



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Busy Bees Nursery, Heatherton,
Hollybrook Way, Littleover,
Derby,
DE23 3TZ

July 2026

Commissioned by
Busy Bees Nursery

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DRAWING

Tree Protections Plan,
Busy Bees Nursery, Heatherton

Scale: 1:200 @A3

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief

- 1.1.1 Hamps Valley Ltd was commissioned by Busy Bees Nursery to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations at Busy Bees Nursery, Heatherton, Hollybrook Way, Littleover, Derby, DE23 3TZ.
- 1.1.2 The assessment has been prepared to accompany a planning application for the proposed installation of a modular classroom building and assesses the potential impact of the proposed development on trees within and immediately adjacent to the site.
- 1.1.3 The report builds upon the previously completed Arboricultural Constraints Report and considers the direct and indirect impacts of the development on retained trees, including the requirement for tree removal, Root Protection Area (RPA) encroachment, construction methodology and the mitigation measures necessary to ensure the successful retention of suitable trees in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 1.1.4 This report should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

1.2 Site Context

- 1.2.1 The site comprises an operational children's day nursery with associated parking, access roads and outdoor play areas located on Hollybrook Way, Littleover, Derby. Existing tree cover is predominantly confined to the site boundaries and immediately adjoining land, comprising individual trees and boundary tree groups which contribute to the landscape setting of the nursery and provide visual screening from surrounding roads and neighbouring land.
- 1.2.2 The surrounding area comprises healthcare, residential and commercial uses, including Nuffield Health Derby Hospital to the east, with areas of established landscaping and amenity planting surrounding the site.

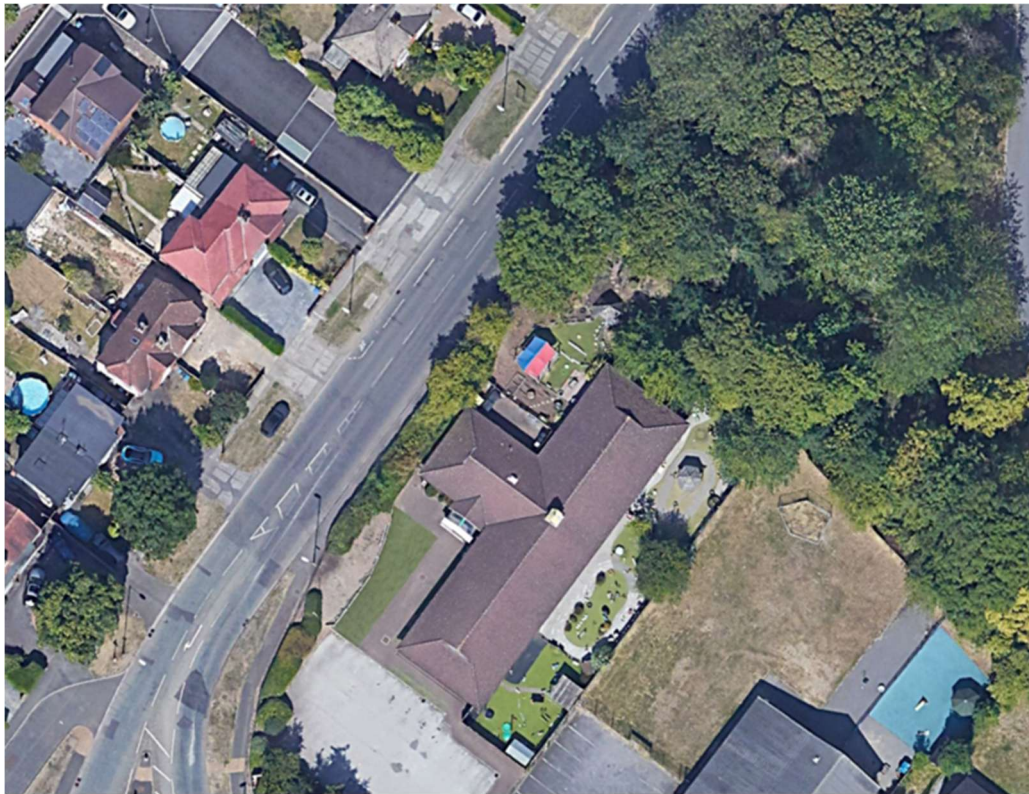


Figure 1: Aerial of survey site.

1.3 Trees & the Planning Process

- 1.3.1 Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 places a duty on Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to ensure that, whenever appropriate, adequate provision is made for the protection and planting of trees when determining planning applications. Trees are recognised as an important material consideration where they contribute to the visual amenity, character and environmental quality of a site and its surroundings.
- 1.3.2 The site lies within the administrative area of Derby City Council, which is the determining Local Planning Authority for the proposed development.
- 1.3.3 British Standard BS5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations provides a framework for integrating existing trees into the planning, design and construction process. The Standard seeks to ensure that trees of arboricultural value are appropriately considered and retained wherever practicable, whilst allowing sustainable development to proceed.
- 1.3.4 The proposed development has been assessed against the recommendations of BS5837:2012 to identify the direct and indirect impacts on retained trees arising from the proposed construction works and the completed development. Where development is proposed within the influencing distance of retained trees, appropriate tree protection measures have been identified to minimise impacts on the rooting environment.
- 1.3.5 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment and accompanying Tree Protection Plan provide the arboricultural information necessary to support the planning application and demonstrate how retained trees can be successfully safeguarded throughout the construction process in accordance with BS5837:2012.

1.4 Statutory Legal Protection

- 1.4.1 A review of Derby City Council's online mapping system has been undertaken as part of this assessment. At the time of writing, the surveyed trees are not subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), and the application site does not lie within a designated Conservation Area.
- 1.4.2 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO No. 291) is present on land immediately to the west associated with The Old Hall, Burton Road. However, this designation does not extend to the surveyed trees within, or immediately adjacent to, the application site.
- 1.4.3 Whilst no statutory tree protection has been identified, all surveyed trees have been assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012 to determine their arboricultural quality and suitability for retention within the proposed development.

- 1.4.4 Should the statutory status of the site change prior to the commencement of development, the applicant should ensure that any necessary permissions are obtained from Derby City Council before undertaking works to protected trees.

1.5 Protected Species

- 1.5.1 Although this is not an assessment of the impacts of development upon ecology, it should be noted that trees can contain features such as cavities, cracks, splits and loose bark that may support fauna species such as bats and birds.
- 1.5.2 Bats and their roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and are also listed under Section 41 of the Natural Environment & Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- 1.5.3 Trees also provide potential nesting habitat for birds. All UK birds and their active nests are protected under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).
- 1.5.4 The boundary tree groups provide habitat connectivity and screening and should therefore be retained wherever practicable as part of any future development proposals.

2 THE SURVEY

2.1 General observations

- 2.1.1 The survey was undertaken on 18th June 2026 by Jenna Young of Hamps Valley Ltd in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 2.1.2 Trees were inspected visually from ground level only without intrusive investigation or climbing inspection. Measurements and observations were recorded to assess the condition, quality and estimated retention potential of the surveyed trees.
- 2.1.3 Root Protection Areas (RPAs) were calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 and represent the minimum area around retained trees that should remain protected during any construction works.

2.1 Desk Survey – Legal Constraints

- 2.1.1 The site lies within the administrative area of Derby City Council.
- 2.1.2 A review of Derby City Council's online mapping system was undertaken to establish whether any surveyed trees were subject to statutory protection through a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or Conservation Area designation.

2.1.3 The review identified that Tree Group G1, located immediately adjacent to the north-east of the application site, is protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Although the protected tree group lies outside the application boundary, its canopy extends over the site and should therefore be regarded as an arboricultural constraint.

2.1.4 The surveyed trees located within the application site are not understood to be protected by a Tree Preservation Order and the site is not situated within a Conservation Area.

2.1.5 It should be noted that statutory designations and planning constraints may change over time. Confirmation of all statutory protection should therefore be obtained from the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of any works.

2.2 Field Survey

2.2.1 The arboricultural survey was undertaken by Jenna Young of Hamps Valley Ltd on 18th June 2026 in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*.

2.2.2 The survey comprised a visual inspection of all trees with the potential to influence, or be influenced by, the proposed development. Trees were assessed from ground level without the use of invasive investigation techniques or specialised decay detection equipment.

- 2.2.3 Each surveyed tree was assigned a unique reference number and assessed for species, dimensions, age class, physiological condition, structural condition, estimated remaining contribution and arboricultural quality in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 2.2.4 Root Protection Areas (RPAs) were calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012 and are shown on the accompanying Tree Protection Plan. These RPAs have informed the layout design and the assessment of potential impacts arising from the proposed development.
- 2.2.5 Full survey data for each surveyed tree is provided within the Tree Survey Schedule contained in Appendix 1. The survey methodology and tree categorisation criteria are provided in Appendices 2 and 3 respectively.

3 SURVEY RESULTS AND EVALUATION

3.1 The Trees

- 3.1.1 The arboricultural survey identified four individual trees (T1–T4) and three tree groups (G1–G3) located within, or immediately adjacent to, the application site. The surveyed trees comprise a mixture of broadleaved and coniferous species that contribute to the landscape setting of the nursery and the wider surrounding area.
- 3.1.2 The surveyed tree population is of mixed arboricultural quality. No trees were assessed as Category A or Category U in accordance with BS5837:2012. Two individual trees (T3 and T4) and two tree groups (G1 and G3) were categorised as Category B, whilst two individual trees (T1 and T2) together with tree group G2 were categorised as Category C.
- 3.1.3 Tree Groups G1, G2 and G3 form the principal arboricultural features associated with the site. These groups contribute positively to the visual amenity of the locality, provide screening between the nursery and neighbouring land uses, and contribute to habitat connectivity within the surrounding landscape.
- 3.1.4 Tree Group G1 is located immediately adjacent to, but outside, the application boundary and is protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Whilst outside the site, the group's canopy extends over part of the application area, and its Root Protection Area influences the proposed development. Accordingly, G1 represents the principal arboricultural constraint associated with the site and has been afforded appropriate protection within the development proposals.
- 3.1.5 The majority of the surveyed trees are considered suitable for long-term retention. The only management recommendation identified during the survey relates to Tree Group G3, where the

removal of dead branches and stems was recommended as part of routine arboricultural management.

- 3.1.6 Full survey details for each tree are provided within the Tree Survey Schedule contained in Appendix 1.

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Development Overview

- 4.1.1 The proposed development comprises the installation of a modular classroom building within the existing grounds of Busy Bees Nursery, Heatherton, Hollybrook Way, Littleover, Derby. The development has been designed to provide additional nursery accommodation whilst seeking to minimise impacts upon the retained tree resource.
- 4.1.2 The proposals require the removal of two individual Category C trees (T1 and T2) together with Category C Tree Group G2 to facilitate the development. These arboricultural features are of relatively low quality, and their removal is not considered to result in a significant loss in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012. The higher quality Category B trees and tree groups, including the off-site Tree Preservation Order protected Tree Group G1, will be retained. Sections of the proposed development are located within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees and tree groups. However, the development has been designed to minimise impacts through careful positioning of the proposed building footprint, the use of proprietary ground screw foundations, temporary ground protection and protective fencing, as detailed within the accompanying Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.1.3 Subject to the implementation of the mitigation measures detailed within this report, the Tree Protection Plan and the proposed foundation methodology, the retained trees are considered capable of being successfully retained throughout the construction process and beyond.

4.2 Impact of the Proposed Development

- 4.2.1 The proposed development requires the removal of two individual trees, T1 and T2, both of which have been assessed as Category C in accordance with BS5837:2012. These trees are of relatively low arboricultural quality and make a limited contribution to the wider landscape. Their removal is considered acceptable within the context of the proposed development and does not result in the loss of any high-quality arboricultural features.

- 4.2.2 All remaining trees and tree groups, comprising T3, T4, G1 and G3, will be retained and protected throughout the construction process. Particular consideration has been given to the retention of Tree Group G1, located immediately adjacent to the application site and protected by a Tree Preservation Order and forms the principal arboricultural constraint associated with the site.
- 4.2.3 The proposed modular classroom has been positioned to minimise encroachment into the Root Protection Areas of retained trees. Where incursions into retained Root Protection Areas are unavoidable, these have been minimised through careful design and will be mitigated by the use of proprietary ground screw foundations, temporary ground protection and protective fencing in accordance with the accompanying Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.2.4 No direct impacts are anticipated to the stems or canopies of the retained trees, and no pruning is proposed as part of the development. Subject to the implementation of the mitigation measures detailed within this report, the Tree Protection Plan and the proposed foundation methodology, the proposed development is not expected to result in any significant adverse impact upon the long-term health, stability or amenity value of the retained trees.
- 4.3 Proposed Development Pressure**
- 4.3.1 The proposed development has been designed with due consideration of the retained trees, and no significant conflict is anticipated that would reasonably give rise to future requests for pruning or removal. No foreseeable pressure for excessive pruning or removal of retained trees is anticipated as a consequence of the proposed development.
- 4.3.2 The retained trees will continue to provide valuable landscape, environmental and biodiversity benefits to the site. Seasonal characteristics, including leaf fall, blossom, fruit, seeds, honeydew, bird activity and shading, are normal attributes of trees and should not be regarded as defects or justification for future arboricultural works.
- 4.3.3 Subject to the implementation of the tree protection measures detailed within this report and the accompanying Tree Protection Plan, no undue pressure is anticipated for future arboricultural works beyond routine management required to maintain tree health and safety.

Table 3.

Tree/ Group No. & Category	Proposed Works	Impact	Mitigation/ Compensation
T1, T2 & G2 (C)	Trees to be removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed modular classroom.	Low Impact. T1, T2 and G2 have all been assessed as Category C and are of relatively low arboricultural quality with limited public amenity value. Their removal is considered acceptable within the context of the proposed development and does not result in the loss of any high-quality arboricultural features.	Replacement planting to be undertaken as part of the landscape scheme where appropriate to compensate for the loss of tree cover.
T3 & G1 (B)	Construction of the proposed modular classroom within part of the calculated Root Protection Areas. Trees and tree group to be retained.	Low Impact. The proposed modular classroom results in a permanent encroachment of approximately 16.7 m ² into the calculated 3,119 m ² Root Protection Area (RPA) of Tree Group G1, representing approximately 0.5% of the total RPA. Given the very limited extent of the encroachment and the proposed use of proprietary ground screw foundations, the impact on the rooting environment is considered to be low. No direct impacts to retained stems or canopies are anticipated.	The section of the proposed building within the Root Protection Areas shall be constructed using proprietary ground screw foundations to minimise excavation and root disturbance. Protective fencing and temporary ground protection shall be installed in accordance with the accompanying Tree Protection Plan throughout construction.
T4 & G3 (B)	Trees and tree groups retained. No direct conflict	Negligible Impact. No direct impacts are anticipated to the retained trees or tree	Protective fencing shall be installed in accordance with the accompanying Tree Protection Plan prior to the



	with the proposed development.	groups. Subject to the implementation of the specified protection measures, they are expected to remain suitable for long-term retention.	commencement of works and retained for the duration of construction. Routine management, including the recommended deadwood removal from G3, should be undertaken as necessary.
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5 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has considered the potential effects of the proposed modular classroom development at Busy Bees Nursery, Hollybrook Way, Heatherton, Derby, on the existing tree resource. The assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- 5.1.2 The proposed development requires the removal of two individual Category C trees (T1 and T2) and one Category C tree group (G2). Their removal is considered acceptable given their relatively low arboricultural quality and limited contribution to the wider landscape. The retained tree resource, comprising T3, T4, G1 and G3, will be protected throughout the construction process.
- 5.1.3 Tree Group G1, which is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, represents the principal arboricultural constraint associated with the site. The proposed development has been carefully designed to retain and protect this important tree group. The permanent encroachment into the Root Protection Area of G1 is limited to approximately 16.7 m², representing around 0.5% of its calculated 3,119 m² Root Protection Area, and is not considered significant.
- 5.1.4 Where limited Root Protection Area encroachment is unavoidable, this will be mitigated through the use of proprietary ground screw foundations, together with the installation of protective fencing and temporary ground protection in accordance with the accompanying Tree Protection Plan. These measures will minimise root disturbance and safeguard the long-term health and stability of the retained trees.
- 5.1.5 Subject to the implementation of the recommendations contained within this report, the accompanying Tree Protection Plan and the proposed construction methodology, the proposed development is considered acceptable from an arboricultural perspective. The retained trees can be successfully integrated into the development without significant adverse impact, and here are no arboricultural constraints that would preclude the granting of planning permission, subject to the implementation of the recommendations contained within this report.

6 REFERENCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix 1
Tree Survey Schedule

Location: Busy Bees Nursery Heatherton, Hollybrook Way, Littleover, Derby, DE23 3TZ

Survey Date: 21/05/26

Surveyor: Jenna Young

Weather: Dry & Sunny



EST 2003

Item type: T (tree), G (group), H (hedge), W (woodland)					Crown Spread (m)				Stem Diameter @ 1.5m (mm)					Number of stems	Maturity: Young, Semi-Mature, Early-Mature, Mature, Post-mature, Veteran	Condition:		Estimated Remaining Contribution: (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)	BS5837 Category	Sub Category	Comments	Management recommendations	Bat potential: L (Likely) U (Unlikely)	BS 5837 Root Protection Radius (m)
Tree/ Group Ref. No.	Common Name	Height(m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	North	East	South	West	Physiological Condition: Good, Fair, Poor, Dead								Structural: Good, Fair, Poor								
T	1	Hawthorn	7.5	0	3	1.5	3	3.5	100	120	120			3	Early mature	Fair	Good	<10 yrs	C	1, 2	Multi-stemmed tree, ivy covers stems, reduced vitality and sparse foliage cover.	None required	U	2.4
T	2	Lawson Cypress	9	0	1	2	2	2	240					1	Early mature	Good	Good	10+ yrs	C	1, 2	Asymmetric growth caused by suppression from neighbouring trees. Ivy covers stem.	None required	U	2.9
T	3	Sycamore	14	3W	2	4	3.5	3	200					1	Early mature	Good	Good	20+ yrs	B	1, 2	Self seeded tree	None required	U	2.4
T	4	Sycamore	15.5	3E	4	4	4	4.5	310	100	220	300	340	5	Early mature	Good	Good	10+ yrs	B	1, 2	Self seeded tree, ivy covers stems	None required	U	7.2
G	1	Maple, cherry	15	Plotted with GPS and aerial photography					400					1	Early mature	Good	Good	40+ yrs	B	1, 2	Off site tree group, canopy partial overhangs boundary.	None required	U	To edge of canopy
G	2	Cherry, horse chestnut	5	Plotted with GPS and topographical mapping					75					1	Semi-mature	Good	Good	40+ yrs	C	1, 2	Two small self seeded trees.	None required	U	To edge of canopy

G	3	Hawthorn	5	Plotted with GPS and topographical mapping	150					1	Early mature	Good	Good	<10 yrs	B	1, 2	Group along western boundary, creates screening from road outside site. Hawthorn,elder, wild privet, horse chestnut	Remove dead branches and stems within 6 months.	U	To edge of canopy
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Appendix 2

Survey Methodology

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

The following features of each tree, group of trees or woodland have been recorded in the Survey Schedule:

- Species by common names.
- Height measured in metres from the stem base. Where the ground has a significant slope, the higher ground is selected.
- Crown height is measured in metres and is an indication of the average height at which the main crown begins.
- Stem diameter is measured in millimetres at 1.5m above the adjacent ground level (upslope on sloping ground).
- Crown spread is measured in metres and taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.
- Age class of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early mature, late-mature, mature or veteran.
- Stem condition is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and considers significant wounds, decay and quality of stem junctions.
- Crown condition is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and considers significant wounds, decay and quality of branch unions.
- Physiological condition is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and considers vitality, presence of disease and dieback.
- Life expectancy is classed as: less than 10 years (<10), at least 10 years (>10). This is an indication of the number of years before the removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- Comments include a brief description of the tree with comments on the form, vitality, health and any significant defects that may be present.

Appendix 3

Tree Categorisation Method

Appendix 3: Tree Categorisation Method

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	• 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
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 particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
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 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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
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 present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

A single tree, group or woodland can come under one or more sub-headings. This does not award it a higher value than a tree with a single value, for the purposes of this report.

Appendix 4

General Tree Constraints

Appendix 4: General Tree Constraints

- Trees impose a constraint to development in a variety of ways. These predominantly include their rooting areas, (RPAs), their current and potential crown spread, and species characteristics such as branch and fruit drop, excretion of ‘honey dew’, density of foliage etc. Trees located on shrinkable clay soils may also contribute to subsidence damage to buildings.
- The RPA is calculated with the tree’s diameter at 1.5m and represents the minimum area which should be protected and undisturbed around each retained tree to ensure its survival beyond development.
- During the design stage consideration should be given to any conflicting aspects between the design and tree retention. These include the effects on the amenity value provided by existing trees, wildlife habitat, working space required throughout construction, infrastructure or service requirements, highway visibility requirements and foundation design to prevent the effects of subsidence (this list is not exhaustive).
- Tree root morphology can be influenced by many variables such as drainage and soils, previous land use, existing roads, structures and underground services. Any of these factors may result in non-uniform root growth and therefore result in an RPA represented as shape that best reflects suitable protection for that rooting system.
- Most tree roots are generally found within the top 600mm of soil, depending on soil types and profiles. Any disturbance or sudden changes to the rooting environment can result in damage being caused to roots and alterations to the roots physiological ability to absorb water, nutrients and undertake gaseous exchange.
- When changes are made within the trees’ rooting environment, the damage can often be observed within the crown of the trees, reduced vitality and increased deadwood production. Trees are likely to decline progressively, or in some circumstances may become a hazard where stability and structural integrity have been compromised by site operations.

- No construction works should take place within the RPA of retained trees. However, in some circumstances and where there is an overriding requirement for construction and the retention of trees, it may be appropriate to techniques and use materials that allow trees to be retained, whilst enabling the construction. For hard surfacing, such as drives, roads and footways, using no-dig construction techniques, three-dimensional geogrids and permeable wearing course materials might be appropriate. For built structures within RPAs, the use of pile and above ground level beam foundations and/or cantilevered engineering solutions can enable structures to be constructed within RPAs. The project arboriculturist should be consulted on the suitability of building within retained tree RPAs, as this is not an option for all trees and soil types.
- The RPA must be protected by tree protection fencing which must be installed prior to the commencement of works to prevent activities considered detrimental to the retention of healthy trees, such as soil stripping, excavations, discharge of substances harmful to trees, storage of materials or fires. Specialised temporary ground protection may also be necessary to enable access within the RPA, without causing long-term harm/damage to the health of trees.
- Where aerial parts of the tree crowns extend beyond the RPA, protection of these parts should be considered including necessary working space during development. It may be necessary to consider pruning to facilitate construction works and future nuisance abatement, this however must be considered by the project arboriculturist and the LPA. Where development proposals identify a need for working within the RPA/crown spread of retained trees and it can be demonstrated that retained trees remain viable, the project arboriculturist must be contacted to advise and prepare an AMS and identify appropriate stages of supervision.

Appendix 5 Report Limitations

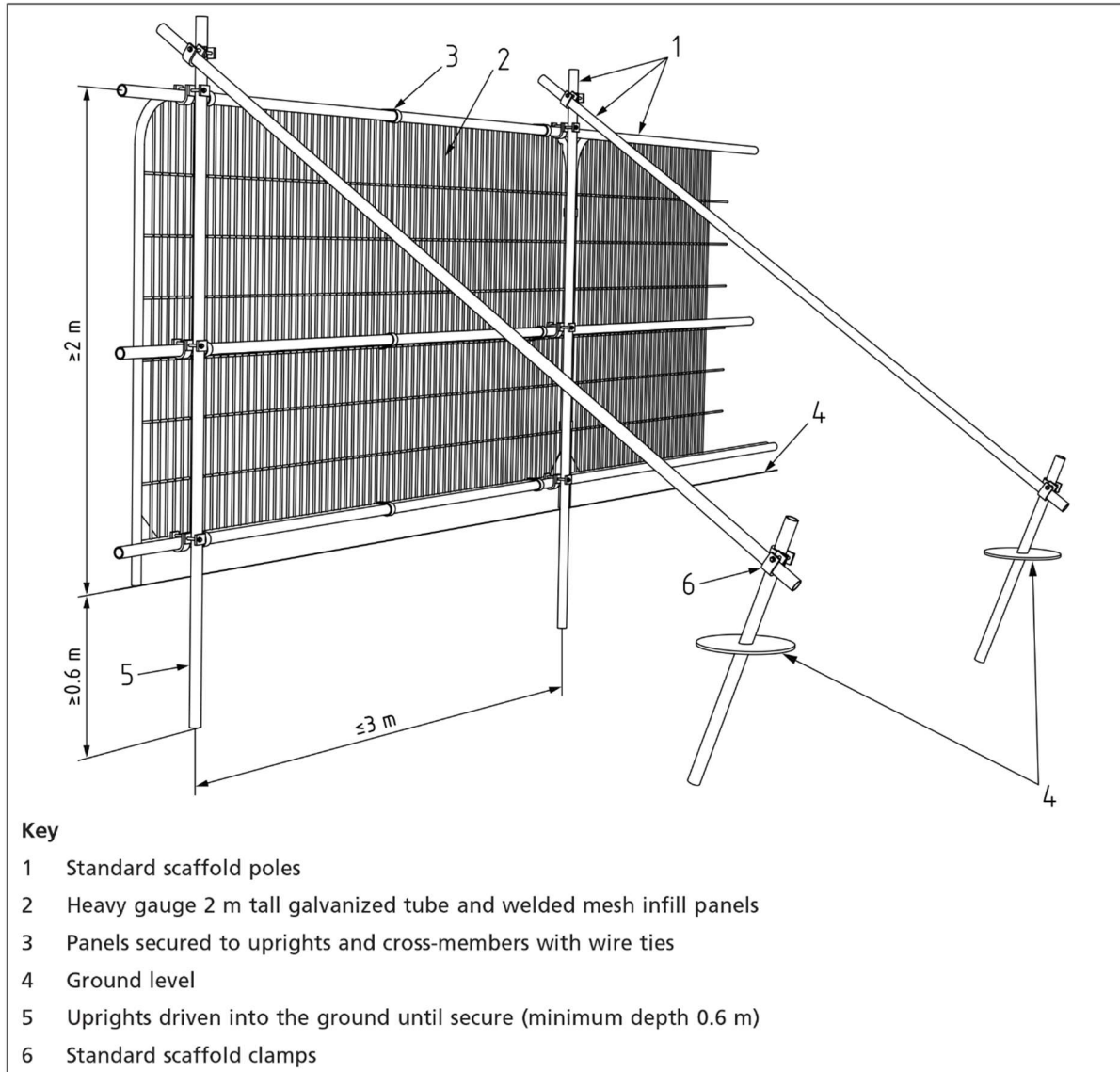
Appendix 5: Report Limitations

- Trees are influenced by a variety of environmental variables, which can affect the health of trees causing biomechanical and physiological changes. All comments made on tree health reflects their physical condition at the time of the survey. Due to the changeable nature of trees and other site/environmental conditions, which may influence trees, the preliminary management recommendations/ further works for the surveyed trees undertaken, which can be found in Appendix 1 of this report, are only valid for a period of 12 months from the date of the site survey. Retained trees should be inspected on a regular basis by a qualified arboriculturist. Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly.
- Where tree stem locations cannot be plotted using topographical survey data, these are plotted using GPS or the utilisation of site features to manually plot the tree stem locations and canopy spreads for tree groups. Aerial photography is also used to plot tree group canopy spreads, where the use GPS is not feasible. These methods provide a good representation of the surveyed trees; however, please note that the GPS used is not sub-metre accurate. Hamps Valley cannot be held responsible for inaccurate tree locations, where trees are not shown on the topographical survey plan supplied to us by the client.
- Although comments and recommendations on the safety of trees may have been made, this survey is not a Tree Risk Management Survey and therefore should not be treated as such. All trees were surveyed visually from ground level only.
- Any management recommendations have been made in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Tree Works – Recommendations; and/or industry best practice. Works have been recommended in accordance with any statutory obligations on the landowners or occupiers.
- No samples were obtained from site for analysis or any other reason.
- No soil samples were taken. Such analysis should be carried out by a specialised to ensure building foundations are adequate in accordance with current National House Building Council Guidelines (NHBC).
- This survey did not include an ecological survey of vegetation or habitat areas. Any ecological issues incidentally observed during the survey are reported on in the tree schedule.

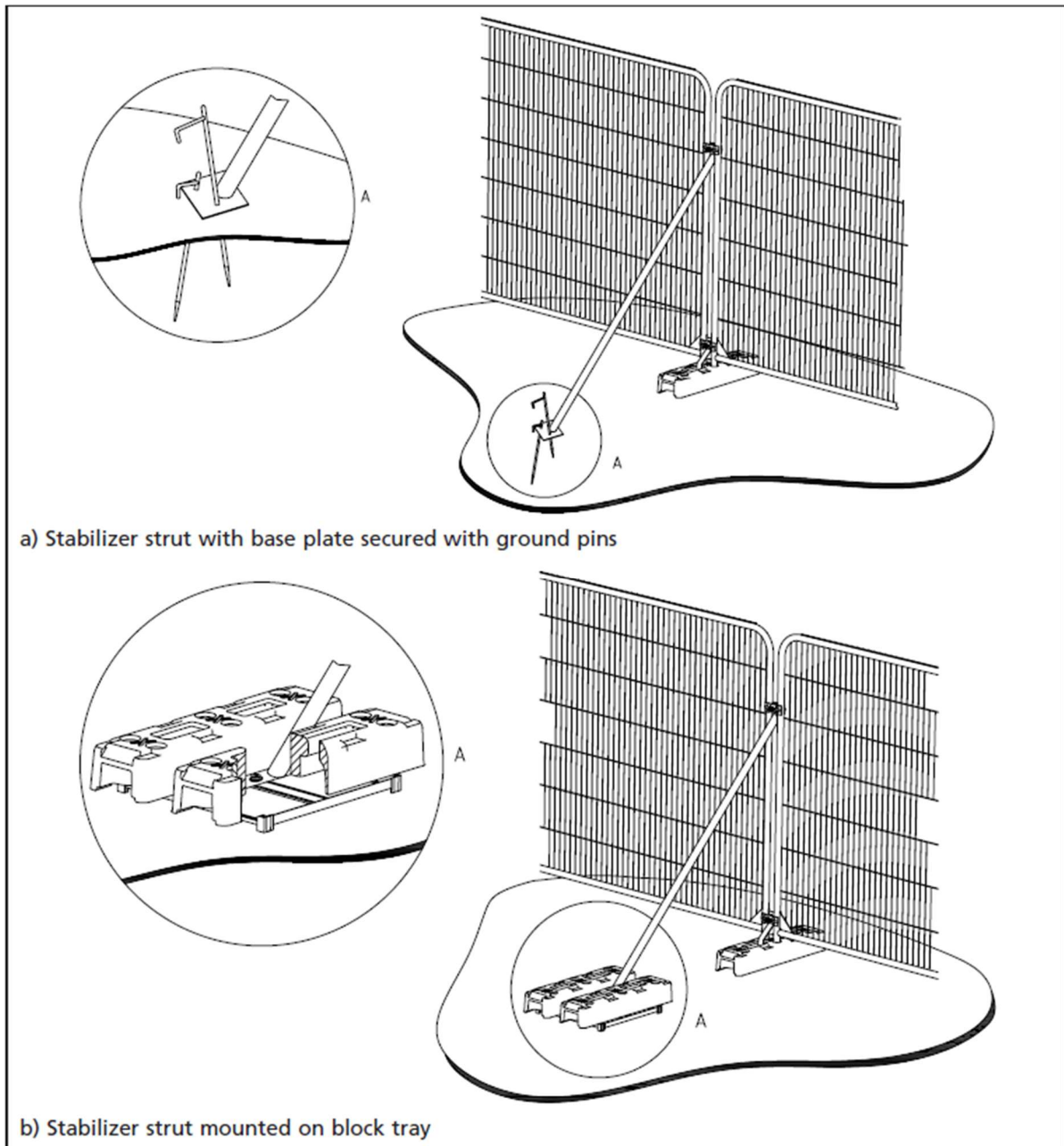
Appendix 6

Tree Protection Fencing

Appendix 6: Tree Protection Fencing



Specifications for protective barriers



Alternative panel support

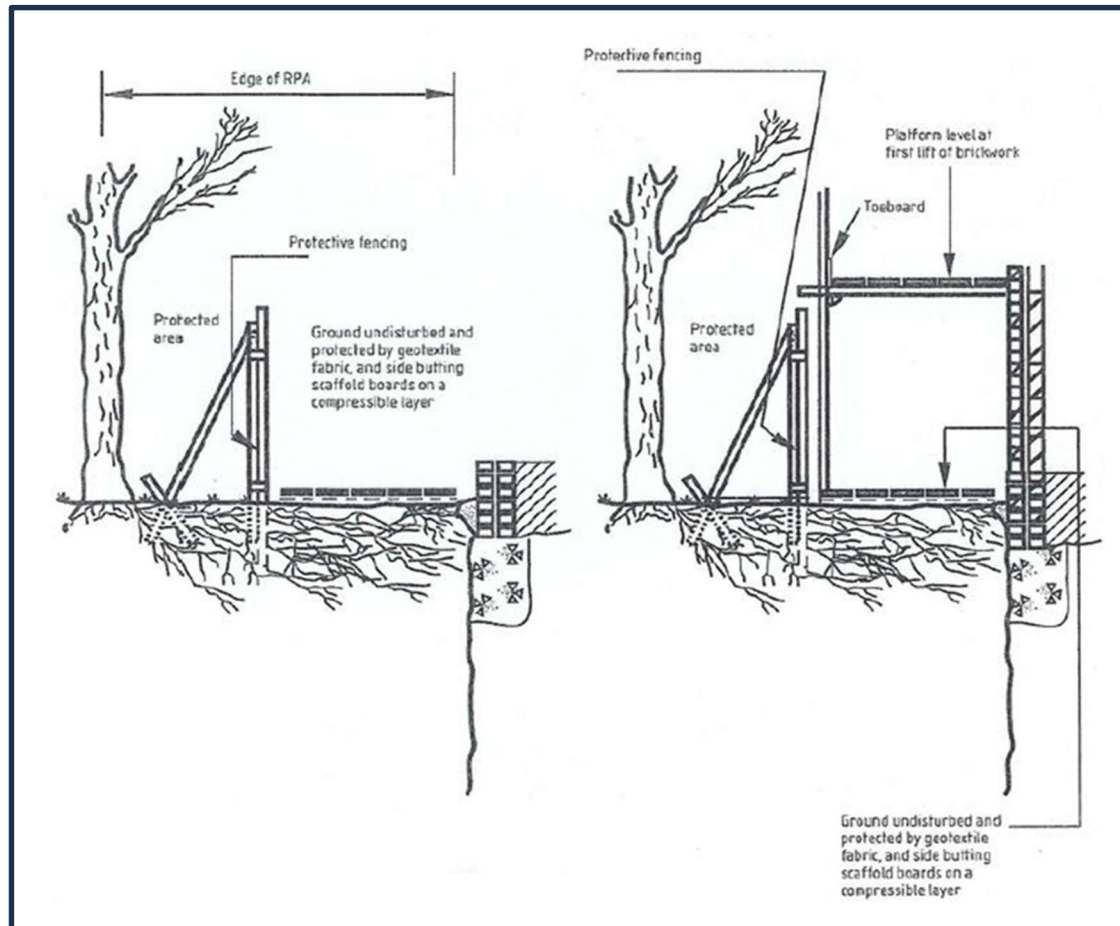
Appendix 7
Tree Protection Signage

Appendix 7: Tree Protection Signage



Appendix 8
Temporary Ground Protection

Appendix 8: Ground Protection Example



Specifications for ground protection

Drawing

Hamps Valley Ltd

Hamps House, Oncote, Leek, Staffs ST13 7RG
Email: Trees@hampsvalleytd.com
Mob: 07976534780 Tel: 01538 304343

BS5837 Tree Protection Plan

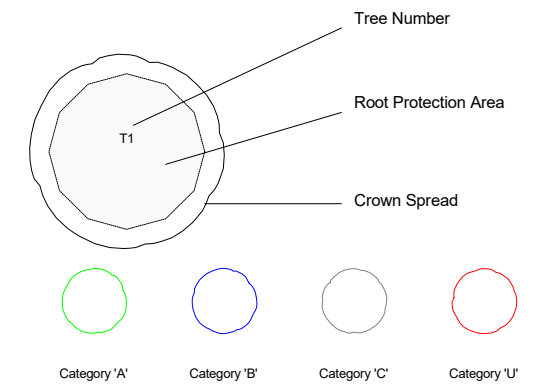
SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A3

DATE :
31/07/2026



MAP FILENAME :
Busy Bees Nursery Heatherton

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Nursery

Existing fencing to be utilized as tree protection

KEY

- Proposed Cabin
- Temporary ground protection
- Existing wood pannel fencing
- Trees to be removed
- Tree protection fencing