TREE SOLUTIONS



Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

Replacement Dwelling – Crispen Lodge, Stansty

Prepared for:

MARY MCALEAVY

Our Ref: 24/AIA/WXM/324

October 2024

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Tree Solutions Ltd • Registration in England & Wales • Company No. 04548951

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1.0 INSTRUCTION

1.1 We have been instructed by M McAleavy (the applicant) to carry out an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) to assess the development proposal in relation to trees in accordance with the principles of British Standard 5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction - Recommendations' 2012.

1.2 We are instructed to prepare a report to provide information to assist all parties involved in the planning process to make balanced judgements regarding arboricultural features in relation to the proposed replacement dwelling at Crispin Lodge, Mold Road Stansty. As such, all trees within influencing distance to the development proposal both on and adjoining the site have been surveyed and are listed within a Tree Survey Schedule (***Appendix 1***) and plotted on all accompanying plans.

1.3 The stage 1 tree survey was carried out in September 2024 by Alistair Henderson, Principal Consultant to Tree Solutions Ltd. Our appraisal of the mechanical integrity of trees on the site is enough to inform the current project. The assessment of trees is carried out from ground level without invasive investigation and the disclosure of hidden defects cannot therefore be expected. Whilst the survey is not specifically commissioned to report on matters of tree safety, we report obvious defects that are significant in relation to the existing and proposed land use. We do not carry out detailed safety inspections unless specifically instructed to do so in writing and have not carried out such inspections of trees on the proposal site.

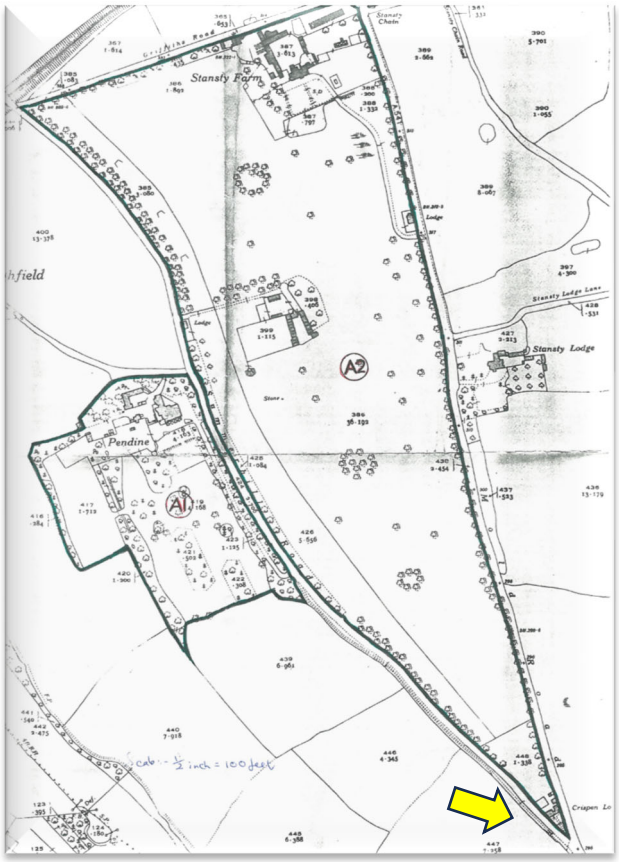
1.4 Nine individual trees (T1–T9) and one group (G1) were surveyed and mapped on a Preliminary Tree Constraints & Impact Assessment Plan Ref: 24/AIA/WXM/324, Drawing Nos. 1 & 2 at ***Appendix 2***. All arboricultural information recorded during the survey is presented within a schedule at ***Appendix 1***.

1.5 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment is based on the latest layout plan, Drawing No: CL/PD/02 provided by HDS Architectural Services.

2.0 STATUTORY CONTROLS & PLANNING POLICY

2.1 The site falls with A2 of Tree Preservation Order No 6 dated 1951. As such planning consent is required prior to removing any trees that were present at the time the Order was served.

2.2 Planning applications will be assessed against Planning Policy Wales Framework (PPW 2024), WCBC Planning Policy EC4 and PPG 17.



P1 – Map extract from of TPO Ref: DCC No. 6

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2.2 Protected Species

2.2.1 Mature trees often contain cavities, crevices and hollows that offer potential habitat for species such as bats and barn owls. Both are afforded protection under the Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.

2.3 Wildlife Habitats

2.3.1 Trees and hedgerows of most species provide valuable nesting sites for a wide range of birds, and it is likely that nesting birds will be present on the site during the period March to September.

3.0 THE SITE

3.1 The application site contains an existing detached residential dwelling in a semi-derelict state, set within unkempt grounds that extend north and south. The most significant trees are along the western boundary.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

4.1 Replacement dwelling with associated vehicular access and parking.

5.0 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS DATA - CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONES (CEZ's)

5.1 GENERAL

5.1.1 During the development process for retention trees, there may be three and even four constraints to consider: Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ's):

- CEZ 1: Root Protection Area (see 5.2)
- CEZ 2: Tree Crown Protection (see 5.3)
- CEZ 3: Tree Dominance (see 5.4)
- CEZ 4: New Tree Planting Zone (see 5.5)

CEZ's are explained below:

5.2 CEZ 1: ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

5.2.1 The RPA, calculated in m², should be protected before and during any demolition/construction works. This ensures the effective retention of trees by safeguarding a reliable quantum of functioning tree roots. The RPA is based on a radial measure from the centre of the tree stem, which is calculated by multiplying the stem diameter by a factor of twelve or by the (mean stem diameter²) x number of stems for multi-stemmed trees.

5.2.2 During the AIA 2, the derived radial measure is converted by the arboriculturalist into the actual area to be protected, having due regard to prevailing site conditions and how these may have affected the tree(s), particularly in relation to factors affecting their likely rooting disposition. The RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution.

5.2.3 The means of protecting the RPA will include the installation of tree protective fencing prior to the start of any demolition or construction work on site. The prohibition of various activities within the RPA must be adhered to (e.g. mechanical excavation, soil stripping, fire lighting, material storage, lowering levels and creating excessive sealed surfacing) and may include the use of temporary ground protection and/or special engineering solutions where construction is proposed near to retention trees or within the RPA.

5.3 CEZ 2: TREE CROWN PROTECTION ZONE

5.3.1 This is the area above ground occupied by the crown (branches) of the tree, along with allowances for working space (safe working area) and if appropriate, for future growth. The extent of CEZ 2 is determined by considering the existing and future crown spread of the tree(s), bearing in mind the possibility of this being modified by an acceptable quantum of pruning.

5.3.2 No access facilitation pruning works are required as trees are set well back from the building line.

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5.4 CEZ 3: TREE DOMINANCE ZONE

5.4.1 The new dwelling benefits from an open aspect to the SW with no tree cover. Mature trees to the north and east provide important screening

5.5 CEZ 4: NEW PLANTING ZONE

5.5.1 Refer to landscape proposals.

6.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

6.1 The method used in the preparation of this report is based on the principles of BS 5837: 2012.

1. Tree heights were surveyed to the nearest 1m
2. Trunk diameters were measured by use of forestry girth tape
3. The category assessment (Table 1) on which the trees is based include current and long-term arboricultural, landscape, cultural and conservation values (BS5837: 2012). This table can be found at ***Appendix 1***
4. For clarity, the grading system is summarised from ***Table 2*** of the BS as follows:

U grade – trees for removal, effective for less than 10 years
A grade – trees of high quality and value, effective for more than 40 years
B grade – trees of moderate quality and value, effective for more than 20 years
C grade – trees of low quality and value, effective for 10 years

Note: We have indicated colour coding on the drawing and therefore a monochrome copy should not be relied on.

6.2 SOIL ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 N/A due to the nature of the application.

7.0 JUXTAPOSITION OF TREES AND STRUCTURES

7.1 Below ground constraints

7.1.1 The below ground constraints are generally summarised as the root protection area (RPA). The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations including likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance; morphology and disposition of the roots when known influenced by past or existing site conditions; soil type and structure; and topography and drainage.

7.1.2 The purpose of the RPA is to prevent physical damage to tree roots and to prevent damage to the soil structure. Tree roots are damaged by soil compaction, changes in soil levels or soil contamination which could reduce tree health and/or stability.

7.1.3 Root patterns are affected by topography and characteristics of the soil or substrate. Where trees are located within proximity to existing hard standing or underground physical barriers, they are unlikely to have an even distribution of lateral roots due to restrictions in root growth created by compacted sub-grades beneath. RPA's have been plotted unmodified as there were no underground barriers present to prevent good radial root spread.

7.2 Underground Services

7.2.1 We have considered the broad implications of the provision of underground services but the locations of existing and proposed were not identified on the plans supplied by the Project Architect and in this regard, our advice is of a general nature.

7.2.2 Drainage and service runs may need to be constructed within the rooting areas of retained trees. If this is a requirement of the development it will be necessary to retain significant roots and methods of excavation, such as thrust boring or hand digging, may need to be adopted to ensure that these impacts are acceptable.

7.2.3 As with foundation design, low impact construction methods for services installation are now well established. For more information regarding underground services, reference should be made to the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Publication No. 10. Volume 4 *'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees' 2007.*

8.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT TO TREES

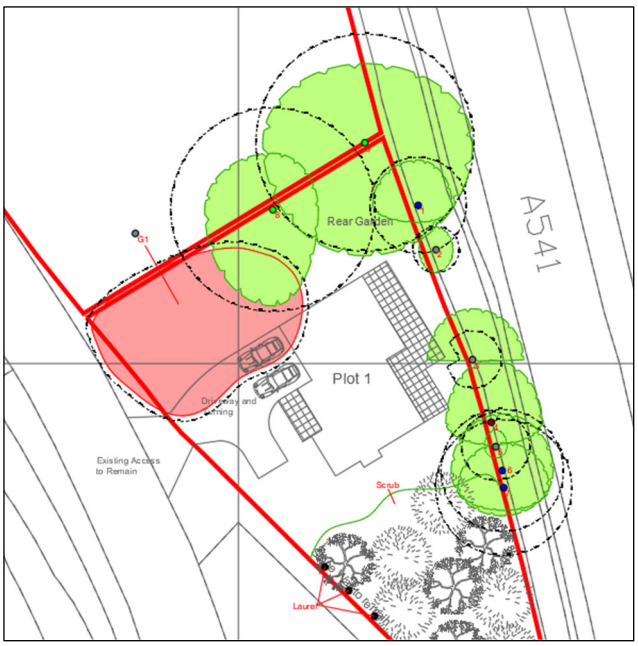
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8.1 Tree Solutions carried out a stage one preliminary tree survey and provided the project architect with a report in which all existing trees and their respective Root Protection Areas (RPA) were identified and plotted on a tree constraints and impact assessment plan. The layout has been amended following receipt of this by moving the new dwelling south to outside the RPA of tree numbers 8 & 9 and beyond any area of likely impact. As such the proposal is in accordance with Planning Policy Wales Framework (PPW 2024), WCBC Planning Policy EC4 and PPG 17 and recommendations contained with BS5837: 2012.

8.2 The new dwelling is on a similar footprint as the existing and requires no tree removals. We have however recommended the removal of group 1 an area of low-quality trees to the NW. This will allow this area to be utilised as rear garden space for the new dwelling. These trees are predominantly small diameter naturally colonised scrub within a former orchard area of the garden to the previous dwelling. Many of the larger trees have failed or exhibit physiological and morphological disorders and as such have been categorised as 'C' grade. Such trees should not from a material consideration of planning and we can see no arboricultural grounds for objecting to their removal.



P1 – Original design with plot located to north & within RPA of T8 & 9



P2 – Dwelling moved south away from T8 & T9

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P1 – G1, small Damson and natural regen to be removed



P2 – Existing dwelling viewed from Mold Rd to north

9.0 PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE SCHEME

9.1 We advise that all proposed revisions having implications for trees should be referred to us for review.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

10.1 BS 5837: 2012 contains clear and current recommendations for a best practice approach to the assessment, retention, and protection of trees on development sites. The proposed development has followed this guidance by:

- Seeking arboricultural advice and undertaking a phase 1 preliminary tree survey to inform the layout and design of the proposed development
- Respecting the constraints posed to development of the site by high or moderate quality trees
- Acting upon arboricultural advice throughout the design process to obtain the best development proposal whilst considering the current and future tree requirements
- No trees of any significant value proposed for removal
- Taking the above into consideration, we can see no viable Arboricultural grounds for refusal.

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11.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS

- Unless stated otherwise:
- Information contained in this report covers only those trees that were examined and reflects the condition of those trees at the time of the inspection.
- The inspection is limited to visual examination of the subject trees from ground level only and without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future.
- This report has been prepared for the sole use and benefit of the client. Any liability of Tree Solutions shall not be extended to any third party.
- No part of this report can be reproduced without the authorisation of *Tree Solutions Ltd*.

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Appendix One

Tree Survey Schedule

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

TREE SOLUTIONS

SITE:	CRISPEN LODGE, STANSTY, WREXHAM
CLIENT:	MARY MCALEAVY
BRIEF:	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SURVEYOR:	A HENDERSON
ASSESSMENT DATES:	16/09/2024
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	GOOD
JOB REFERENCE:	24/AIA/WXM/324

TREE NO. T - Tree G - Group H- Hedge	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	AGE	HEIGHT (m) + CROWN CLEARANCE/ DIRECTION OF GROWTH (N.S.E.W)	RADIAL CROWN SPREAD (m) N	S	E	W	STEM/ MULTI-STEM* DIA. (mm)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING BS 5837	BS 5837 RADIUS (m) RPA (m^2)
T1	Sycamore	EM	13 0E	4	1.5	3	4	250 250 (354)	G	• Twin stemmed; self-set tree located on/adjoining site boundary • Part of established linear group • E.R.C. 20	• No works	B2	4.2 56m²
T2	Sycamore	SM	13	2	2	1.5	1.5	170	G	• Small insignificant naturally colonised tree • Off-site • E.R.C. 10	• No works	C3	2 13m²
T3	Elm	SM	12	4.5	0	4.5	4	200	M	• Leans 20° north of vertical with all crown bias north due to heavy light suppression by T4 • Tip dieback evident due to Dutch Elm Disease • E.R.C. 10	• 3rd party tree but recommend removal	C3	2.4 18m²
T4	Ash	EM	13	5.5	2	4.5	4	350	P	• 20% crown dieback due to Chalara Ash Dieback • E.R.C. 0	• 3rd party tree but recommend removal	C1	4.2 55m²
T5	Sawara Cypress	EM	8 0	1.5	1	1	1	250	G	• Suppressed form below T6 • Ivy clad • E.R.C. 10	• No works	C2	3 28m²
T6	Sycamore	M	15 5N	5	4	4.5	4.5	450	G	• Twin stemmed • Entirely Ivy clad impeding inspection • E.R.C. 20+	• No works	B2	5.4 92m²

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

TREE NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER. REFER TO PLAN OR NUMBERED TAGS WHERE APPLICABLE (T = TREE, G = GROUP, H = HEDGE)
SPECIES:	COMMON NAME (LATIN NAMES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)
AGE RANGE/LIFE STAGE:	Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE
HEIGHT:	ESTIMATED AND RECORDED IN METRES. APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED USING A CLINOMETER AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES
CROWN SPREAD:	MAXIMUM CROWN RADIUS MEASURED TO THE FOUR CARDINAL COMPASS POINTS FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS ONLY (MEASUREMENT FOR TREE GROUPS - MAXIMUM RADIUS OF THE GROUP)
CROWN CLEARANCE & DIRECTION OF GROWTH:	HEIGHT IN METERS OF CROWN CLEARANCE ABOVE ADJACENT GROUND LEVEL (TO INFORM ON GROUND CLEARANCE, CROWN/STEM RATIO AND SHADING)
STEM DIA/MULTI-STEM DIA:	STEM DIAMETER - MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES ABOVE GROUND LEVEL OR A COMBINATION OF STEMS FOR MULTI-STEMMED TREES
VITALITY:	A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, G = GOOD
E.R.C. = ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION:	RELATIVE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)
BS 5837CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING:	A = HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE, B = MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE, C = LOW QUALITY AND VALUE, U = UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION (SUB-CATEGORY REFERS TO ARBORICULTURAL., LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL/CONSERVATION VALUES)
BS 5837 RADIUS & BS 5837 RPA:	PROTECTIVE DISTANCE - RADIUS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE STEM TO THE LINE OF TREE PROTECTION (CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - CEZ) AND PROTECTIVE BARRIER ROOT PROTECTION AREA - BS 5837 (2012) ANNEX D (THE RECOMMENDATIONS STATE THAT THE RPA SHOULD BE CAPPED AT 707 M^2) NOTE – ALL CALCULATIONS ROUNDED TO NEAREST DECIMAL

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

TREE SOLUTIONS

SITE:	CRISPEN LODGE, STANSTY, WREXHAM
CLIENT:	MARY MCALEAVY
BRIEF:	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SURVEYOR:	A HENDERSON
ASSESSMENT DATES:	16/09/2024
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	GOOD
JOB REFERENCE:	24/AIA/WXM/324

TREE NO. T - Tree G - Group H- Hedge	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	AGE	HEIGHT (m) + CROWN CLEARANCE/ DIRECTION OF GROWTH (N.S.E.W)	RADIAL CROWN SPREAD (m) N	S	E	W	STEM/ MULTI-STEM* DIA. (mm)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING BS 5837	BS 5837 RADIUS (m) RPA (m^2)
T7	Sycamore	M	17	4	2	4	4	500	G	• Entirely Ivy clad impeding inspection • Part of closed canopy group • Prominent from Mold Rd E.R.C. 20+	• No works	B2	6 113m²
T8	Sycamore	M	20	5	8	4	6	750	G	• Large tree that abuts boundary wall and causing some displacement • Prominent in skyline • E.R.C. 40	• No works	A2	9 16m²
T9	Sycamore	M	22	7	10	9.5	9	800	G	• Off-site & entirely Ivy clad impeding inspection • Prominent tree • E.R.C. 40	• No works	A2	9.6 290m²
G1	Damson Cherry Willow	Y/ SM	≤6					≤150	G	• 3 established Cherry remaining trees are natural regen and a mix of decayed and failed Damson • No long-term viability • E.R.C. 10	• Remove	C3	1.8 10m²

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

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Appendix Two

Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan

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N
W
E
S

A541

SUMMERHILL A

Crispen Lodge

G1
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Scrub

Laurel

Dead Birch

5m
10m

Legend

Root Protection Area
Modified to Account for
Site Features

Category
Crown Spread
Tree Number
Root Protection Area

Category A (High Quality)
Category B (Moderate Quality)
Category C (Low Quality)
Category U (Dead/Dying/In Decline)

NOTE: All tree/group numbers have approximate locations.

Client: M McAleavy	
Project: Crispin Lodge, Stansty, Wrexham	
Title: Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan	
Scale: 1:250 at A3	Date: October 2024
Drawn By: SD & AM	Revision: A
Job Ref: 24/AIA/WXM/324	Drawing No: 01

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Appendix Three

Impact Assessment Plan

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N

W E

S

A541

Rear Garden

Plot 1

Driveway and Turning

Existing Access to Remain

G1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Scrub

Laurel

Dead Birch

Hedge Name to remain

SUMMERHILL A

5m 10m

Legend

Root Protection Area Modified to Account for Site Features

Category

Crown Spread

Tree Number

Root Protection Area

13

- Category A (High Quality)
- Category B (Moderate Quality)
- Category C (Low Quality)
- Category U (Dead/Dying/In Decline)

Tree Proposed for Removal

NOTE: All tree/group numbers have approximate locations.

Client: M McAleavy	
Project: Crispen Lodge, Stansty, Wrexham	
Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment	
Scale: 1:250 at A3	Date: October 2024
Drawn By: SD & AM	Revision: B
Job Ref: 24/AIA/WXM/324	Drawing No: 02

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Appendix Four

Tree Protection Plan

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N

W E

S

A541

Rear Garden

Plot 1

Driveway and Turning

Existing Access to Remain

9

8

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

9.7m

8.8m

7.8m

5.4m

2.1m

5.4m

Scrub

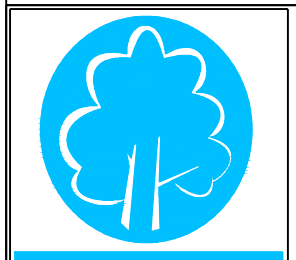
Laurel

Dead Birch

Hedge Line to remain



Tree Protective Fencing Specification



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



TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

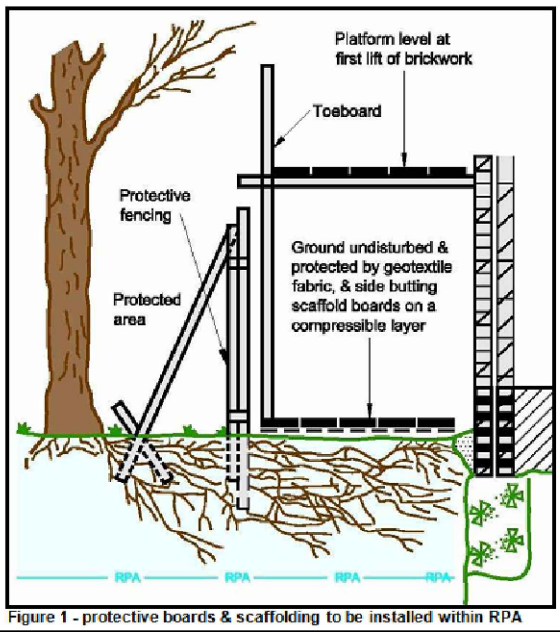


Figure 1 - protective boards & scaffolding to be installed within RPA

5m 10m

Legend

Root Protection Area Modified to Account for Site Features

Category
Crown Spread
Tree Number
Root Protection Area

- Category A (High Quality)
- Category B (Moderate Quality)
- Category C (Low Quality)
- Category U (Dead/Dying/In Decline)

2.0M high Heras (with extra central support bar) mounted on scaffold poles (driven in to the ground) and secured with anti tamper bolts – as illustrated.

Site Compound / material storage

Ground Protection

NOTE: All tree/group numbers have approximate locations.

Client:
M McAleavy

Project:
Crispen Lodge, Stansty, Wrexham

Title:
Tree Protection Plan

Scale:	Date:
1:250 at A3	October 2024
Drawn By:	Revision:
SD & AM	B
Job Ref:	Drawing No:
24/AIA/WXM/324	03

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Appendix Five

Tree Protective Measures/Method Statement

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SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

From commencement of the above development, the following methodology shall be implemented in the manner and sequence described:

1. Tree surgery works
2. Erect temporary protective fencing
3. Install ground protection boards
4. Main construction phase
5. Removal of temporary fencing
6. Landscaping within RPA
7. Arboricultural site supervision

1. Tree Surgery Works

1. Before the erection of the temporary protective fencing, all tree removal shall be implemented in accordance with the approved Tree Survey Schedule at ***Appendix* 1**
2. All possible efforts must be made to prevent damage to retained trees including potential root incursion or compaction caused by vehicle access.
3. All arboricultural works shall conform to the recommendations of BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work'
4. All operatives shall be equipped with and use personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with current Health & Safety Executive current directives and industry codes of practice.
5. Performance of all arboricultural operations and use of equipment shall be in accordance with current Health & Safety Executive current directives and industry codes of practice
6. Any additional access facilitation pruning required shall be undertaken by qualified tree contractors and conform to the recommendations of BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work'

2. Erect Temporary Tree Protective Fencing

1. Prior to commencement of any construction, preparation, excavation, or material deliveries the main contractor shall erect the temporary protective fencing as detailed in the 'Tree Protection Specification' and in the location indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.

3. Install Ground Protection within RPA of Tree Number 8

1. Ground protection shall be installed prior to commencement of any construction work on site and shall be in accordance with the specification in plate 1 below.
2. The ground beneath any protection boarding will be left undisturbed and will be protected with a porous geotextile fabric and side butting scaffold boards on a 100mm compressible layer such of sharp sand
3. Boards will remain in-situ until the construction of the building has been completed

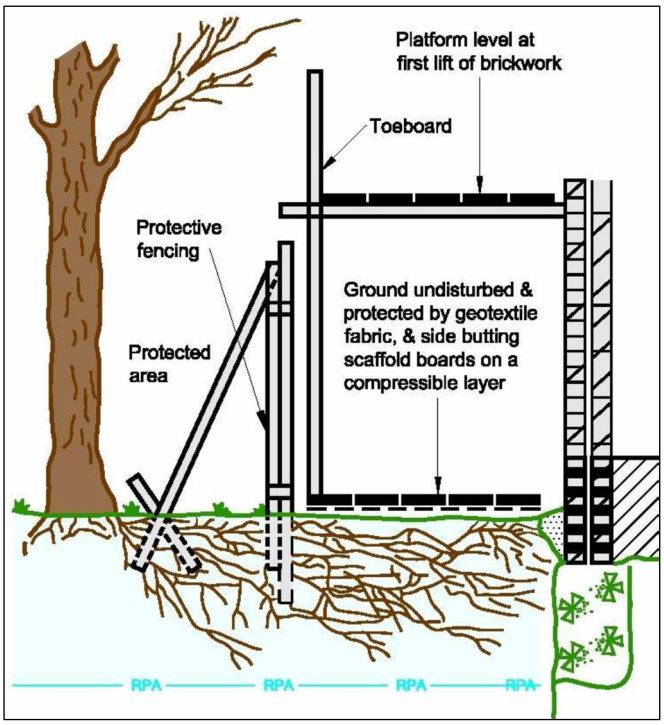


Plate 1- protective boards & scaffolding to be installed

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4. Main Demolition/Construction Phase

1. There shall be no storage of construction material, site parking, site accommodation or equipment in any area designated as the Root Protection Area (RPA) and Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and enclosed by Temporary Protective Fencing
2. No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained. No fires will be lit
3. The site agent shall supervise deliveries by self-loading crane, with vehicles positioned in such a manner that retained trees are not at risk of damage

Cement Mixing

- The cement mixer will be laid on top of plywood boards in a position outside the RPA of any trees. The mixer will be kept in this position throughout all development work.

Avoiding Damage to Stems and Branches

- Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity to trees to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without encountering retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury resulting in safe retention impossible

On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials

- Prior to and during all site construction works no spoil will be stored and no cement mixing will take place within the Root Protection Area of any tree on or adjacent to the site even if proposed site work is to be within the crown spread. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of Wrexham Council Arboricultural Officer

5. Remove all Temporary Tree Protective Fencing

1. Tree Protective fencing will only be removed upon completion of all construction and subsequent demolition work and once all machinery associated with the works has left site.

6. Landscaping within RPA of Trees

1. There shall be **no rotovating** of ground within any area designated as a Root Protection Area (RPA) and Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and enclosed by Temporary Protective Fencing.
2. No hard-landscaping works or excavation for cables or any other service should be installed within the Root Protection Area (RPA) and Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) without the written consent of the LPA

7. Arboricultural Site Supervision – (ACoW)

1. The ACoW shall make visits to site to inspect all tree protection measures during all key development work within proximity to retained trees and when requested by the contractor.

Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)

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TREE PROTECTIVE FENCING

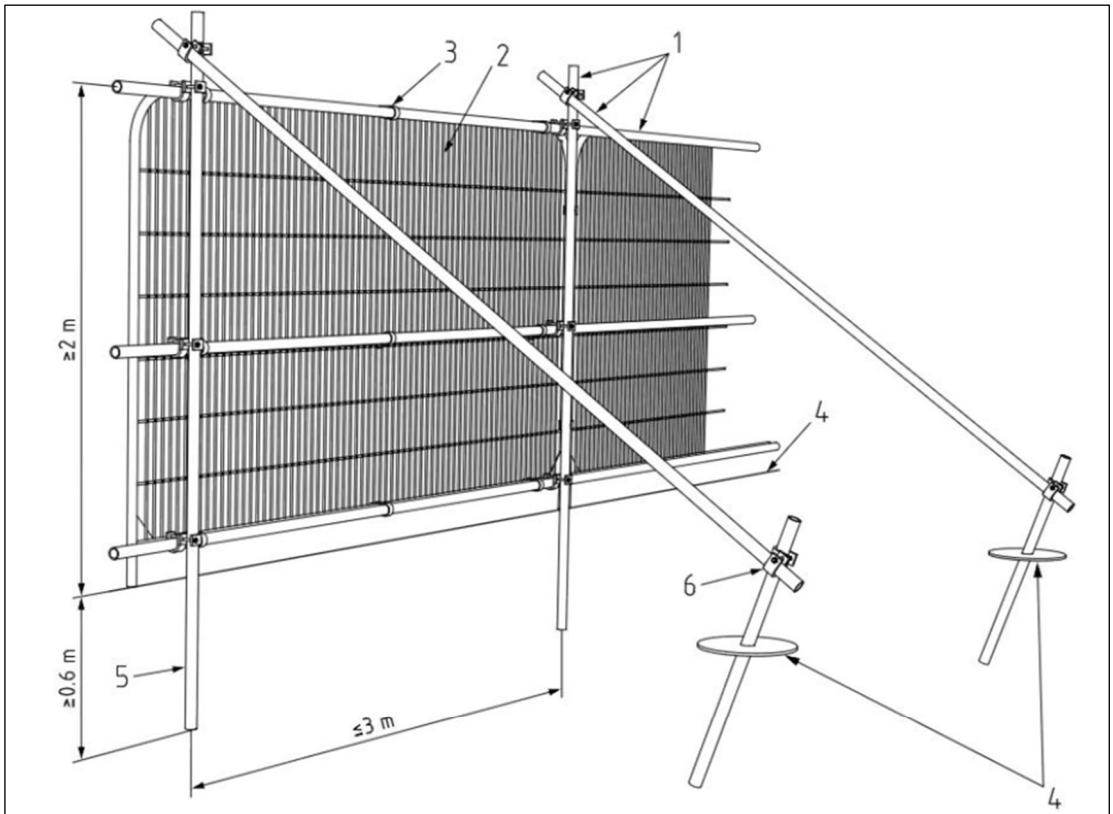
1 Before the commencement of any demolition and subsequent construction works on site (other than those set out in the schedule of tree works contained in this document), protective fencing will be erected as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan and as specified below.
2 The fencing will consist of a scaffold framework in accordance with Figure 2 of BS 5837 – 2012 (illustration below) comprising a metal framework, both vertical and horizontal, well braced to resist impacts. Vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Weldmesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not considered resistant to impact and for this reason will not be used. The site manager or other suitably qualified appointed person will be responsible for inspecting the protective fencing daily; any damage to the fencing or breaches of the fenced area will be rectified immediately.
3 Clearly legible weatherproof signage, stating “Protected Trees – Exclusion Zone” shall be attached to the fencing 1.5m from the ground, facing out of the Tree Protection Zone located at regular intervals along the fence line
4 The fencing will remain in place until completion of all site works and then only removed when all site traffic is removed from site
5 Other than works detailed within this method statement or approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing.

Protective Fencing Detail

The fence types are shown on the Tree Protection Plan with the following colour key: -

1. Magenta

2.0M high heavy-duty Heras panels (with extra central support bar) mounted on scaffold poles (driven into the ground) and secured with anti-tamper bolts – as illustrated below.



Key
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Tree Protective Fencing Specification

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