



Tudor Drive, Llanerch Panna

Arboricultural Report

September 2020

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We offer a range of services involving trees, woodlands and forestry in the built and rural environment:

Planning

TPO

Hazard Evaluation

Management

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.01

ACS Consulting is instructed by Mr. J. Sadowski to report on trees and the implications for the proposed development at Tudor Drive, Llanerch Panna. The assessment and report was undertaken by Ian Murat, Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association.

1.02

In accordance with guidance on information requirements and validation for planning applications, this report fulfils the recommended national list criteria for tree survey/arboricultural information. More specifically, it contains the following:

- A full tree survey to the requirements of BS5837 (2012) Trees In Relation To Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
- A plan showing tree survey information, retention categorisation and root protection areas,
- An assessment of the arboricultural implications of development detailing trees to be retained/removed and appropriate protection measures,
- A Heads of Terms Arboricultural Method Statement detailing a set of agreed principles for tree protection, implementation and phasing of works (where applicable).

1.03

The site was visited during July 2020. A survey of the trees was completed recording; species type, age, height, crown spread, diameter-at-breast-height and, condition.

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Chapter 2 Background

2.01 The Site

The site is described in detail in the Planning, Design and Access Statement by The Planning Consultancy. In simple terms the site is part of the former No 83 Station Hospital, constructed during the Second World War as a hospital for injured American military personnel. The site was extensively developed.

As illustrated by the topographical survey and Figures 1 – 5, the site is covered by former building slabs, a network of roads and footways, drainage culverts and a significant volume of demolition material.

2.02 Statutory Protection/Planning Policies

The current policy documentation consists of the Wrexham Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) 2013 to 2028; Local Planning Guidance Notes No 17 - Trees and Development and; Planning Policy Wales. The application site is not located within a Conservation Area. The site is the subject of a Woodland Tree Preservation Order that was confirmed in May 2020.

2.03 Soils

BS 5837 – 2012 requires a basic assessment of the soils on site. An examination of the British Geological Survey site records the superficial deposits as: *Till, Devensian - Diamicton. Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. Local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (U). [sic]*

The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute Soilscape viewer shows soils at the site to be slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils [sic]

2.04 Topographical Survey

The arboricultural survey is based on the supplied topographical survey. Where trees have been missed they have been added with a reasonable degree of accuracy.



Chapter 2 Background



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5

Chapter 3 Tree Survey

3.01

I have identified trees as individuals and groups. The group classification is intended to identify trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally.

3.02

The tree data can be found at Appendix A. There is no requirement in BS 5837 to repeat the details of the constraints information save for confirming that the trees were surveyed for species type, age, height, crown spread, diameter-at-breast-height, condition, and their suitability for retention from ground level.

The heights were measured with a digital Hypsometer and the diameters were taken with a diameter tape to give an average stem measurement. Canopy spreads have been measured at the cardinal points or where they significantly extend in other directions.

Chapter 4 Development Implications

4.01

The development is described in the planning design and access statement. In simple terms, it is an outline application for 17 dwellings on land accessed from Tudor Drive, Llanerch Panna.

4.02

Whilst it is acknowledged that all trees within the planning process are a material consideration, it is generally accepted that those trees rated as U are excluded from consideration regarding development implications, retained only where they pose no constraint on development.

Loss for Development

The development will result in the loss of the trees within the outline development footprint, save for the retention of the Category B trees on the site's southern boundary.

Overall, the removal of these trees has no implications for the tree cover at the site. In line with the advice set out in BS 5837, the trees are not of such importance and sensitivity as to be a major constraint on development or, justify substantial modification of the proposals.

The trees are Category U specimens. The trees are clearly specimens 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.

They are trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). There are trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.

The trees are either growing on a thin layer of detritus over concrete or, growing through concrete structures.

All trees, to an extent, rely on weight to keep them in the soil and in mature trees, the width of their trunk to give them stability/stiffness. The wider and stiffer the base, the more stable the tree. Anchorage of the trees with a root plate relies on the weight of the tree pushing the root plate into the soil, as well as the tensile strength and stiffness of lateral roots. The presence of extensive areas of concrete section road, foundations and troughing routes prevents this from occurring.

As can be witnessed at the site, as trees begin to mature they fail, as the thin layer of detritus cannot support the tree or the concrete fails and the tree collapses

Chapter 4 Development Implications

Judging the sensitivity of visual receivers needs to take account of the occupation or activity of people experiencing the view at particular locations and the extent to which their attention or interest is focussed on views within and surrounding the development.

The principal views are from the private residential properties that border the site and, users of Ellesmere Lane. The scale of change will be low overall. The loss of established trees to the front of the site has a low visual impact. The development retains the trees behind maintaining the treed skyline. Overall, the site maintains the verdant character.

Secondary Development Pressures

The proposal has been assessed against typical secondary development pressures associated with the genus at the site. The issues are centred around shade and dominance, leaf litter, sap and falling debris. It is often claimed, anecdotally, that trees retained close to buildings or in areas of amenity space cause excessive shading/dominance preventing the reasonable use of the site leading to their premature felling or harsh pruning.

It is my experience, these problems are not as frequent as they are thought to be and there is very little evidence that such pressures ever result in any significant diminution of the treescape. There is no published data to support the contention that trees are being excessively pruned or felled for these reasons.

The proposal has been so located as to minimise secondary development pressures. Shade cast across developments, either by existing or proposed vegetation, is often desirable. Tree shade may be important in reducing daytime temperatures and moderating excessive solar gain. Shade and dominance is not considered to be excessive to the extent that the trees will be placed under pressure to be removed or harshly pruned.

Leaf litter occurs for only short periods of time and easily addressed through proper grounds maintenance and does not justify the loss of trees.

Certain deposits can be due to a substance called “honeydew”, which causes a sticky deposit it usually peaks in late spring and early summer. The substance that drips from the leaves can be an inconvenience, but is essentially just sugar-water, and although unpleasant is harmless and can be washed off most surfaces with warm soapy water.

The incidence of “honeydew” is not considered to be such an inconvenience that the retention of trees is threatened. Other issues such as dead wood can be dealt with through normal tree maintenance such as crown cleaning.

Chapter 4 Development Implications

4.03

The over-arching policy guidance in respect of the site is that contained within the Wrexham Local Development Plan 2 (LDP2) 2013 to 2028; Local Planning Guidance Notes No 17 - Trees and Development and; Planning Policy Wales.

In accordance with policy, the proposed scheme has conserved trees which contribute positively to the visual amenity and environmental value of the area.

The development accords with the policies and guidance of the council and central Government. The development is based on best arboricultural practice that ensures trees are retained. The application recognises that the retention of existing trees can add maturity to the development and enhance its visual quality and character. The development is well designed and it is considered to have a symbiotic relationship with the trees. The application is in outline. A landscaping scheme can be conditioned. Any scheme will blend and mature as the development integrates into the surroundings. Whilst any landscaping scheme may not exceed current tree removals and its quality will compensate tree losses in the medium and long-term. It will conserve and enhance the distinctive elements of landscape character and function retaining their valuable source of ecosystem services.

Whilst the development is in conflict with the Tree Preservation Order it is to be noted the TPO was objected to. The Order is considered to be defective in that it protects trees that by virtue of their condition (structural and physiological) are exempt demonstrated by Mr. Sadowski's recent applications for felling numerous storm damaged trees to maintain a safe site in accordance with his duty of care obligations. .

Chapter 5 Conclusions

5.01

The application site is described in detail in the planning, design and access statement.

5.02

The development will result in the loss of a number of individual trees and small inconsequential groups. In line with the advice set out in BS 5837, the trees are not of such importance and sensitivity as to be a major constraint on development or, justify substantial modification of the proposals.

There is no reasonable case that these trees should be considered a major constraint on development.

Overall, the development has a satisfactory relationship with the locale's principal arboreal specimens. The proposed site layout incorporates much of the site's existing features as it is necessary or desirable to retain. It conserves and enhances the distinctive elements of landscape character and function retaining their valuable source of ecosystem services.

5.03

A method statement is appended to demonstrate the scheme is feasible. Certain matters listed therein may alternatively be addressed satisfactorily by means of a condition(s). This requires detailed discussions with the LPA on the principle that conditions should always be used in the first instance as per government guidance and that contained in BS 5837 – 2012 Table B.1 Delivery of tree-related information into the planning system; the method statement fulfils the recommended criteria for arboricultural information.

Appendix A

Contents

Key

BS 5837 2012

Tree data

KEY

Age	Y – Young: Out-planted trees that have not yet established SM – Semi-mature: Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown EM – Early mature: Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown M – Mature: Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown FM – Fully mature: Full expected height and crown OM – Over mature: Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size S – Senescent: Crown in advanced stage of break-up
Physiological Condition	Good – Very few defects a reasonable long life expectancy depending on age class Fair – Some defects giving the tree a shortened life expectancy Poor – Limited life with major problems
Structural Condition	Good – Very few defects Fair – Some defects rectifiable with minor tree surgery Poor – Significant defects rectifiable with major tree surgery or felling
#	Estimated dimensions.
(a)	Average stem diameter across a group of trees.
*	Tree subject to TPO.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan
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 U category trees (i.e. 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 might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7</i>			RED
	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 essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dormant 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)	GREEN
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.	BLUE
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 benefits	GREY

Tree Ref No.	Species	Height M	Stem Diameter MM	Branch Spread M				Height of Crown Clearance M	Clear Branch Height M	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years	Category Grading
				N	E	S	W								
1	Sycamore	14	a 200	4	4	6	2	2	2	SM/ EM	Good/Fair	Poor	Multi-stemmed. Growing on concrete. Ivy.	-	U
2	Sycamore	14	100, 150, 200, 120	2	3	2	3	4	4	SM	Good	Poor	Insecure roothold.	-	U
3	Group	<16	<200	1	2	2	4	3	3	SM	Good	Poor	Group of field maple, sycamore and hawthorn. Insecure roothold. Root exposure.	-	U
4	Ash	20	510	4	6	6	3	6	6	EM	Good	Poor	Insecure roothold. Damage to surface roots.	-	U
5	Sycamore	10	100, 120	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	5	5	SM	Poor	Poor	Swamped by ivy. Insecure roothold. Suppressed.	-	U
6	Thorn	15	200	2	3	2	1	5	5	EM	Fair	Poor	Insecure roothold. Tall, drawn specimen.	-	U
7	Goat Willow	20	350, 450	6	6	2	1	2	2	SM/ EM	Good	Poor	Partially collapsed and then regenerated. Insecure roothold.	-	U

Tree Ref No.	Species	Height M	Stem Diameter MM	Branch Spread M				Height of Crown Clearance M	Clear Branch Height M	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years	Category Grading
				N	E	S	W								
G1	Broad-leaved Group	<10	<120	1	1	1	1	0	0	Y/SM	Good	Poor	Self-set ash and sycamore growing on mounds of rubble. Insecure roothold.	-	U
8	Sycamore	15	250, 120	2	4	2	1	5	5	SM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils over concrete. Insecure roothold.	-	U
9	Ash	16	240	0.5	1	1	0	14	14	SM	Poor	Poor	Poor canopy density. Canopy die-back. Growing in thin soils.	-	U
10	Sycamore	18	310	5	1	2	1	10	10	SM/EM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils over concrete. Crack on the southern stem.	-	U
11	Ash	19	290	0.5	2	2	2	15	15	SM/EM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils. Sweeps to the south then self-corrects. Ivy.	-	U
G2	Broad-leaved Group	<18	<300							SM/EM	Good	Poor	Group of ash and sycamore with horse-chestnut and goat willow. Several trees have partially collapsed. A number are multi-stemmed with included stem unions. Growing in thin soils amongst building rubble	-	U

Tree Ref No.	Species	Height M	Stem Diameter MM	Branch Spread M				Height of Crown Clearance M	Clear Branch Height M	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years	Category Grading
				N	E	S	W								
12	Sycamore	20	500	2	3	3	2	5	5	EM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils. Evidence of root lifting. Multi-stemmed with included stem union. Ivy on the stem and into the canopy. Vase-shaped canopy.	-	U
13	Sycamore	16	345, 190, 180	2	3	1	5	3	3	SM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils over concrete. Ivy on the stem and into the canopy.	-	U
14	Ash	20	450, 500	5	5	2	3	10	10	EM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils. Root exposure. Twin stemmed, partly included union. Multi-stemmed at 2m.	-	U
15	Sycamore	15	a 200	4	2	2	2	3	3	SM	Good	Poor	Group of sycamore. Growing on top of concrete and asphalt. Insecure roothold.	-	U
16	Hawthorn	12	a 200	4	2	1	1	4	4	EM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils. Insecure roothold.	-	U
17	Oak	12	215	5	2	0	1	4	4	SM	Good	Good	Severely suppressed by adjacent specimens. Liable to become unstable following the removal of companion trees.	-	U

Tree Ref No.	Species	Height M	Stem Diameter MM	Branch Spread M				Height of Crown Clearance M	Clear Branch Height M	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years	Category Grading
				N	E	S	W								
18	Apple	6	M/S	2	3	2	2	2	2	SM/EM	Poor	Poor	Large amount of dead wood. Poor distribution of buds and twigs. Growing in thin soils.	-	U
19	Goat Willow	15	360	6	4	1	5	4	4	SM/EM	Good	Poor	Growing in thin soils. Large burr. Liable to become unstable following the removal of companion trees.	-	U
20	Goat Willow	15	770	6	8	2	2	6	6	M	Good	Poor	Large area of decay on the western stem. Growing in thin soils. Included stem unions.	-	U
21	Willow	19	300, 350, 300	1	9	3	1	6	6	EM/M	Good	Poor	Multi-stemmed at ground level. Included stem union. Root exposure. Growing in thin soils. Ivy.	-	U
22	Sycamore	15	a 150	1	1	4	2	5	5	SM	Good	Poor	Small group of trees. Growing in thin soils. Ivy. Liable to become unstable following the removal of companion trees.	-	U
G3	Broad-leaved Group	<15	<300							SM/EM	Good/Fair	Poor	Ash, sycamore and goat willow. Growing amongst the structures and in very thin soils. One willow has died. Insecure roothold. Ivy. Tall, drawn vase-shaped canopies.	-	U

Tree Ref No.	Species	Height M	Stem Diameter MM	Branch Spread M				Height of Crown Clearance M	Clear Branch Height M	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years	Category Grading
				N	E	S	W								
G4	Broad-leaved Group	<18	<300							SM/EM	Good/Fair	Poor	Ash, sycamore and goat willow. Growing amongst building foundations. Ivy. Tall, drawn vase-shaped canopies. Several have collapsed.	-	U
G5	Broad-leaved Group	<18	<300							SM/EM	Good/Fair	Poor	Ash, sycamore and goat willow. Tall, drawn vase-shaped canopies. Growing amongst building foundations. Ivy. Several have collapsed.	-	U
G6	Broad-leaved Group	<15	<400							SM/EM	Good/Fair	Poor	Sycamore with pole-stage ash. Ivy. Growing amongst building foundations. Insecure roothold.	-	U
23	Sycamore	19	640	5	8	3	8	4	4	M	Good	Poor	Damage to the root plate.	-	U
24	Sycamore	15	360	1	4	10	2	4	4	EM	Fair	Poor	Damage to surface roots. Incongruous feature. Liable to become unstable following the removal of companion trees.	-	U
G7	Broad-leaved Group	<19	<400							SM/EM	Good	Poor	Sycamore with goat willow. Tall, drawn vase-shaped canopies. Growing in thin soils.	-	U

Tree Ref No.	Species	Height M	Stem Diameter MM	Branch Spread M				Height of Crown Clearance M	Clear Branch Height M	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years	Category Grading
				N	E	S	W								
G8	Group	<12	<300							SM/ EM	Good	Good	Group of oak and sycamore with occasional goat willow and ash. Growing in natural soils. Of moderate quality and value in the landscape.	20+	B1/2
G9	Group	<5	<75							Y	Good	Good	Large group of self-set ash and sycamore. Of low quality and value in the landscape.	10+	C1/2

Appendix B

Contents

Method Statement

Arboricultural Method Statement

Arboricultural Supervision

The general purpose is to ensure compliance with planning conditions. It is anticipated that arboricultural input is likely to be needed for the following operations:

- Pre-commencement meeting;
- Installation of protective fencing and surfaces;
- Services (power, water, foul)
- Removal of protective measures.

All supervisory visits will be logged and a copy of the minutes circulated to all team members including the LPA. A number of the operations named above can be undertaken in a single visit.

The pre-commencement site meeting is to be held before any work is undertaken. All tree protection measures, haul routes, site storage, contractor parking, deliveries, working methods are to be freely discussed and agreed in writing. Initial site visits may be intense to ensure measures are implemented.

General site visits will be undertaken once the site is 'live' at intervals agreed with the team. Our role will be to initially to act in a compliance capacity to ensure the protective measures are fit for purpose and meet or exceed the council's requirements and the tree works are undertaken to the required standard. Once this has been completed, our role will be one of monitoring and 'troubleshooting'.

Targets

- Pre-commencement site meeting to agree roles, responsibilities and duties in relation to tree protection. Details to be minuted and distributed.
- Appointment of an Arboricultural Consultant to oversee works.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Tree Felling/Stump Removal

the LPA.

The following precautions are to be taken.

Targets

- Trees to be removed shall be felled so as to fall away from tree protection zones and to avoid pulling and breaking of roots of trees to remain. Brush can be chipped into the tree protection zone to a depth of 150 mm.
- The roots shall be removed by severing the major woody root mass before extraction. This may be accomplished by Hydro Vacuum & Suction Excavation or Compressed Air Displacement and then, cutting through the roots by hand, with a vibrating knife, rock saw, narrow trencher with sharp blades, or other approved root pruning equipment.
- Trees to be removed within the tree protection zone shall be removed by qualified tree contractors.
- All felled brush and trees shall be removed from the tree protection zone either by hand or with equipment sitting outside the tree protection zone. Extraction shall occur by lifting the material out or by 'skidding' it across the ground.
- Exposed roots to be kept moist with hessian sacking.
- Site inspections to be reported to the development team and

Arboricultural Method Statement

Construction Exclusion Zone Root Protection – Site Wide

Due to the nature of the works, standard BS 5837 fencing will be used. The Construction Exclusion Zone fence will be heras fence panels fixed to a scaffold framework. Alternatively, heras panels fixed to timber posts. The location will be marked on site by the Arboricultural Consultant and are also shown on the Drawing No. – XXXX. The requirement will be assessed on a weekly basis by the ACoW.

Targets

- Heras fencing fixed to a scaffold framework or timber posts as illustrated.
- Fencing installed at locations shown on the plan (XXXXXXX) and marked on site.
- Location and adequacy signed off by Arboricultural Consultant and LPA advised.
- Tool Box Talk – make construction staff aware of the importance of areas by site manager.
- Signs to be erected advising of the area's importance.
- Fence to be adjusted as noted in the Construction Timetable.



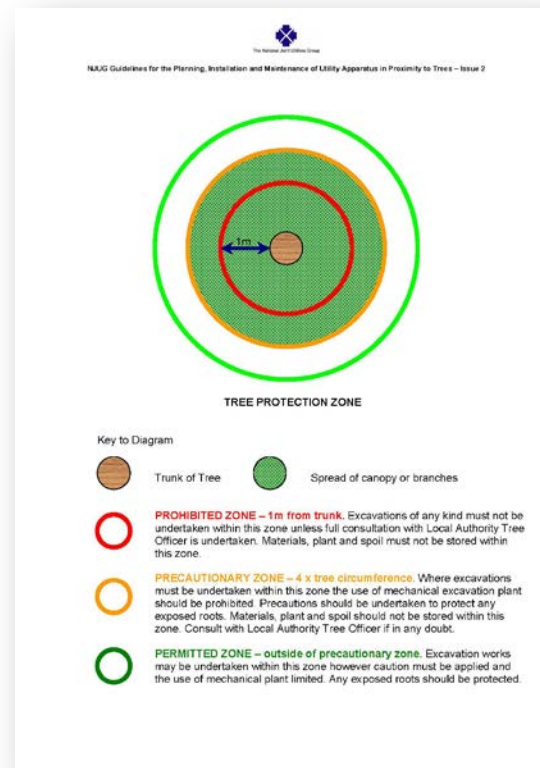
Arboricultural Method Statement

Services - NJUG 4.2

Work area to be marked out in accordance with NJUG 4.2.

Targets

- The precautionary area is to be identified.
- Suitable method of service installation to be identified.
- Location and adequacy signed off by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and the LPA advised.
- Works to be monitored by Arboricultural Clerk of Works.



Arboricultural Method Statement

General Precautions

The retention of trees requires a number of general precautions to be taken. Compliance is to be maintained on site by the Arboricultural Consultant. The site visits are detailed at criterion 1 – Timing of Works.

Targets

- Spoil from the foundation pits or other excavations shall not be placed within the Construction Exclusion Zone.
- No materials, equipment, spoil or washout water may be deposited, stored or parked within the Root Protection Area/ Construction Exclusion Zone.
- On-site inspections to be undertaken by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works with the Arboricultural Consultant visiting during critical operations. The aim of the visits is to maintain on-going liaison with all personnel involved in the site development, Local Planning Authority and its Tree Officer.
- Any defects requiring rectification shall be notified to the Contractor/Site Manager/Arboricultural Consultant and the client.
- A site logbook for tree protection measures is kept to record all stages of the development from the erection of the protective fencing, right through to the completion of the project. This will be made available to the Arboricultural Consultant and the Local Planning Authority, if required, to show evidence of continuous site monitoring.

Protection and Emergency Procedure/Contacts

Adherence to the method statement, appointment of the Arboricultural Consultant and their involvement, at the critical demolition and construction phases, should negate any incident. The contact page details those personnel who should be contacted if an incident involving a retained tree should take place.

Targets

- Spill kit available.
- On site fuels to be located away from RPA/CEZ and contained in a bunded tank at 110% capacity.
- All incidents involving trees to be reported by telephone and email.
- Bunded storage of oil/fuels.
- Refuelling points for machinery at distance to the watercourse.
- Use of drop trays under plant/machinery overnight.
- Availability of spill kits on site – and training of site staff in their use.
- No excavation during periods of heavy rain.
- Regular maintenance and inspection of plant – engines and hydraulic systems.

Arboricultural Method Statement



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