

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

Graig Cottage, Bangor on Dee, Wrexham, LL13 0AB

Prepared for:

MR M ROBERTS
C/o JIG Architects

Our Ref: 22/AIA/WXM/302

July 2022

Tree Solutions Ltd

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1.0 INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 We have been instructed by Mr M Roberts 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 development and extension to Graig Cottage, Bangor on Dee. 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 July 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 Five individual trees (T1–T5) were surveyed and mapped on a Preliminary Tree Constraints & Impact Assessment Plan Ref: 22/AIA/WXM/302, Drawing No. 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 site layout plan Ref: 1732, Drawing No: A102 provided by the JIG Architects.

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

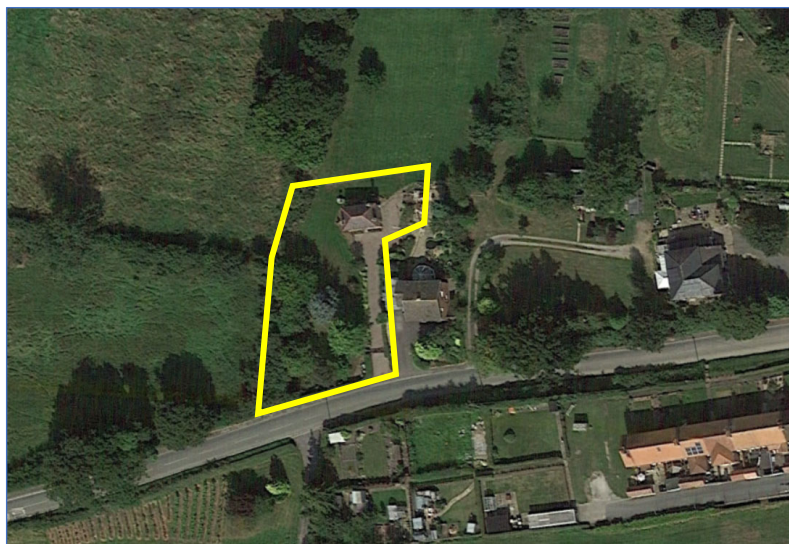
- 2.2.1 Mature trees often contain cavities, crevices and hollows that offer potential habitat for species such as bats and barn owls. Both are afforded protection under the Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) 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 Station Road to the south. There are several trees within a large front garden area to the south and mature trees outside the NW boundary adjacent to a public right of way. No trees are affected by this proposal.



P1 – site location

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

4.1 Refurbishment of existing cottage and single storey extension.

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 all trees have been plotted unmodified as there were no significant underground barriers 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

- 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 plans have been amended to incorporate the design and layout advice contained within the stage 1 survey and input from Tree Solutions to ensure the best quality trees can be retained with no adverse construction impacts. 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 All proposed development work is located outside the designated RPA of trees on and adjoining the site as detailed on the AIA plan at Appendix 3. No trees are proposed for removal and there are no anticipated adverse impacts. The largest trees are located beyond the NW boundary at a distance of 20m to the existing dwelling and 13m to the proposed extension. These trees will not cast any shade to the extension or cause any significant issues with over dominance that could lead to pressure to prune them in the future. Furthermore, they are off-site where the applicant has no control over their management. The closest trees to the southern gable are numbers 4 & 5. They are 13 and 17m respectively from the new extension that has a blank gable with no windows. These trees collectively with the other mixed trees in the southern garden will all remain as an established landscape feature when entering the property.



P1 – Tree numbers 1-3 viewed from southwest



P2 – Tree numbers 1-3 viewed from NE



P3 – Tree number 4 & 5 (nearest trees to existing dwelling)

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

10.0 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 are to be removed and none are adversely affected by the development
- Taking the above into consideration, we can see no valid arboricultural grounds for refusal

- 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 4**.

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:	GRAIG COTTAGE, BANGOR ON DEE, WREXHAM
CLIENT:	MR M ROBERTS
BRIEF:	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

SURVEYOR:	A HENDERSON
ASSESSMENT DATE:	12/07/2022
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	GOOD
JOB REFERENCE:	22/AIA/WXM/302

PAGE 1 OF 1

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	Oak	FM	18 1S	5	7	8	8.5	1200	G	- Part of linear group along field boundary - Reduced vigour in upper crown with dieback and deadwood evident - Located off-site on 3rd party land - E.R.C. 40	3rd party tree – no works	A2	14.4 652m²
T2	Oak	FM	19 1S	7	10	10	10	1250	G	- Large prominent tree – no visual defects noted - Located off-site on 3rd party land - E.R.C. 40	3rd party tree – no works	A2	15 707m²
T3	Ash	Y	8 0	2.5	3	4.5	1.5	100	M	- Small diameter Ash pole beneath T1 - No existing or future value/viability - Likely to succumb to Chalara Ash Dieback - E.R.C. 0	3rd party tree – no works	C1	1.2 5m²
T4	Gleditsia	EM	7 0.5N	5.5	3.5	3.5	4	330	G	- Attractive specimen tree - Dieback in inner crown typical of species - E.R.C. 20	No works	B2	4 49m²
T5	Atlas Cedar	SM	8 2N	5	3	3.5	3.5	380	G	- Part of planted group - No obvious defects - E.R.C. 20	No works	B2	4.5 65m²

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)

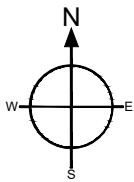
PROTECTIVE DISTANCE - RADIUS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE STEM TO THE LINE OF TREE PROTECTION (CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - CEZ) AND PROTECTIVE BARRIER ROOT PROTECTION AREA - BS 5837 (2012) ANNEX D (THE RECOMMENDATIONS STATE THAT THE RPA SHOULD BE CAPPED AT 707 M²) NOTE – ALL CALCULATIONS ROUNDED TO NEAREST DECIMAL

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

Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan



Graig Cottage

Hawthorn Hedge

Dead Yew

Legend

- Root Protection Area
Modified to Account for
Site Features
- Category A
(High Quality)
- Category B
(Moderate Quality)
- Category C
(Low Quality)
- Category U
(Dead/Dying/In Decline)
- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Root Protection Area
- NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked have approximate locations.

Client:	
Mr M Roberts	
Project:	
Graig Cottage, Bangor-on-Dee, Wrexham	
Title:	
Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan	
Scale:	Date:
1:200 @ A3	July 2022
Drawn By:	Revision:
NB	-
Job Ref:	Drawing No:
22/AIA/WXM/302	01

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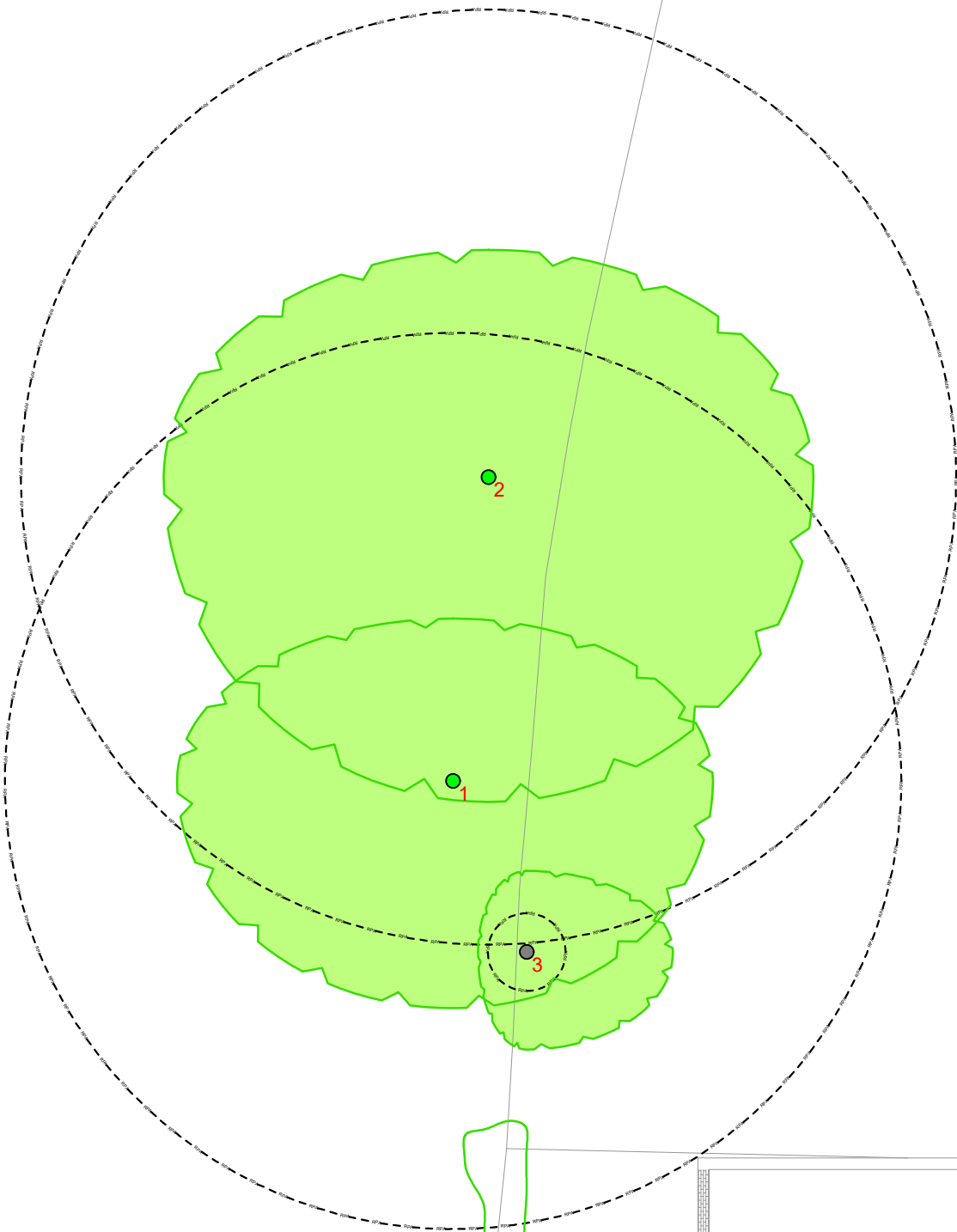
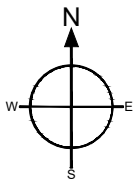


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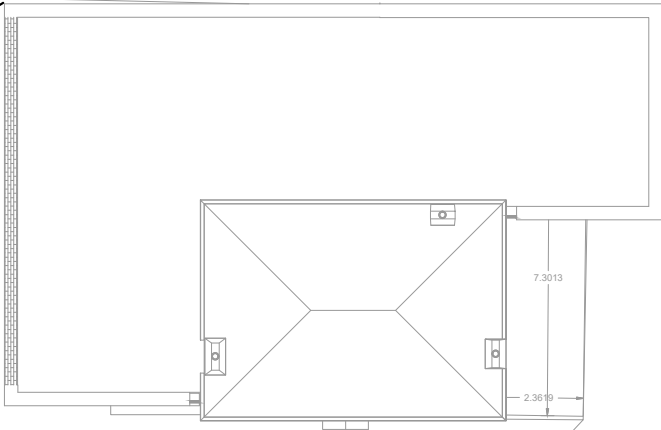
5m 10m

Appendix Three

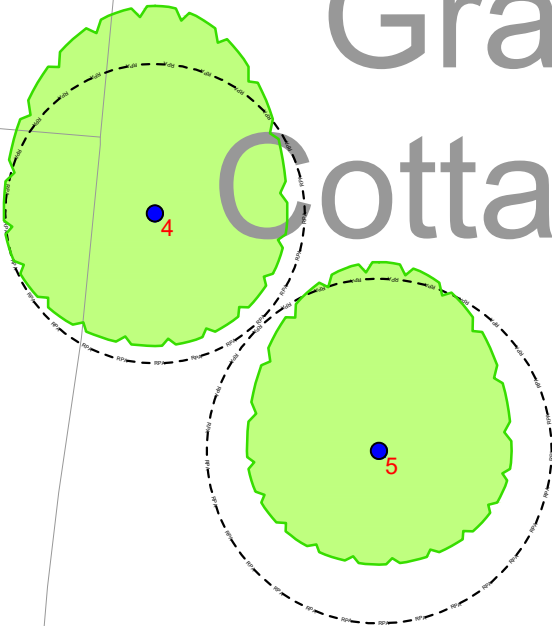
Impact Assessment Plan



Hawthorn Hedge



Dead Yew



Graig Cottage

Legend

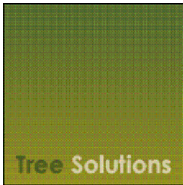
- Root Protection Area
Modified to Account for
Site Features
- Category A
(High Quality)
- Category B
(Moderate Quality)
- Category C
(Low Quality)
- Category U
(Dead/Dying/In Decline)
- Tree Proposed for Removal
- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Root Protection Area

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked have approximate locations.

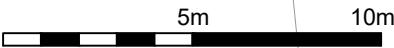
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Project: Graig Cottage, Bangor-on-Dee, Wrexham	
Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment	
Scale: 1:200 @ A3	Date: July 2022
Drawn By: NB	Revision: -
Job Ref: 22/AIA/WXM/302	Drawing No: 02

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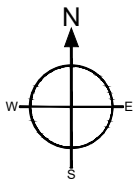


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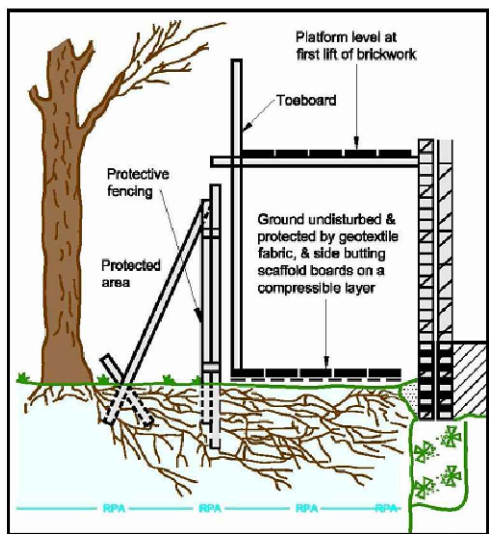


Appendix Four

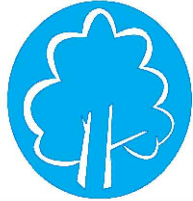
Tree Protection Plan



Graig Cottage



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!
(TRENCH & CONCRETE PLANNING NOT PERMITTED)
TREES ENDANGERED 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 B
(Moderate Quality)
- Category C
(Low Quality)
- Category U
(Dead/Dying/In Decline)
- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Root Protection Area

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.

Ground Protection

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked have approximate locations.

Client:	
Mr M Roberts	
Project:	
Graig Cottage, Bangor-on-Dee, Wrexham	
Title:	
Tree Protection Plan	
Scale:	Date:
1:200 @ A3	July 2022
Drawn By:	Revision:
NB	-
Job Ref:	Drawing No:
22/AIA/WXM/302	03

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Appendix Five
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. Erect temporary protective fencing
2. Install ground protection within RPA of tree number 1
3. Main construction phase
4. Removal of temporary fencing
5. Landscaping within RPA's

1. 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.

2. Install Ground Protection within RPA of Tree Number 1

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

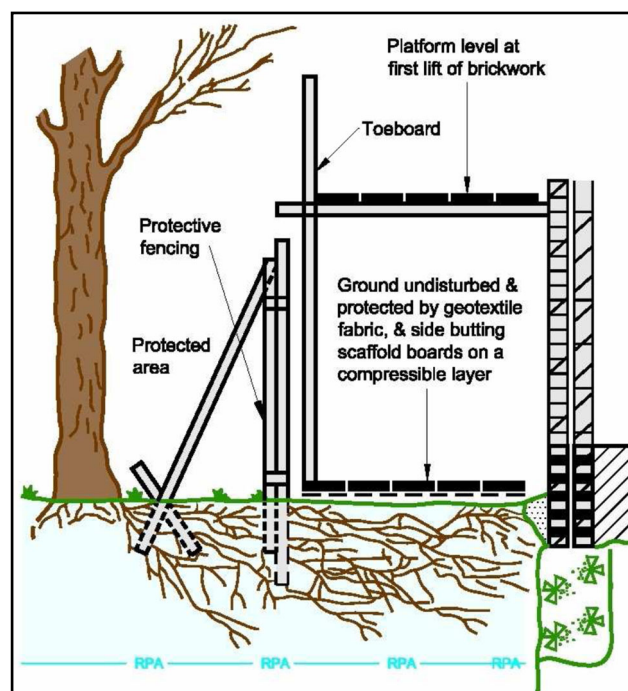


Plate 2- protective boards & scaffolding to be installed

2. Main Construction Phase

4. Tree protective fencing to be erected prior to any construction plant or materials entering the site
5. 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
6. 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
7. 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
8. 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

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.



Tree Protective Fencing Specification

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