



Mrs L Cutts
Wessex Planning
Meadowsweet Cottage
Morleys Lane
Ampfield
SO51 9BJ

27 March 2023

Our Ref: WT 021-23-AIA

Dear Mrs Cutts

**Re: Tree information relating to planning application at land adjacent to 52 The Crossways,
Chandlers Ford, SO53 3BU**

Further to my recent site visit please find details relating to the tree protection and management issues relating to the above planning application. I consider it would be appropriate to forward these details to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) by way of this letter with its attached plan and illustrative notes.

In this respect, I enclose plan WTP1, which is an adapted version of the plan provided by Jon Dale Architect Ltd, (drawing number WP/CW/01/4 dated 23 March). It has been annotated to identify all the relevant trees and show the areas where special precautions close to trees may apply. This plan is illustrative, and the precise location of protective measures may need to be modified in the context of the site conditions at the time of implementation.

Protected trees: After investigating the local planning authority (LPA) online mapping system (Image 1), it was established that there is only one individual cedar tree just outside the site proposal boundary which is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Therefore, it will be necessary to consult with the LPA before any works other than certain exemptions can be carried out. There are no other protected trees surrounding the boundaries and the site does not appear to be within a Conservation Area.

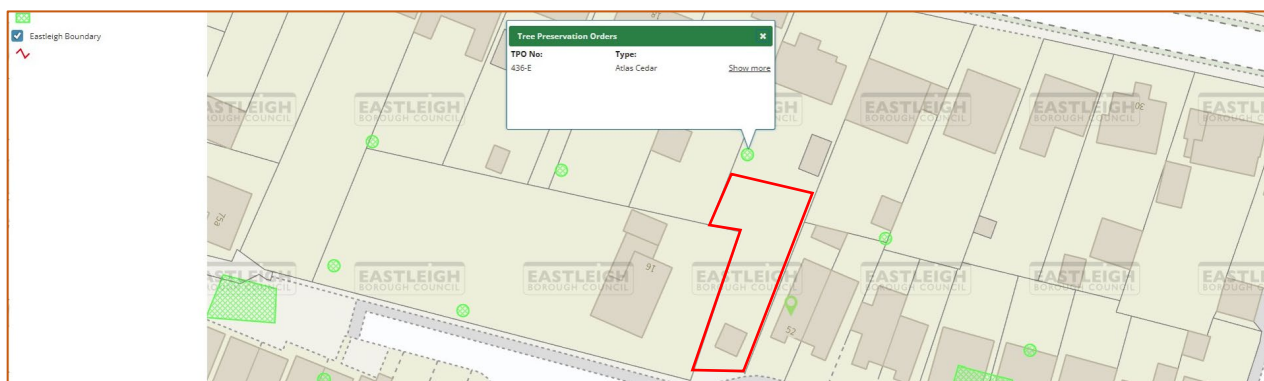


Image 1: The property (indicated by the red boundary outline) has a protected cedar tree on its northern side



I inspected each tree and have indicated the numbering on the tree protection plan (WTP1) in Appendix 1. I identified obvious groups where appropriate. For each individual tree and group, I collected information on species, height, diameter, maturity and potential for contribution to amenity in a development context. As advocated in BS 5837, each tree was then allocated to one of four categories which reflected its suitability as a material constraint on development:

- **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 unsuitable for retention, usually to be removed.

This information is recorded in the tree schedule included as Appendix 2, with further explanatory notes. I stress that my inspection was of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level.

The root protection areas and location of tree protection: BS5837:2012 gives recommendations for the areas of root protection to be the equivalent to the area of a circle centred on the tree with a radius of at least 12 times the trunk diameter. This distance is given for guidance to each tree or group in the schedule. In practice, the siting of the specific protection measures may be different. The implication of this notional root protection area (RPA) is that no significant disturbance should occur within it if the trees are to be successfully retained.

Effects of the proposal on the adjacent TPO'd cedar tree: From my site observations and the provided information, it is clear that the protected cedar (T001) is so distant from the proposed construction activity that there will be no direct impact on it from the construction activity. However, it is appropriate to prevent access close to it during the development process and so precautionary barriers will be necessary. I show an indicative location for protective barriers on plan WTP1, but the precise location needs to be agreed on site with the LPA before any development activity starts and they must be retained in place until completion.

Furthermore, I have considered the following relevant tree issues relating to the planning proposal, and where appropriate, provided necessary mitigation options to minimise harm to their health and amenity value:

Trees/vegetation to be removed: Part of the bamboo group (G005) and the group of Leyland cypress (G006) will need to be removed to accommodate the new dwelling. However, they are low quality, and other than providing some boundary cover, they do not offer any significant amenity when viewed from outside the site (Image 2). The scheme offers sufficient space for new boundary planting that could include trees or shrubs that will easily mitigate these losses. If required, it would be appropriate for the precise detail to be agreed with the LPA through a planning condition.



Image 2: Part of G005 and G006 will need to be removed along the boundary but this will have a low impact on local amenity.

Tree pruning to facilitate access/working space: At this stage no pruning requirements are anticipated to accommodate these proposals. However, if some pruning of secondary and tertiary low branches is needed to facilitate the proposal, this can be easily achieved without harming the health or appearance of nearby trees. If this changes for any reason, I advise that these matters are considered at an early stage and agreed with the LPA prior to the work commencing.

Site access: The RPAs of retained trees do not unduly affect construction access and provided that protective fencing, is installed/retained correctly, there is unlikely to be any adverse effects on trees from construction traffic moving in and out of the site.

Storage and movement of materials: Materials can be delivered to the front of the site and stored in the locations shown on plan WTP1 outside RPAs. It is entirely feasible to move materials to the working areas by hand or using small low ground-effect plant, with no significant harm to trees.

Drainage and other services: The surrounding properties are already serviced, and this establishes the principle of drainage and electricity services already being in the vicinity. It is not intended for there to be any major service upgrades, and the proposal is to connect into the existing services where possible without the need to cause any disruption to RPAs, that could result in important trees being damaged. If this changes for any reason, we advise that these matters are considered at an early stage and agreed with the LPA prior to the work commencing.

Post occupancy effects on trees: The location and character of the proposal has been achieved in consideration of all the site factors, including the presence of trees. The TPO'd cedar tree is set beyond the new boundary line, with the trunk approximately 12m from the back of the proposed house (Image 3). The canopy has been reduced in the past and its furthest extent will be at least 6m



from the rear windows of the new dwelling. Due to its position on the northern side of the property and its current retained canopy size, it is unlikely to restrict significant amounts of daylight from the rear garden. In this context, and I do not believe there will be additional pressures on this tree from proximity, dominance or shading. Looking to the longer term, this tree is also showing early signs of decline so its amenity potential is limited and may need to be pruned further or removed at some point in the future irrespective of this development proposal. However, in the short term, it will provide a useful amenity feature between the dwelling and the adjacent properties, so it is proposed for retention to provide the new occupants seclusion and privacy.



Image 3: The cedar (T001) is on the northern side of the new dwelling, approximately 12m from the back of the house (yellow dotted line)

Arboricultural method statement: The successful retention of trees depends on the quality of the protection and the administrative procedures to ensure those protective measures remain in place whilst there is a realistic risk of damage. An effective means of doing this would be through the arboricultural method statement, set out in Appendix 3, that can be specifically referred to in a planning condition. The details of this arboricultural method statement should be made available to the builders and its guidance followed to ensure that the trees are fully protected during the construction works. If appropriate, the builder should instruct an arboricultural consultant to comply with any necessary planning conditions relating to pre-commencement meetings and/or agree protection with ongoing supervision requirements sanctioned by the LPA.



I believe that this covers all the appropriate issues but please call me if there is anything else that you think should be included.

Yours sincerely

Mark Wadey NDArb CUEW MArborA RCArborA MICFor
Arboricultural Consultant

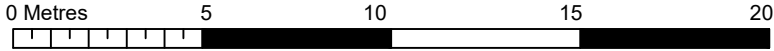


Appendices:

1. Tree Protection Plan WTP1
2. Data Collection
3. Arboricultural Method Statement

Appendix 1 - The Tree protection Plan WTP1: Illustrating tree protection and management proposals

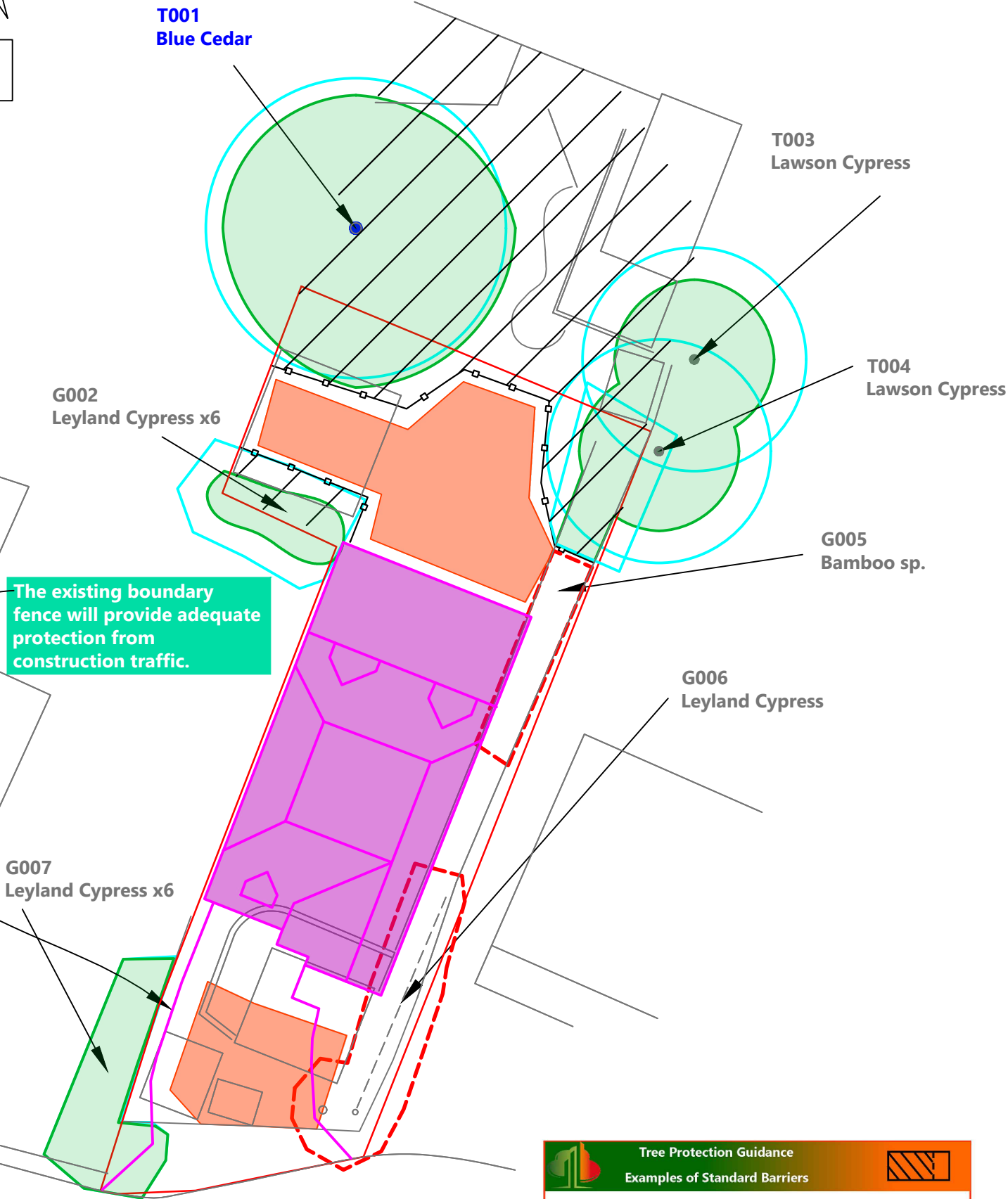
Content: 1 A3 plan @ scale 1:200



Scale: 1:200 @ A3

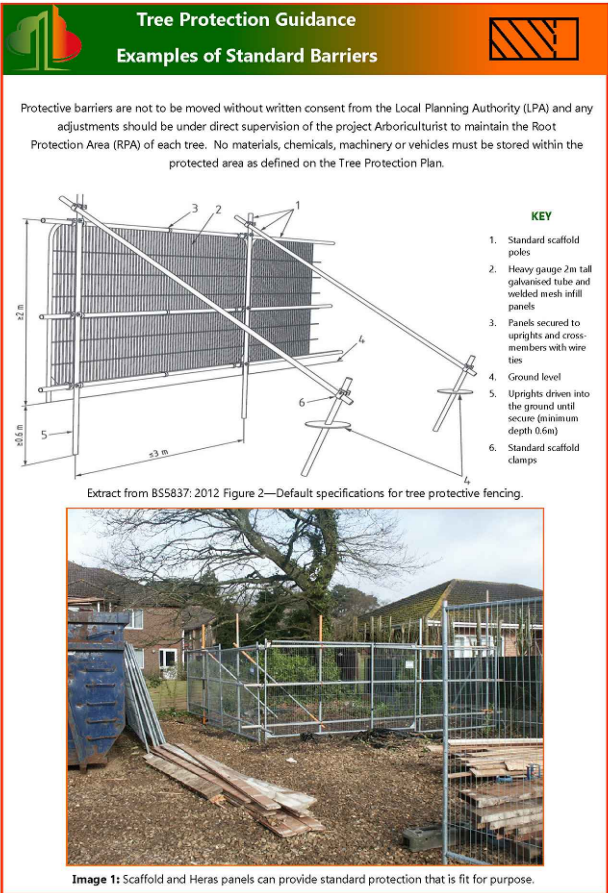


IMPORTANT NOTE:
A pre-commencement meeting must be held on site before works begin. The methods of tree protection outlined in the approved Arboricultural report and illustrated on this plan should be fully discussed with the designated Site Manager and Arboricultural Consultant involved with the project at the time of implementation. Any clarifications or modifications should be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.



Key:	
T001	Trees - colour coded by BS 5837 category
●	BS category A Trees of high quality
●	BS category B Trees of moderate quality
●	BS category C Trees of low quality
●	BS category U Trees unsuitable for retention
○	RPA boundaries
○	Vegetation to be removed
○	Tree canopies
□	Existing layout
□	Proposed, traced layout
□	Construction exclusion zone (CEZ) to be protected by fencing
□	Site boundary
□	Areas available for storage of materials outside RPAs

For further information, refer to the WT tree schedule. Do not scale from this drawing (unless for planning purposes), please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. Wadey Trees Ltd cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Wadey Trees Ltd 2020.
This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.



Wadey Trees Ltd

Plum Tree Cottage

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07544 375950

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CLIENT:

Mr D Readings

ARCHITECT:

John Dale Architect Ltd

DRAWN:

EJS

CHECKED:

MJW

DATE:

27 Mar 23

REVISION:

LOCATION OF TREES, CATEGORISATION & DEVELOPMENT AT:

Land adjacent to 52 The Crossways, Chandlers Ford, SO53 3BU

DRAWING NO:

WTP1

SCALE:

1:200

SHEET SIZE:

A3

SHEET NO:

WT PROJECT NO:

WT 021-23

STATUS:

PUBLISHED

CLIENT PROVIDED PLAN REF:

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY and Crossways site & block plan "traced"

Appendix 2 Data Collection: In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837). **NOTE:** Colour annotation is A trees green background; B trees blue background; C trees grey background; U trees red background

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	General Observations	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T001	Blue Cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica glauca</i>)	10	470	N:5 E:6 S:6 W:5	Fair	Fair	Early Mature	Poor crown canopy density. Pruning history - reduced in the past and some old stem failures evident. Marginal B/C Category tree.	20+ Years	B1,2	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	
T002	Leyland Cypress x6 (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> X)	5	6 stems: 50(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	Good	Good	Newly planted		20+ Years	C1,2	Area: 9 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	
T003	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	10	350	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Topped at 10m in past.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	
T004	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	10	350	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	Fair	Fair	Early Mature	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential. Poor crown canopy density.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	
T005	Bamboo sp. (<i>Bamboo sp.</i>)	7	50	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	Good	Fair	Young	Provides useful boundary cover.	20+ Years	C1,2	Area: 21 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Fell part of group to accommodate new dwelling

Appendix 2 Data Collection: In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837). **NOTE:** Colour annotation is A trees green background; B trees blue background; C trees grey background; U trees red background

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	General Observations	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T006	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> X)	7	200	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	Good	Fair	Semi Mature	Regularly clipped hedge. Topped at 7m. Provides useful boundary cover.	20+ Years	C1,2	Area: 33 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	Fell group to accommodate new dwelling
T007	Leyland Cypress x6 (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> X)	10	6 stems: 200(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	Good	Fair	Semi Mature	Previously cut back to boundary fence. Provides useful boundary cover.	20+ Years	C1,2	Area: 23 sq m, plus a 1m buffer.	

Appendix 2 Data Collection Cont'd: Explanatory notes

Structure: The following categories are assigned appropriately to each landscape feature: T=(tree); G=(group); H=(hedge); C=(coppiced); M=(multi-stemmed); P=(pollard); Sh=(shrubs); S=(stump) or W=(woodland).

Species: Species identification is based on visual observations. Where there is some doubt over tree identity, sp is noted after the genus name in the botanical names section to indicate that the species cannot be reliably identified at the time of the survey. Where there is more than one species in a group, only the most frequent are noted and not all the species present may be listed. The tree botanical names surveyed on this site are listed in column 3.

Height: Height is estimated to provide an indication of the size of the tree.

Stem diameter: Stem diameter is estimated or measured and recorded in 2.5cm increments as advised in BS 5837 Table D1. It is measured with a diameter tape unless access is restricted, direct measurement is not possible because of ivy on the trunk or the tree is assessed as poor quality. The point of measurement and the adjustments for stem variations are as advised in Figure C1 of BS 5837. The RPAs given below have been used for single stem trees and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Branch height and crown spreads: Where crown accuracy varies from site observations and the original topographical survey, new measurements of the crown may be taken and illustrated on the plan as a crown amendment. These are taken in the context of the development proposal where it is considered there may be encroachment from the development. For example, it may only be necessary to record the measurement of one side of the canopy where it overhangs the site, or where there is likely to be some kind of impact to branches/crown of the tree from development proposals. If there are any significant trees missing from the original topographical survey, their positions are estimated and branch spread is taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive a representation of the crown. Also, where it is considered appropriate, existing height above ground level of: 1) first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.4-N); 2) canopy will be recorded to inform on ground clearance where access issues may be a concern.

Tree condition: The tree condition is represented by the surveyor's initial visual observations of its health and/or structural integrity. These are separated into the following subcategories:

Physiological condition (P)	Description
Good	Appears to be healthy and have good vitality.
Fair	Generally, in good health but with visible signs of decline or reduced vitality.
Poor	Obviously in poor health and significant decline.
Dead	Dead, or very little live growth.
Structural condition (S)	Description
Good	No significant structural defects/weaknesses.
Fair	Some visible defects but no significant hazards/weaknesses.
Poor	Significant defects/weaknesses or dangerous/potentially dangerous condition.

Appendix 2 Data Collection Cont'd: Explanatory notes

Life stage: For the purposes of this report the following life stages are recorded as one of seven categories below. Age class is indicative and will vary between species:

LIFE STAGE	DEFINITION
Newly planted	Very young, newly planted trees at least within the last 5 years.
Young	Small establishing tree in its youngest years that could be transplanted with specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150mm in diameter at 1.5m.
Semi-mature	An established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of lifespan.
Early mature	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in the second third of life span.
Mature	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final third of expected lifespan.
Over mature	A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of expected lifespan. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.
Veteran	Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
Ancient	A tree which is remarkably old for its species.

General observations: Only relevant features such as tree physiology, structural condition, decay and crown or branch structure that may impact on the proposed development are recorded. If there are no notes, then the presumption should be that no relevant features were observed.

Remaining contribution: This is broadly interpreted as <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40+ years to provide some indication of a tree's potential for future contribution to its locality.

BS category: Each tree is placed into a relevant coloured category based on their quality and contribution they offer in terms of their arboricultural, landscape or cultural values. This assessment is based on the BS5837 Table 1 cascade chart for tree quality assessment summarised at the beginning of this report.

RPA measurements: For single stem trees, the RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter. For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods set out in paragraph 4.6 of BS5837 recommendations will be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) will be measured in accordance with Annex C and Annex D of that document. The calculated RPA for each tree will be capped to 707 m².

Future tree safety inspections: Our assessment of the trees was carried out on the basis that a re-inspection would be carried out within a year of the assessment visit and our advice on tree condition must be reviewed annually from the date of that visit.

Tree work considerations

1. **Tree works:** The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been noted. In addition to tree removals for development and management reasons, further works are listed to reduce the threats from retained trees. All trees on the site should be checked by the contractor at the time of carrying out the main tree works to deal with any emerging safety issues in the context of the consented development.
2. **Reporting during work operations:** In the context of the preliminary nature of the tree inspection, any defects that may affect tree safety discovered by the contractor when carrying out the work recommendations should be reported to the supervising officer. Modification to the schedule of works may be required because of these reports. The contractor should be specifically instructed on this point.
3. **Implementation of works:** All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 *Recommendations for Tree Work* as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire GL10 3DL; phone 01242 522152; website www.trees.org.uk.
4. **Statutory wildlife obligations:** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.
5. **Stumps:** Stumps to be removed within the RPAs of retained trees should be ground out with a stump grinder to minimise any disturbance unless otherwise authorised by the supervising officer.

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement

1. Introduction

- 1.1 **Purpose of this Arboricultural Method Statement:** This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been produced in line with *BS 5837 2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations* to aid the successful retention of the trees adjacent to the proposed development at Land adjacent to 52 The Crossways, Chandlers Ford, SO53 3BU.
- 1.2 **Scope of statement:** This document sets out the methodology for all proposed works that affect trees on and adjacent to the site. Compliance with this method statement will be a requirement of all relevant contracts associated with the development proposals. Copies of this document will be available on site for inspection.
- 1.3 **Relevant plan information:** For details of the trees to be retained and location and types of special protection methods, reference should be made to the tree protection plan WTP1. A copy of which should be displayed prominently on site.

2. Supervision and monitoring

- 2.1 **Responsibilities:** It will be the Project Manager/builder's responsibility to ensure that the details of this method statement are known and understood by all site personnel. A copy must be always kept on site and the site manager must brief all personnel who could have an impact on the specific tree protection requirements. This should be a part of the site induction procedures and written into appropriate site management documents. If appropriate, the builder should instruct an arboriculturist to comply with any necessary planning conditions relating to pre-commencement meetings and/or agree protection with ongoing supervision requirements sanctioned by the LPA.
 - 2.2 **Phase 1 (Establishment of tree protection measures):** A pre-commencement meeting should be held on site before any of the site clearance or construction works start. This must be attended by the contractor's site manager or agent, the project arboriculturist and the tree officer (If available). The methods of tree protection outlined in this report must be fully discussed at this meeting so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications must be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing (see section 4.2 below).
 - 2.3 **Phase 2 (special precautions during construction):** All the retained trees will be protected from damage using barriers (fencing). Additionally, in the precautionary areas shown on the tree protection plan, special precautions relating to their management will be required. All these protective measures are shown on the plan WTP1 and explained within the examples provided in the tree protection guidance section below.
- ### 3. Specific tree protection issues on this site
- 3.1 **Trees/vegetation removal:** All works to trees/vegetation identified to facilitate the development proposal (as set out in Appendix 2 of the tree schedule) will be undertaken before the construction works commence on site.

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement

- 3.2 **Protective fencing:** Temporary tree protective fencing is proposed for the retained trees. This will be erected at the locations shown on the tree protection plan WTP1. It will be to the BS5837:2012 section 6.2 recommendations i.e. braced preformed galvanised steel mesh panels (Heras' or similar). It will be installed prior to the commencement of any development related activity and retained at the locations shown on until construction is completed. It may only be moved or removed with consent from the LPA. Provided that the fencing is properly specified, installed and maintained, there is unlikely to be any significant adverse effects on the health or amenity value of these trees.
- 3.3 **Tree protective guidance notes:** The specific tree protection requirements set out below are necessary to minimise harm to retained trees. These must be informed by the following tree protection guidance notes below if tree harm is to be minimised.
- 3.4 **Storage areas outside the RPA:** Before construction begins on site, it is important to identify the exact areas outside the RPA that minimise chemical pollution and damage from construction materials. On this site, a provisional location for materials and machinery are to be stored as shown on plan WTP1.
- 3.5 **Services:** Where possible, the existing services will be used to avoid disruption within RPAs. Any new service installation works are anticipated outside the RPAs of retained trees. However, if minor encroachment is required, the works must be undertaken following the guidance notes below. If this changes for any reason, I advise that these matters are considered at an early stage and agreed with the LPA prior to the work commencing.
- 3.6 **Landscaping:** No heavy machinery should be driven over unprotected ground and materials must be stored outside RPAs. The tree protective fencing can only be removed with the agreement of the project arboriculturist and may have to be reinstalled during a break in operations. Any soil removal or replacement, excavations for hard landscaping or installation of any structures including lighting, water, electric gates etc must be approved by the project arboriculturist. Unwanted vegetation can be removed using handheld tools to avoid damage to the stems of retained trees. Planting holes for new trees or shrubs shall be dug by hand and will be repositioned if woody roots are encountered. For further advice, refer to the tree protection guidance notes below.

4. **Summary of important arboricultural considerations**

- 4.1 **Review of main requirements:** The following general responsibilities should be known to all parties involved with working on site to ensure that important retained trees on site are sufficiently protected:
- All tree protection details set out on the approved tree protection plan should be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting and recorded by the project arboriculturist for all parties to consider.
 - Protective barriers must be regarded as sacrosanct and must only be moved under direct supervision of the LPA or project arboriculturist to enable the undertaking of works within

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement

the RPA of the trees, as set out in this AMS, and approved in writing by the LPA. It is of paramount importance the fencing is repositioned correctly after any agreed operations.

- All construction machinery engaged in site clearance work should work from outside the RPAs.
- No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles must be stored within the RPAs as defined on the tree protection plan WTP1 and identified on site by protective fencing.
- Damage caused to protective fencing must be reported to the site supervisor and the project arboriculturist to ensure appropriate repair.
- Any damage to retained trees must be reported without delay to the site supervisor, the LPA and the project arboriculturist so appropriate remedial work can take place without delay.
- No fires will be lit on site.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or any other signage or services are not to be attached to any part of retained trees.

4.2 **Site monitoring checklist:** The following site monitoring checklist should be used for all pre-commencement and site supervision visits. After each visit, it should be circulated to all relevant parties and kept as a record to demonstrate that all site operations have been compliant with the approved tree protection requirements, and to satisfy the discharge of planning conditions.

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement

Pre-commencement checklist/supervision visits			
Site address		Date	
		Planning reference	
PRESENT		REPRESENTING	
Pre-commencement	Compliant Y/N	Action (If appropriate refer to additional notes)	
Acceptable demolition/site clearance works			
Tree works undertaken/additional requirements			
Method statement/tree protection plan available on site			
Suitable locations for welfare and material storage etc			
Suitable space available for vehicle access etc			
Services/soakaway locations agreed			
Tree protection/precautions	Compliant Y/N	Action (If appropriate refer to additional notes)	
Protective fencing			
Ground protection			
Temporary surfacing			
New surfacing/reinstatement of existing			
Structures in RPAs			
Excavations/level changes in RPAs			
Soft/hard landscaping			
Soil amelioration requirements			

Outcome of meeting	Y/N	Action (If appropriate refer to additional notes)
Can the development lawfully start/continue?		
Are changes required on site to comply with approved tree protection plan?		

Date: / /	Name	Signature	Position

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement

Additional notes	Agreed actions

Tree protection guidance

Objective: This guidance sets out the general principles that must be followed when working in Root Protection Areas (RPAs). Before work starts on site, the purpose of this guidance is to demonstrate to the LPA that tree protection issues have been properly considered and to provide a written record of how they will be implemented. Once the site works start, this guidance is specifically for the site personnel to help them understand what has been agreed and explain what is required to fully meet their obligations to protect trees. All personnel working in RPAs must be properly briefed about their responsibilities towards important trees based on this guidance.

RPA description: RPAs are the areas surrounding important trees where disturbance must be minimised if they are to be successfully retained. All RPAs close to the construction area are illustrated on the tree protection plans accompanying this advice. Damage to roots or degradation of the soil through compaction and/or excavation within RPAs is likely to cause serious damage. Any work operations within RPAs must be carried out with great care if trees are to be successfully retained.

Use of this guidance: Anyone working within an RPA must follow this guidance if important trees are to remain unharmed. They must take care to minimise excavation into existing soil levels and limit any fill or covering that may affect soil permeability.

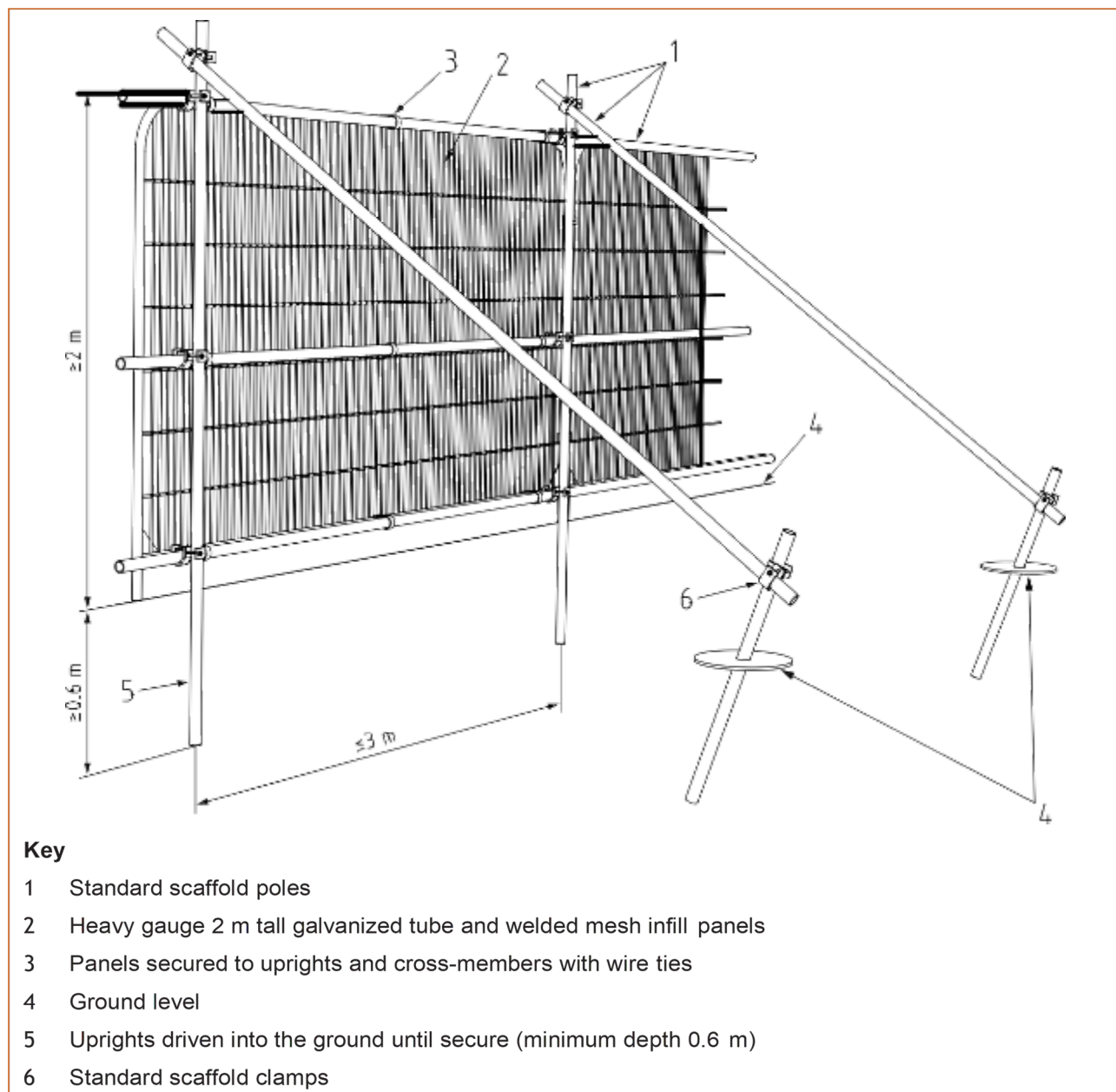
This advice should always be read in conjunction with the tree protection plan (TPP) illustrating the areas where specific precautions are necessary. Each area where precautions are required is annotated on the plans as identified on their keys. All plans are illustrative and intended to be interpreted in the context of the site conditions when the work is started. All protective measures should be installed according to the prevailing site conditions and agreed as satisfactory by the appropriate supervising officer before any demolition or construction work starts.

Preventing adverse impact to the RPA: Any part of the RPA beyond the agreed work area must be isolated from the work operations by protective barriers or ground protection to at least the minimum standard described in BS 5837 for the duration of the work. Any further precautions required to minimise harm to trees should be undertaken using the relevant tree protection guidance in the following pages.

Arboricultural supervision: Qualified arboricultural supervision is essential to minimise the risk of harm to trees. Ongoing work must be inspected regularly and, on completion, must be signed off by the arboriculturist to confirm compliance by the contractor and to sign off relevant Planning Conditions. In the context of this guidance, an appropriate supervising officer would normally be an arboriculturist.

Tree protective barriers

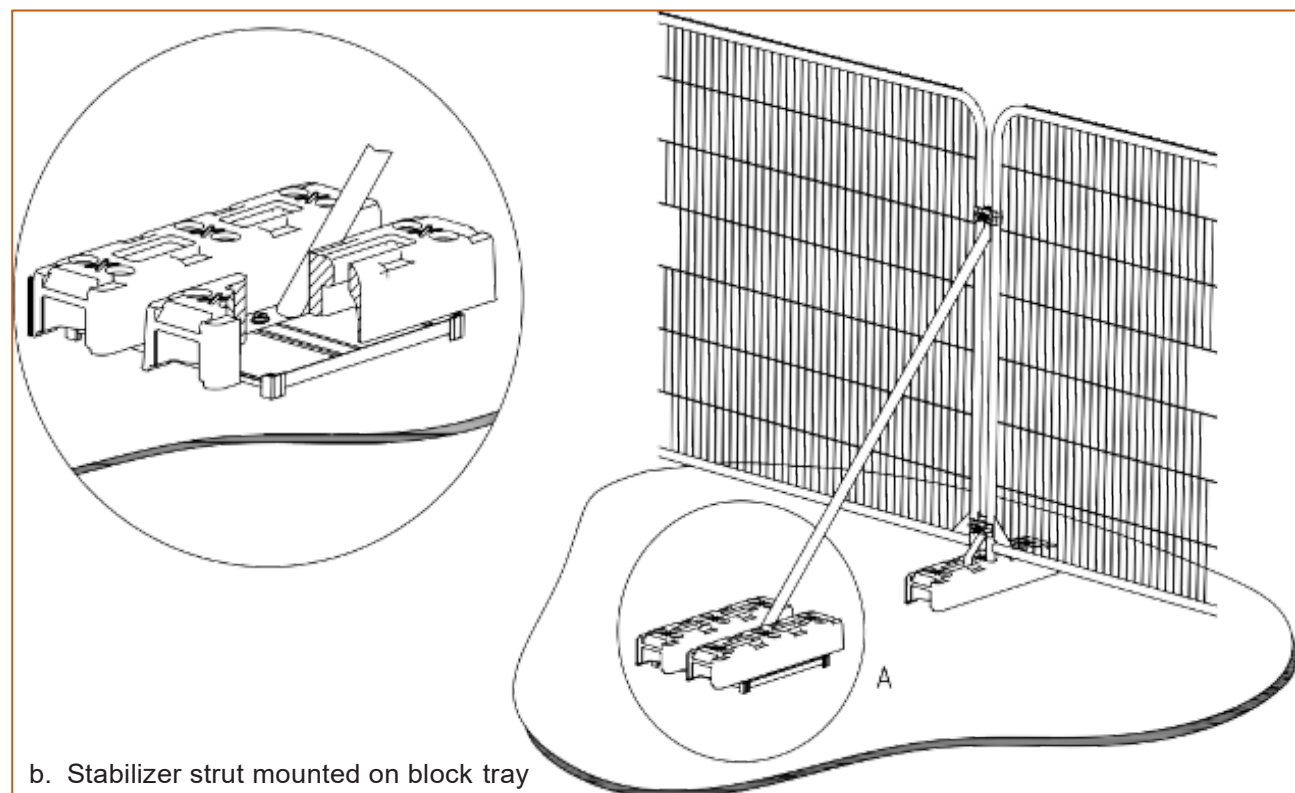
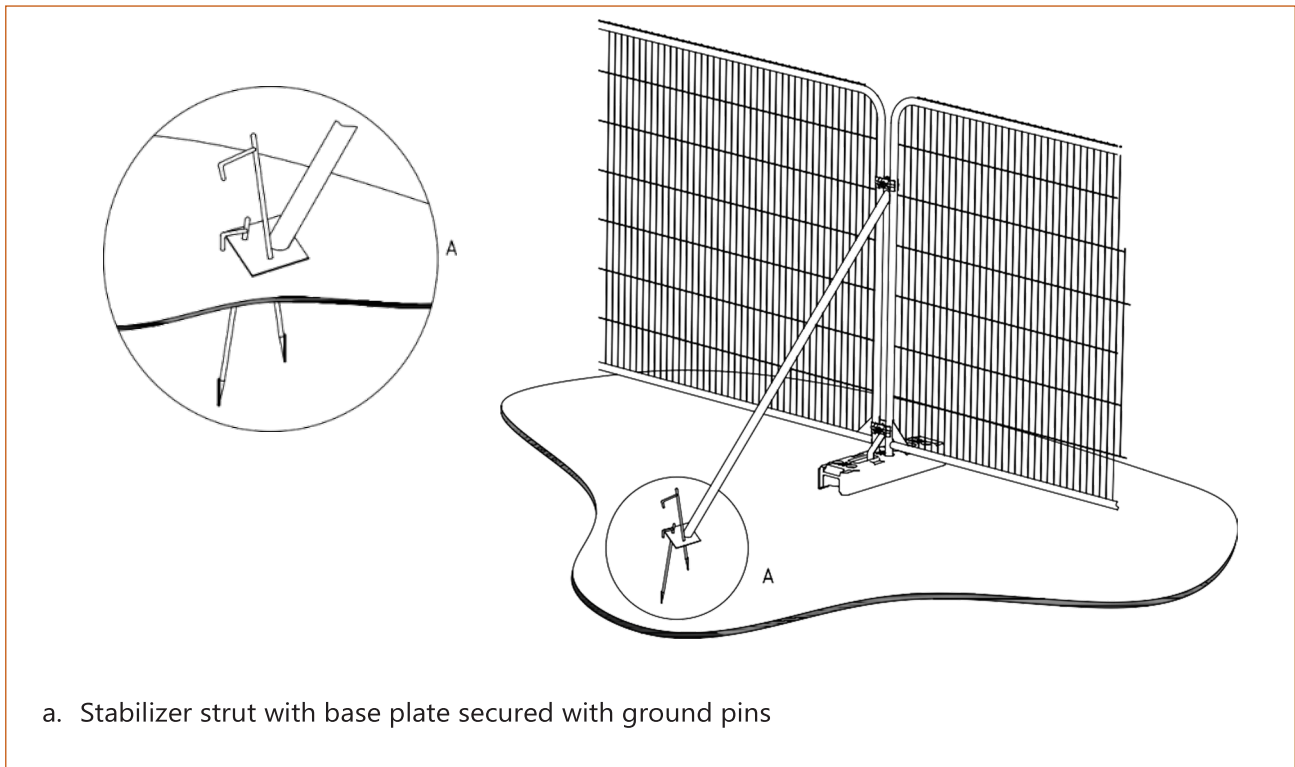
Installing Barriers: Tree Protective barriers must be fit for purpose, and once installed must not be moved without written consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA). If it is absolutely necessary for any adjustments, they should be under direct supervision of the project Arboriculturist to maintain the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree. No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles must be stored within the protected area as defined on the Tree Protection Plan. On this site, all exposed rooting areas should be protected by barriers (while vulnerable to damage), in accordance with BS 5837 figures 2 and 3 below until there is no risk of damage from the development activity. This work should be subject to arboricultural supervision.



Extract from BS5837: 2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement

Examples of tailored protective barriers: A range of methods can be used to protect the trunks and underlying soil but whatever the choice of method, the end result must be fit for purpose to prevent the protected area from being breached by the construction activities.



Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement

Picture 1: All barriers should be labelled to keep working activities outside the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs).



Picture 2: Scaffolding supports and board coverings erected around the trunks of trees can provide suitable protection against traffic turning into the site.



Picture 3: Temporary barriers are useful around individual trees where construction activities only occur during a short period.



Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Method Statement



Pictures 4 & 5: Wooden boards carefully secured around the trunks can provide good protection where access is limited.



Picture 6: Where trees are off site, or public access is required through the work zone, boxing around the tree may be feasible.

Material storage and pollution control

Loose building materials, chemicals and other pollutants that can contaminate the soil must be stored in locations outside the RPAs. If space around the site is limited, materials must be ordered in smaller/less frequent amounts to minimise excessive build-up of unused building materials. Where liquids or powder/granule products are required, precautionary measures of bunding or sealed frameworks should be sufficient to prevent contamination and must be designed so they are fit for purpose. If spillage or leakage occurs, there should be immediate procedures put in place to reduce further risk to the surrounding RPAs. All contributing contaminants must be moved away from the affected RPAs in a way that minimises harm to tree roots and the surrounding soil.



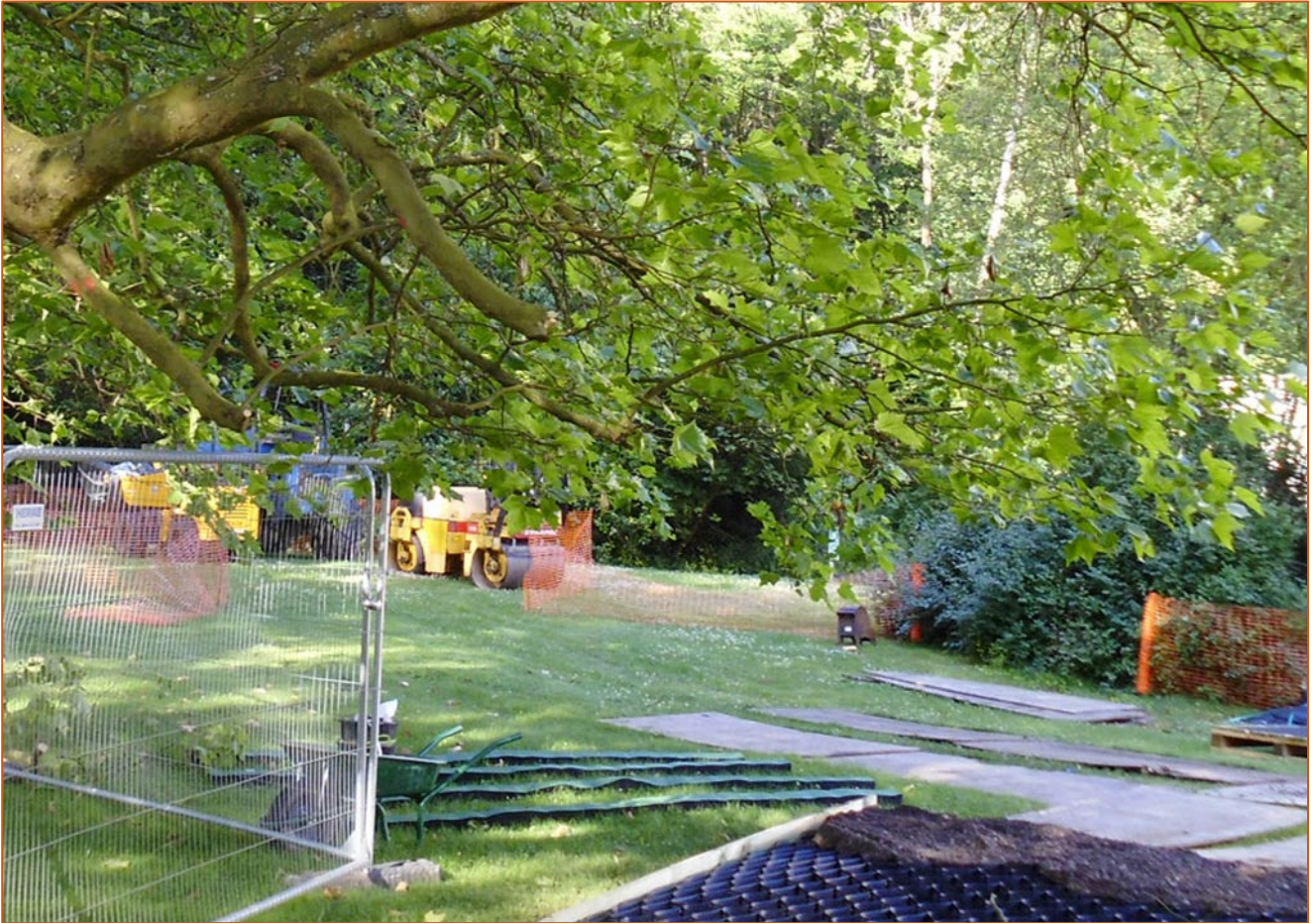
The following points must be adhered to:

Minimising harm from storage of pollutants

- The storage of fuels or toxic materials must be kept outside RPAs
- Emergency spillage kits must be available on site at all times to reduce the risk of accidents to the environment
- Where space is limited, contaminants must be kept safe using tailored containment systems fit for purpose.
- Cement washings must be contained to prevent leaching into the soil within RPAs
- Concrete pouring must be done in a way that ensures all RPAs within influencing distance are adequately protected. Liners should also be used where possible to prevent contamination.



Landscaping around trees



Landscaping works in RPAs: landscaping is usually the last stage of works and often the most important to minimise harm within RPAs. The re-profiling of existing soil levels and covering the soil surface with new plants or an organic covering (mulch). It does not include the installation of solid structures or compacted surfacing. Soft landscaping activity after construction can be extremely damaging to trees.

Minimising harm from landscaping works

- a. No significant excavation or cultivation, especially by rotovators, should occur within RPAs.
- b. Where new designs require levels to be increased to tie in with new structures or the removal of an existing structure has left a void below the surrounding ground level, good quality and relatively permeable top soil should be used for the fill.
- c. It should be firmed into place but not over compacted in preparation for turfing or careful shrub planting.
- d. Ideally, all areas close to tree trunks should be kept at the original ground level and have a mulched finish rather than grass to reduce the risk of mowing damage.
- e. All installations of light systems or other garden improvements that involve trenching works must be undertaken following the hand digging guidance above.

