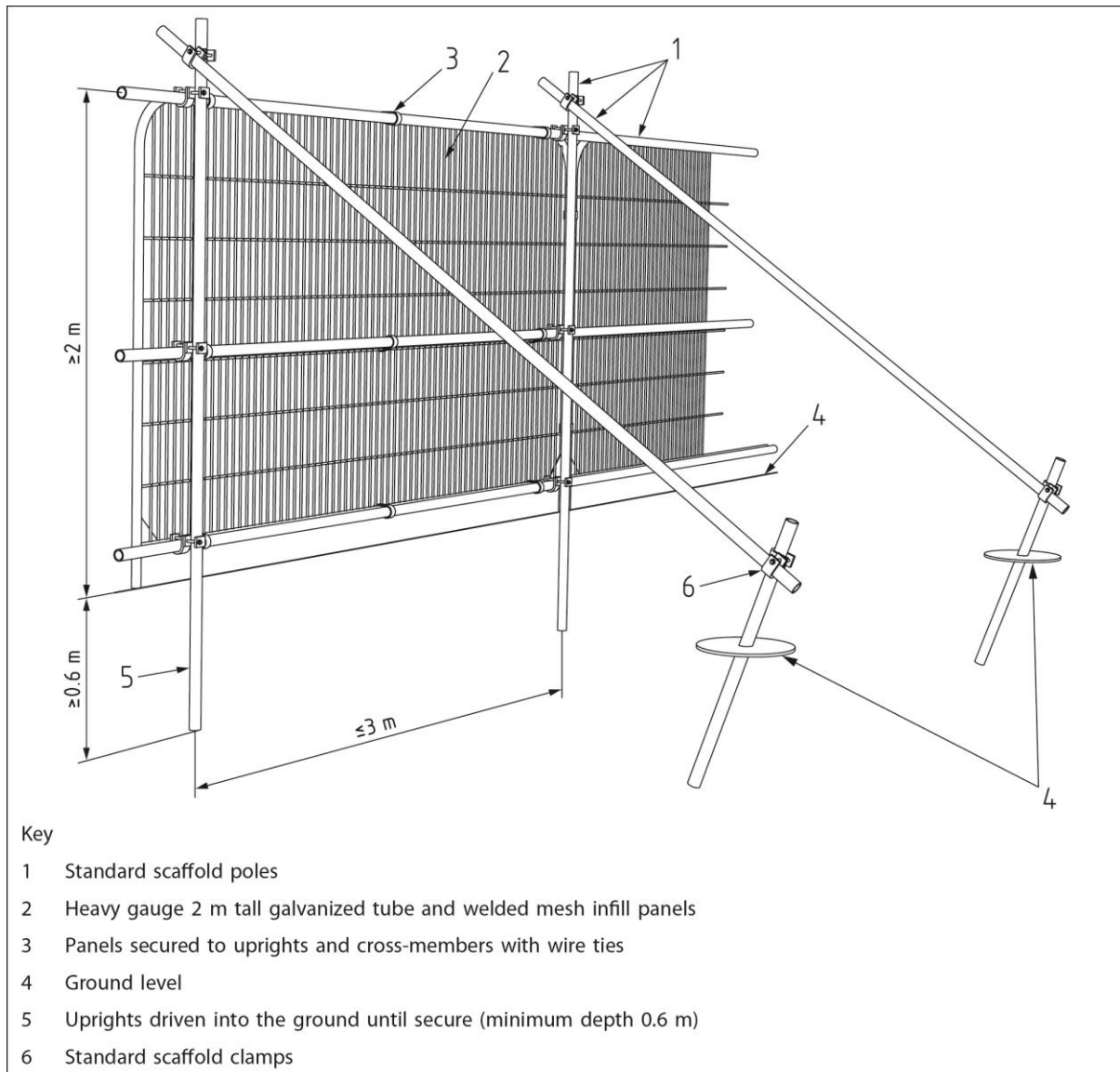
Tree/Tag. No	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Height & Direction of 1 st Branch	Min. Crown Clearance (m)				Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition: CROWN/STEM/BASE General Observations: Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Retention Category	RPA R (m)	RPA A (m²)
				N	E	S	W		N	E	S	W							
T1	Dead Tree	3.5	250#	2	1	1	3	-	1.5	1	1	1	D	D	VP/VP/VP Dead tree now heavily ivy clad Pronounced lean to NW To Be Removed	-	U	3.0	28
T2	Dead Tree	3	280#	2	1.5	0.5	1	-	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	D	D	VP/VP/VP Dead stem now heavily ivy clad Leaning over footpath to east To Be Removed	-	U	3.3	34
T3	Dead Tree	5.5	280#	2	3	3	3	-	2	2	1	1	D	D	VP/VP/VP Dead tree now heavily ivy clad Unstable over footpath To Be Removed	-	U	3.3	34
T4	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	6	140 120 120 120	0.5	4	2	2	-	3	4	4	3	M	F	F/F/F Group of hazel stems emerging from base of adjacent dead tree to be removed Will become unstable over footpath following removal of adjacent dead tree Coppice stems to near ground level	>10	C1	3.0	28
T5	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	6.5	100 X10	4	3	2	3	-	3	2	2	2	M	F	F/F/F Lapsed hazel coppice set in dense vegetation	>10	C1	3.6	41
G1	Group of hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	50 X10	3	3	3	3		1	1	1	1	EM	F	F/F/F Row of 12+ hazel coppice stools Average dimensions given	>10	C1	1.8	10

T6	<i>Prunus Domestica</i>	8	240 180	3.5	2	1.5	3	2e	4	4	2	2	M	G	F/G/F Codominant stems from base	>10	C1	3.6	41
G2	Mixed group	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-/-/- Mixed group of plum and hazel saplings To Be Removed	>10	-	-	-
T7	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	400 280	8.5	3	5	6	0s	1.5	10	5	5	EM	G	G/G/G No clear ash dieback symptoms	>20	B1	6.0	113
G3	Group of hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	4	50 X10	2	2	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	EM	F	F/F/F Row of hazel coppice stools Average dimensions given	>10	C1	1.8	10
T8	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	120 X10	3	3	3	3	-	1	1	1	1	EM	G	G/F/F Lapsed hazel coppice	>10	C1	4.5	64
T9	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	120 X10	3	3	3	3	-	1	1	1	1	EM	G	G/F/F Lapsed hazel coppice Not directly accessible due to dense vegetation Values estimated	>10	C1	4.5	64
T10	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	100 X10	2	2	2	2	-	1	1	1	1	EM	G	G/F/F Lapsed hazel coppice Not directly accessible due to dense vegetation Values estimated	>10	C1	3.6	41
G4	Group of hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	3	30 X10	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	0	0	0	0	Y	G	G/F/F Group of hazel 5 coppice emerging from tarmac Average dimensions given To Be Removed	>10	C1	1.2	5

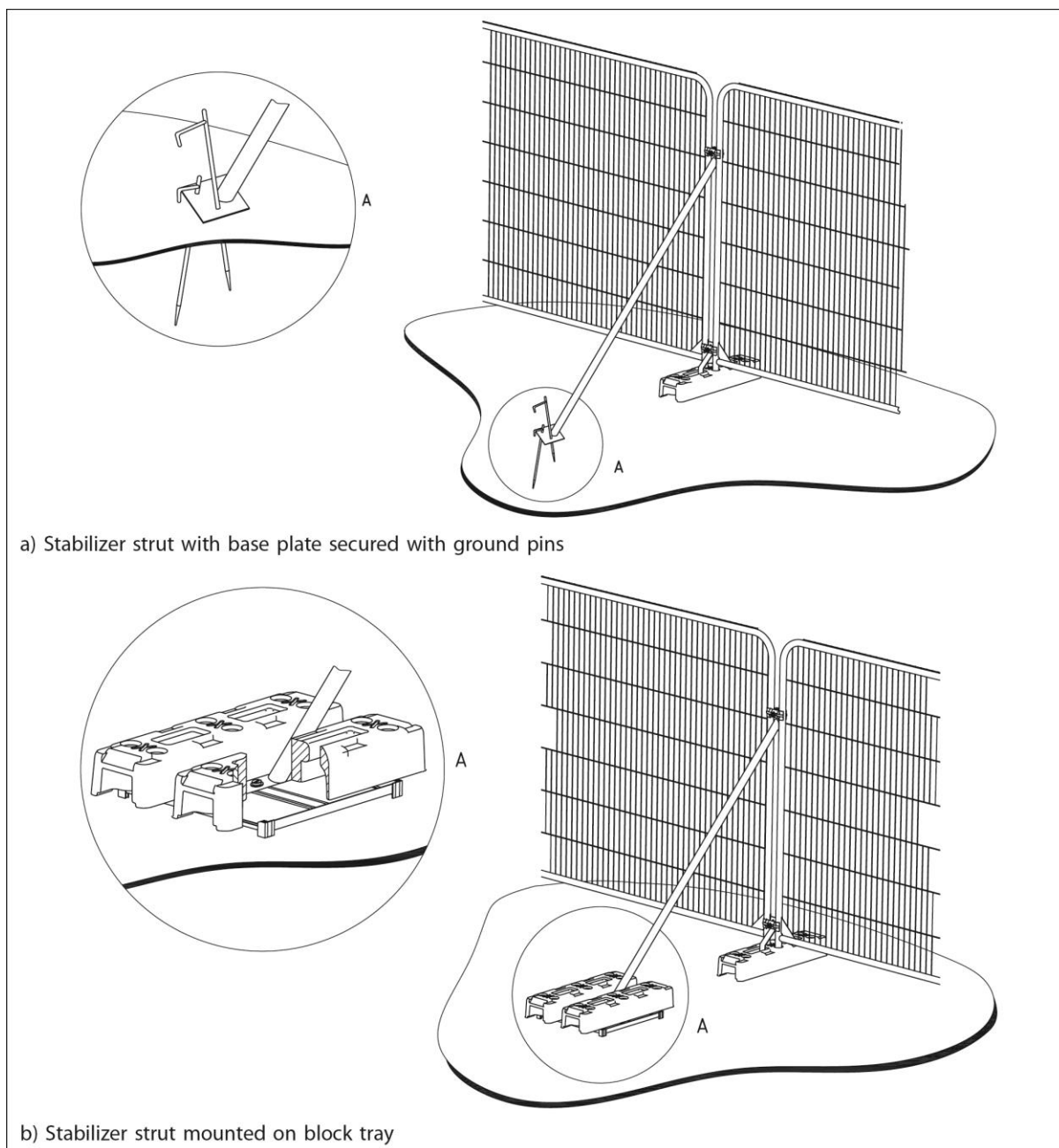
ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: BS5837:2012 DEFAULT SPECIFICATION FOR PROTECTIVE BARRIER



APPENDIX 2: BS5837:2012 ABOVE GROUND STABILISING SYSTEMS



APPENDIX 3: EXAMPLES OF TREE PROTECTION NOTICES



APPENDIX 4 Profile of Cellular Confinement system

