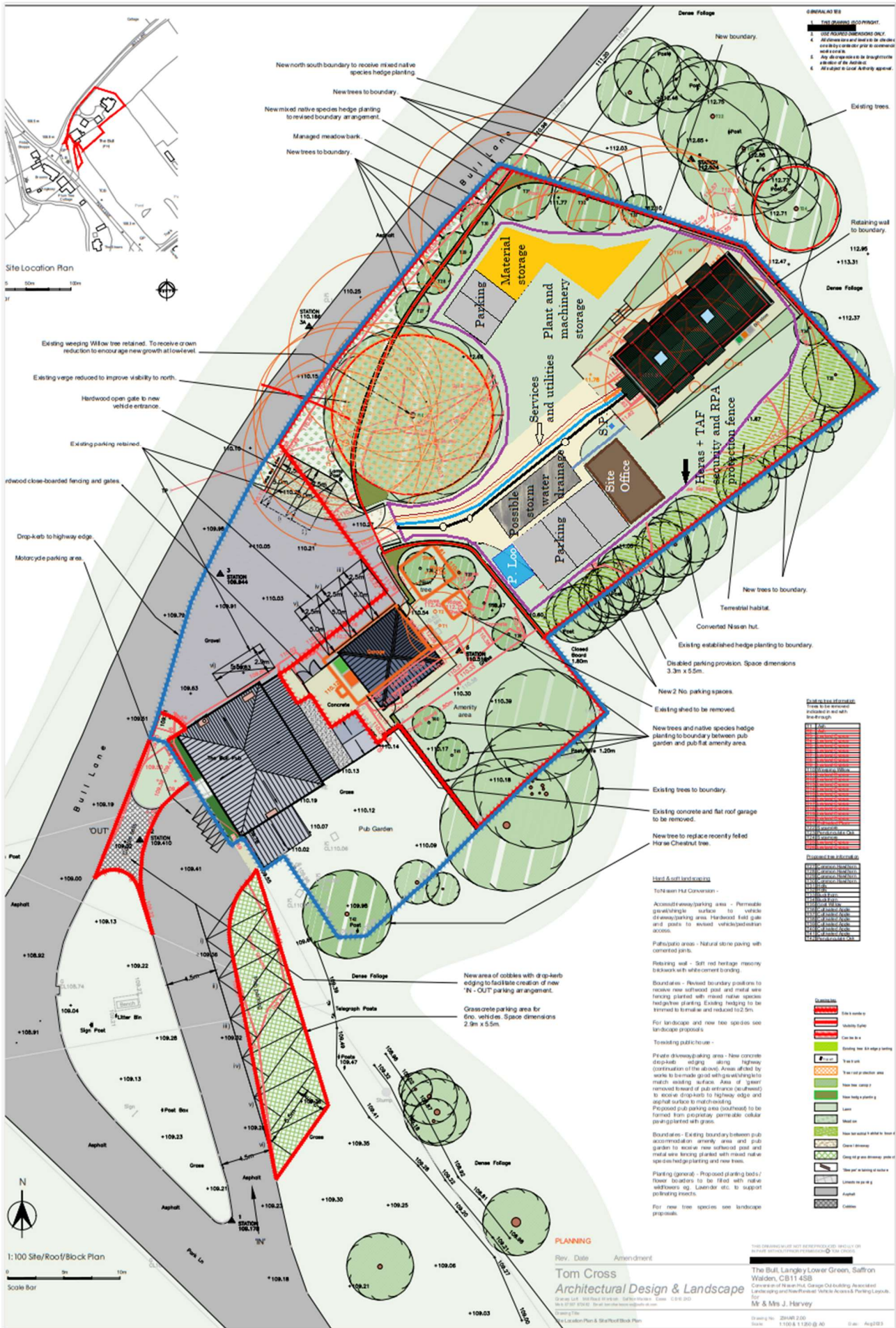


Arboricultural Method Statement, The Bull, Langley Lower Green, Essex.



Tree Data Sheet

Tree No.	Species	English	N	E	S	W	Height	Stem diameter	RPA	Condition
T1	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	4000	4000	4500	2000	9000	160	1920	A1
T2	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	6000	2000	5000	5500	9000	200	2400	A1
T3	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	3500	6000	4000	5000	15000	400+180+160+140+(7 x 90)	5500	B1
T4	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	2000	4000	4000	5000	11000	340	4080	B1
T5	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	2000	2500	4500	5000	12000	350	4200	B1
T6	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	2000	1500	2000	3000	7000	180	2160	C1
T7	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	2500	3000	3000	1500	12000	250	3000	B1
T8	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	5000	3000	1500	1500	10000	180	2610	B1
T9	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	5000	6000	6500	5000	13000	300+(3 x 250)	6325	B1 Broken stems Storm Eunice 2022
T10	Salix x sepulcralis	Weeping Willow	7000	8000	11000	8000	14000	600	7200	B1 Bad surgery, dead branches
T11	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	6500	7000	7000	2000	13500	450+450+(6 x 150)	7640	B1 Root mass loosened by storms
T12	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	6500	2000	6000	4000	12500	320+160	4300	B1 Root mass loosened by storms
T13	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	6500	3000	5000	5000	12500	340	4080	B1 Root mass loosened by storms
T14	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	5000	3000	5500	4000	12000	350+240+(5 x 130)	5780	B1 Root mass loosened by storms
T15	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	5000	2000	5000	5000	11000	340+200	3740	B1
T16	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	3000	2000	2500	2500	9000	300	3600	B1
T17	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	4000	1000	3500	400	11000	310	3720	B1

T18	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	1500	4000	3500	1500	11000	325	3900	B1
T19	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	4000	3500	1000	3500	10000	400	4800	B1
T20	Prunus domestica	Cultivated Plum	6000	5000	4000	3000	6500	170+170+160+100	3670	C1
T21	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	2000	1000	1000	2000	7000	150	1800	C1
T22	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	4000	4000	5000	6000	11000	200+180	3230	A1
T23	Quercus robur	Pedunculat e Oak	5000	4500	5000	4000	11500	260	3120	A1
T24	Acer pseudoplatanus	Sycamore	6000	6000	4000	4000	8000	190+190+150+150	3740	B1
T25	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	6000	6000	3000	6000	13500	330+280+180	5625	B1
T26	Cupressocyparis x leylandii	Leyland Cypress	3000	6000	5000	6000	13500	300+220+(2 x 200)+180+(2 x 150)	6350	B1
T27	Fagus sylvatica	Beech (weeping)	5000	2500	1500	4000	7000	250	3000	B1 Surgery not to BS 3998:2010
T28	Aesculus hippocastanum	Horse Chestnut	7000	6500	3000	6500	12500	3X300 + 3X200 + 3X140	7680	B1
T29	Fraxinus excelsior	Ash	3000	8000	8000	6000	13000	430	5160	A1
T30	Prunus domestica	Cultivated Plum	4500	4000	2000	3500	6000	130	1560	C1

Using the existing access.

The procedure for removal of all unwanted structures will follow the advice in BS 5837:2012 Chapter 7 section 7.3; 7.3.1-7.3.6 inclusive where applicable. Once the Nissen Hut is cleared of all material inside and all other artificial objects have been removed from the application area, using only the central access through the site to avoid all Root Protection Areas, the arboricultural work can commence.

1. Cut back the eastern boundary hedge both sides to leave 1500 mm width, height to 2200 mm.

Note: All pruning of trees and hedges and the removal of trees and hedges are preferably done in the winter months to avoid nesting, nest building birds and invertebrate larvae on foliage. As is commonly understood, some Avian species are known to nest in every month of the year. It is recommended therefore that a precautionary survey is carried out immediately prior to

the commencement of any works. The contractor can then have confidence that there will be no breach of Section 1b and Section 1c of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended.

Similarly, although no obvious PRFs, Potential Roosting Features were identified within any of the Cupressocyparis x leylandii Fraxinus excelsior or Prunus domestica, in 2022 or the subsequent resurvey in 2023, the situation can change rapidly. The ground level surveys of the trees with binoculars etc., Chapter 6 of Collins 3rd edition 2016, that were undertaken during 2022 and up to 3rd September 2023, have now been updated as of 15th September with the long-awaited publication of its successor, the 4th edition. A precautionary ground level survey to the methodology in Chapter 6 paragraph 6.7.5, should be undertaken prior to any felling of this species.

2. Remove T1, T2 and T20 and stump grind. The waste from the pruning of the eastern boundary hedge together with the arisings from T1, T2 and T20 can be chipped and deposited beneath T10. This additional disease-free material will assist moisture retention under T10 for the short and possibly medium term; the effect of the drought of 2022 was significant.

3. Remove T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T21, T25, T26. The waste from these Cupressocyparis x leylandii can be chipped but taken from the site and disposed of legally. The waste from Cupressocyparis x leylandii has shown to be mildly allelopathic, preventing other species of tree and herbaceous plant to thrive.

4. Remove Hedge H2 with as much root ball as possible. It may be possible to transplant those individual plants that appear to be suitable, along the proposed new hedge line. This must be done in the dormant season.

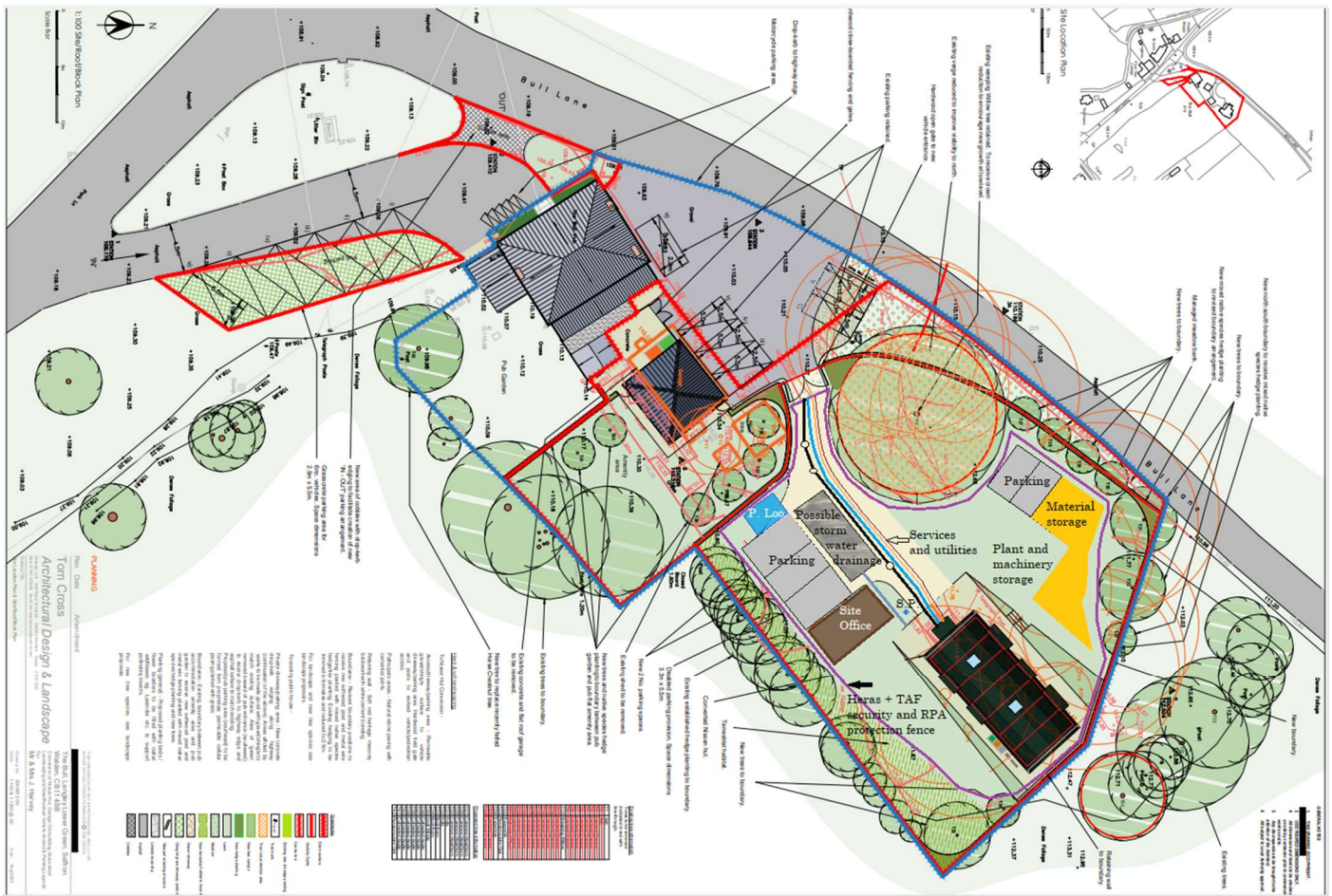
5. Construct the proposed new access and establish the visibility splays. Soil protection must be taken into account when excavating and grading the mound and slopes. 25 HAR4 Construction drawing.

6. Once all non-retained trees have been removed, the Geotextile for T1 and Site Security Heras Fence can be erected. If Planning Consent is granted, this would follow the thick purple line on the Construction and Tree Protection Diagram 25 HAR 4. Notices should be attached to the fencing at suitable strategic points.

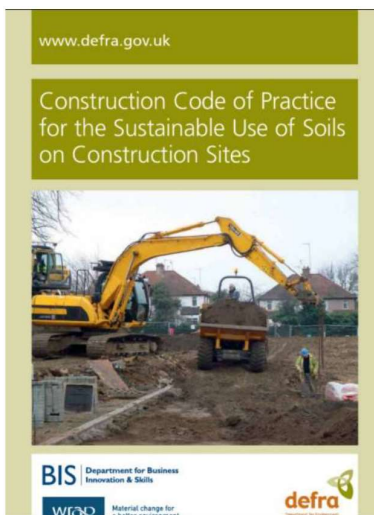


7. The Portaloo, Site Office can be installed along with the electricity supply and mains water. The standpipe will need a double stop non-return valve fitted. Any services supplied to the site will be directed via land outside the tree protection zone.

8. Construction can then proceed. Mark out designated areas for works and material storage etc. Comply with all advice in the Defra Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable use of soils on Construction Sites.



Above the construction phase plan. Note that all sensitive areas, existing trees and hedges are protected with Heras security fencing with TAF at the base.



9. Once all earth movements and external construction are completed, the landscaping can commence if weather conditions are suitable. It should be remembered that the soil is a clay rich loam with the Lowestoft Formation below. Soil protection during construction will have followed the guidelines in the Defra document above.

10. Persons Responsible for Nature Conservation Legislation Compliance, the Ecological Clerk of Works will be responsible for nature conservation legislation compliance. These duties are detailed below.

11. Ecological Clerk of Works A suitably qualified ecologist will be appointed to supervise the implementation of this CEMP: Biodiversity, in an Ecological Clerk of Works (ECoW) role.

The ECoW is responsible for the following:

- a) Ensuring all works on site comply with relevant legislation in relation to protected species and that the CEMP: Biodiversity is adhered to throughout the construction phase of development.
- b) Providing advice to developers and contractors on how best to minimise impacts on wildlife throughout the construction phase of development.
- c) Being the main point of contact should any issues relating to ecology arise during construction.
- d) Making the relevant people aware of any ecological issues that occur during the construction phase.
- e) Ensuring supervision of any construction activities that have the potential to impact on protected species and / or sensitive habitats.
- f) The times during construction when the ECoW is responsible for ensuring that the CEMP: Biodiversity is followed and when the ECoW or appointed representative needs to be present are shown in Table 1&2.

12. Current Site Conditions This CEMP: Biodiversity has been prepared based on ecological information collected during the period June 2021- September 2023. If on visiting the site, nearer the time of construction the ECoW considers that the baseline has changed, they may approve changes to the mitigation measures as appropriate.

13. Biodiversity Protection Zones The site contains a length of hedgerow along the eastern boundary. This habitat will be retained within the site wherever possible. Any other areas of habitat to be retained within the site will be protected from construction related impacts through the installation of fencing around retained habitat. Root protection zones for trees will also be fenced off to avoid encroachment during construction. New habitat will be created as part of the proposed development. This will form valuable habitat, which will connect into adjacent habitat areas, thus improving biodiversity connectivity.

14. In addition to all the above the following constraints should be observed.

None of the following operations should be carried out outside the main construction area marked with the purple line.

1. Sighting of temporary structures including site huts, portalos and any hard standing areas
2. Lighting of fires or disposal of any liquid; most planning consents do not allow this by condition. If planning conditions do allow fires then they should avoid
3. Excavation of any trenches or any other soil movement, soil stripping, turfing.
4. Depositing of any spoil, soil or rubble.
5. Preparation and mixing of cement, lime products, mortar or plaster.
6. Construction vehicle parking unless it is in a properly designated area.
7. Use of tracked or any other wheeled machinery.
8. Installation of any cables or fixtures, fittings or signs on any part of any tree to be retained, however temporary.
9. Any actions likely to damage any retained tree, be it chemical or physical. An exclusion zone of at least 25 metres from any retained tree should be marked out and respected.
10. No storage of any hazardous material within 25 metres of any retained tree.