

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

The Mount, Tower Hill, Acrefair, LL14 3SU

Prepared for:

MR & MRS T PRICE
C/o D.S. Jones & Co

Our Ref: 22/AIA/WXM/301

August 2022

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1.0 INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 We have been instructed by Mr & Mrs T Price to carry out an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in order 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 in order 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 The Mount, Tower Hill, Acrefair, LL14 3SU. As such, all significant 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 on 12/07/2022 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 Twelve individual trees (T1–T12) and two groups (G1-G2) were surveyed and mapped on an Impact Assessment Plan Ref: 22/AIA/WXM/301, Drawing No. 1 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 site layout plan, Drawing No: 10555.02.dsj provided by the D.S. Jones & Co.

2.0 STATUTORY CONTROLS & PLANNING POLICY

- 2.1 We have been unable to establish if any trees are subject to a Tree Preservation Order as Wrexham Council do not display this information online. The land does not fall within a designated Conservation Area.

2.2 Protected Species

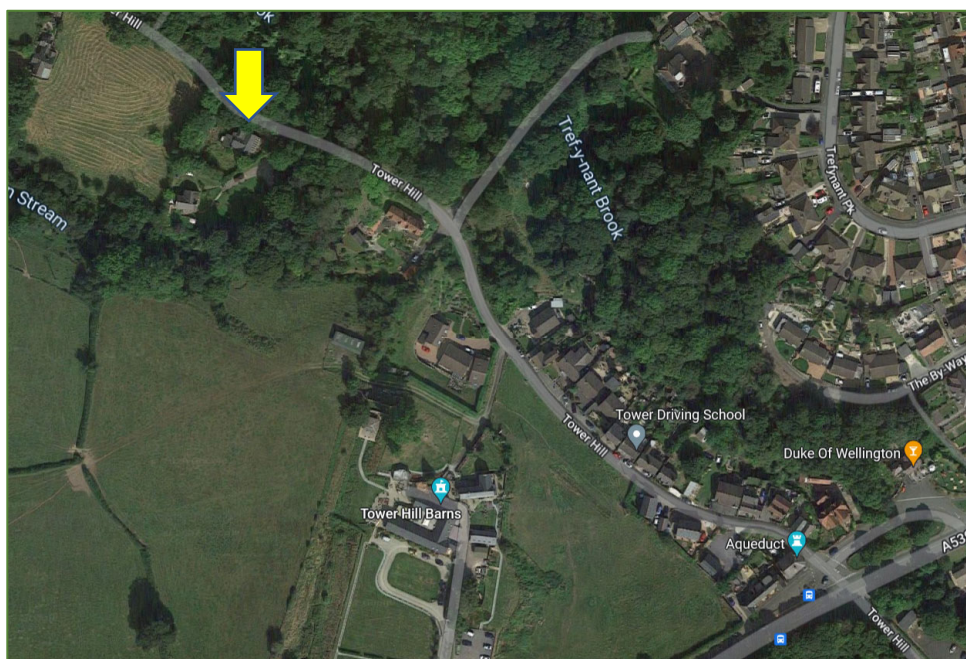
- 2.2.1 Mature trees often contain cavities, crevices and hollows that offer potential habitat for species such as bats and barn owls. Both are afforded protection under the Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) 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 site contains an existing detached dwelling with vehicular access off Tower Hill to the NE. The garden is unkempt and contains a number of poorly managed trees that are predominantly located on the boundaries.



P1 – site location

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 The three phases of an AIA were outlined in Section 1. In addition, 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. With the AIA 1, the RPA is only shown indicatively on the preliminary TCP, as its shape may be subject to amendment as the design progresses.

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.

5.4 CEZ 3: TREE DOMINANCE ZONE

- 5.4.1 This is the area above ground dominated by the tree in relation to issues of shading, seasonal debris and safety apprehension. This area is calculated by considering the height and spread of the tree relative to the proposed buildings, cross referenced with intended end use. As such, what is assessed is the likely psychological effect of the tree on the end user.
- 5.4.2 The purpose of identifying CEZ 3 is to protect trees from post development pressure (resentment) by the site's end users, who may, if resentful of the trees, seek to procure excessive pruning treatments or even to have them removed. This is a common Planning Service concern, which has led on many occasions both to refusals of consent and to dismissed Appeals against those refusals.
- 5.4.3 The means of protecting CEZ 3 is likely to include optimising the site layout and room type (especially in relation to new residential dwellings), such that any adverse psychological impacts of the trees are reduced to an acceptable minimum. Key principles include ensuring adequate separation distances between trees and new buildings, in the context of the buildings' end use relative to the location of the tree(s) and avoiding excessive obstruction by trees of critical solar access.

5.5 CEZ 4: NEW PLANTING ZONE

- 5.5.1 Refer to landscape plan for details.

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 A soil assessment should be undertaken by a competent person to inform decisions relating to:
- the root protection area (RPA)
 - tree protection
 - new planting design; and
 - foundation design to take account of retained, removed and new trees (potential soil subsidence/heave)

Tree Solutions do not undertake soil assessments and the client is advised to seek specialist advice in this respect.

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. The RPA of tree numbers 4 & 5 have been modified due to their location to Tower Hill to their east. The required RPA volume has been maintained by extending in the opposite direction where a more favourable rooting environment exists. All other RPA's have been plotted unmodified.

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

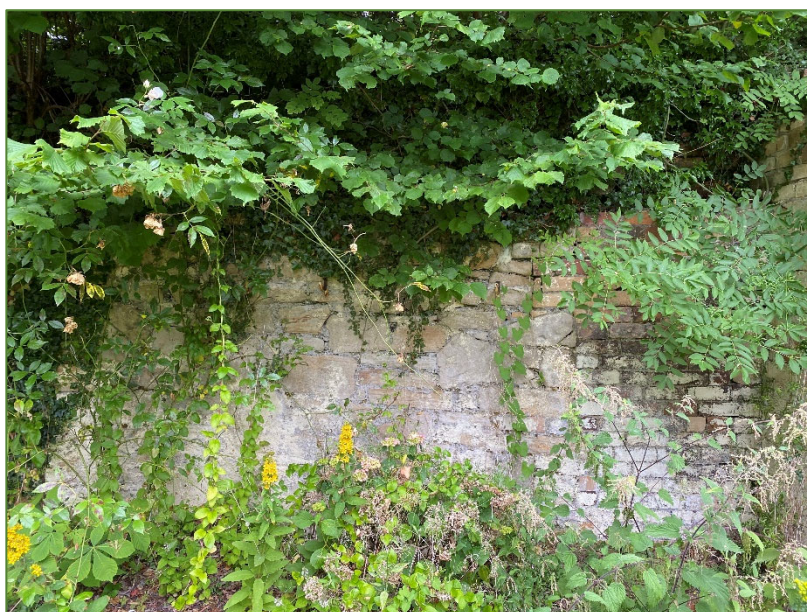
- 8.1 Tree Solutions carried out a stage one preliminary tree survey and provided the project architect with a report in which all existing trees and their respective Root Protection Areas (RPA) were identified and plotted on a tree constraints and impact assessment plan. We are satisfied that the layout has taken the long-term future of the most important trees and into account and is in accordance with Wrexham County Borough Council Planning Policy EC4, SPG 17 and recommendations contained with BS5837: 2012.
- 8.2 The site contains a small bungalow in very poor condition. The grounds are unkempt and have seen very little management in recent years. Trees have predominantly been topped in the past leaving poor structural crown forms. The most visually prominent are located along the agricultural field boundary to the west, and these are on elevated land beyond a steep embankment and retaining wall. They are unaffected by the development proposal and as such can be retained with no adverse impact. In order to accommodate the replacement dwelling it will be necessary/advisable to remove the low-grade trees that are located too close to the existing dwelling and make the current site dark and oppressive. Clearing these trees will allow for the land to be brought into a more utilisable well managed space and ensure the new dwelling and subsequent residents can coexist with the surrounding tree cover with no animosity and pressure to fell or prune in order to overcome any negative perceptions of over dominance or excessive shading. The trees to be removed are not good quality specimens and offer very little amenity or landscape value to the locale and their removal will largely go unnoticed due to the amount of surrounding trees cover/woodland beyond the site boundaries. This application represents a susceptible use of this unused site bringing it back into good management. None of the trees proposed to be removed are worth retaining at the expense of this development and none are worthy of protection via a Tree Preservation Order. As such, we can see no valid arboricultural grounds for refusal.



P1 – Existing access off Tower Hill with dead Ash and T1-T4 beyond



P2 – T11, G1 & G2 located to west beyond retaining wall



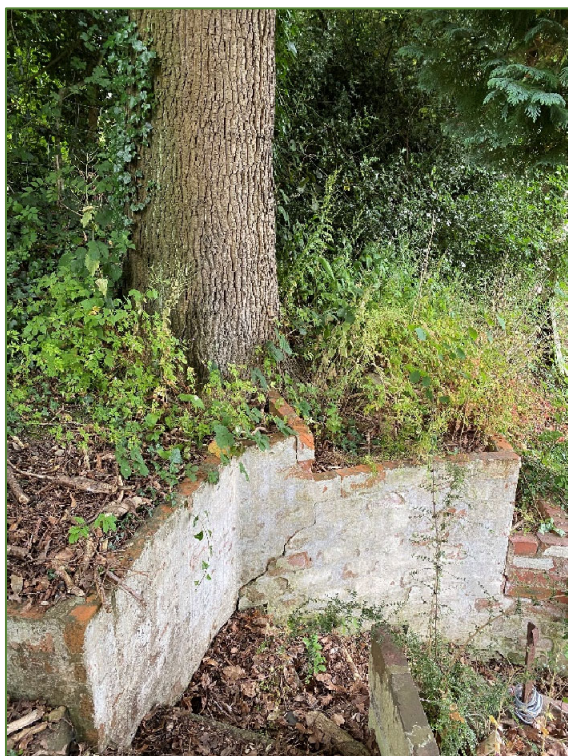
P3 – Retaining wall to west



P4 – Low grade T2&4 to east of existing house



P5 – Topped out T5



P6 – Base of T5 abuts retaining wall



P7 – T12 (Laburnum) viewed from NW

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 in order 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 in order to obtain the best development proposal whilst considering the current and future tree requirements
 - No trees of any long-term viability or value are to be removed
- 10.2 The protection of retained trees will be in accordance with recommendation contained within the BS and as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 3**.

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*.

Appendix One

Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

Tree Solutions

Arboricultural Consultants

SITE:	THE MOUNT, TOWER HILL, ACREFAIF, LL14 3SU
CLIENT:	MR & MRS PRICE
BRIEF:	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SURVEYOR:	A HENDERSON
ASSESSMENT DATE:	12/07/2022
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	GOOD
JOB REFERENCE:	22/AIA/WXM/301

PAGE 1 OF 2

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)				STEM/ MULTI-STEM* DIA.(mm)	VITALITY	COMMENTS	MANAGEMENT	CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING BS 5837	BS 5837 RADIUS (m) RPA (m²)
				N	S	E	W						
T1	Ash	SM	9 5	1.5	0.5	1	1	100	M/G	- Small diameter Ash pole of no existing or future value/viability - Liable to Chalara Ash Dieback - E.R.C. 0	Remove for new access	C1	1.2 5m²
T2	Holly	SM	4 0	2	2	2	1.5	110	G	- Hedgerow plant - E.R.C. 10	Remove for new site access	C2	1.3 5m²
T3	Spruce	EM	11	1.5	2	2	1.5	200	G	- Part of linear group of unmanaged trees along site frontage - E.R.C. 10	Remove & replace with new boundary hedgerow & trees	C2	2.4 18m²
T4	Leyland Cypress	M	13	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	300x2 250 100 (552)	G	- Unattractive tree that dominates this area of the garden - Topped at 5m in past resulting in new secondary crown above - E.R.C. 0	Remove & replace with new boundary hedgerow & trees	C3	6.6 138m²
T5	Oak	EM	17	7	6	5	5	680	G	- Top removed at 9m leaving large tear out wound and decay column within main stem below - Secondary crown formed above topping out point - On steep embankment and abuts retaining wall and steps that are now being displaced - E.R.C. 20	Remove for development	B2	8 209m²

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

TREE NO. SPECIES: AGE RANGE/LIFE STAGE: HEIGHT: CROWN SPREAD: CROWN CLEARANCE & DIRECTION OF GROWTH: STEM DIA/MULTI-STEM DIA: VITALITY: E.R.C. = ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION: BS 5837 CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING: BS 5837 RADIUS & BS 5837 RPA:	REFERENCE NUMBER. REFER TO PLAN OR NUMBERED TAGS WHERE APPLICABLE (T = TREE, G = GROUP, H = HEDGE) COMMON NAME (LATIN NAMES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST) Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE ESTIMATED AND RECORDED IN METRES. APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED USING A CLINOMETER AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES MAXIMUM CROWN RADIUS MEASURED TO THE FOUR CARDINAL COMPASS POINTS FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS ONLY (MEASUREMENT FOR TREE GROUPS - MAXIMUM RADIUS OF THE GROUP) HEIGHT IN METERS OF CROWN CLEARANCE ABOVE ADJACENT GROUND LEVEL (TO INFORM ON GROUND CLEARANCE, CROWN/STEM RATIO AND SHADING) STEM DIAMETER - MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES ABOVE GROUND LEVEL OR A COMBINATION OF STEMS FOR MULTI-STEMMED TREES A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, G = GOOD RELATIVE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS) 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) 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 M²) NOTE – ALL CALCULATIONS ROUNDED TO NEAREST DECIMAL
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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

Tree Solutions

Arboricultural Consultants

SITE:	THE MOUNT, TOWER HILL, ACREFAIF, LL14 3SU
CLIENT:	MR & MRS PRICE
BRIEF:	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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PAGE 2 OF 2

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				N	S	E	W						
T6	Lawson Cypress	EM	11	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	240 260 100 (328)	G	- Small tree of no merit - E.R.C. 10	Remove	C3	4 49m²
T7	Hazel	M	9	5	3	2.5	3.5	100 50x2 (122)	G	- Lapsed coppice in boundary hedge - E.R.C. 10	Re-coppice	C2	1.5 7m²
T8	Ash	SM	12	2.5	2.5	2.5	4	350	M/G	- Part of unmanaged linear group along northern boundary - Liable to Ash Dieback - E.R.C. 10	Consider coppicing	C2	4.2 55m²
T9	Spruce	EM	11	3	2.5	2	1	390	G	- Ivy clad tree at top of steep embankment - Not visually prominent - E.R.C. 10	Remove & replace	C2	4.7 69m²
T10	Willow (Grey)	EM	11	5	2	7	4	400	G	- Unremarkable tree - E.R.C. 10	No works	C2	4.8 72m²
T11	Oak	EM	15	5	4	6.5	5	420	G	- Good quality tree in boundary hedgerow - E.R.C. 20+	No works	B2	5 80m²
T12	Laburnum	M	7 0	3.5	3	3.5	3.5	260x2 200 (358)	G	- Small insignificant tree - E.R.C. 10	Remove for development	C3	4.3 58m²
G1	Ash	EM	≤13	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	≤300	M	- Reduced vigour due to Chalara Ash Dieback - E.R.C. ≤10	Monitor for further decline and coppice if required	C2	3.6 41m²
G2	Hazel	M	8 0	2	2	2	2	20x50 (145)	G	- Lapsed coppice - E.R.C. 10	Re-coppice	C2	1.7 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Appendix Two

Impact Assessment Plan

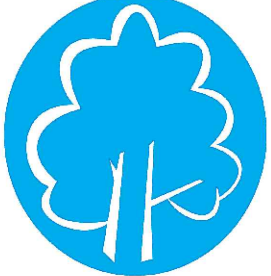


Appendix Three

Tree Protection Plan



Tree Protective Fencing Specification



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

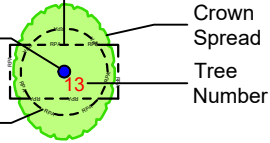


TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1960)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY



Legend

Root Protection Area Modified to Account for Site Features



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

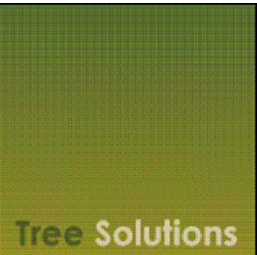
2.0M high Heras (with extra central support bar) mounted on scaffold poles (driven in to the ground) and secured with anti tamper bolts – as illustrated.

Outline of Existing House

Client:	
Mr M Roberts	
Project:	
The Mount, Tower Hill, Acrefair, LL14 3SU	
Title:	
Tree Protection Plan	
Scale:	Date:
1:200 @ A2	August 2022
Drawn By:	Revision:
NB	-
Job Ref:	Drawing No:
22/AIA/WXM/301	02

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site.

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Appendix Four
Tree Protective Measures/Method Statement

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. Main construction phase
4. Removal of temporary fencing
5. Landscaping within RPA's

1. Tree Surgery Works

1. Before the erection of the temporary protective fencing, all tree removal shall be implemented
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. Main Construction Phase

1. Tree protective fencing to be erected prior to any construction plant or materials entering the site
2. Tree protective barriers in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 will be erected to prevent damage to the tree stems and any movement of plant with the RPA
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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 coming into contact with 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 the LPA Arboricultural Officer

4. 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.

5. 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

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. The LPA Tree Officer will be given 5 days' notice upon completion of the fencing in order to inspect and approve prior to the commencement of any site works.
- 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

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.



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