



Arboricultural Method Statement

**Building of new entrance, internal roads
and services**

**Lime Green Products Ltd
Coates Kiln
Stretton Road
Much Wenlock
Shropshire
TF13 6DG**

Commissioned by:
Mike Cooperthwaite
Lime Green

Surveyed and reported on by:
David Bailey
BSc(hons), M.Arbor.A, cert.Arb(RFS)

Report Date:
8 December 2023

50 Chestnut Road, Loggerheads, Market Drayton, Shropshire TF9 4BL

Web: [REDACTED]

Mob: 0 [REDACTED]

email: [REDACTED]



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1.0 Aims and requirements

- 1.1 This arboricultural method statement (AMS) is prepared to ensure retained trees are adequately protected before and throughout the construction phase of the development and are carried out to the required standard.

- 1.2 Planning permission has been granted¹ for a new one-way access and installation of a sewage treatment plant at the above industrial facility. Conditions 4, 5 and 6 of the permission require an arboricultural method statement, tree protection plan and tree planting plan and tree planting schedule to the required standard² to be produced.

- 1.3 This arboricultural method statement brings these matters together and is produced to guide contractors on which trees will need to be removed how to protect trees close to building work and give details on replacement planting to mitigate the loss of some trees.

¹ Shropshire Council 23/00695/FUL

² BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: recommendations
BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape: recommendations



- 1.4 Construction activities close to trees have the potential to seriously damage or kill them. This AMS is produced to ensure that if followed, trees on site will not be significantly harmed by the work carried out.
- 1.5 This AMS aims to guide developers and contractors in the best way possible to protect the trees that are scheduled to be retained due to their arboricultural, landscape or ecological value. Retaining trees within a development is a purposeful act to provide high amenity to owners, break up the hard lines of buildings and add value to the properties retained trees are an important benefit to the development and should be treated so.
- 1.6 There are many trees on site which appears to be a former quarry which has been partially landscaped to accommodate the current kiln works. Most of the trees are young or mid-aged some being planted but the majority self-set.
- 1.7 A designated person, usually the site foreman, is to be made responsible for the seeing through of this method statement. They should understand it and be happy with all aspects of its requirements. Additionally, the designated person should be able to explain to anyone working on site the need to protect retained trees and how this can be achieved. If staff or contractors act in a way that is damaging to trees then the designated person needs to be able to stop the activity and take the required disciplinary measures.
- 1.8 Should the correct sequence and manner of operations not be followed, it may result in damage to trees which could be held as a breach of planning consent opening up the possibility of legal consequences.
- 1.9 Experience has shown that the lack of timely installation of correctly designed and placed protective fencing that has been suitably secured and its retention throughout the construction phase is the primary reason for damage to retained trees. This can lead to the stoppage of work, enforcement notices, fines and expensive remediation programmes.
- 1.10 Although correctly placed, constructed, secured and maintained fencing prevents the majority of common problems, it does not cover every eventuality. Diligent care of the trees and thought of them is required by all those working on site.
- 1.11 If at any time, there appears to be a problem with trees or damage is likely to happen to them, then the work should not be carried out until the opinion of an arboriculturist is sought.

2.0 Some basic useful facts

- 2.1 Appendix F is a schedule of all trees found on site at the time of the tree survey. It may be useful to refer to should the category, dimensions or condition of trees is required. In the case of this site, trees have been grouped together as no individual tree has a significant value.
- 2.2 Given the strong nature of wood and the impressive structure of trees it would be easy to think that they are tough organisms that can suffer much abuse. However, despite strong trunks and branches trees can easily be severely harmed. While damage to above ground parts of the tree is easy to envisage, more often than not, trees are usually damaged below ground. Here digging through fairly fragile roots, compacting the soil in which they exist, or poisoning is easy to do and often no immediate sign of the damage can be easily detected.
- 2.3 Tree roots do not mirror the above ground part of the tree. In an area where good soil conditions exist, they are unlikely to be found much deeper than 1m below the ground and will often spread to twice the radius of the crown or more. Most roots are very thin.
- 2.4 In areas that make rooting difficult such as within the urban environment where compacted soil, foundations, paved areas and services limit natural rooting patterns then trees will adapt to best utilise whatever resources they can obtain. This may involve rooting to much deeper depths, solely in one direction or a complicated and unlikely path to reach resources.
- 2.5 Within the planning process trees are categorised to reflect the quality they possess in the landscape. Appendix B, taken from BS5837:2012, shows how this categorisation is attained although sometimes arboriculturists will upgrade or downgrade trees for site specific reasons. In short, the higher the category the more important it is to ensure the tree is not damaged by construction work.
- 2.6 A design tool called the root protection area (RPA)³ is used by arboriculturists to show where, if all other roots outside it were to be removed, the tree could survive with no significant harm to it and enable it to continue its growth. It is calculated as an area of 12x the diameter of the trunk at 1.5m from the ground or its mathematical equivalent for multi-stemmed trees⁴.
- 2.7 Sometimes, due to the reasons for asymmetrical rooting as described in para. 2.3, an RPA may be drawn differently to show the required area in a position where the tree can gain a good rooting potential.

³ BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: recommendations, section 4.6

⁴ BS5837:2012 section 4.6.1 a) & b)



- 2.8 RPAs are primarily set aside for the tree. They require uncompacted and healthy soil to allow air, water and nutrients to be gained by the tree. Therefore, on a construction site the RPAs are fenced off to prevent any damage to the soil or roots within it.

3.0 Avoiding damage

- 3.1 Soil can be easily compacted, just a few passes of a vehicle can compact pore space within a soil to begin to have a substantially negative impact on a tree. Repeated walking on the same section of soil can also have a significant impact over time. This is an important reason to fence off RPAs.
- 3.2 As already mentioned, the designated person, usually the site foreman is responsible for the retained trees on site. They should work with those planning the work on site to ensure it is carried out carefully and logically when considering the protection of retained trees. Any operations which could damage trees should be carried out in a way that will not damage them with steps put in place to ensure this. If damage is likely and no other way is envisaged, an arboriculturist should be consulted before the operation takes place.
- 3.3 Breaches of planning control in relation to trees can often be very difficult, or impossible, to put right. This can result in large fines, implementation of emergency tree preservation orders, stop work notices, expensive remediation and in the case of trees covered by preservation orders criminal convictions and fines.
- 3.4 It is therefore imperative to correctly fence off RPAs and no attempt should be made to use them as building stores, parking or storage areas, shortcuts or refuse piles.
- 3.5 Should the need to enter an RPA occur, then this should be done by the responsible person, or under someone their supervision.
- 3.6 No trenching should occur within the RPA unless this is done using trenchless techniques. Set off and retrieval pits should be outside of any RPA.
- 3.7 No fire is to be lit within 10 metres of the crown of any tree. No plastics, chemical containers or items suspected of being noxious should be burnt to ensure trees are not damaged by fumes.

4.0 Sequence of events

4.1 The order of events should be:

1. Pre commencement discussions with arboriculturist
2. Tree work
3. Setting out tree protection
4. Construction
5. Removal of protective fencing
6. Planting

4.2 The sequence of events has been drawn up to ensure trees remain protected throughout the build. Should the developer need to alter the sequence, then plans will need to be drawn up with the arboriculturist to ensure trees remain protected.

5.0 Method statement

5.1 Pre-commencement discussion with arboriculturist

1. Before any activity takes place on site, a meeting will occur between the site foreman and or person responsible for day-to-day tree protection. This will take place ideally as a site meeting but could occur as a conference call.
2. The main points of the discussion will be a run through of the method statement including:
3. The legal requirements driving the protection of the trees including the importance of maintaining protective fencing and ensuring RPAs are not compacted or poisoned.
4. Areas for parking, storage of plant fuel and equipment as well as a mixing area.
5. Method of working to ensure trees are protected including mixing areas and any special engineering that may be specified.
6. Possible unexpected occurrences which may require actions to ensure the safety of trees. i.e. spill kits for mixing areas to quickly neutralise harmful spills.
7. Contact details for an arboriculturist should their advice be needed.
8. Any other questions or required points.

5.2 Tree work

1. Tree work is required to remove trees that prevent excavations for the new entrance and the new soakaway.
2. G3, is a group of both planted and self-set spruce, willow ash and sycamore. The proposed soak-away for the sewage plant will discharge into this sunken area. Trees within this area and 2m beyond it will need to be removed. Although many trees will be removed, public amenity will not be affected as they are not visible from the road or from public footpaths on the top of Wenlock Edge.
3. G4, a group of early mature beech, ash, elm and sycamore will also need to be removed to allow for the road to reach into the site. Some of these trees are quite large and can be seen from the road. Their removal will cause a slight harm to the amenity they provide by screening the factory.
4. G5 is a group of mid-sized and small hawthorn, willow, elm, ash and sycamore positioned on a bank next to the road. Given the new access road will need to be dug through the banks a number of trees will need to be felled both within the area of the road and to the engineered battering around the site this may spread at least 7m on either side of the new road edges. Trees within 1m of the top edge of the battering will need to be removed. The removal will be of a slight harm to the amenity provided by trees to the area both in their roadside presence and in screening the current kiln building.
5. Appendix A shows the work required and can be used separately to gain quotes and guide tree work contractors.
6. Tree workers are to be experienced, qualified and insured. All work is to comply with BS3998:2010⁵ and any deviation from these standards will require sufficient justification.

5.3 Setting out tree protection

1. Protective fencing is to be used to protect areas where access is temporarily forbidden to ensure soil and roots are not damaged during the construction phase of the development. Experience shows that poor attention to the timely and correct installation of protective fencing is the main reason for damage to trees proposed for retention which can lead to the highly undesirable problems as set out in para 3.3.

⁵ BS3998:2010 Tree work: recommendations



2. Before any plant, machinery, site buildings or materials arrive on site, the protective fencing should be installed.
3. The protective fencing should comply with or be comparable with the specifications as set out in BS5837:2012⁶. The use of onsite features such as an existing building or natural features can help to reduce the need for fencing but the character of the barrier will need to be the same. It should not be moveable or easily breached without the use of tools.
4. The positioning of protective fencing is shown in appendix B the tree protection plan. With this, minimum distances of the protective fencing are shown in purple.
5. Every second fencing panel needs to warn of the need to maintain protective fencing around trees. Every second panel needs to have the note found in appendix E placed upon it. It will need to be laminated to ensure it does not become damaged by the weather.
6. Should the design need to be altered for site specific reasons, the approval of the project arboriculturist and local planning authority (LPA) will need to be specified in writing.
7. A check needs to be made that no RPAs will need to be entered during the building phase. Once fenced off the RPAs should remain this way.
8. Prior to any groundworks, levelling, excavation or demolition, photographs to show the fencing, how it has been made immovable and the distance from the tree should be taken. They should be sent to the project arboriculturist and to the LPA tree officer to show the fencing is in place and fit for purpose.
9. Protective fencing should remain in place and be unbreached throughout the construction period.

5.4 Construction

1. Deliveries of materials are to be unloaded and stored away from trees. Delivery areas should be placed in positions which are naturally easy to get to and will avoid the need for hi-abs to come into conflict with trees.
2. Builders' vehicles are to be parked in the parking area. Protective fencing is not to be moved to allow parking within protected areas.

⁶ BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: recommendations Figures 2 & 3 – protective fencing. Reproduced in appendix D.



3. A mixing area is to be designated for the mixing of all cement and preparation of all chemicals. Mixing of fuels and fuelling of all small engine machinery such as Stihl saws is to be carried out in the mixing area. It should have an impenetrable floor and a bund of at least 50mm to catch any spills. This will prevent the contamination of any tree by chemicals from the construction phase. A visquine barrier would be perfectly suitable for such a purpose.
4. Appendix B, the tree protection plan shows the location of the storage, mixing and parking areas.
5. Excavations through the bund to reach the road will need to ensure the top 1m of rock and minor soil deposits are carried out gently to preserve as much as possible and not cause degradation in areas fenced off for protection of soil.
6. Should protective fencing be damaged it should be repaired immediately.

5.5 Removal of protective fencing

1. Protective fencing is to remain in place throughout the build. Once all construction work and hard landscaping has ceased as well as all plant, site buildings, skips building spoil and materials are removed, can protective fencing be dismantled and removed.
2. Care must be taken to not harm the soil within the RPA at this late stage. Vehicles collecting protective fencing are to remain on hard standing and strictly not enter RPAs. Pins driven into the ground to secure fencing should be drawn out cleanly without tearing into the soil and damaging roots.

5.6 Planting

1. Only once work has ceased on site and materials are removed can planting be carried out. This will ensure new plantings are not damaged by construction activities.
2. Appendix G is a tree planting schedule for the replacement of the felled trees and regardless of any other landscaping it is to be incorporated in other landscaping proposals to ensure the conditions required in the planning permission can be discharged. Appendix H shows approximate planting positions.

6 Conclusion

1. The diligent following of this method statement will ensure the trees that are to be retained on site will not be significantly damaged by the construction work.
2. Should anyone have any questions in relation to this method statement or any operation where concerns may be raised about trees, then they should firstly consult an arboriculturist.
3. Correctly following the method statement will ensure the health and longevity of retained trees. This will bring instant maturity to the site, providing a desirable place to live and work.





Appendix A

Lime Green, Products Ltd, Coates Kiln,
Stretton Road, Much Wenlock TF12 6DG

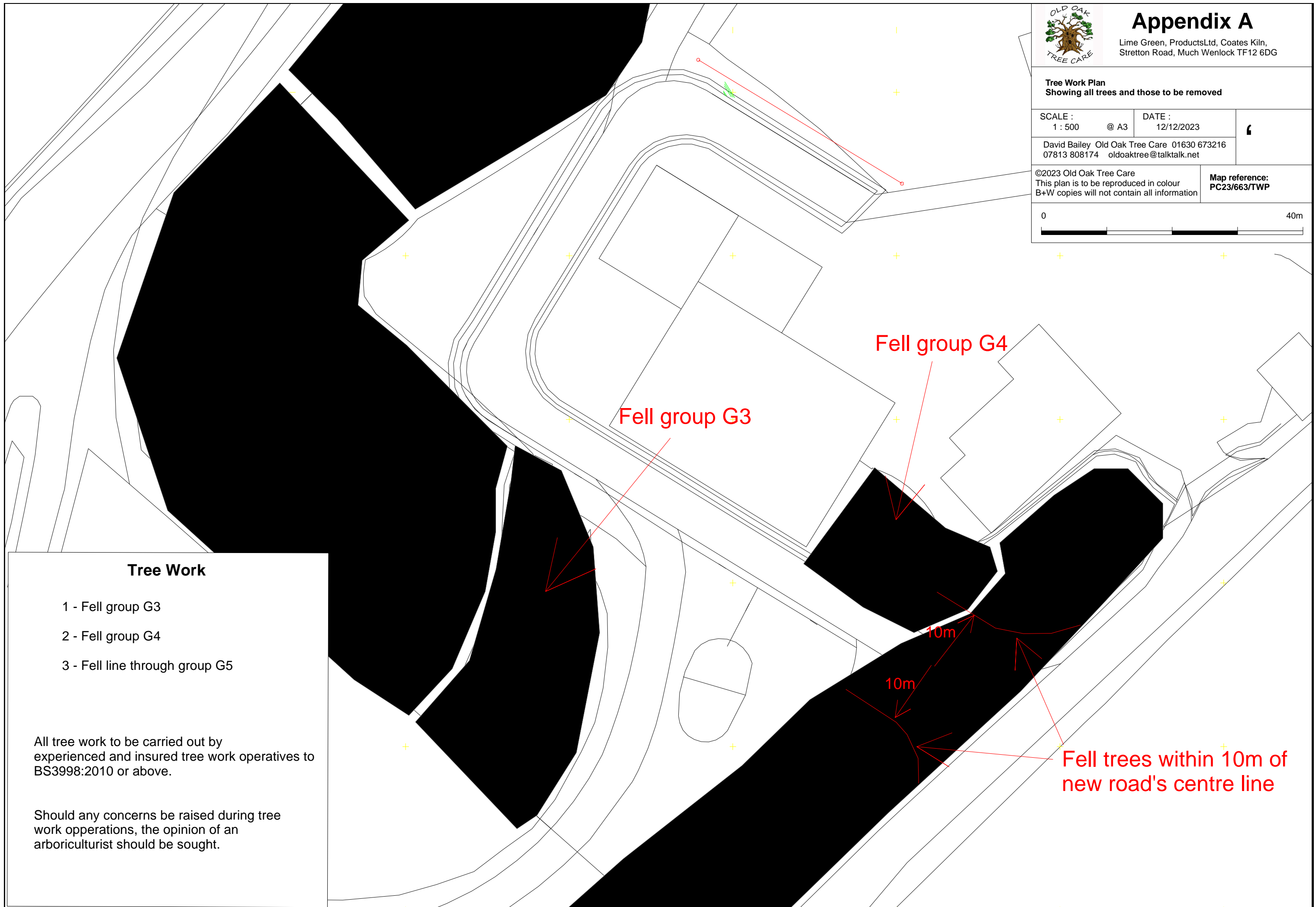
Tree Work Plan
Showing all trees and those to be removed

SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3 DATE : 12/12/2023

David Bailey Old Oak Tree Care 01630 673216
07813 808174 oldoaktree@talktalk.net

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Map reference:
PC23/663/TWP



Tree Work

- 1 - Fell group G3
- 2 - Fell group G4
- 3 - Fell line through group G5

All tree work to be carried out by experienced and insured tree work operatives to BS3998:2010 or above.

Should any concerns be raised during tree work operations, the opinion of an arboriculturist should be sought.



Appendix B

Lime Green, Products Ltd, Coates Kiln,
Stretton Road, Much Wenlock TF12 6DG

Tree Protection Plan
Showing all retained trees, crown dimensions, tree categories and
root protection areas (RPAs) and protective fencing

SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3 DATE : 12/12/2023

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Map reference:
PC23/663/TPP



Protective
fencing

Contractors
parking area

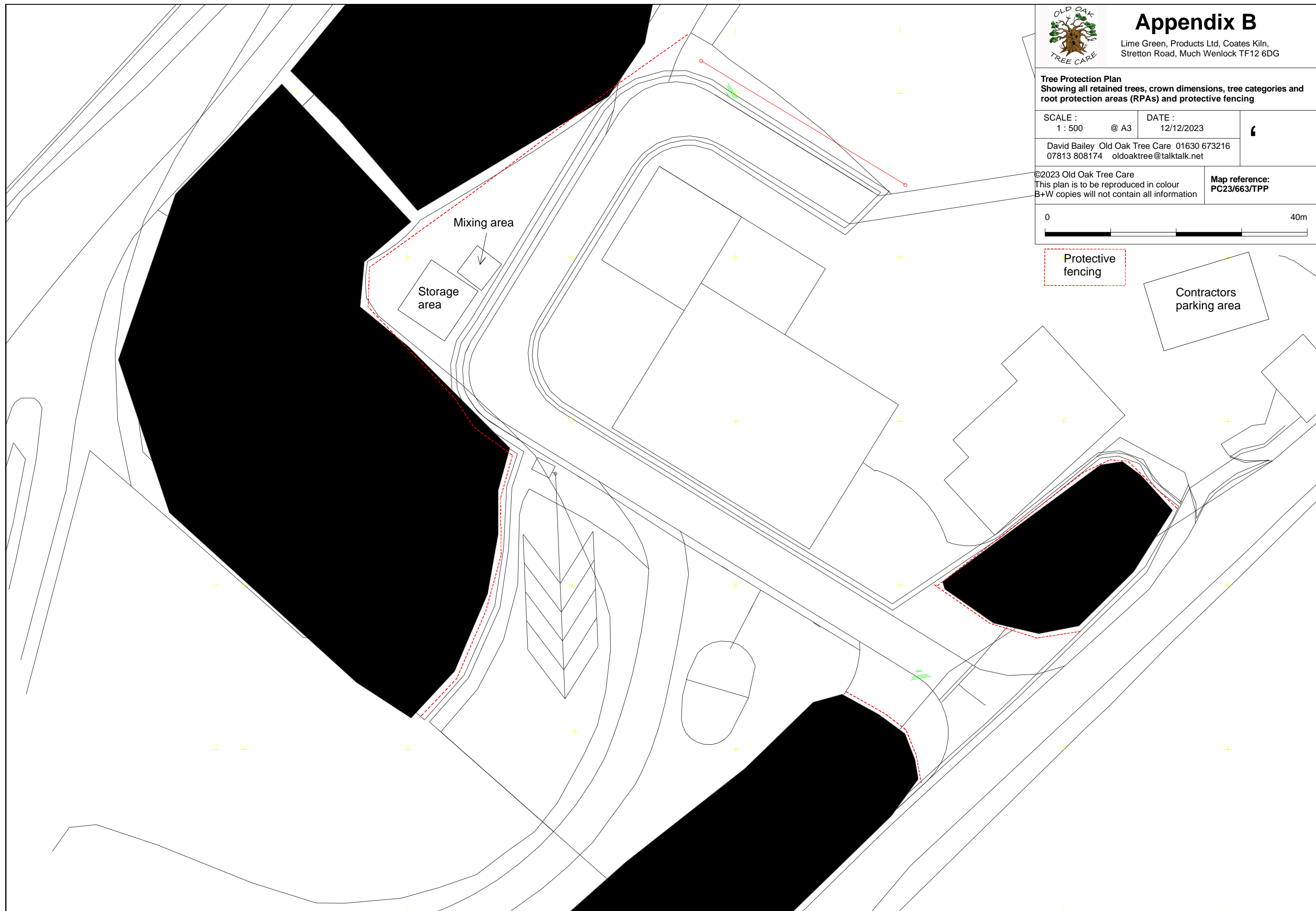


Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)		
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p><i>NOTE</i> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>	See Table 2
<p>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities 2 Mainly landscape qualities 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</p>		
Trees to be considered for retention		
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
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 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

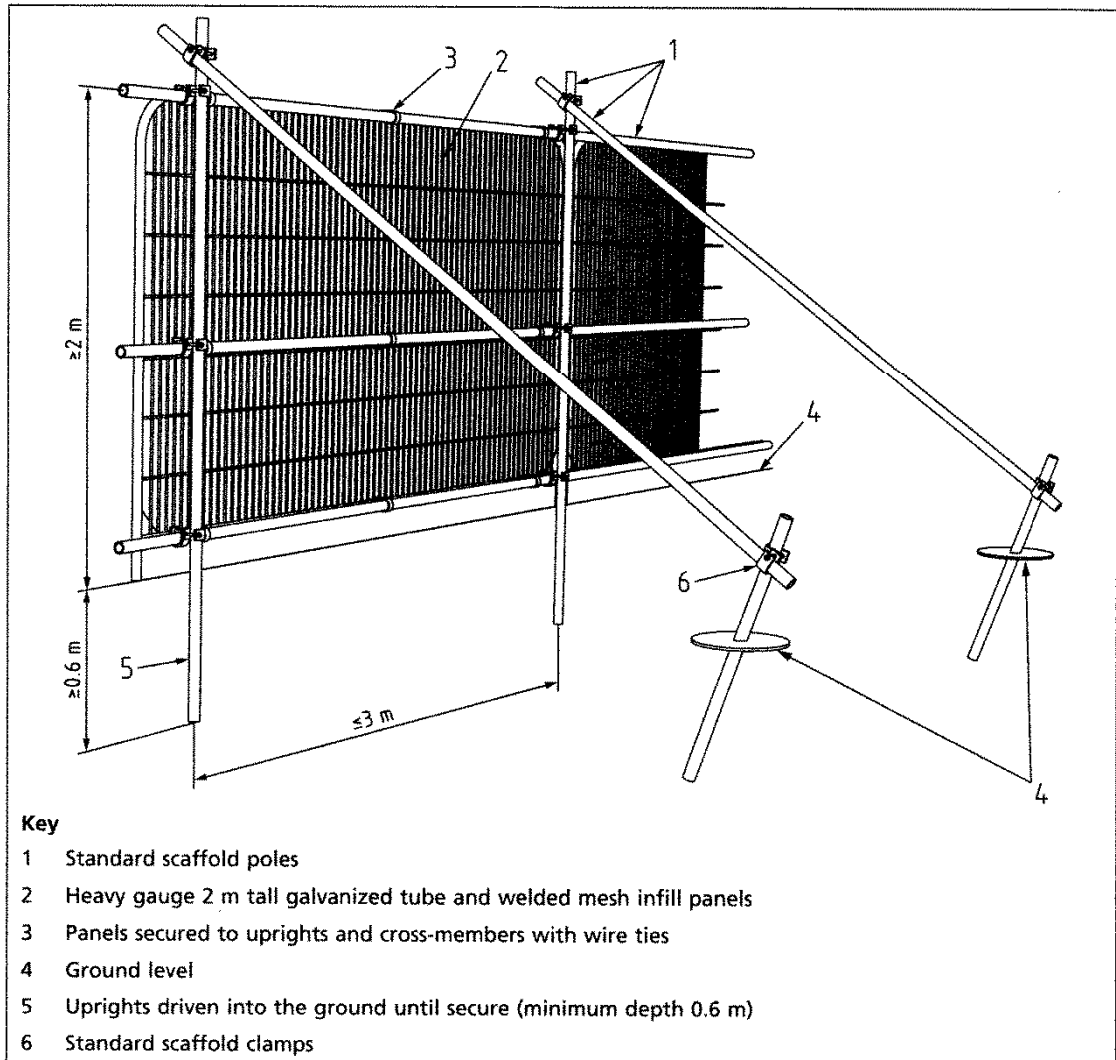
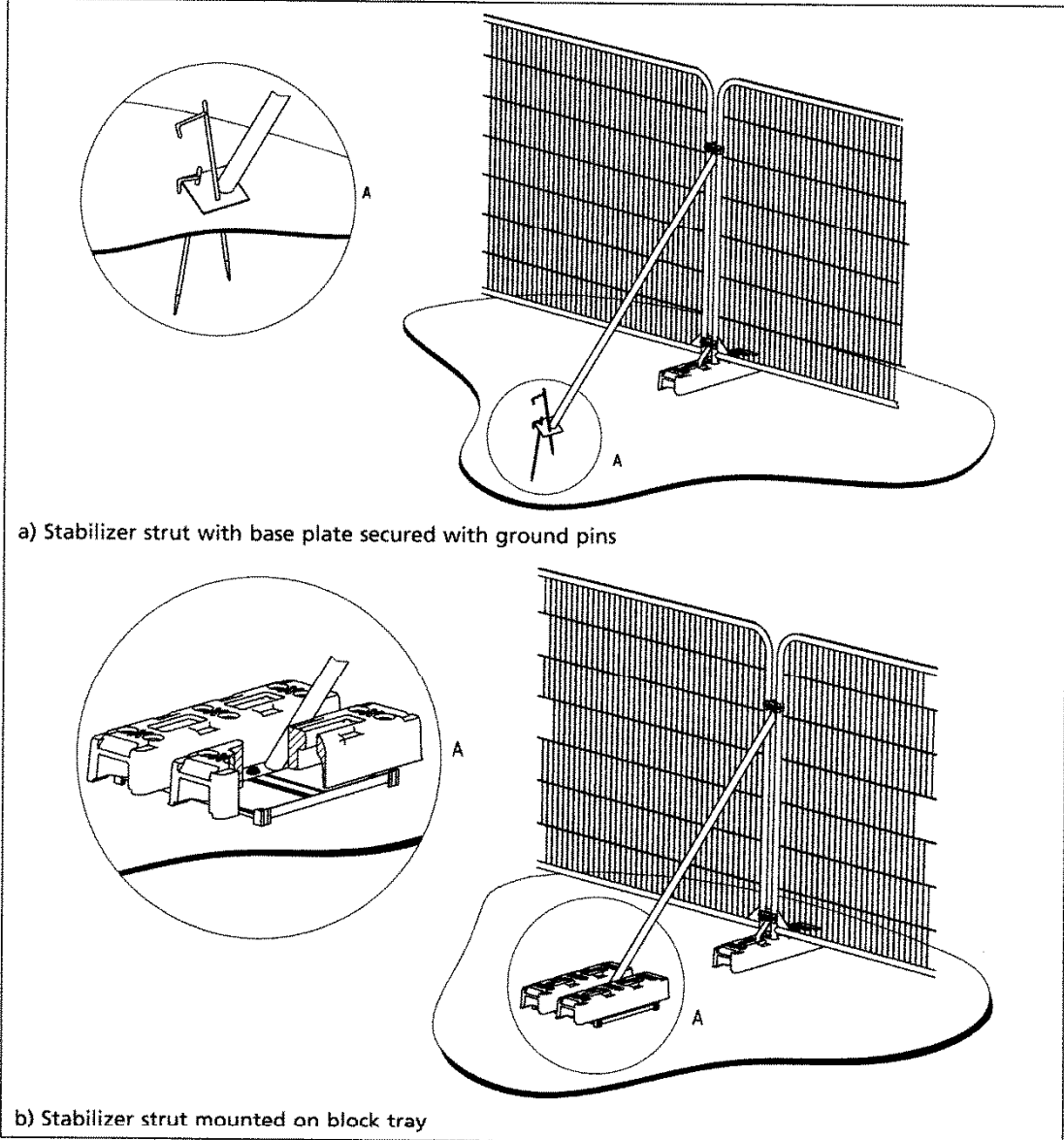


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems





PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS 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

Appendix F		Tree Schedule																		
G1	Group	12	200	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	mid-aged	poor	poor	10 to 20	C	2.4	18	0	
G2	Group	14	200	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	early-mature	mixed	mixed	10 to 20	C	2.4	18	Mainly ash, some field maple, oak and sycamore. Much ash dieback	
G3	Group	16	250	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	early-mature	good	good	10 to 20	C	3	28	Spruce, willow, ash and sycamore	
G4	Group	18	350	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	early-mature	good	good	10 to 20	C	4.2	55	Beech, ash, elm and sycamore	
G5	Group	10	100	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	early-mature	good	good	10 to 20	C	1.2	5	Hawthorn, willow, elm, ash, sycamore	



Old Oak Tree Care



Tel: [REDACTED]

Appendix G:

Tree Planting Schedule

Lime Green Products, Wenlock Edge

11 December 2023

With Appendix A: Tree Planting Plan PC23/663/Plant

1) Aims and constraints

- 1.1 The replacement planting needs to deal with a number of different requirements:
 - Replace screening of the current buildings
 - Replace visual amenity lost near to the road
 - Replace tree numbers lost from removals
 - Increase tree diversity to increase sustainability
 - Increase tree diversity to encourage wildlife diversity
 - Replace trees lost from ash dieback
 - Use trees to help sustain banks and prevent erosion.

- 1.2 While many trees need to be removed to allow the development to take place, there is much opportunity to plant better suited species for wildlife, erosion control and woodland sustainability.

- 1.3 A number of different planting styles are to be adopted:
 - Large tree planting, solely at entrance to site
 - Standard whip planting to make up area replacement planting
 - Individual whip planting within woodlands to help replace trees dying from ash dieback
 - Decorative planting and screening at front of new entrance along with a hedge

- 1.4 It is recognised that soil conditions are very poor, but current trees, either planted or self-set have established well. Thin soil and high rock content suggest that large and tall trees are unlikely to be a long-term sustainable prospect. Therefore, the planting of small or medium sized trees appears to be the best option.
- 1.5 It is clear that the many ashes on site are significantly suffering from ash dieback with many trees either being mainly defoliated or under significant threat. It is expected that most ash will die with a few resistant individuals surviving and remaining. Within areas of high ash density, the planting of new and varied species is proposed. Trees are selected for suitability to the site, sustainability and wildlife support.
- 1.6 At the entrance of the site considerable planting is needed to replace the trees felled which are likely to have provided screening and amenity to users of the road. In addition to this it would be good to use a couple of larger trees to add interest to the entrance and provide additional amenity.
- 1.7 In the area where the soakaway will be placed, it appears that wetland species have done well. Selection for this area needs to focus on those able to cope with wetter conditions as well as providing opportunities for other wetland flora and fauna.
- 1.8 Given recent planting and self-set saplings have appeared to develop creating a fairly thick woodland, the new planting does not need to be protected from foraging animals as none are evident.

2) Timing

- 2.1 Planting to take place by the end of the next planting season (beginning November to mid-April) after development has been completed.
- 2.2 Larger root balled or containerised stock could be planted between September and early May. Bare rooted stock is only to be planted from when available between November and mid-April)

3) Stock

3.1 Stock is to be sourced from a local nursery in the following mixes:

3.2 **Standard** sized trees, 175 to 250cm tall, bare rooted, containerised or root balled.

2x	Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia cordata</i>
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3.3 60 to 80cm whips for **area planting** all to be planted at 2m spacing.

20%	Common alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
20%	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
20%	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
20%	Downy birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>
10%	Alder Buckthorn	<i>Frangula alnus</i>
10%	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>

3.4 60 to 80cm whips for **individual planting** planted randomly in openings of the woodland.

25%	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyana</i>
25%	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
15%	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
15%	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
10%	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
10%	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>

3.5 60 to 80cm whips for **front entrance planting**

25%	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyana</i>
25%	Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
25%	Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
25%	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>

3.6 **Hedge** at top of bank

100%	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
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4) Planting technique

- 4.1 Planting should only be carried out by those experienced and knowledgeable in the handling of trees, hedges and shrubs.
- 4.2 Soil on site appears to be naturally occurring but is likely to be thin and very rocky. Where trees/hedges are to be planted, some soil improvement in proximity to the stock is recommended.
- 4.3 For standard trees, an area 3 times the diameter of the root area/root ball area or container should be dug out and the soil broken up. The removed soil should be mixed with a 30% addition of PAS 100-2011 compliant compost. The trees are then to be planted using the amended backfill. Excess backfill is to be spread around the planting area. Care must be taken to plant trees at the same depth they were planted at the nursery.
- 4.4 All standard trees are to be staked with proprietary stakes ensuring movement of the trees does not cause rubbing on the bark and injury to the tree. Staking should be as low as possible to aid quick establishment of the stock. Space should allow for 2 years of growth.
- 4.5 A woodchip mulch is to be spread around the trees at a radius of 1 metre. The woodchip is to be composted and will be no deeper than 10cm.
- 4.6 Moving on to the **hedge** at the top of the bank, whips are to be planted at 30cm intervals in an offset patten.
- 4.7 Excavated material is to be mixed with compost in a similar fashion to trees (3.3). The excavated material is to be immediately returned to the hedge area. Backfill to be compacted by foot pressure.
- 4.8 After planting, a copious watering will help the soil to settle around the stock.
- 4.9 A woodchip mulch, the same as used for the trees (3.5), is to be spread over the hedging area at 30cm width on each side of the planting.
- 4.10 **Area** and **front entrance** trees are to be planted in lines with a 2m spacing. Each hole dug for the tree should be enhanced with compost as in 3.3 and the whip planted with no need for protection or staking. No woodchip mulch will be needed for these trees.
- 4.11 **Individual** trees are to be planted in gaps caused by ashes dying. Each hole dug should be enhance with compost but there is no need to stake, protect or mulch these trees.
- 4.12 All stock, preparation, planting and aftercare is to be compliant with BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations.

5) Aftercare

- 5.1 All trees apart from the standards and the hedges are likely to attract seeding from weeds in their enhanced planting area. To prevent this competition for the first 3 years weeds within 30cm of the planting should be sprayed with a systemic herbicide to ensure new plantings survive.
- 5.2 The spraying should take place in May and September of each year. All spraying is to comply with best practice, in the correct conditions and to be carried out by experienced and qualified contractors.
- 5.3 A single visit will be required to remove stakes from standard trees within the second year after planting. All straps should be removed and the stake carefully cut to the ground to prevent it from damaging the trunk.
- 5.4 Trees are unlikely to need watering unless significant drought occurs in the first three years. In this case each tree requires 30 litres of water for each tree every 2 weeks. The hedges and whips area should have 2 litres of water for each tree.
- 5.5 My contact details should be made available should anyone need any advice on trees and hedges planted during the development.



Appendix H

Lime Green, Products Ltd, Coates Kiln,
Stretton Road, Much Wenlock TF12 6DG

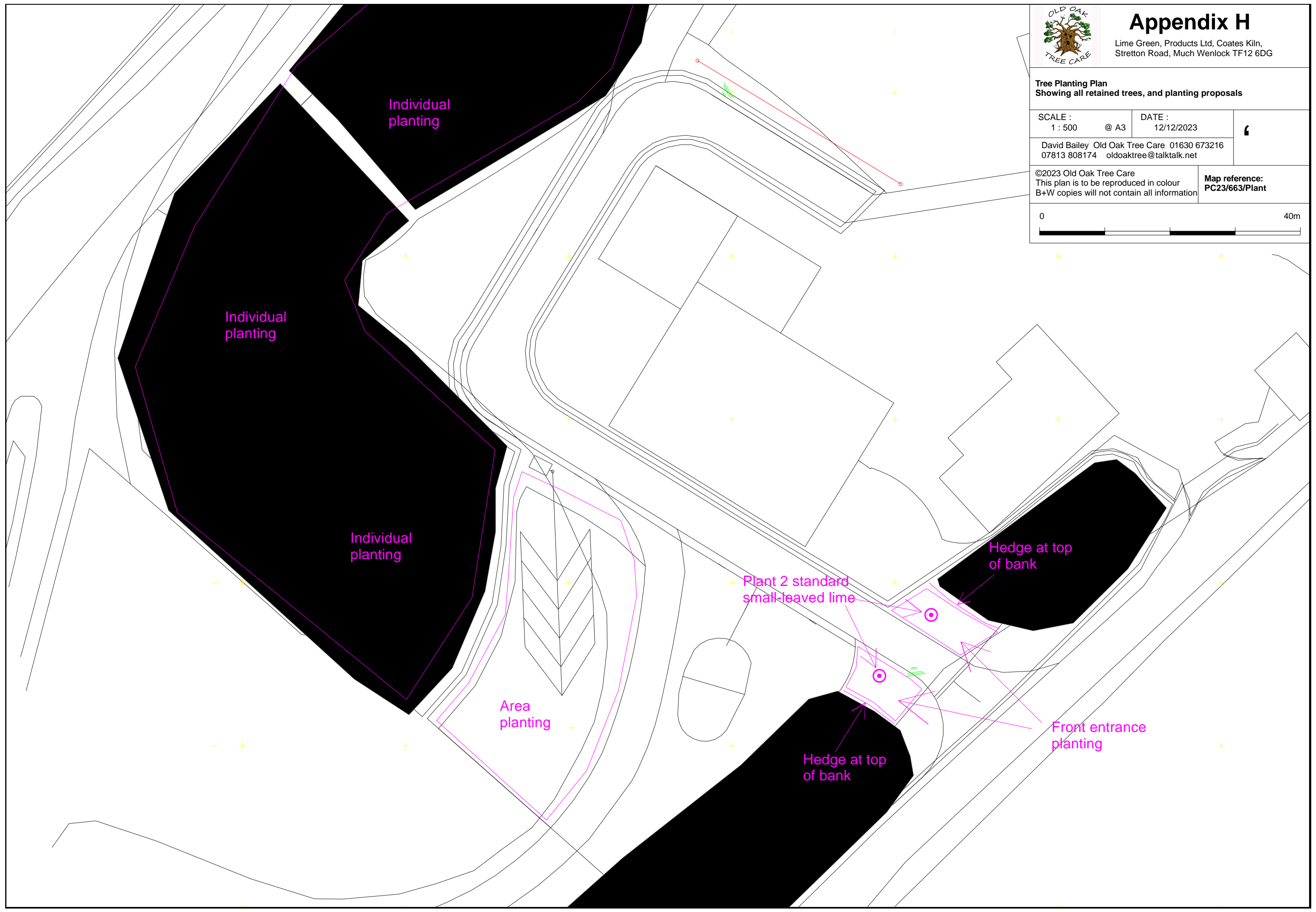
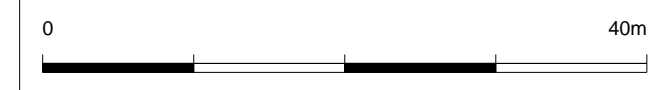
Tree Planting Plan
Showing all retained trees, and planting proposals

SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3 DATE : 12/12/2023

David Bailey Old Oak Tree Care 01630 673216
07813 808174 oldoaktree@talktalk.net

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Map reference:
PC23/663/Plant



Individual planting

Individual planting

Individual planting

Area planting

Plant 2 standard small-leaved lime

Hedge at top of bank

Hedge at top of bank

Front entrance planting