



**Canford Energy from
Waste Scheme**

**Arboricultural Impact
Assessment
(Incorporating Tree
Protection Measures)**

Prepared by:
**The Environmental Dimension
Partnership Ltd**

On behalf of:
**MVV Environment Ltd (MEL) and
W. H. White Limited (WHW)**

May 2023

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Section 1

Introduction

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of MVV Environment Ltd (MEL) and W. H. White Limited (WHW) (the Applicant) in relation to the proposed development of Canford Energy from Waste Scheme (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’).
- 1.2 It sets out the nature and extent of tree losses and provides mitigation and protection measures to ensure the viable long-term retention of retained trees in the context of the development proposals.

SITE CONTEXT

- 1.3 The Site is located approximately 5km to the north of Poole and 7.5km north-west of Bournemouth It currently comprises a waste management site and areas of grassland.
- 1.4 The Site lies within the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCPC).

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 1.5 A full planning application is to be submitted to BCPC for a Carbon Capture Retrofit Ready (CCRR) Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power (EfW CHP) Facility at Canford Resource Park (CRP), off Magna Road, in the northern part of Poole. Together with associated CHP Connection, Distribution Network Connection (DNC) and Temporary Construction Compounds (TCC) and this AIA is submitted to inform this application.
- 1.6 This AIA has been prepared using EDP’s arboricultural constraints information contained within the Arboricultural Baseline Note as **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 1.7 This baseline survey data was originally collected by EDP in June 2022. The survey data relevant to this Site is provided within **Appendix EDP 1**, with the Tree Constraints Plan included.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.8 The purpose of this AIA is to assess the impacts upon the tree stock from the proposed development and demonstrate which trees can be retained and which will require removal. In addition, it will provide mitigation measures, such as protective fencing, to ensure the safe, long-term retention of any retained tree should the development be permitted.

RELEVANT BASELINE DOCUMENTS

- 1.9 EDP's Arboricultural Baseline Note is relevant to the provisions of this AIA and this AIA should be read in conjunction with it where applicable.
- 1.10 The following best practice guidance and informative standards are relevant to the provisions of the AIA and should be read in conjunction with the AIA where applicable:
- *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*. BSI 2012; and
 - *BS 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations*. BSI 2010.

Section 2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 2.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared following site-based observations, a desktop study of the baseline survey data and consideration of the Proposed Site Plan (**Appendix EDP 2**), and Proposed Development Components Plan (**Appendix EDP 3**). In particular, it relates to the Tree Constraints Plan (contained within **Appendix EDP 1**), which is overlaid onto these proposed plans. The resulting drawing is a Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 1**).
- 2.2 This AIA recognises that construction activities pose a threat to subject trees if treated inappropriately and assesses the likely impacts of the proposals on the tree stock and where appropriate, provides mitigation with the view of achieving a harmonious relationship between the trees and the built form.
- 2.3 Assessment of the impact of the proposals has been determined following consideration of the constraints each surveyed item poses by virtue of its position, branch spread and designated root protection area (RPA).
- 2.4 Consideration should be given to retaining all trees where possible. However, ultimately the removal of any tree is dependent on its proximity to the footprint of any proposal and associated landscaping.

TREE REMOVALS FOR REASONS OF SOUND ARBORICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

- 2.5 The BS 5837:2012 compliant survey identified a total of four category U items, the condition of which was considered to be impaired to such an extent that they should be removed irrespective of any development proposals and are therefore not included in the calculations to follow. These are summarised in **Table EDP 2.1** and detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule contained within **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 2.6 Off-site items remain outside of control of the development and require the landowners' consent prior to any works or removals.
- 2.7 Due to their condition, category U items often have ecological value and therefore any work to or removal of category U items require cross-referencing with the ecological assessment prior to any work or felling taking place.
- 2.8 If category U items are to be retained as an ecological asset, arboricultural advice should be sought to ensure this can be achieved.

Table EDP 2.1: Tree Removal for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management

Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Grade
T3	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	U
T6	English oak	U
G18	English oak	U

Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Grade
G31	English oak Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	U

ITEMS IMPACTED BY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

2.9 Assessment of the Proposed Site Plan (**Appendix EDP 2**) determines that 11 items are impacted by the development proposals; these are detailed within **Table EDP 2.2**. One item is category A, of high quality, eight items are category B, of moderate quality and two items are category C, of low quality.

Table EDP 2.2: Items Impacted by Development Proposals.

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
T5	English oak	Encroachment into RPA by cable run. Proposed mitigation: supervised excavation with air spade.	B
W14	Mixed Broadleaf English oak Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Beech	Partial removal.	B
G17	English oak Silver birch	Partial removal.	B
T21	Beech	Encroachment into RPA by cable run. Proposed mitigation: supervised excavation.	B
T22	English oak	Encroachment into RPA by cable run. Proposed mitigation: supervised excavation with air spade.	A
T23	English oak	Complete removal.	B
G27	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch	Complete removal.	C
G28	Goat willow Silver birch	Complete removal.	C
G29	Scots pine	Complete removal.	B
G30	English oak Silver birch Beech Scots pine	Partial removal.	B

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
G33	English oak Silver birch Beech Scots pine	Partial removal.	B

SUMMARY OF TREE LOSSES AND RETENTION

2.10 A summary of the tree losses and retention based upon the Proposed Site Plan (**Appendix EDP 2**) is provided within **Table EDP 2.3**. In this context, the term ‘affected’ means encroachment into the RPA of a retained item.

Table EDP 2.3: Summary of Tree Losses and Retention.

	Existing	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Lost Due to Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Affected by Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Unaffected by Proposals
Category A	6	0	1	5
Category B	27	2	6	19
Category C	11	2	0	9
Totals	44	4	7	33

DAMAGE TO ROOTING ENVIRONMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

2.11 The required RPA for each item is described in the Tree Survey Schedule and depicted on the Tree Constraints Plan both found within **Appendix EDP 1**. To ensure appropriate protection is afforded to the roots, the extent of the RPA shall be defined by means of the installation of protective barriers in accordance with the recommendations given in Section 6.2 of BS 5837:2012, the specification for which is enclosed as **Appendix EDP 4**.

MITIGATION

2.12 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 1**) will continue to be managed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Critically this requires arboricultural review of any future emerging detailed design and the implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to BS 5837:2012 (**Appendix EDP 4**), during the construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.

2.13 Should any trees be affected by the proposed development at the detailed design stage, these will be sensitively worked around to minimise any adverse effects. This can be achieved with the use of ground protection, no-dig technologies, air spading, hand digging

and access facilitation pruning, where applicable. This level of detail will be assessed during the detailed design stage.

Section 3

Conclusions

- 3.1 Masterplanning of the development has been informed by arboricultural recommendations throughout. To ensure succession to the existing tree stock new planting is recommended. The new planting has potential for longevity within the landscape and will enhance the species diversity for the Site, whilst also contributing to the Green Infrastructure for the area.
- 3.2 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 1**) will continue to be managed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Critically, this requires arboricultural review of any alteration to the development layout and the implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to BS 5837:2012, during the demolition and construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.
- 3.3 A suitably worded condition can secure any mitigation measures, which would be required to minimise harm and ensure safe, long-term retention to trees.

Appendix EDP 1
Arboricultural Baseline Note
(edp7095_r003)

Canford Energy from Waste Scheme Arboriculture Baseline Note edp7095_r003c

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) has been commissioned by MWV Environment Ltd (MEL) and W. H. White Limited (WHW) ('the Client') to undertake a *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* compliant survey of trees in relation to the proposed development of Canford Energy from Waste Scheme (hereafter referred to as 'the Study Area').
- 1.2 EDP is an independent environmental planning consultancy with offices in Cirencester, Cardiff and Cheltenham. The practice provides advice to private and public sector clients throughout the UK in the fields of landscape, ecology, archaeology, cultural heritage, arboriculture, rights of way and masterplanning. Details of the practice can be obtained at our website (www.edp-uk.co.uk).
- 1.3 The Study Area is located to approximately 5km to the north of Poole and 7.5km north-west of Bournemouth, which is located within the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council (BCPC). It currently comprises a waste management site and areas of grassland.

2. Methodology and Limitations

- 2.1 The methodology adopted for this survey is based on guidelines set out in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*, especially Section 4.4, 'Tree Survey'. Site trees and other significant vegetation are as noted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**Annex EDP 1**) and this has been derived from Topographical survey data. All surveyed items are detailed in **Annex EDP 2**. No other trees are covered by this survey.
- 2.2 All trees have been visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or further detailed investigative tests being undertaken. The comments on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. All measurements are metric and have been recorded in accordance with the measurement conventions set out in Section 4.4.2.6 of *BS 5837:2012*.
- 2.3 Any recommendations given regarding longer-term management are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and any effects that may result from the development proposals.



2.4 The Tree Survey Schedule in **Annex EDP 1** provides information about the following factors in accordance with Section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012:

- Sequential reference number (recorded on **Plan EDP 1**);
- Species;
- Height;
- Stem diameter;
- Branch spread;
- Canopy clearance above ground level;
- Life stage;
- Physiological condition;
- Structural condition;
- Comments/notes;
- Recommendations (and tree work priority);
- Estimated remaining contribution;
- Category grading; and
- Root protection radius.

2.5 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period from the survey date. Any alterations to the Study Area could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

2.6 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.

2.7 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.



2.8 The subject trees have not been tagged for identification purposes.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The purpose of this Baseline Note is to:

- Identify principal trees suitable for retention; and
- Identify the constraints associated with retained trees to inform the design and layout of any forthcoming proposals and, in turn, inform an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

4. Summary of Tree Stock

- 4.1 The survey has identified 20 individual trees, 19 groups of trees, 3 hedgerows and 6 woodlands, totalling 48 items. Of these 48 items, 6 have been categorised as A, of high quality; 27 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality; and 11 have been categorised as C and are of low quality. In addition, four items have been categorised as U and are considered unsuitable for retention.
- 4.2 All surveyed items are as noted on **Annex EDP 1** and detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule at **Annex EDP 2**.
- 4.3 An illustrative summary of the species diversity, age distribution and grading categorisation for the Study Area is provided in **Annex EDP 3**.
- 4.4 Overall, the items identified across the Study Area are primarily of high and moderate value, with the exception of 11 category C items. These category A and B items are located predominantly around the periphery of the Study Area, and therefore do not adversely constrain the main body of the Study Area; however, the cable extension to the south of the Study Area is likely to be constrained by trees, dependent on forthcoming proposals.



5. National and Local Planning Policy

BCPC LPA Local Planning Policy

Poole Local Plan (Adopted November 20184)

5.1 Policy PP33: Biodiversity and geodiversity states:

“(1) Development and biodiversity

Proposals for development that affects biodiversity, and any sites containing species and habitats of local importance, including Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), ancient woodland, veteran trees and species and habitats of principal importance must:

- (a) demonstrate how any features of nature conservation and biodiversity interest are to be protected and managed to prevent any adverse impact;*
- (b) incorporate measures to avoid, reduce or mitigate disturbance of sensitive wildlife habitats throughout the lifetime of the development; and*
- (c) seek opportunities to enhance biodiversity through the restoration, improvement or creation of habitats and/or ecological networks.*

Removal or damage of features of nature conservation/biodiversity interest will only be acceptable in exceptional circumstances.

Where relevant, new development should seek to incorporate ecologically sensitive design features to secure a net gain in biodiversity as appropriate.”

National Planning Policy Framework

- 5.2** Paragraph 131 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states; *“Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.”*



- 5.3 The NPPF assumes protection of all ancient woodland and veteran trees unless there are exceptional reasons for not doing so. The importance of ancient woodland and veteran trees as irreplaceable habitats is set out in paragraph 180c of the NPPF, which states:

“Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.”

6. Statutory Protection

Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

- 6.1 Consultation with the LPA has identified that 24 items are protected under Tree Preservation Order Ref.9/2001 and 10/2001. These are highlighted yellow as noted on **Annex EDP 1** and detailed in **Annex EDP 2**.
- 6.2 The Study Area is not within a designated conservation area.

7. Protected Wildlife and Trees

Bats

- 7.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded it protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). Further information is provided in **Annex EDP 4**.

Nesting Birds

- 7.2 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Harm to wild birds can mostly be avoided by timing works to avoid the main bird breeding season, considered to run between March and August inclusive. Further information on their protection is provided in **Annex EDP 4**.

8. Site Specific Constraints

- 8.1 A number of items are located outside, but adjacent to the Study Area, and therefore these items are not under the control of the Client. Items outside of the Client’s control require consideration when designing forthcoming proposals as to avoid interference with the trees canopy or root protection area (RPA).
- 8.2 Further information on above and below ground arboricultural constraints is provided in **Annex EDP 5**.

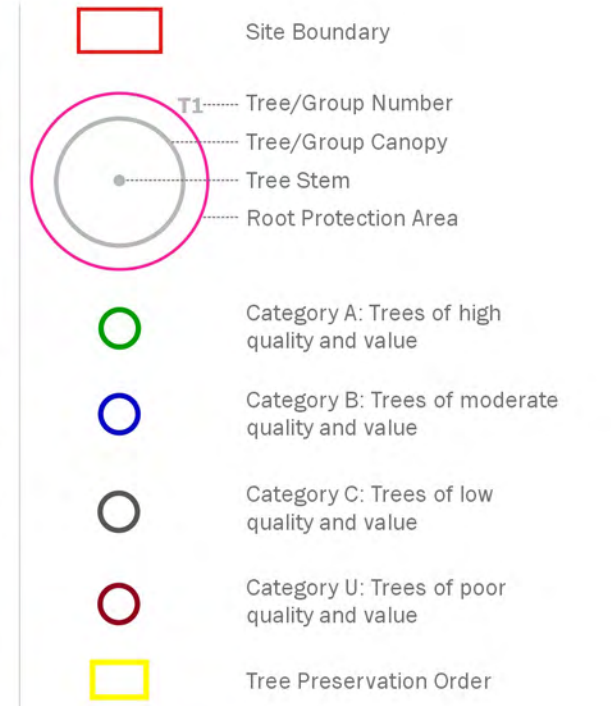
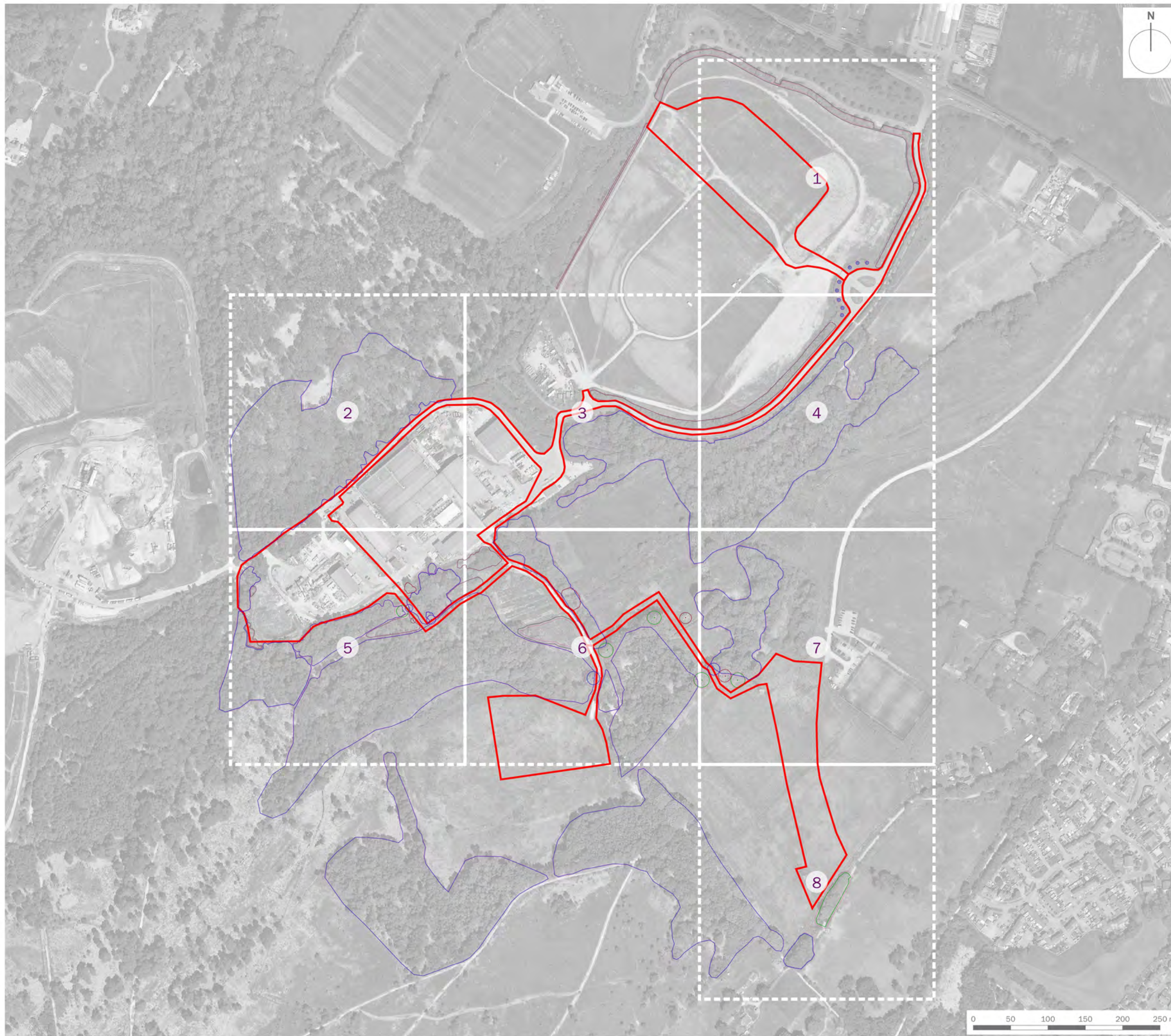


9. Conclusion

- 9.1 Of the items surveyed, 6 have been categorised as A of high quality and 27 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality. These items should be prioritised for retention, where practicable. These items are primarily outside or around the perimeter of the Study Area and therefore do not adversely constrain development, however, the cable extension to the south of the Study Area is likely to be constrained by trees, dependent on forthcoming proposals.
- 9.2 The default position when designing any forthcoming scheme should be the retention of all items, as so far as is practicable, regardless of category grading. All trees provide positive environmental and ecological contributions, irrespective of current condition.
- 9.3 The arboricultural constraints information provided within this Baseline Note will feed into the detailed design and layout of the scheme and, in turn, will be used to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, to be submitted as part of the planning application.



Annex EDP 1
Tree Constraints Plan
(edp7095_d007b 17 May 2023 DJo/DGa)



client
MV Environment Ltd (MEL) and W. H. White Limited (WHW)

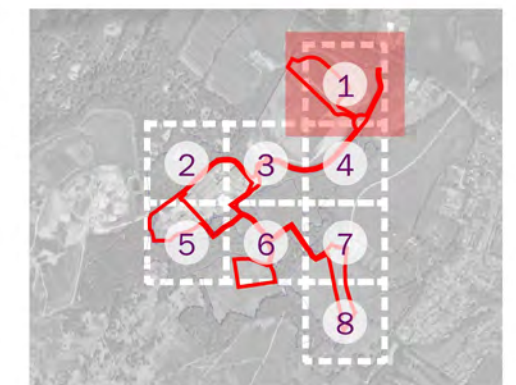
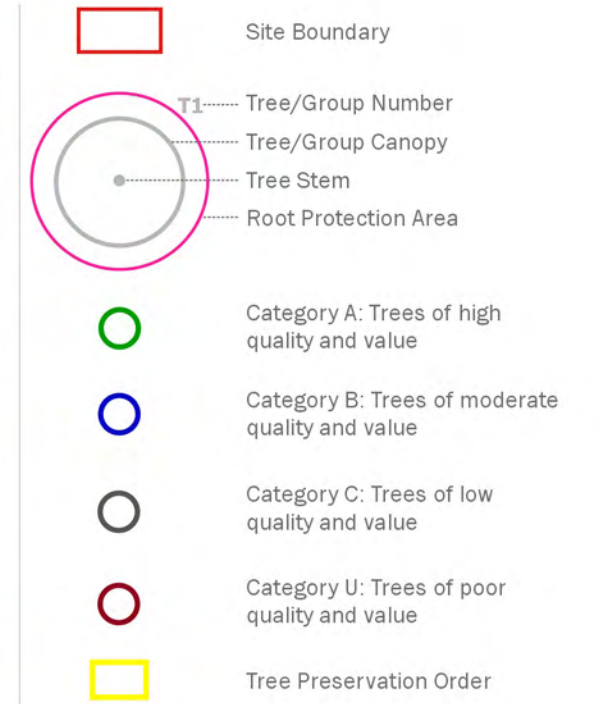
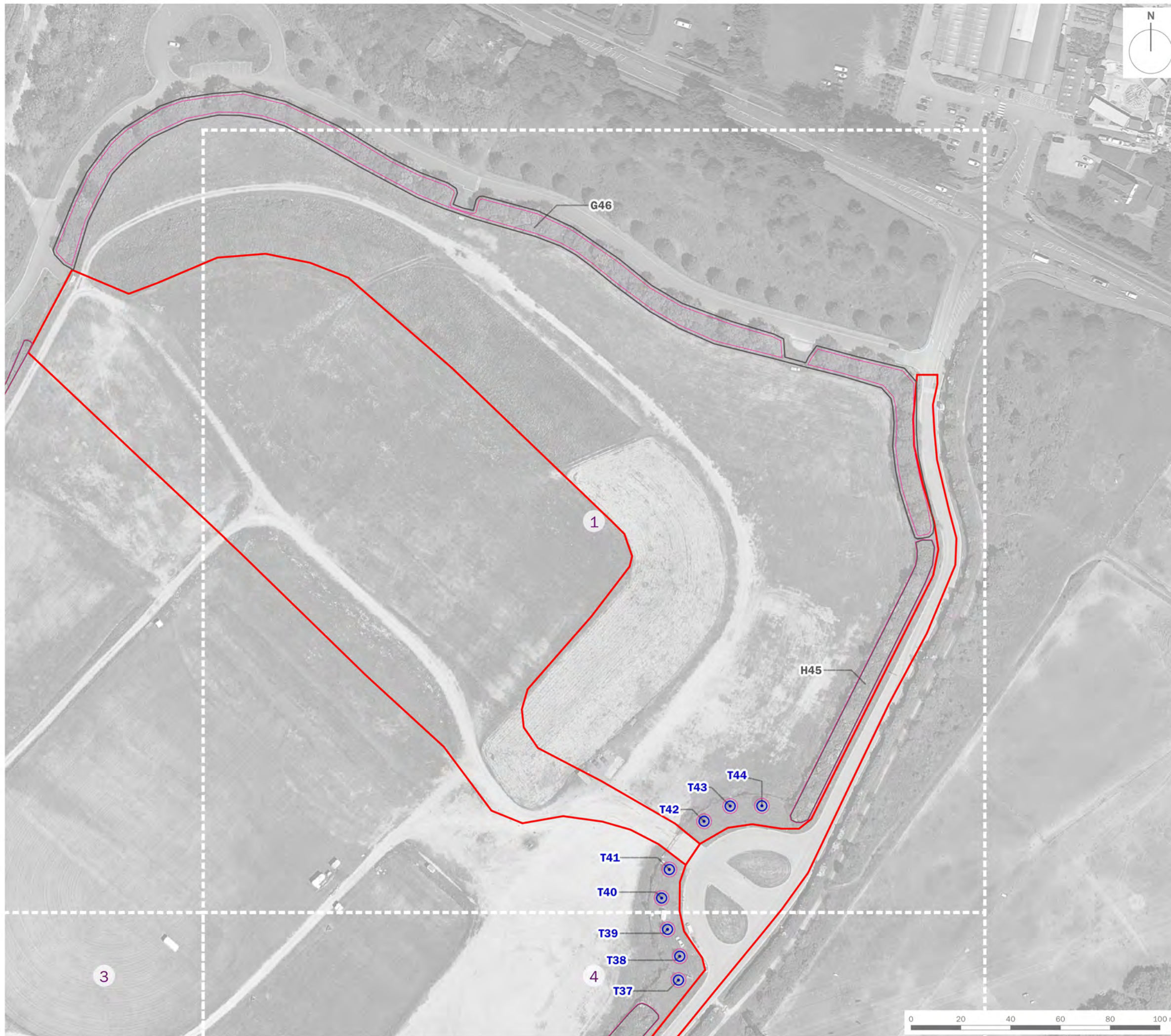
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Canford Energy from Waste Scheme

drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan (Overview)

date	17 MAY 2023	drawn by	DJo
drawing number	edp7095_d007b	checked	DGa
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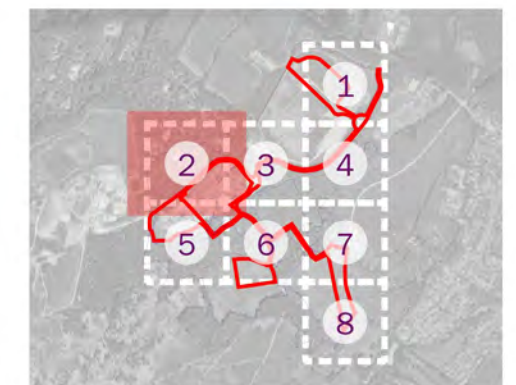
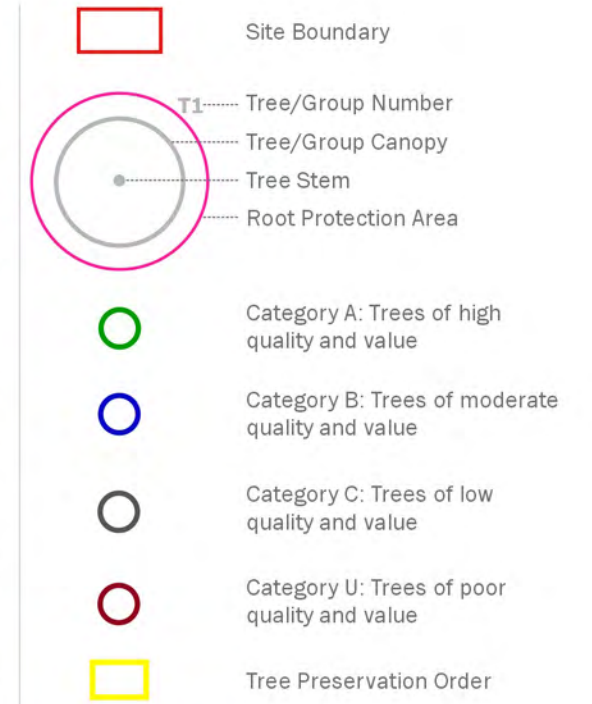
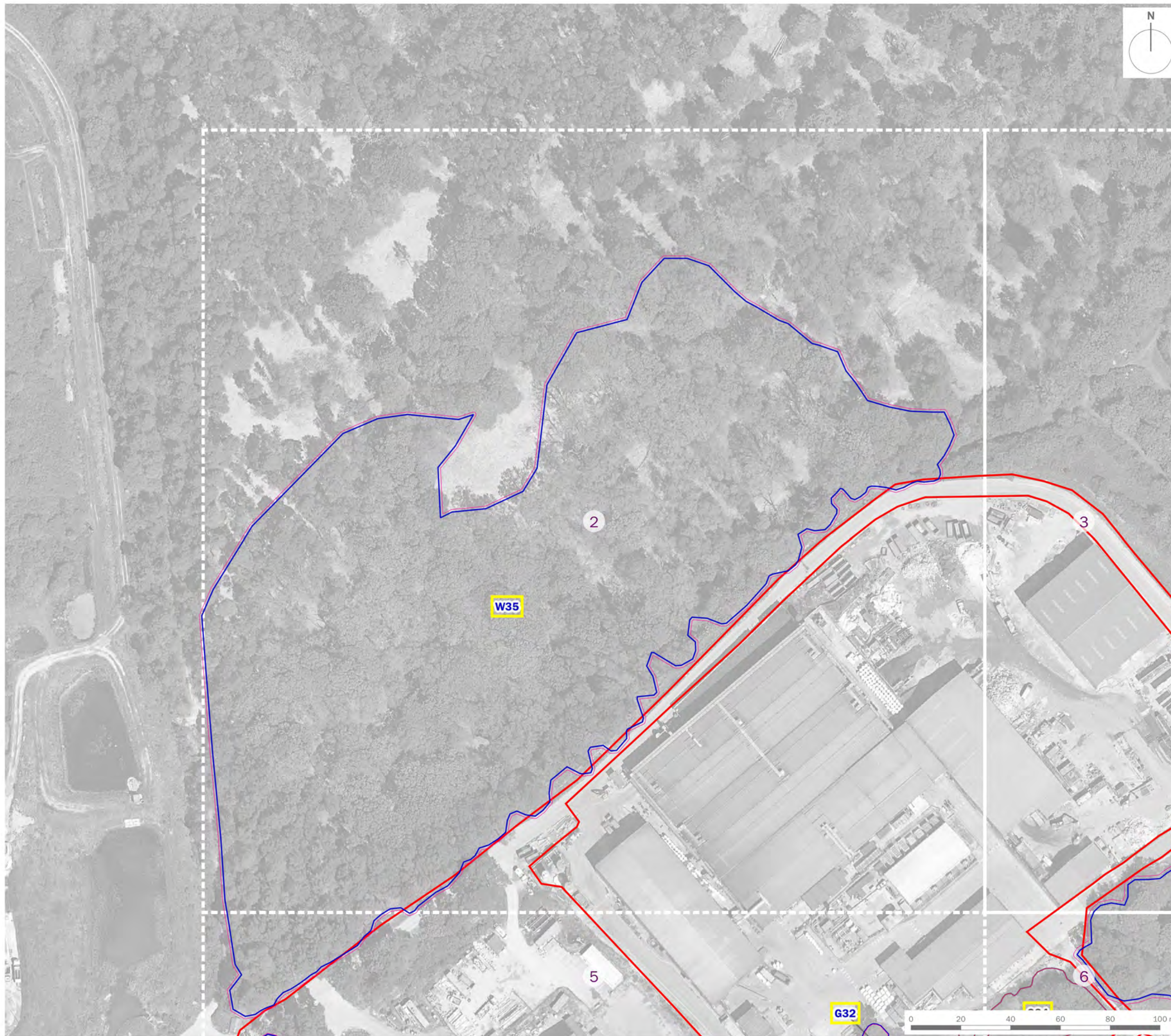
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 (Sheet 1 of 8)**

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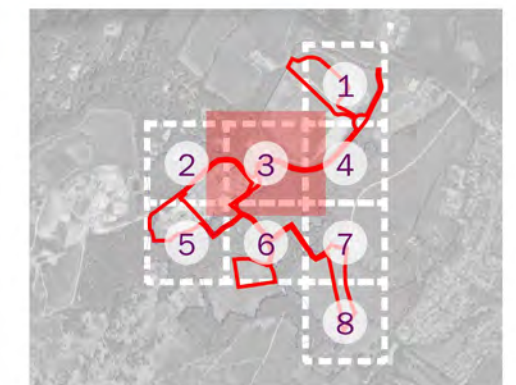
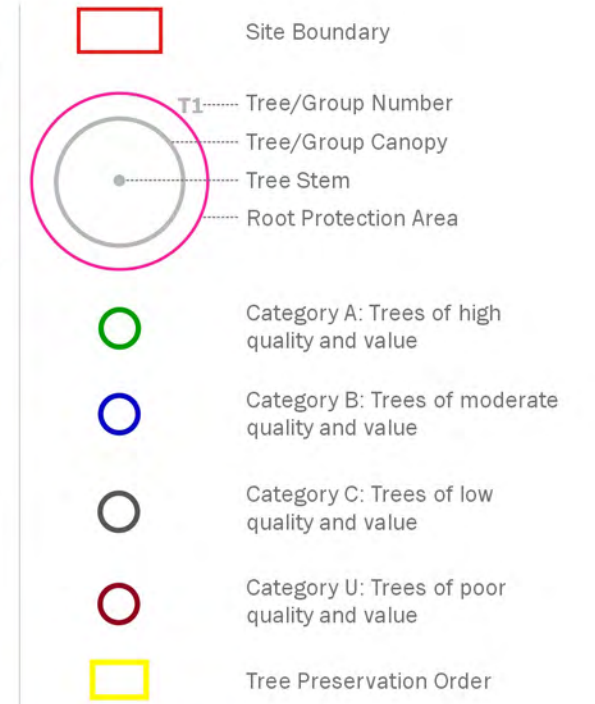
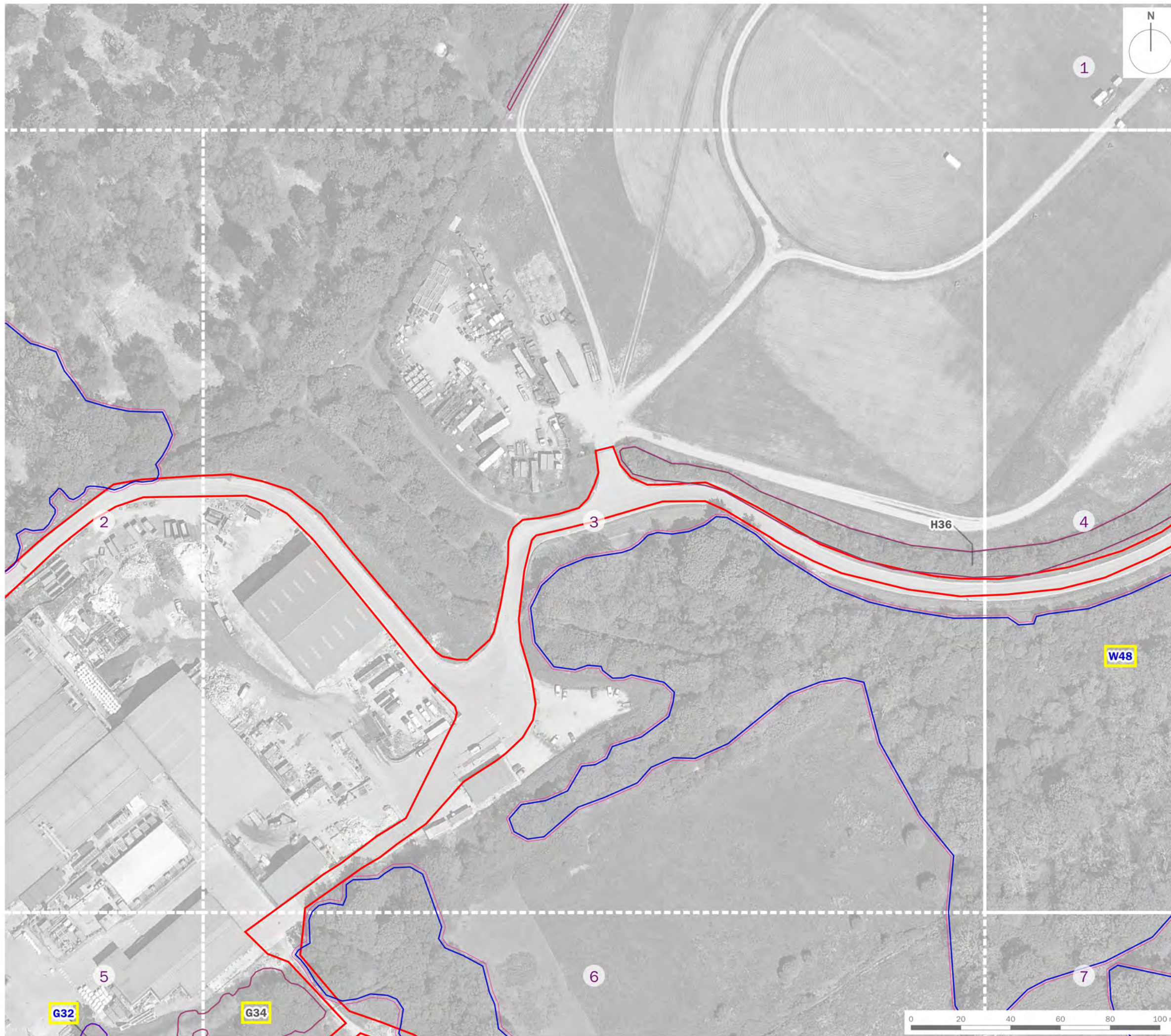
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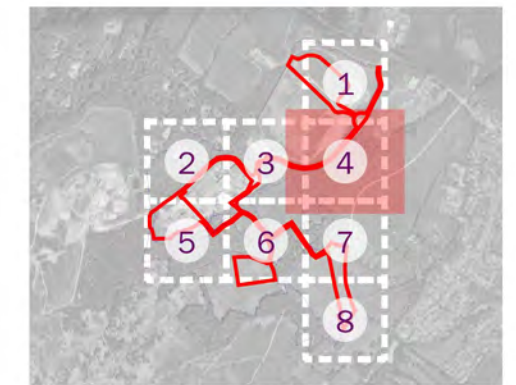
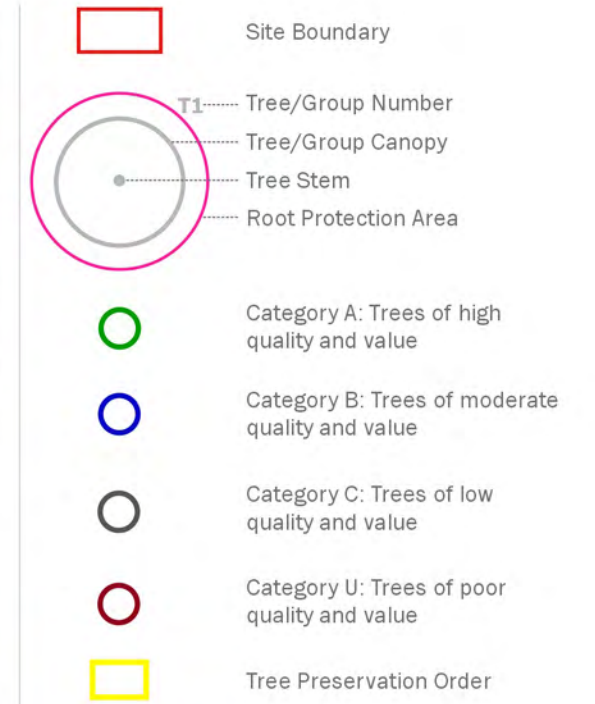
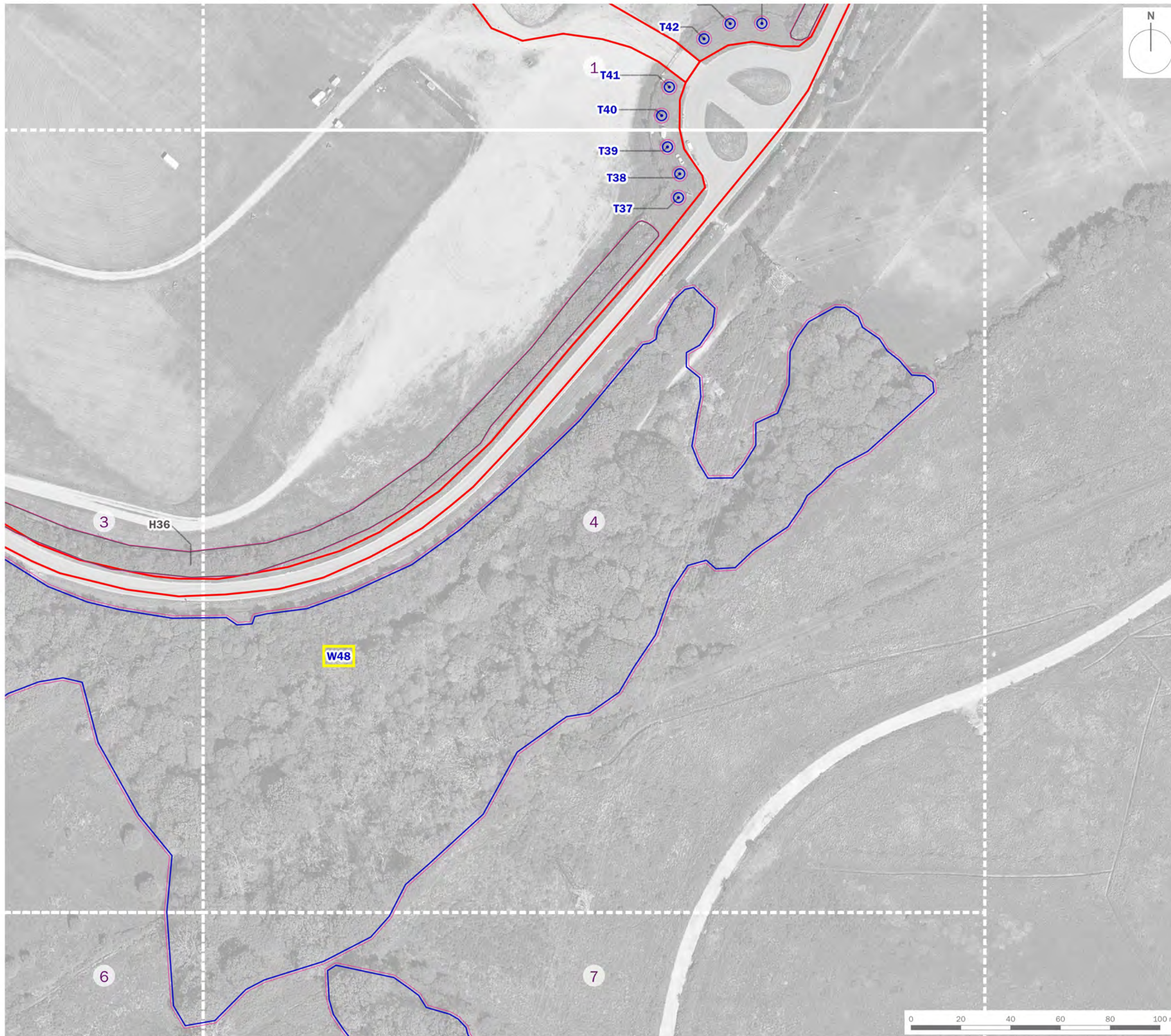
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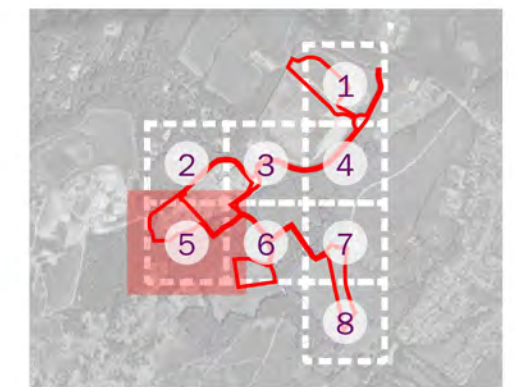
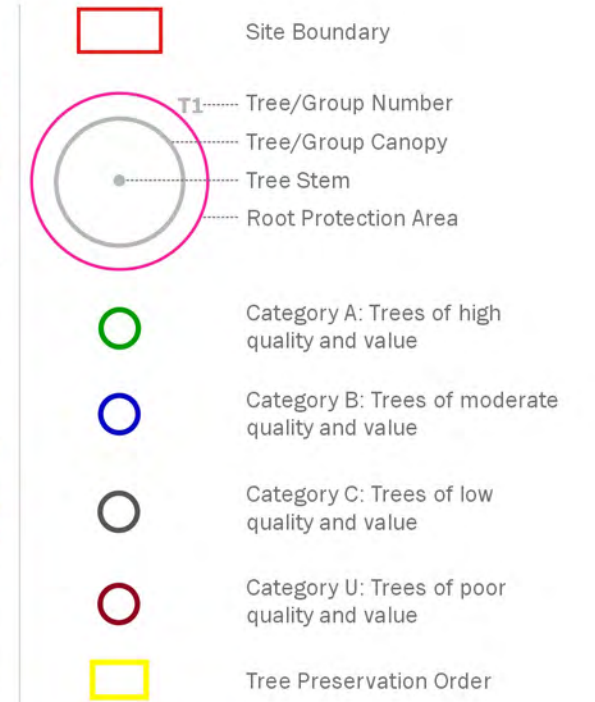
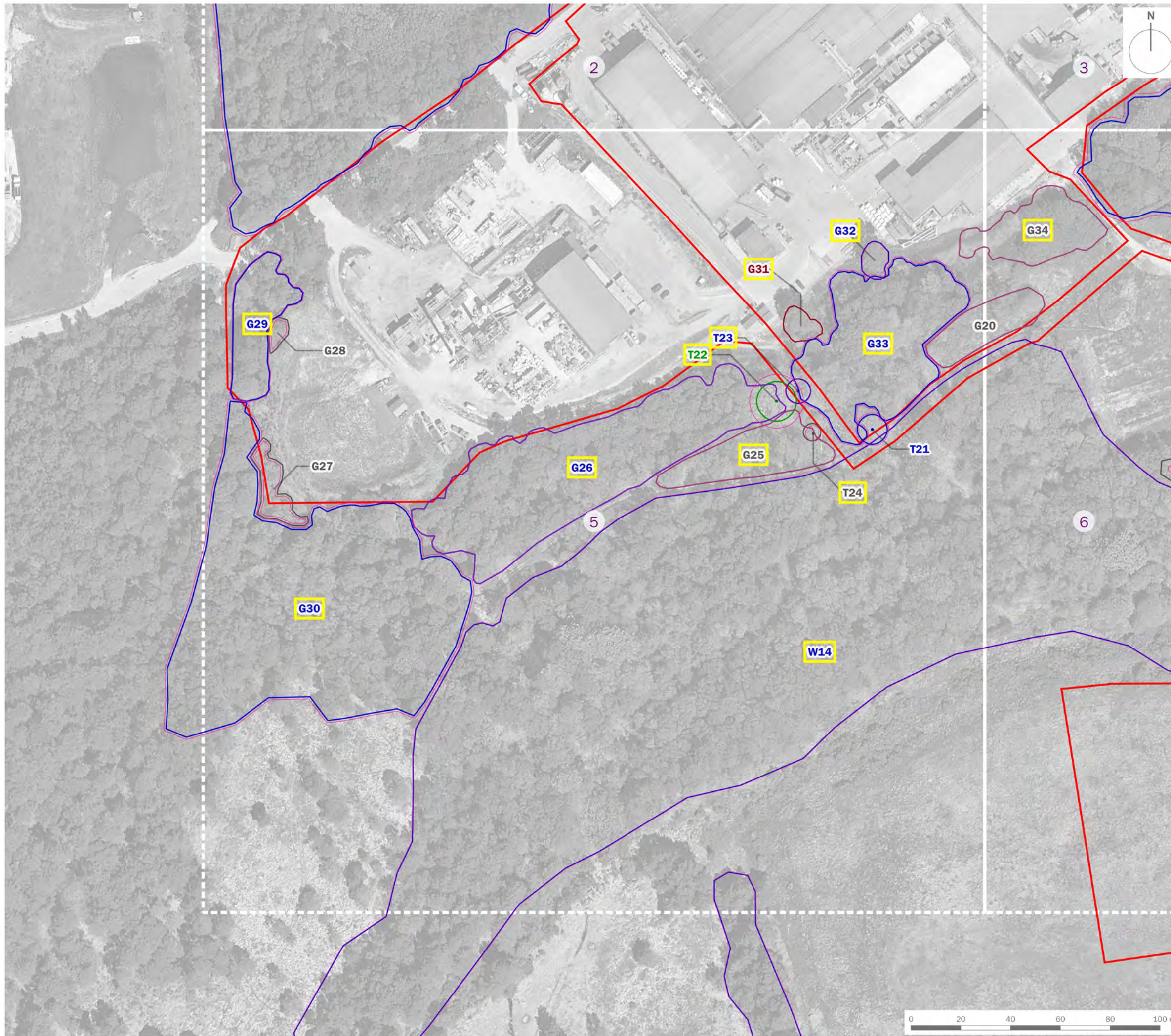
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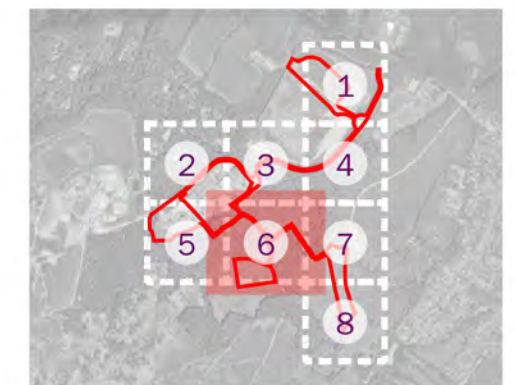
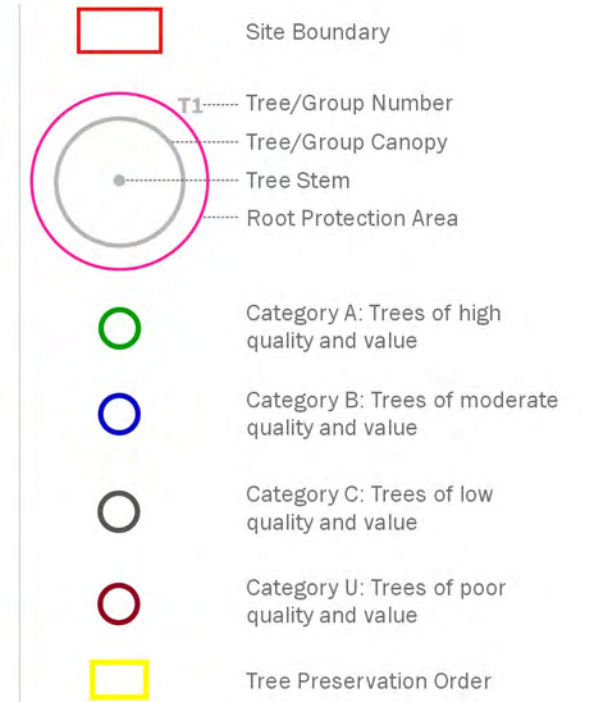
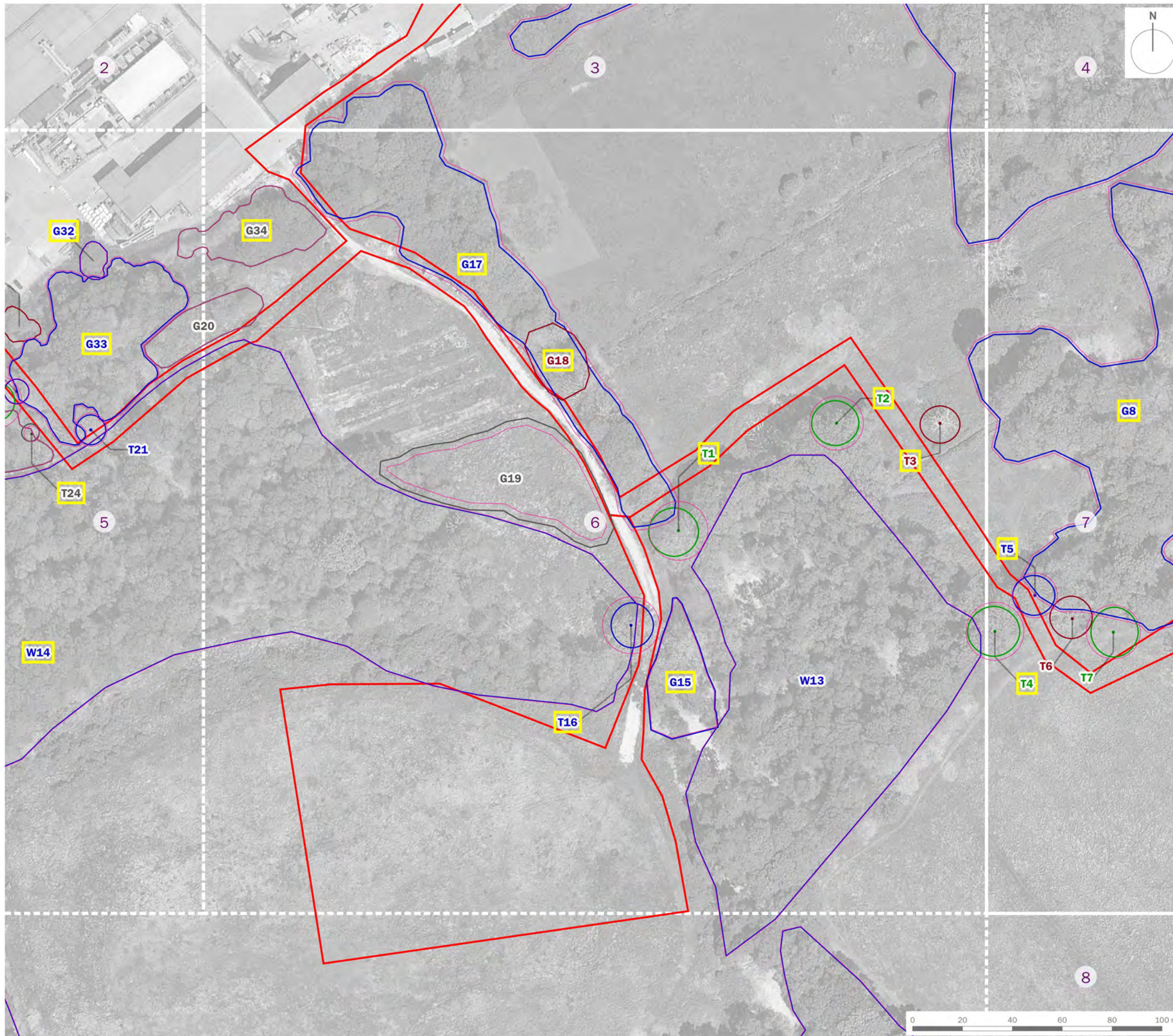
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 (Sheet 5 of 8)**

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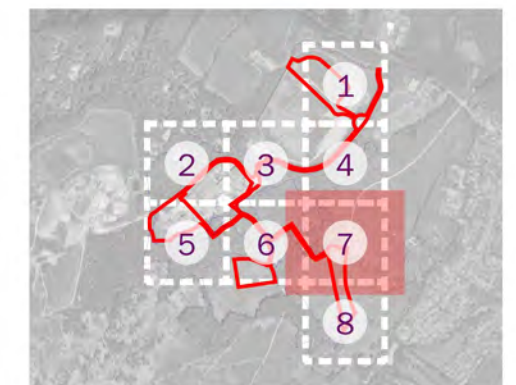
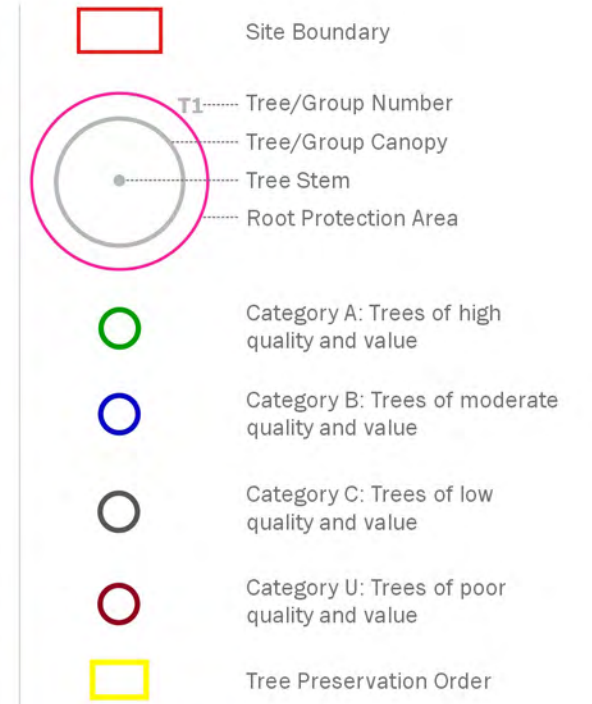
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 (Sheet 6 of 8)**

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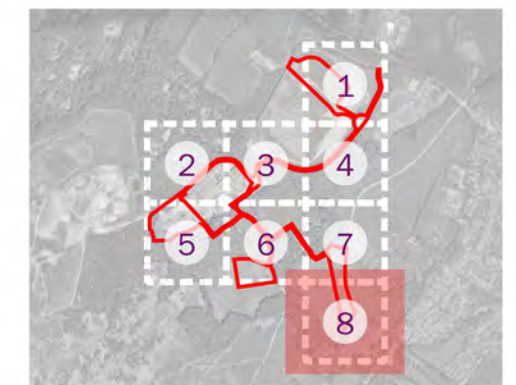
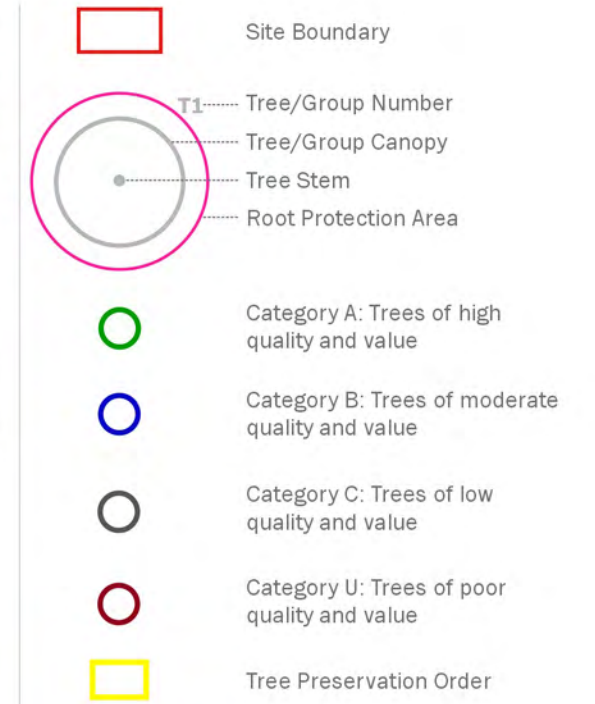
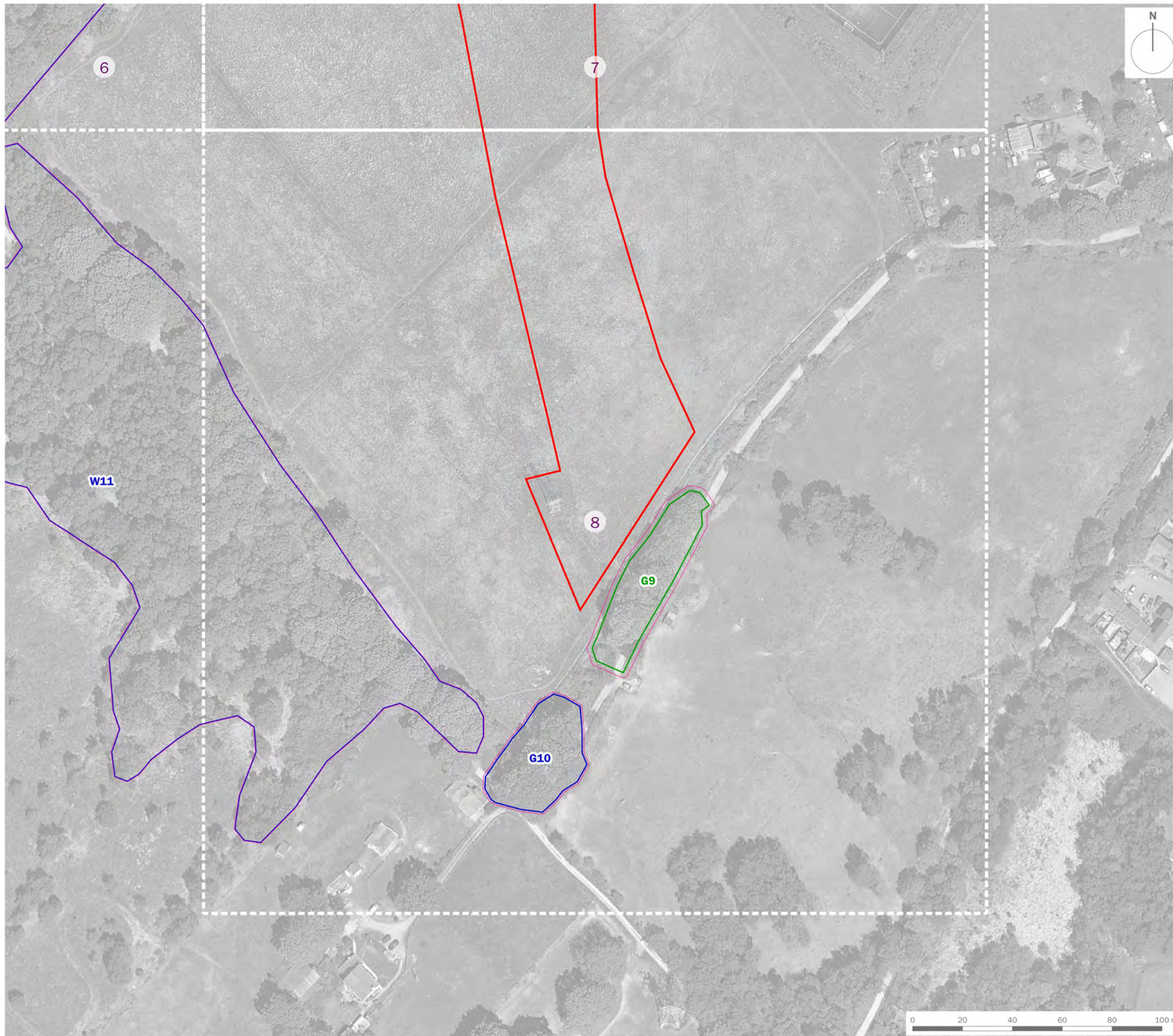
project title
Canford Energy from Waste Scheme

drawing title
**Tree Constraints Plan
 (Sheet 7 of 8)**

date	17 MAY 2023	drawn by	DJo
drawing number	edp7095_d007b	checked	DGa
scale	1:1,500 @ A3	QA	RBa



Registered office: 01285 740427 - www.edp-uk.co.uk - info@edp-uk.co.uk



client
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date	17 MAY 2023	drawn by	DJo
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Annex EDP 2
Schedule EDP 1
Tree Survey Key and Schedule

Sequential Reference Number	<p>T - Individual specimen;</p> <p>G - Group of trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally;</p> <p>H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; and</p> <p>W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.</p>
Species	Scientific names and common English names provide, the latter are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height	An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter	This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012 (# is used if estimated).
Branch Spread	This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1 .
Canopy Clearance Above Ground Level	An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage	<p>There are five classes to which trees are assigned:</p> <p>Young;</p> <p>Early Mature;</p> <p>Mature;</p> <p>Over Mature; and</p> <p>Veteran.</p>
Physiological Condition	<p>An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following:</p> <p>Canopy density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and</p> <p>Leaf size and colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.</p>



Structural Condition	<p>An indication of the tree's structural condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead.</p> <p>This is informed by “the presence of any decay and physical defect¹”.</p>
Comments/Notes	<p>Observations on structural or physiological condition, historic pruning, any Site-specific constraints etc. noted at the time the survey is undertaken.</p>
Recommendations (and Tree Work Priority)	<p>These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.</p> <p>Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows:</p> <p>Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard;</p> <p>Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any demolition or construction works commencing on Site; and</p> <p>Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.</p>
Estimated Remaining Contribution	<p>The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity:</p> <p>Less than 10;</p> <p>10+;</p> <p>20+; and</p> <p>40+.</p>
Category Grading	<p>Trees have been assigned either U or category grading A to C in accordance with the cascade chart given in BS 5837:2012.</p>
Root Protection Radius	<p>Measurement (in m) based on the stem diameter and calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012.</p>

¹ BS 5837:2012 Section 4.4.2.5

Client: MVV Environment Ltd (MEL) and W. H. White Limited (WHW) **Site:** Canford Energy from Waste Scheme
Date of Survey: 21/06/2022 **Consultant:** David Garrick
Tagged: N/A **Weather:** Sunny

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)	TPO Info
				North	East	South	West										
T1	English oak (Quercus robur)	17	# 980	9	8	10	12	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Arboricultural work - Historic Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	40+	A1:2	11.76	TPO ref 10/2001 W4
T2	English oak (Quercus robur)	16	# 900	9	9	9	10	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Deadwood - Major Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	40+	A1:2	10.8	TPO ref 10/2001 T2
T3	English oak (Quercus robur)	13	# 850	7	8	8	8	3	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees	No Work Recommended	<10	U	10.2	TPO ref 10/2001 T3
T4	English oak (Quercus robur)	18	# 970	10	10	10	11	2	Mature	Fair	Good	Deadwood - Major Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	40+	A1:2	11.64	TPO ref 10/2001 W4
T5	English oak (Quercus robur)	16	# 750	8	8	8	9	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Decay - Minor Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	9	TPO ref 10/2001 W4
T6	English oak (Quercus robur)	16	# 950	9	8	8	9	2	Over Mature	Poor	Poor	Decay - Major Deadwood - Major Die-back - Throughout crown Decline - Evident / observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	11.4	
T7	English oak (Quercus robur)	18	# 900	10	10	10	9	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Deadwood - Major	No Work Recommended	40+	A1:2	10.8	
G8	Mixed Broadleaf English oak (Quercus robur)	17	# 750	8	8	8	8	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	9	Portion within TPO ref 10/2001 W4 & G7
G9	English oak (Quercus robur)	14	# 750	7	7	7	7	1	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	40+	A1:2	9	
G10	English oak (Quercus robur)	13	# 650	7	7	7	7	-1	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	7.8	
W11	English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	16	# 600	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	7.2	
W12	Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	16	# 600	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	7.2	
W13	English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	16	# 600	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	7.2	
W14	Mixed Broadleaf English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	16	# 600	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	7.2	Portion within TPO ref 10/2001 G8 & 9/2001 W3
G15	Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	12	# 300	4	4	4	4	2	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1:2	3.6	Portion within TPO ref 10/2001 G8
T16	English oak (Quercus robur)	17	# 950	9	9	9	8	3	Over Mature	Good	Fair	Deadwood - Major Die-back - Lower crown	Crown lift to 5.2m over access route	20+	B1:2	11.4	TPO ref 10/2001 G8

Sequential Reference Number - T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
Species - Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height - An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter - This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.
Branch Spread - This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.
Canopy Clearance - An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage - There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition - An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
Structural Condition - Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".
Management Recommendations - These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes - Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.
Estimated Remaining Contribution - The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading - Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.
Root Protection Radius - The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)	TPO Info
				North	East	South	West										
G17	English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	15	# 700	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Good	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1;2	8.4	TPO ref 10/2001 G2
G18	English oak (Quercus robur)	15	# 640	7	7	7	7	2	Over Mature	Good	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown Decline - Evident / observed	No Work Recommended	<10	U	7.68	TPO ref 10/2001 G2
G19	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	15	# 6x100	4	4	4	4	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.94	
G20	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	6	# 250	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3	
T21	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	15	# 550	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age modify rpa for ditch to south	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6.6	
T22	English oak (Quercus robur)	16	# 900	8	8	8	8	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Broken branch Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	40+	A1;2	10.8	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
T23	English oak (Quercus robur)	14	# 430	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1;2	5.16	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
T24	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	10	260	4	3	3	4	4	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Sparse Crown	No Work Recommended	10+	C1;2	3.12	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
G25	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	9	# 250	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	3	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
G26	English oak (Quercus robur) Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	12	# 500	6	6	6	6	1		Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	No Work Recommended	20+	B1;2	6	
G27	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	5	# 90	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.08	
G28	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula)	5	# 90	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.08	
G29	Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 450	5	5	5	5	1	Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.4	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
G30	English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 490	5	5	5	5	1	Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	5.88	Portion within TPO ref 9/2001 W3
G31	English oak (Quercus robur) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 570	5	5	5	5	1	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees	No Work Recommended	<10	U	6.84	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
G32	Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 400	5	5	5	5	5	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	4.8	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
G33	English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 550	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6.6	TPO ref 9/2001 W3
G34	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 330	4	4	4	4	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.96	Portion within TPO ref 9/2001 W3
W35	English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 500	5	5	5	4	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1;2	6	TPO ref 9/2001 W1
H36	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana)	3	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.2	
T37	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	
T38	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

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Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius -The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Management Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)	TPO Info
				North	East	South	West										
T39	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	
T40	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	
T41	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	
T42	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	
T43	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	
T44	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	5	250	2	2	2	2	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3	
H45	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	3	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.2	
G46	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	5	# 150	3	3	3	3	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8	
H47	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Goat willow (Salix caprea)	3	# 90	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.08	
W48	English oak (Quercus robur) Silver birch (Betula pendula) Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	13	# 500	5	5	5	4	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	No Work Recommended	20+	B1;2	6	Portions of TPO ref 10/2001 G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, W1, W2 & W3

Sequential Reference Number - T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

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Category Grading - Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius - The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.



Annex EDP 3
Illustrative Summary of Survey Data

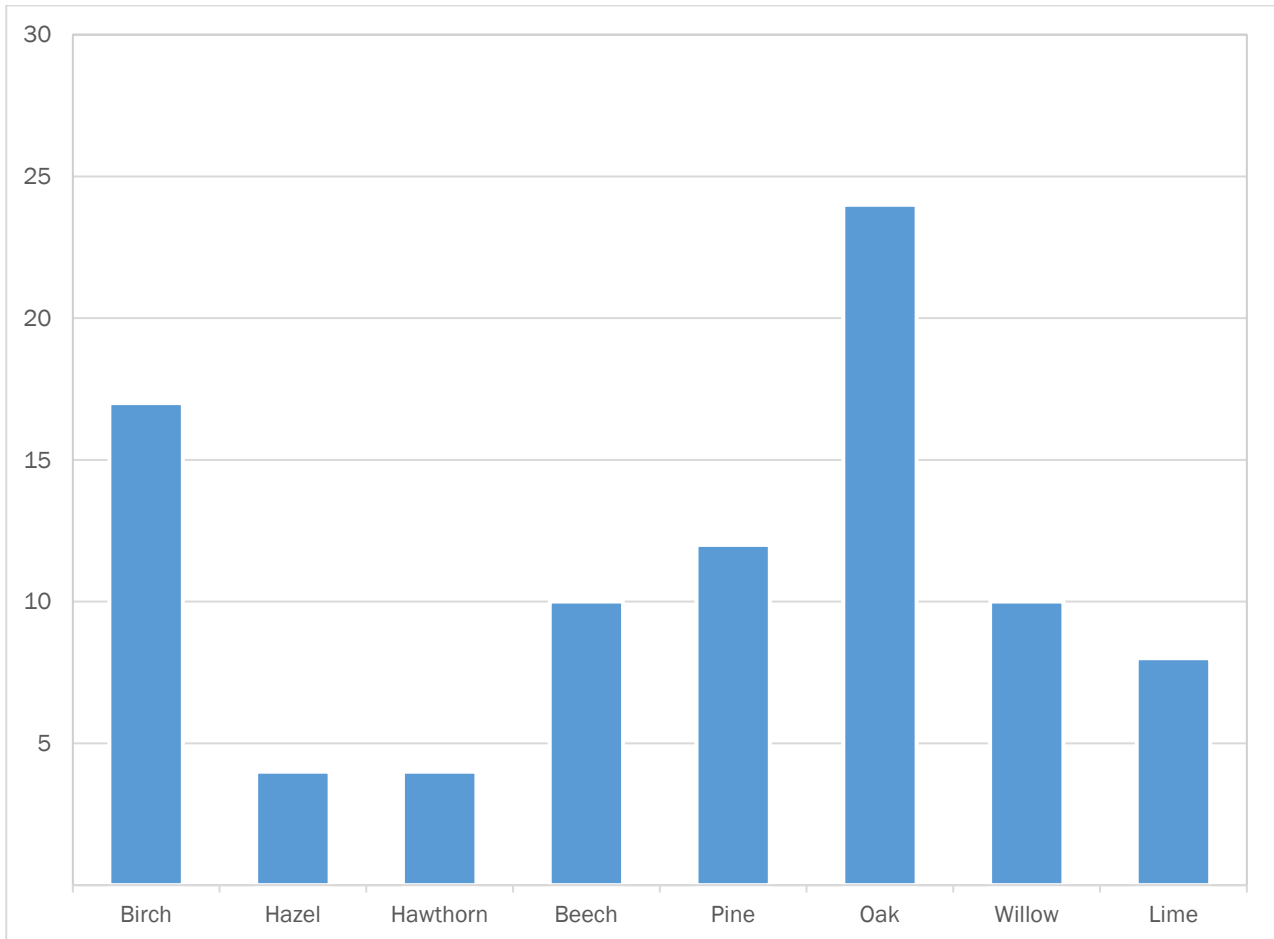


Figure EDP A3.1: Species diversity.

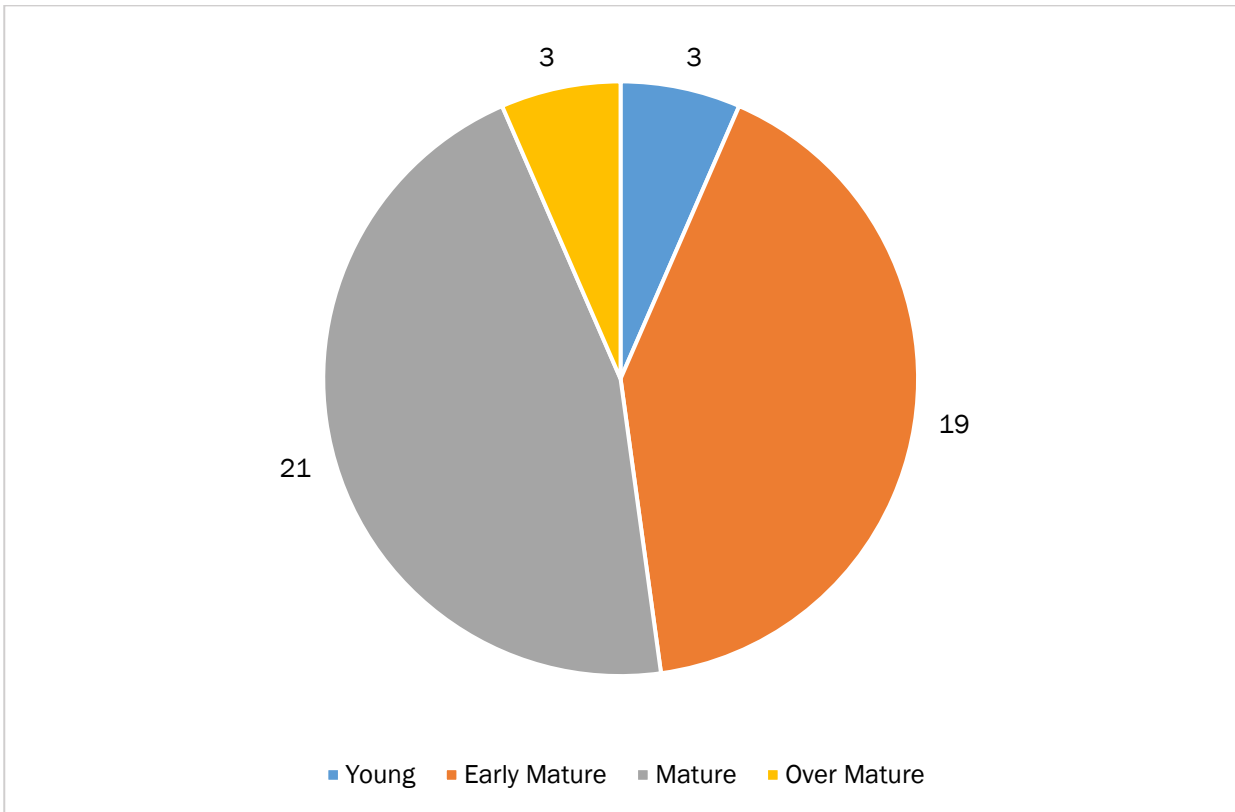


Figure EDP A3.2: Age distribution of live trees.

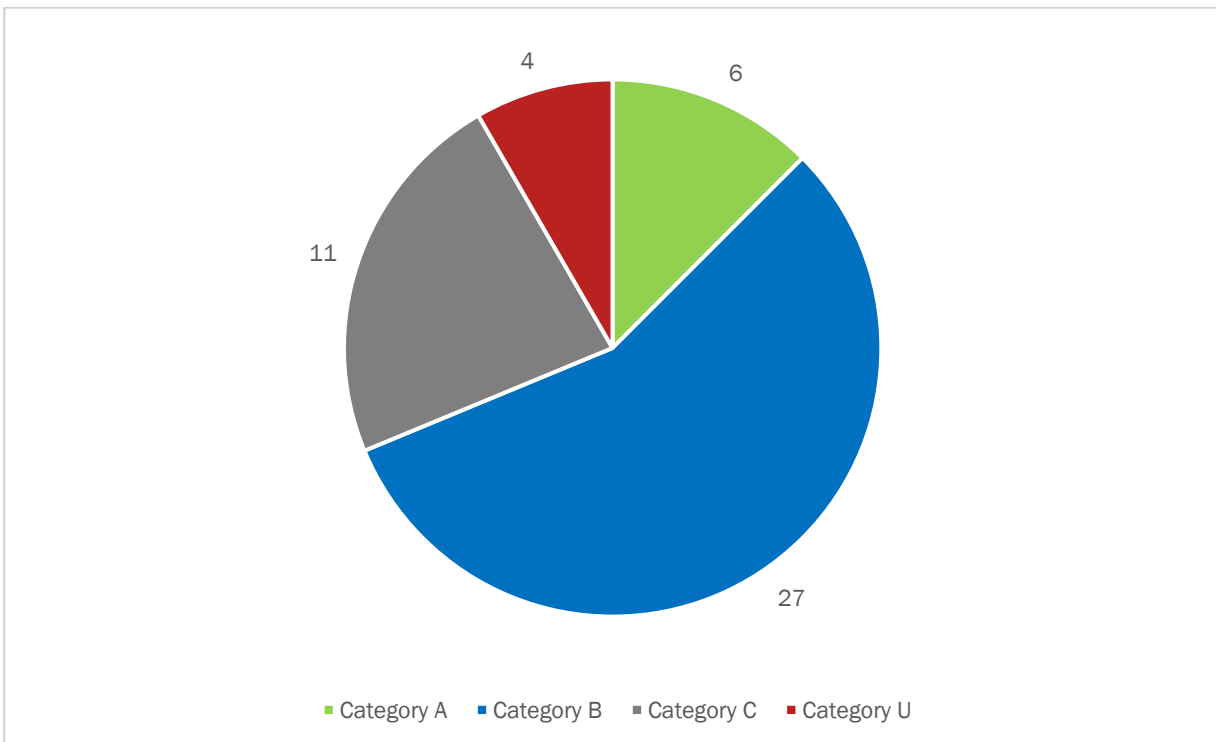


Figure EDP A3.3: Category grading.

Annex EDP 4 Protected Species

Bats

- A4.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded it protection under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), making it an offence to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild individual of an EPS;
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS wherever they are occurring, in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong, or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild individual of an EPS.
- A4.2 Additional protection for bats is also afforded under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place that is used for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to this structure or place. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are currently occupying these resting places/places of shelter.
- A4.3 Prior to undertaking any tree works or tree removal further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Nesting Birds

- A4.4 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:
- (i) Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - (ii) Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
 - (iii) Take, damage or destroy the egg of any wild bird; or
 - (iv) To have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), or egg or any part of a wild bird or egg.

A4.5 In addition, further protection is afforded to those wild bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, prohibiting any intentional or reckless disturbance to these species while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or to recklessly disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Annex EDP 5

Consideration of Trees within the Design Process

A5.1 Construction activities pose a threat to the successful retention of trees if handled inappropriately. It is important to consider the relationship between development and trees during the design process.

Below-ground Constraints – Root Protection Area

A5.2 The below-ground constraints are defined as the likely spread and distribution of the root system and are depicted on **Plan EDP 1** with pink outlined areas, representing the RPA around each surveyed item.

A5.3 The RPA is defined as the minimum area (in m²) around the tree that is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.

A5.4 Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, the shape of the RPA may be modified, but not reduced in area, and its shape should reflect a soundly based assessment of the likely root distribution.

A5.5 Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- The morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g., the presence of roads, structures and underground services);
- Topography and drainage;
- The soil type and structure; and
- The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age and condition and presence of other trees.

Above-ground Constraints – Proximity of Trees to Structures

A5.6 The above-ground parts of a tree whilst being more visible and easily protected are a potential constraint to development and consideration should be given to the current and ultimate height and spread of the trees.

A5.7 Where the current and/or ultimate height of a category A, B or C trees will cause an unreasonable obstruction to the proposed development, this must be considered as a constraint. This is usually considered in terms of issues relating to shade and light.






A5.8 The above ground constraints can be a combination of factors such as:

- Shading of buildings and open space – a detailed daylight study may be necessary if any proposed buildings are in the immediate vicinity of retained trees;
- Direct damage to structures;
- Future pressure for removal;
- Seasonal nuisance (e.g., leaf fall blocking gutters, fruit fall creating slippery patches and honey dew dripping on vehicles and surfaces);
- Whether the tree is deciduous or evergreen; and
- Density of foliage.

Appendix EDP 2
Proposed Site Plan
(Drawing Number: SC1643/PR/01/B, Date: 10/11/2022)

PROPOSED SITE PLAN
SCALE 1 : 500 @ A1

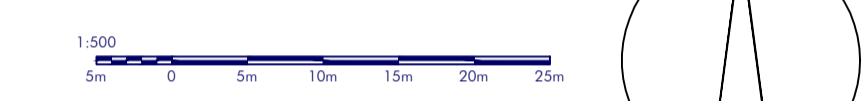
KEY

-  PLANNING RED LINE BOUNDARY
-  PROPOSED 2.4m HIGH PALADIN TYPE PERIMETER FENCE
-  CANFORD HEATH NATURE RESERVE BOUNDARY
-  EXISTING TREES
-  PROPOSED TREES & SHRUBS

LEVELS

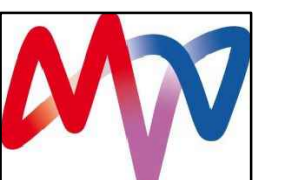
-  XXX.XXXm EXISTING LEVELS - AOD
-  XX.XXXm PROPOSED LEVELS - AOD

SCALE

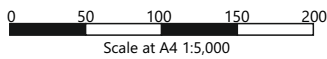
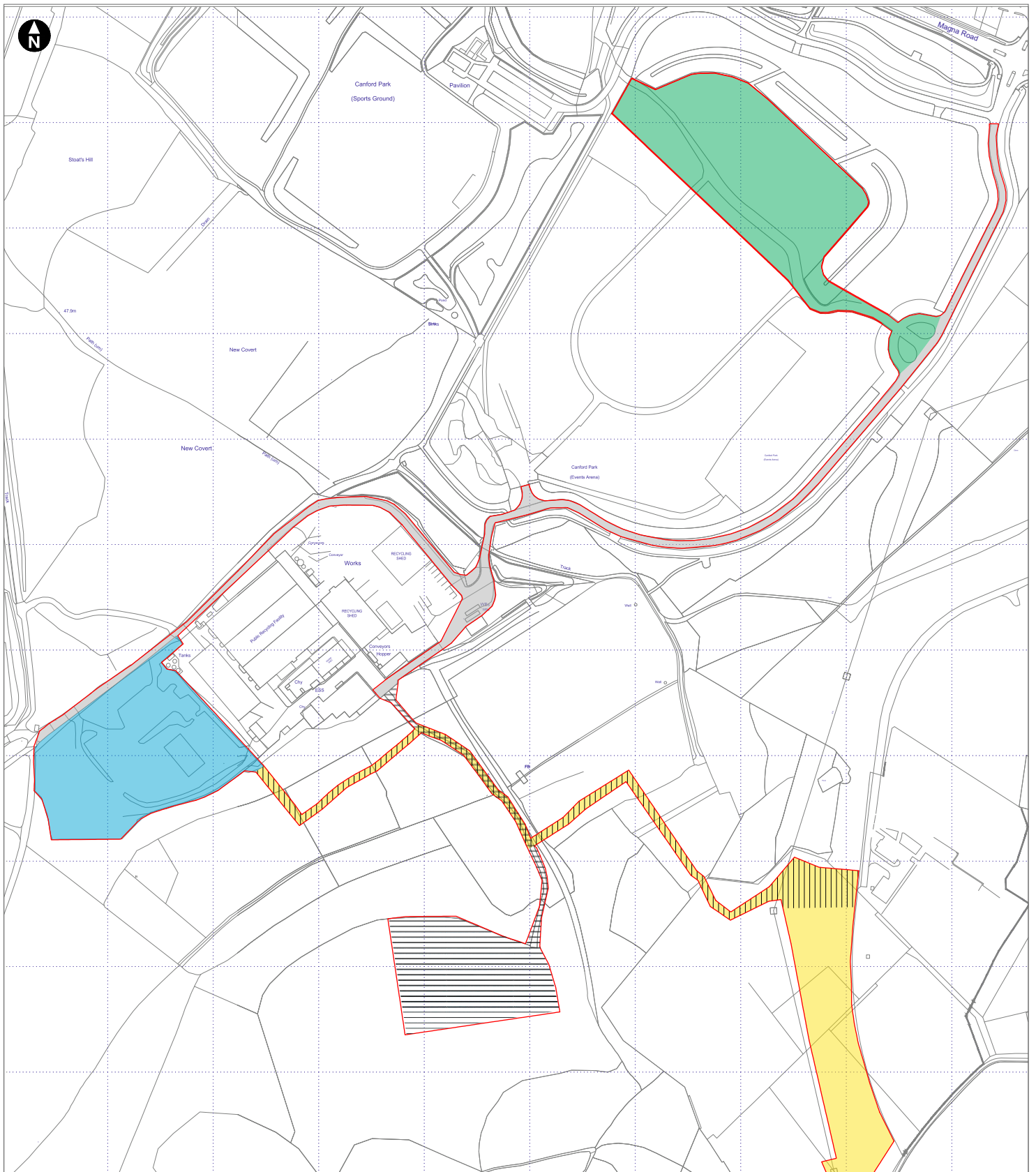


LEGEND

- ID01: Gatehouse / weighbridges
- ID02: Tipping hall
- ID03: Waste bunker building
 - (ID03a): Tipping bunker
 - (ID03b): Main waste bunker
 - (ID03c): Waste chute platform
 - (ID03d): Crane maintenance area
 - (ID03e): IBA Bunker
 - (ID03f): IBA loading enclosure
 - (ID03g): Back loading hatch
- ID04: Boiler house
- ID05: Air pollution control building
 - (ID05a): APC plant and reactor
 - (ID05b): Bag filter house
 - (ID05c): Induced draft (ID) fan
 - (ID05d): Compressed air station
 - (ID05e): Water treatment plant
 - (ID05f): Urea tank
- ID06: APCr silos
- ID07: Lime & activated carbon silos
- ID08: Chimney & CEMS platform
- ID09: Turbine hall
- ID10: Air cooled condenser (ACC)
- ID11: Water re-cooling system
- ID12: Future district heating equipment area
- ID13: Main transformer & switchgear
- ID14: Emergency diesel generator
- ID15: Diesel tanks
- ID16: Fire water tank & pump enclosure
 - (ID16a): Fire water tanks
 - (ID16b): Fire pump enclosure
- ID17: Switchgear building, administration building and control room
- ID18: Workshop & stores
- ID19: Lay-by area
- ID20: Parking areas
- ID21: HGV out of hours parking area
- ID22: Mobile crane slab
- ID23: Laydown / maintenance & future environmental requirements area



Appendix EDP 3
Proposed Development Components Plan
(Drawing Number: CEfW_EIA_A4003, Date: July 2022)



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MVV Environment Limited
Canford EfW CHP Facility
Environmental Statement

Proposed Development Components

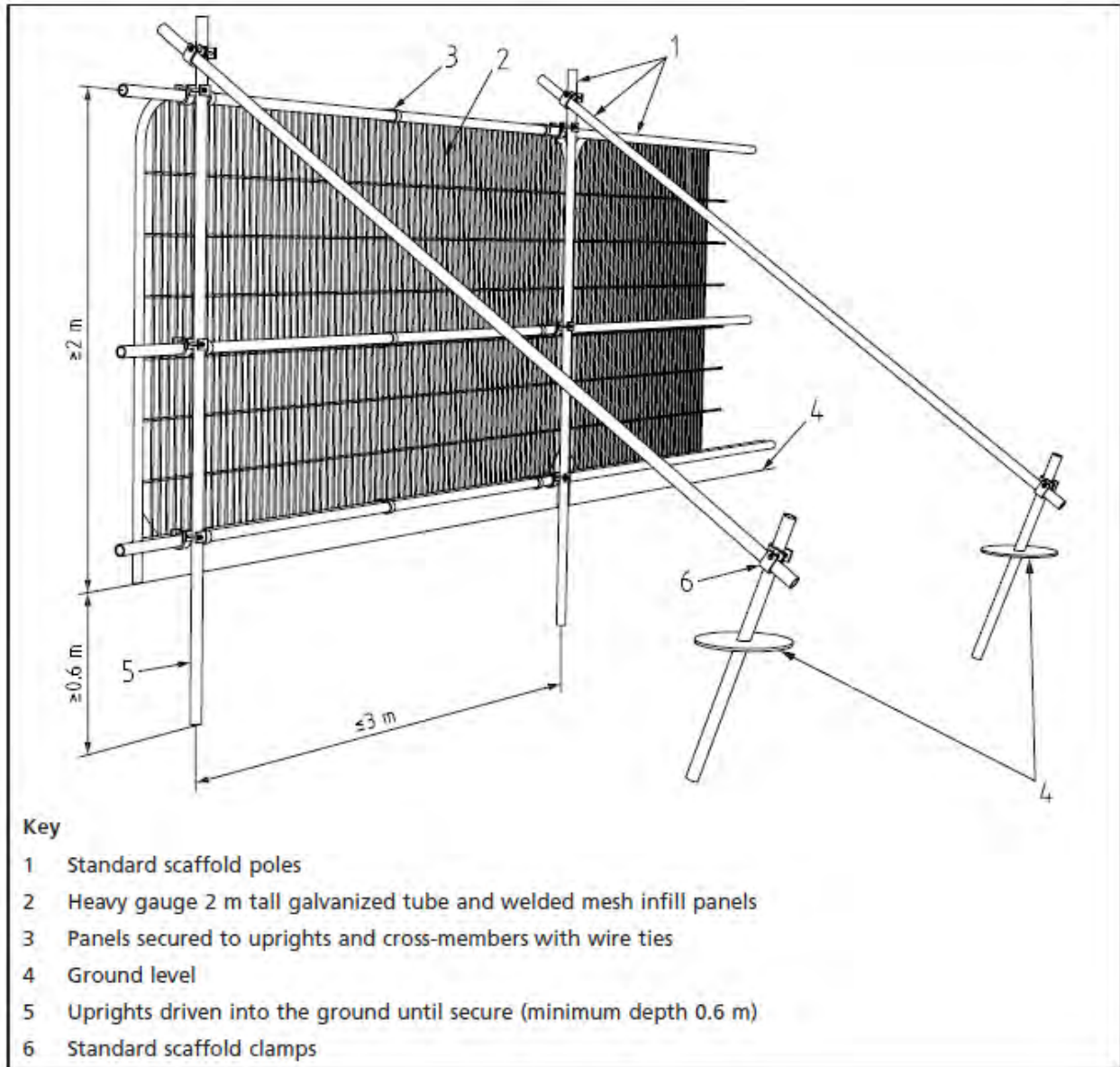
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Drawing Ref: CEfW_EIA_A4003

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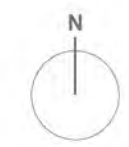
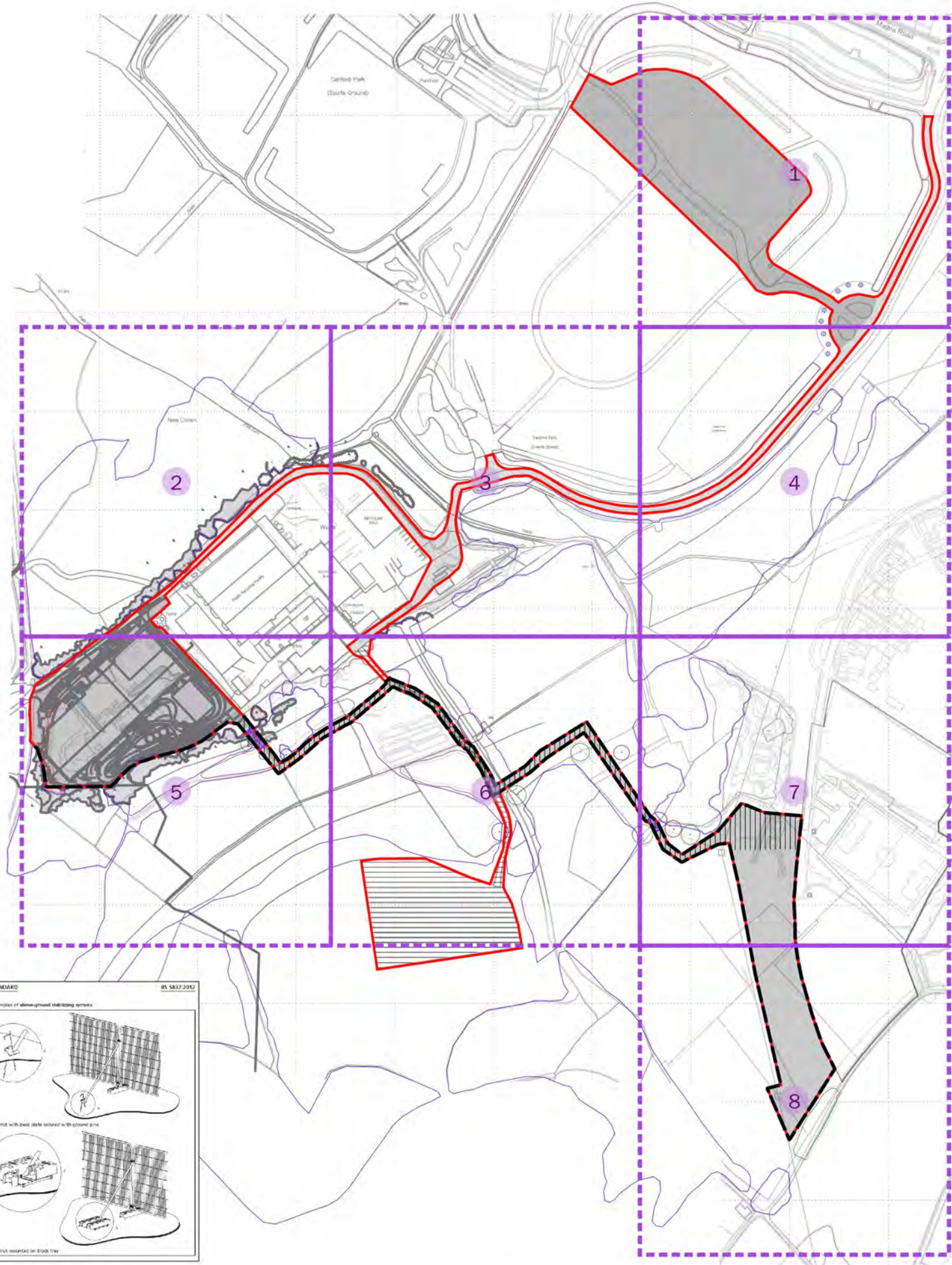
-  Red Line Boundary
-  Existing CRP access roads
-  EfW CHP Facility Site
-  CHP Connection
-  DNC Connection
-  TCC1
-  TCC2

Appendix EDP 4 Tree Protection Barrier on Scaffold 2.0m High (Extract from BS 5837:2012, Figure 2 'Protective Barrier')



Plans

Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan
(edp7095_d021b 17 May 2023 VMS/DGa)



Site Boundary

T1 Tree/Group Number
 Tree/Group Canopy
 Tree Stem
 Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Trees to be Removed

Protective Fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012

Supervised Excavation

Supervised Excavation using Air Spade

Tree Preservation Order

purpose of issue **PLANNING**

rev	description	date	by
b	QA	17/05/2023	RBa
a	TPO Added	07/02/2023	SWa
-	Original	09/12/2022	VMS

client
MV Environment Ltd (MEL) and W. H. White Limited (WHW)

project title
Canford Energy from Waste Scheme

drawing title
Tree Protection Plan Overview

date	17 MAY 2023	drawn by	VMS
drawing number	edp7095_d021b	checked	DGa
scale	1:5,000 @ A3	QA	RBa



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Default specification for protective barrier
BRITISH STANDARD

Key

- Standard scaffold poles
- Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh off panels
- Poles secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- Ground level
- Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- Standard scaffold clamps

BRITISH STANDARD BS 5837:2012

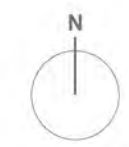
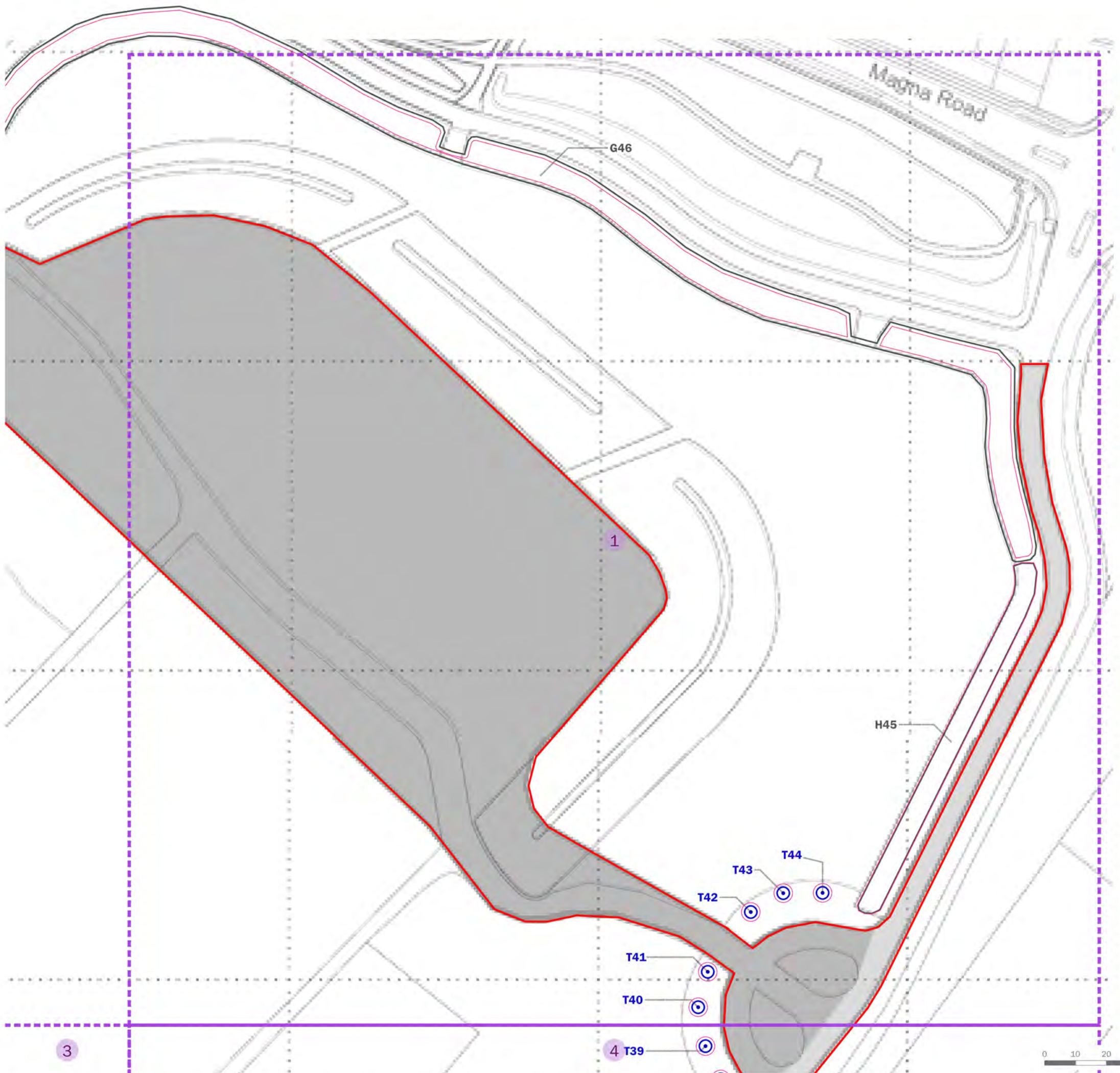
Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

a) Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground anchor

b) Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground anchor

© Stabiliser strut inserted on bank tree





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- Supervised Excavation using Air Spade
- Tree Preservation Order

purpose of issue **PLANNING**

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b	QA	17/05/2023	RBa
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project title
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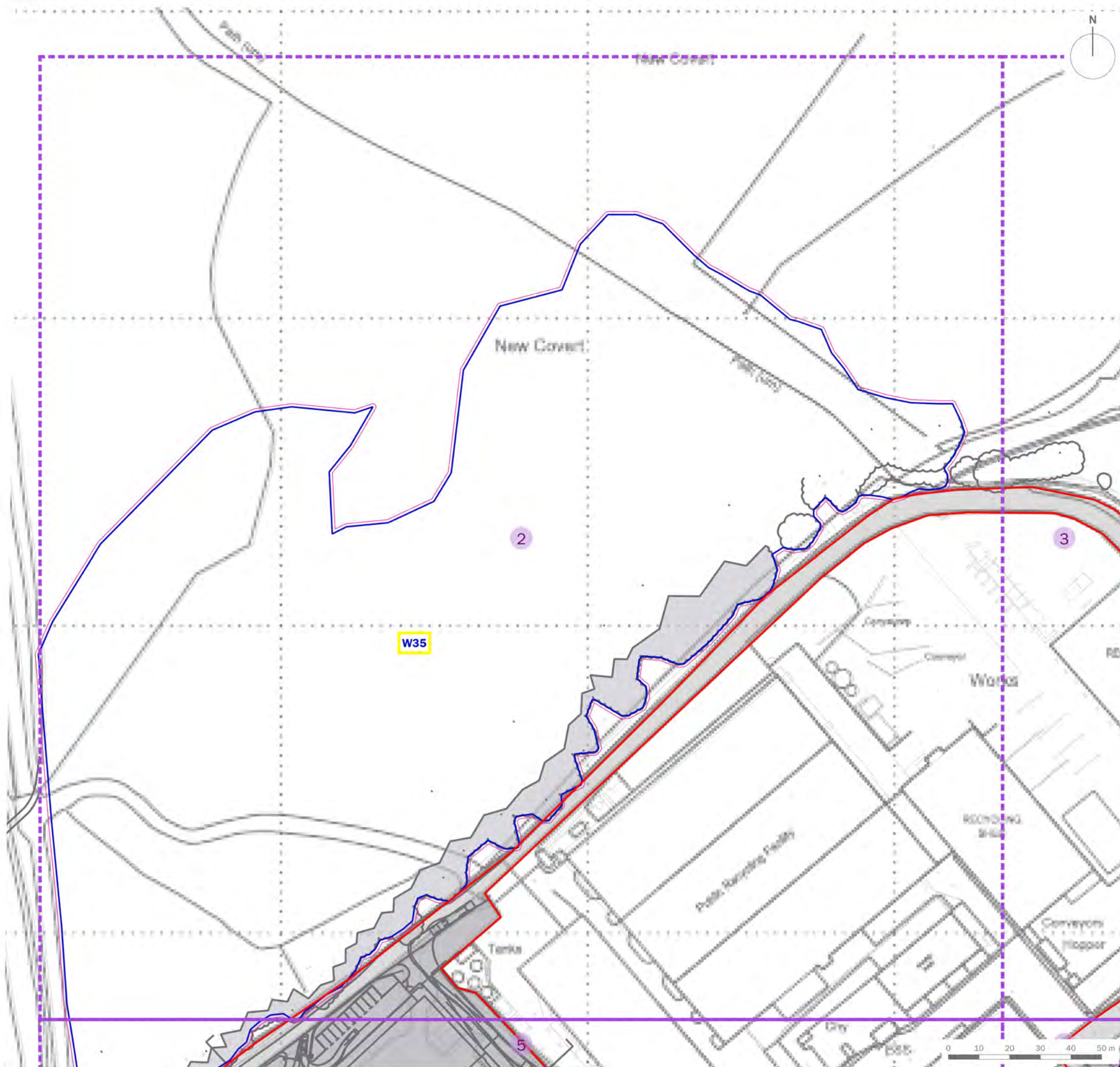
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date	17 MAY 2023	drawn by	VMS
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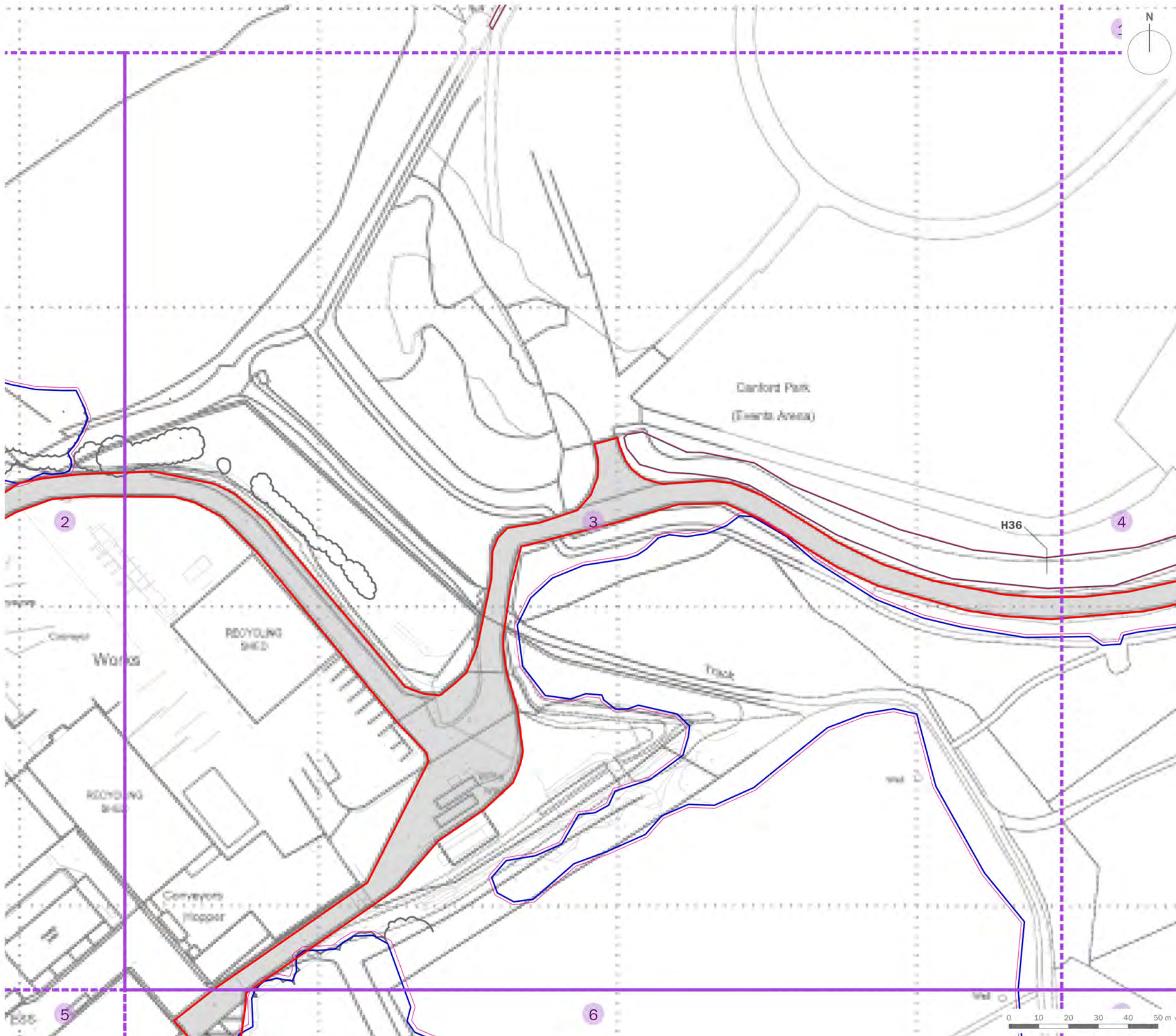
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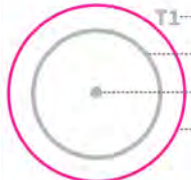








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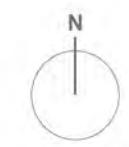
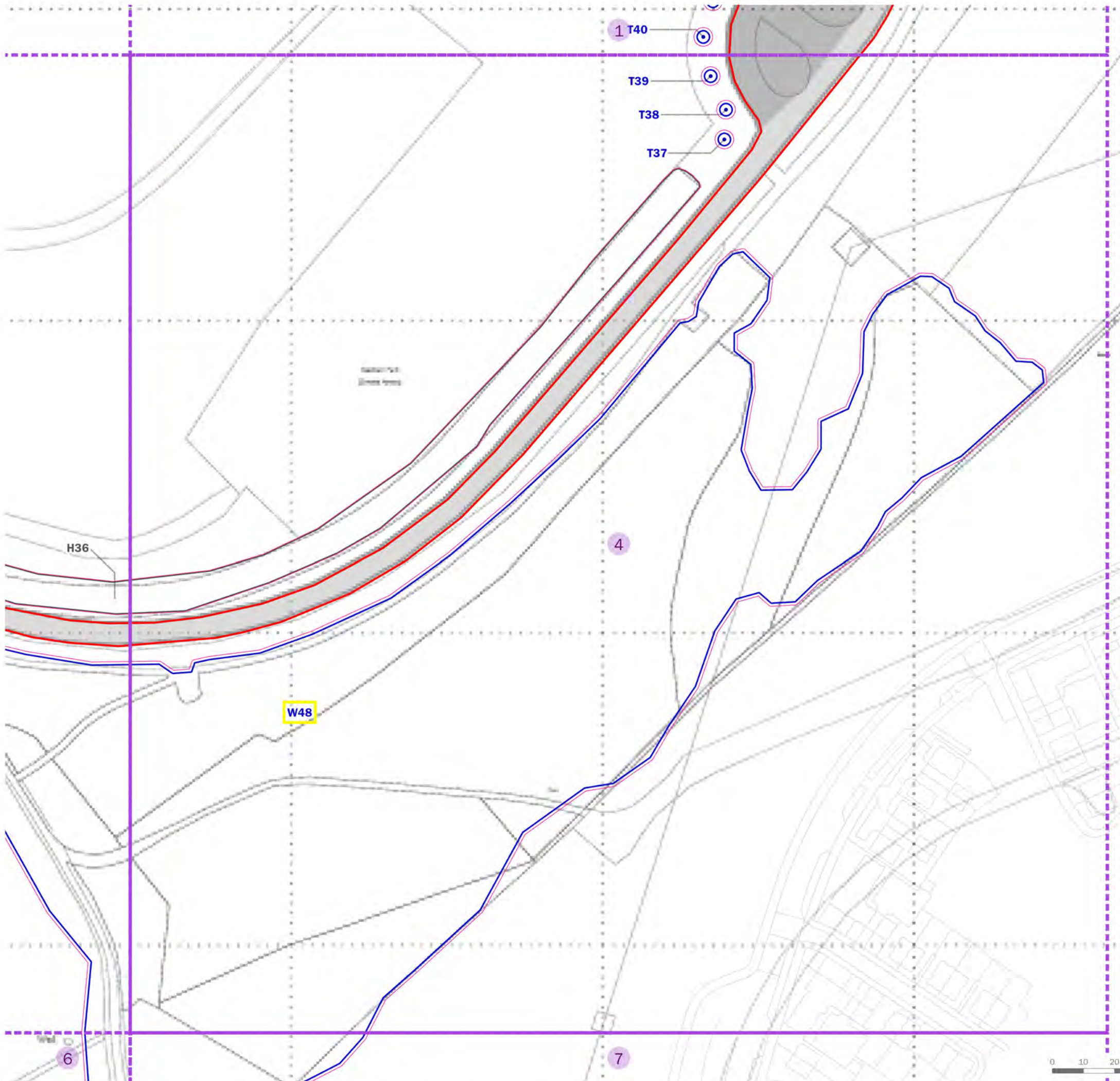
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drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 3 of 8)

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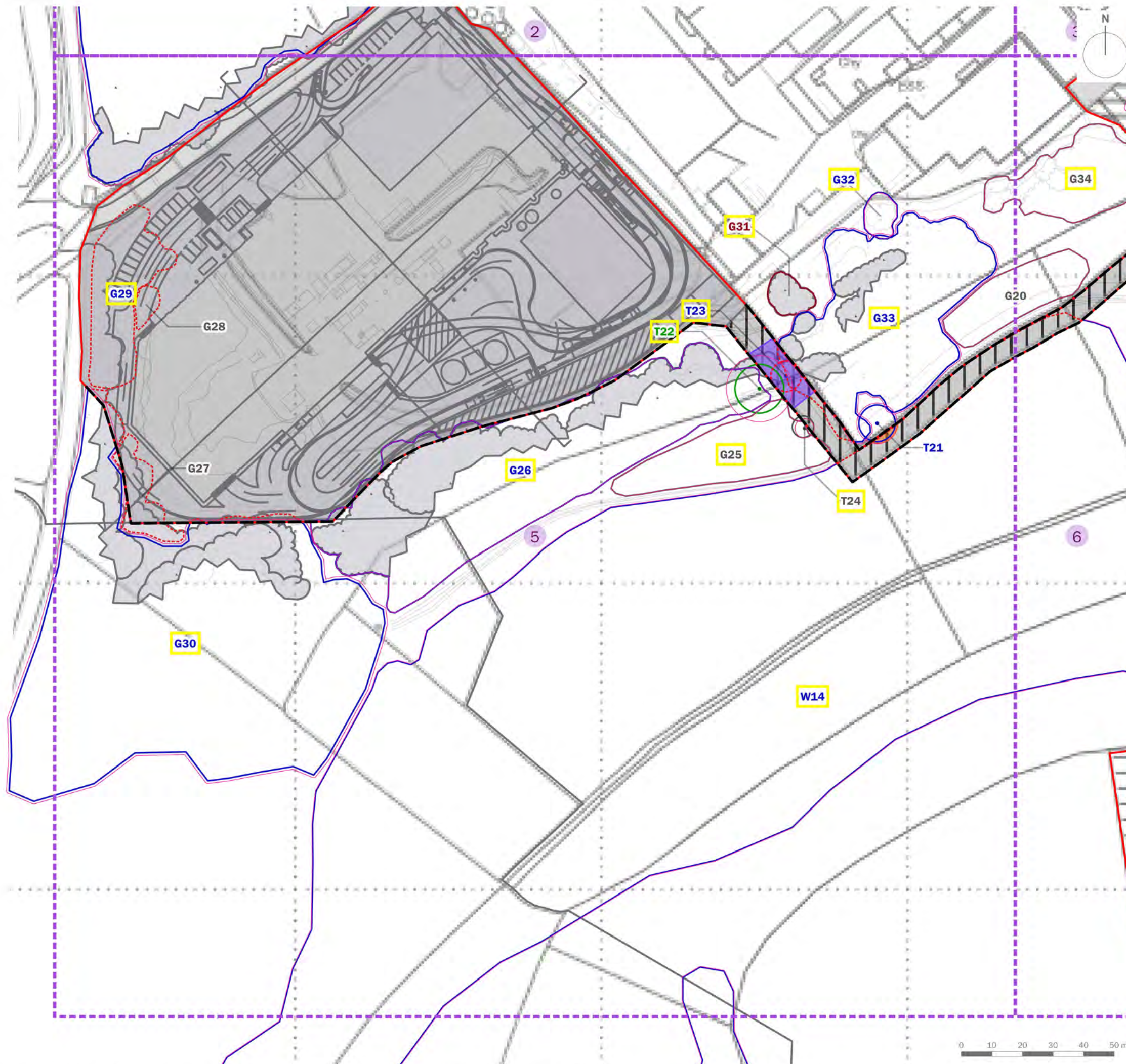
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Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 4 of 8)

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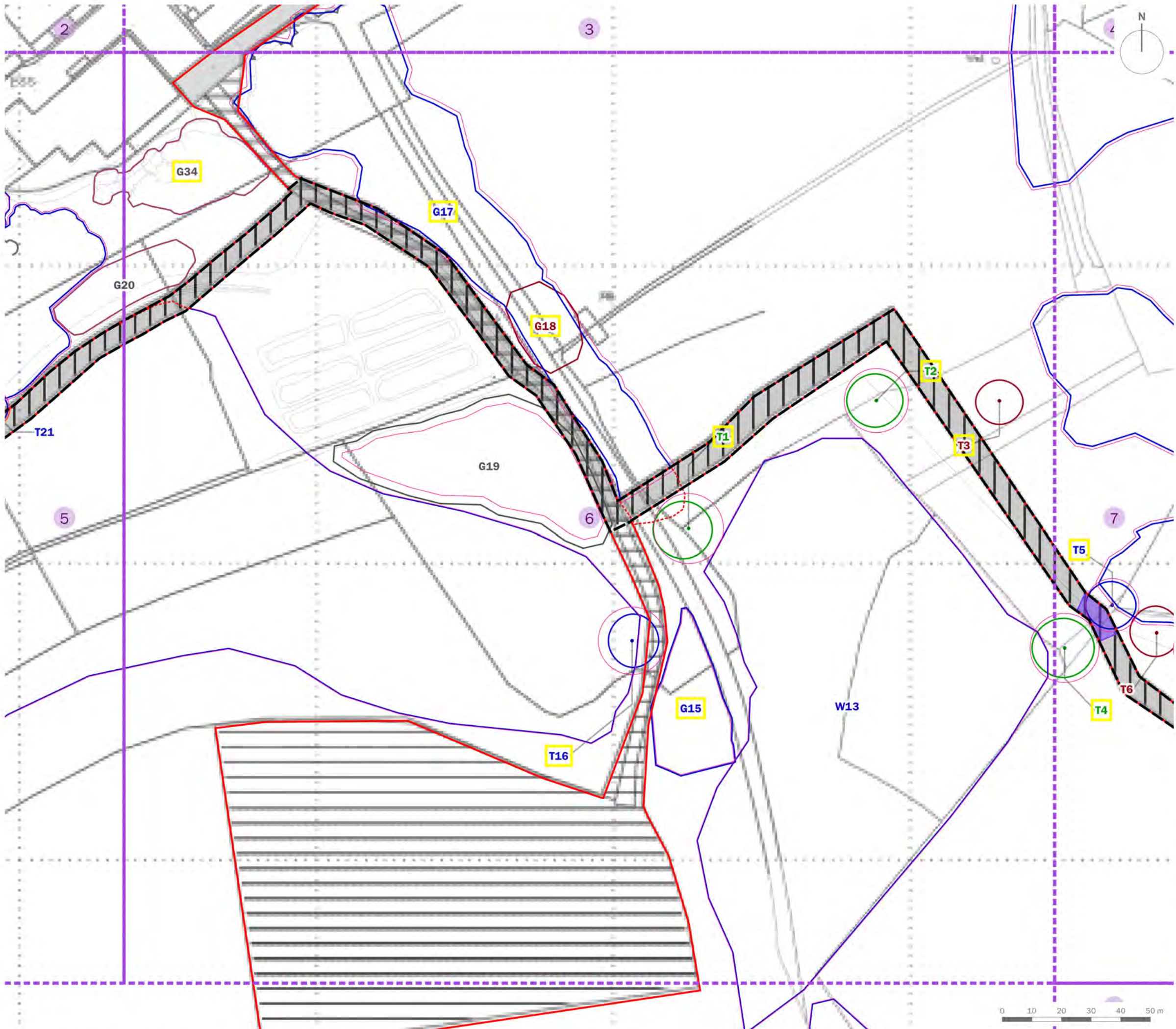
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Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 5 of 8)

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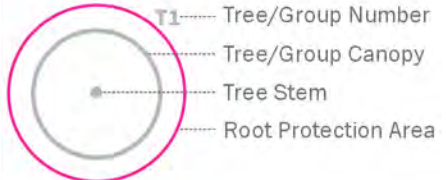









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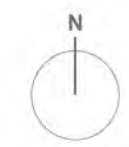
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**URBAN
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