

Treestyle CONSULTANCY

BS 5837:2012 Development Survey

Date of the Inspection

12th January 2021

Site

Sunneymeade
Ribblesdale Ave
Clitheroe

Description

Proposed development of a dwelling and its associated parking and green space

Instructed By

Helmrig Ltd

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Executive Summary

Treestyle Consultancy was commissioned to complete a survey to specifications set out in British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations*. This document is an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) which explains the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP). The proposal is for a new dwelling with its associated outbuildings, driveways and areas of green space.

The Tree Survey recorded eighteen individual trees and one group of trees that are within or near to the proposed area for development. The majority of the trees recorded are beech and are located along the southern boundary and are overhanging a neighbouring residential property. As a group they are a dominant feature on the landscape, they provided good visual amenity value, however, they have limited visuals from the wider public domain. Two large dominant trees have been recommended for removal because of their poor condition, weak mechanical structures and target area being a residential property. These trees categorised **U retention cannot be realistically achieved**. Whilst another six have been category **C** low quality with 10 years life potential due to their form and limited longevity. Three are category **B** medium quality with 20 years life potential. Five of these are categorised as **A** high quality with 40 years life potential with the largest beech being in the eastern boundary with a substantial girth. The tree categorisation is in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. As a mature group they have one complete canopy, however, eleven large individuals have limited life potential and their removal would expose the remaining to wind throw potential.

N.B. Target areas are places where a tree or tree part could fall and land on a building, structure or a person causing damage or injury. This report makes recommendations, however, it is the responsibility of the landowner to make the management decisions concerning the trees.

The Proposed Developments

- Proposed development of a residential dwelling.
- The development of a driveway and areas of green space which all encroach on the Root Protection Area (RPA's) of the beech.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) pending tree retention

- The recommended for removal of T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18 on the grounds of health and safety, with the exception of G19.
- The new build will have minimal impact on the remaining beech hedge whose delicate root system requires the greatest protection and management.

Tree Category	Trees to be retained	Trees to be removed
A	-	T4, T5, T12, T13, T15
B	-	T1, T9, T10
C	G19	T2, T3, T6, T7, T8, T14, T17
U	-	T11, T16, T18

Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

- The RPA's of the retained trees are a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).
- Heras fencing to be installed along the southern boundaries. Compaction must be avoided at all times, where this is unavoidable ground protection will be placed within the RPA's where access is required on to the existing surface.
- The prevention of contamination through the spillage of building materials into the soil profile is also discussed within this report.

The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

- Will require approval by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- Install the cellular confinement system and all tree protection measures.
- Pre commencement meeting to confirm all recommended protection is adequate.
- Construction of the development.
- Removal of the tree protection.

It is important that the caveats and limitations of this report are understood, these can be read in Section 11.0 of this document.

1.0 Introductions

- 1.1 Under instruction from Helmrig Ltd an arboricultural report has been prepared to accompany a planning application for the proposed development of a new dwelling with it's associated driveway and areas for recreation. This report details the arboricultural impact on the site, subsequent mitigation recommendations and protective measures. The latter part of the report explains how the construction of the proposed development will take place with regards to the protection of the trees to be retained.
- 1.2 The assessment was carried out on the 12th January 2021 by Andrew McLoughlin of Treestyle Consultancy. This assessment was carried out from the ground in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The categorisation method identifies the quality and value of the existing green infrastructure.
- 1.3 Drawings of the existing and the proposed developments have been created by Treestyle Consultancy with the existing tree population applied. An appropriate Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has been drafted and revised as necessary from this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA).
- 1.4 It should be noted that neither soil samples or soil maps have been used to make decisions on this report. Therefore there is the possibility of minor soil movement due to tree root activity. Prior to the undertaking of foundation depths calculations of any estimated tree locations should be resolved. If there are any discrepancies with trees locations or queries relating to their location or species within the group, then Treestyle Consultancy should be contacted prior to planning submission.
- 1.5 A total of eighteen individual trees and one group of trees were recorded for the purpose of this report. These can be viewed in [Appendix A – Tree Schedule](#) and [Drawings 1: Tree Numbering & Categorisation](#). [Drawing 2 - The Proposed Development, Root Protection Areas, Tree Removal and Protective Measures](#).
- 1.6 This report provides the results of the survey and includes the following;
- A schedule of all tree and hedges located on or within influencing distance of the proposed development site ([Appendix A – Tree Schedule](#)).
 - An assessment based on BS 5837:2012 of trees in terms of their potential value within any future development. On the basis of this assessment trees have been categorised into one of four categories: High, medium, low or not worthy of retention (A, B, C or U). See Appendix D - BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment.
 - Advice on removal, retention and management of these trees and hedges can be read in Sections 5 & 7 of this report.
 - A Tree Constraints Plan detailing tree quality categories, canopy spread (N, E, S & W), Root Protection Areas (RPA's), life span, Diameter at Breast Height (DBH), RPA m2, tree height and condition for all of the trees surveyed.
 - A Tree Removal and Protection Plan detailing the development proposals alongside trees to be retained and removed and any temporary protection measures.

2.0 Site and Surroundings

The Grounds

- 2.1 The grounds of Sunnymeade comprise of a driveway leading to a garage and parking areas where the residential property resides to the east. Whilst traveling along the driveway a large grassed garden area to the east can be viewed where the trees in question overhang.

Surrounding land

- 2.2 The area surrounding the property is predominately a residential area.

Topography

- 2.3 There are no visible features to the landscape within the grounds.

3.0 Statutory Protection and Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1 The NPPF assumes protection of all ancient woodland and veteran trees unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the need for, or benefits of, development outweigh the loss. In this respect ancient woodland is defined as an area which has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD and a veteran as a tree of exceptional value for wildlife, in the landscape, or culturally because of its great age, size or condition.

Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Area Designations

- 3.2 Local authorities reserve the right to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect the amenity value conferred to a location by a tree or group of trees. Where a TPO is in place the lopping, topping, felling, uprooting or wilful damage is prohibited. Failure to comply may lead to prosecution or large fines. Work on a TPO'd tree requires permission from the local authority.
- 3.3 Section 211 of The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) relates to the preservation of trees in Conservation Areas. Under Section 211 anyone proposing to remove, uproot or destroy any tree within a Conservation Area is required to give the local planning authority six weeks' prior notice (a "section 211 notice"). During this period the Council may consider serving a Tree Preservation Order to prevent the proposed work from being undertaken.

Bats as a Protected Species

- 3.4 It is not uncommon for a mature tree with cavities or hollows to be a habitat for roosting bats. Bats are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Species and Habitats Regulations 2010 and it is therefore an offence to cause damage to a bat roost.

Birds as a Protected Species

- 3.5 Nesting birds frequently use trees for nesting. They are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy an active birds nest.

- 3.6 It is recommended that all tree work is carried out outside the bird nesting season which is March to August. If this is not possible then a detailed inspection of each tree should be undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist prior to any tree work. Should an active nest be found then any work likely to affect the nest must be halted until the nest becomes inactive.

National House Building Council

- 3.7 This report has been written in accordance with BS 5837:2012
- 3.8 The soils on site were not recorded or assessed for the purpose of this survey. There could be however a possibility of movement due to trees being present on site.
- 3.9 A topographical map was provided and therefore, Treestyle Consultancy have utilised the information provided. However, trees outside of the boundary which will be affected by the proposed development were not included on the topographical map and therefore, their locations have been approximately plotted.

4.0 Tree Population

- 4.1 A total of eighteen individual trees and one group of trees that are within the proposed area have been recorded for the purpose of this report. There are five category A high quality with 40 years life potential, three category B medium quality with 20 years life potential, eight category C low quality with 10 years life potential predominately due to the poor form and limited life potential. Three category U retention cannot be realistically achieved. The breakdown of quantities for each retention category are also shown below in Figure 1. A cascade chart explaining the process used to reach these categorisations can be found in Appendix D – Tree Categorisation Chart.
- 4.2 A summary of the trees in each of the four categories is given below in Table 1, for ease of reference.

Tree Category	Trees Numbers
A	T4, T5, T12, T13, T15
B	T1, T9, T10
C	T2, T3, T6, T7, T8, T14, T17, G19
U	T11, T16, T18

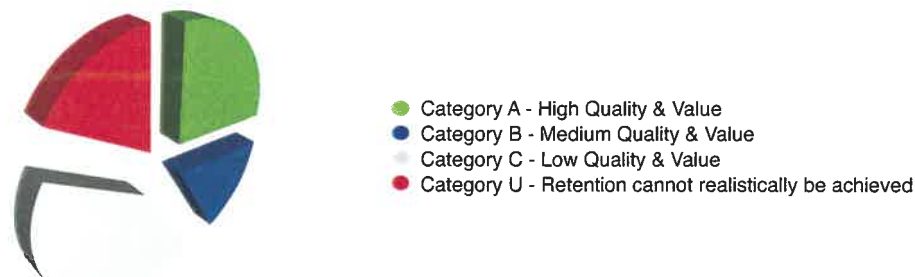


Figure 1. Breakdown of BS5837 categorisation of all trees surveyed

5.0 Impacts of the Proposed Development

- 5.1 The majority of the existing green infrastructure has been recommended for removal (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18) on the grounds of health and safety. This is due to the limited longevity of the group especially with the increased sudden exposure to the remaining trees which all have shallow delicate rooting areas.
- 5.2 The retention of the trees will see their delicate roots systems built upon with the aid of modern day systems.

Table 1 shows the effects of the proposal on the trees of the BS 5837 quality categorisation.

Table 1. Summary of trees to be retained and removed.

Tree Category	Trees to be retained	Trees to be removed
A	-	T4, T5, T12, T13, T15
B	-	T1, T9, T10
C	G19	T2, T3, T6, T7, T8, T14, T17
U	-	T11, T16, T18

6.0 Tree Protection Requirements

- 6.1 The following information sets out the primary consideration for determining the requirement for tree protective measures and with the assessment impact of the development. G1 will be protected by Heras fencing. The greatest threat to the green infrastructure is soil compaction and contamination.

Root Protection Areas

- 6.2 The BS5837:2012 RPA is calculated using the trees Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) at 1.5 m and represents the minimum area around each tree that must be left undisturbed to ensure its longevity. Tree roots can be found twice the width of the crown and beyond depending on the tree species and its environment. Most tree roots are found in the top 600mm of soil and most fine roots that absorb water and nutrients are located at the top horizon of soil profile. These near surface tree roots allow the tree to breath and oxygenate. The tree roots can extend well beyond the recommended distances within BS5837:2012 and they may not follow the typical circular area centred from the trees stem.

Ground Contamination

- 6.3 Storage areas for liquids such as fuels, oil or paint should not be located within 10m of any tree due to the risk of soil contamination caused by accidental spillage. Particular care must be taken when working on or close to sloping ground to avoid unintentional runoff into the RPA of trees to be retained.

Underground Utilities

- 6.4 Drawings have not been provided of the proposed and therefore the potential damage to tree roots can't be gauged. Where the installation of services within the RPA of retained trees is unavoidable, appropriate methods will be required to ensure the safe long term longevity of the trees. This process will require additional consultation with Treestyle Consultancy.

Ground Level Changes

- 6.5 Any changes to the landscape and its levels can have major implication on the longevity and health of a tree. It is essential the trees are allowed to have a breathable surface allowing for the continuous gaseous exchange of the trees root system.

6.6 Drainage & Storm Water Run-off Issues

- 6.7 Drainage and storm water run-off requires due consideration to prevent excessive and/or polluted run-off into the rooting area of trees to be retained.

Soil Compaction

- 6.8 It is imperative the surface of the soil be protected from compaction from plant machinery and/or machinery. This can create a capping effect on the surface which can stop the tree root from oxygenating and preventing any precipitation.

7.0 Recommendations

- 7.1 Sunnymeade has a substantial garden area, most of which is located between the existing and a recently developed property to the south where a row of mature beech trees have been growing together for many years. Unfortunately, due to a neglect of their management these trees have grown with poor form, been heavily suppressed, or recovering from mechanical stress caused by damaged stems and decaying fungi. Whilst three trees have been recommended for removal on the grounds of health and safety, eight other substantial trees have been identified as having limited life potential due to their suppression, mechanically weak codominance or stem damage. A total of eleven substantial trees have the potential to be removed over the coming years which would result in the exposure of the remaining few. This unfortunately is not realistically practical due to the delicate shallow fibrous root morphology of beech and the susceptibility to wind throw in strong winds. The visual amenity value of these trees is minimal due to the low visuals from the wider public domain.
- 7.2 The recommendation detailed above is for the removal of all trees except G19 beech. It is important these trees are retained as they providing screening for the neighbouring property. G19 would not impose on any proposed developments and could easily be protected with Heras fencing. Post development would see an extensive tree planting scheme implemented to replace the loss of the green infrastructure.
- 7.3 When tree work is required, all tree work must adhere to BS3998 2010 Tree Work - Recommendations. This must be carried out by qualified, experienced and insured Arborists.

8.0 Tree Protection Plan

- 8.1 The RPA's of the trees to be retained, G19, is to be measured and marked out prior to the commencement of the construction. All protection measures need to be in place prior to construction commencing. This involves the protection of the retained trees whose RPA's are a CEZ and a no dig area. Heras fencing is to be installed all around the boundaries of the southern garden area.
- 8.2 Additional protection would be from building materials, specifically cement. This leaches through the soil profile potentially contaminating the growing medium for existing, future plantings and pollution of the waterways. The trees to be retained will require protection, this will require the storage of cement and other such pollutants off site and away from the water courses. If pesticides are to be used in the clearing of vegetation from the soil profile, then these must be species specific so as not to damage the trees and hedges to be retained. This may help to highlight the RPA's of the trees (Drip line) so that they can be marked out prior to work the commencement of construction and machinery.
- 8.3 If pesticides are to be used in the clearing of vegetation from the soil profile, then these must be species specific as not to damage the trees and hedges to be retained. This may help to highlight the RPA's of the trees (Drip line) so that they maybe marked out prior to work the commencement of construction and machinery.

9.0 Tree Constraints

- 9.1 If all the trees were to be retained then there would be substantial above and below ground constraints with the proposed development. Their removal will minimise these constraints of the site allowing for a development to take place.
- The protection with Heras fencing all along the southern boundary will protect this row of beech
 - Protection from building materials leaching into the soil area all along the boundaries must be carried out prior to any construction.
- 9.2 The current site has an existing driveway which could house construction materials and be used for storage. This is the greatest threat to the remaining trees and hedge through the leaching of building material such as cement, normally a minimum of 10m distance from vegetation is required and the driveway provides up to a distance of 16m.
- 9.3 No underground services can pass through the RPA of any of the trees, groups of trees or hedges that are to be retained.

10.0 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

- 10.1 The AMS has been written as guidance on how the construction has to be carried out with regards to the protection of the green infrastructure. It is imperative that this is carried out correctly.

An overview of Sequence of Operations

- 10.2 In overview, it is necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations in relation to arboricultural input for development operations.

1. Method Statement approved by the LPA.
2. Undertake tree works as recommended in [Appendix A - Tree Schedule](#).
3. Install tree protection measures.
4. Pre Commencement meeting confirming the fencing to specification.
5. Construction of the development.
6. Removal of tree protection.

Specific Sequence of Operations

- 10.3 The following timeline table informs the key principles for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement. The action and timescales within this table must be adhered to in order to discharge the arboricultural method statement planning condition for this site.

The precise time and order of some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified and experience arboricultural consultant.

- 10.4 This should be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

Please refer to this link for guidance on any of the above;

<https://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/resources/technical-guidance/>

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	Action	Arboricultural Input
1 Approval	This AMS is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed
2 Tree Works	If required, the tree removals should be carried out as the first operation on site and in accordance with Appendix A - Tree Schedule	Review the tree work requirements with the tree contractor. If necessary liaise with the contractor on site during tree work
3 Tree Protection	Installing the tree protective measures will take place prior to any demolition and to any storage of plant, materials and machinery	If necessary, liaise with contractor installing protective fencing installed to the standard specified in Appendix E - Fencing
4 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protective measures, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing and discuss any other site operations that have implication for the trees	Meeting with the representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the fencing and tree works are as specified by taking photographs of the tree protection measures
5 Construction	Alter the structure of the garage and undertake the construction of the two new properties	If necessary liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved
6 Site Finishing	Removal of the tree protection measures must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site	If acceptable to the LPA the contractor can take photos of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of protective fencing
7 Tree Planting	It is recommended that tree planting is carried out and can be part of a planting scheme for the proposed development	Replanting can mitigate tree removals and further enhance the amenity value of the area and the proposed development

11.0 Caveats and Limitations

- 11.1 This survey was carried out from ground level. No aerial inspection was undertaken and, as such, this report can only identify defects clearly visible from the ground. A VTA (Visual Tree Assessment) is a level two arboricultural tree survey. This normally involves a full 360 degree visual of the buttress, stem and crown of the tree. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.
- 11.2 No tree is entirely safe given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the site.
- 11.3 Underground services were not confirmed around any of the trees surveyed. The potential influences of trees upon building or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effect of incremental root growth are specifically excluded from this report.
- 11.4 The report reflects the tree stock as found on the day surveyed. Change of ground levels, soil conditions, surrounding tree cover or land use, or any ground works within the root zone of any tree may invalidate the content of this report. No root zone excavation was undertaken.
- 11.5 Change of circumstance as a result of unusual weather conditions may invalidate the content of this report. It is recommended that trees should be reassessed after strong gale, 39 – 46 mph wind Beaufort scale 8.
- 11.6 The content of this report is valid for 12 months from the cover date. Any works recommended for beyond this time period are based on expectations rather than in response to currently identified defects. Trees should have their condition re-inspected by a qualified arboricultural consultant within three years of this report being written.

Appendix B - Glossary

Abbreviation	Term	Explanation
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height	The diameter of the tree trunk in question, 'breast height' is taken to be 1.3 metres above ground level. Multi-stem trees have their stems measured separately and indicated as so in the tree schedule. Trees with abnormal growths, branch unions or other obstructions at 1.3 m will have their measurements taken immediately below said obstructions.
RPA	Root Protection Area	The area in metres squared of the potential underground rooting constraints
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement	This dictates the procedure for works to be carried out around the protected trees
RPA	Root Protection Area	Circular area surrounding tree with a radius based on the DBH of the tree, as calculated in BS 5837:2012. RPA Radius = 12 x DBH
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	What will the impact be on the trees with the proposed development
VTa	Visual Tree Assessment	A system of tree inspection devised by Claus Mattheck using visual signs to read the body language of trees & aid with the diagnosis of potential defects.
TPP	Tree Protection Plan	This describes the process on how the work is to be carried out around the trees
BS5837 2012	British Standards	British Standard 5837:2012 <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations.</i>
	Codominant stem	Two stems on a tree which can suggest a weakened union
	V union with bark inclusion	Usually with a codominant stem, as above but with up to an additional 42% weak union
Y	Young	Tree which has not yet established a significant rooting structure in the ground & has not developed a significant branching structure - its form is largely 'whip' like in nature & it could normally be easily transplanted or replaced.
EM	Early Mature	Tree which has established a significant rooting structure & has developed a noticeable internal scaffold structure, it differs from a mature version of its species only in size but not in relative proportions of its structure. Trees in this age class will still be developing significantly in height & spread.
M	Mature	Tree which has established a significant root-plate & which is over 50% of the way through its usual life expectancy. Trees in this age class will still be developing significantly in spread but less significantly in height.
OM	Over Mature	Tree which has fully established & will no longer be able to continue increasing in size due to its age, it may be showing signs of decline such as localised dieback but does not need to do so by definition. However it should be expected that signs of structural deterioration will soon become apparent.
V	Veteran	Tree which is showing veteran tree characteristics such as very significant crown retrenchment, extensive internal cavitation & possess significant cultural, ecological &/or historical value. Size is a common indicator of these characteristics but is not an essential requirement, for example, ancient coppices may possess veteran tree characteristics but may have a stunted form. Age is a stronger indicator but again not essential as veteran characteristics can be encouraged in younger trees.
-	Minor Deadwood	Deadwood under 50 mm in diameter
-	Major Deadwood	Deadwood which is equal to or greater than 50 mm in diameter
-	Retrenchment	Retrenchment: progressive reduction in the size of the crown of an old tree, by means of the dieback or breakage of twigs and small branches, accompanied by the enhanced development of the lower or inner parts of the crown.

Appendix C: BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	ID on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U		- Trees that have a serious, irreparable, 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 reasons, 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 or significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality) NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.	RED
Trees to be considered for retention			
		1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values
		3 Mainly cultural values, inc. conservation	
Category A			GREEN
Those of a 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 of 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)
Category B			BLUE
Those 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
Category C			GREY
Those 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 landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Appendix D - General Tree Protection Considerations

Any tree retained within the design will require protection in accordance with BS 5837, regardless of its initial retention category. This protection will require tree to be fenced off in areas equal to the RPAs plotted on the attached Tree Constraints Plan, located in [Appendix A](#).

A protective fence will be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g. before any materials are brought on site. The fence will have signs attached to it stating:

'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS'

The protected fence may only be removed following completion of all construction works.

The fence is required to be sited in accordance with the Tree Constraints Plan enclosed with this method statement as [Appendix A](#). They must ideally be constructed as per figure 2 in BS 5837 and be fit for the purpose of excluding any construction activity (see diagram below). Any other fence/barrier used must be fit for the purpose (as decided by the project arborist).

Once erected all protective fencing will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arborist and approval by the local planning authority.

The diagram below demonstrates the required fence specifications of BS 5837 figure 2.

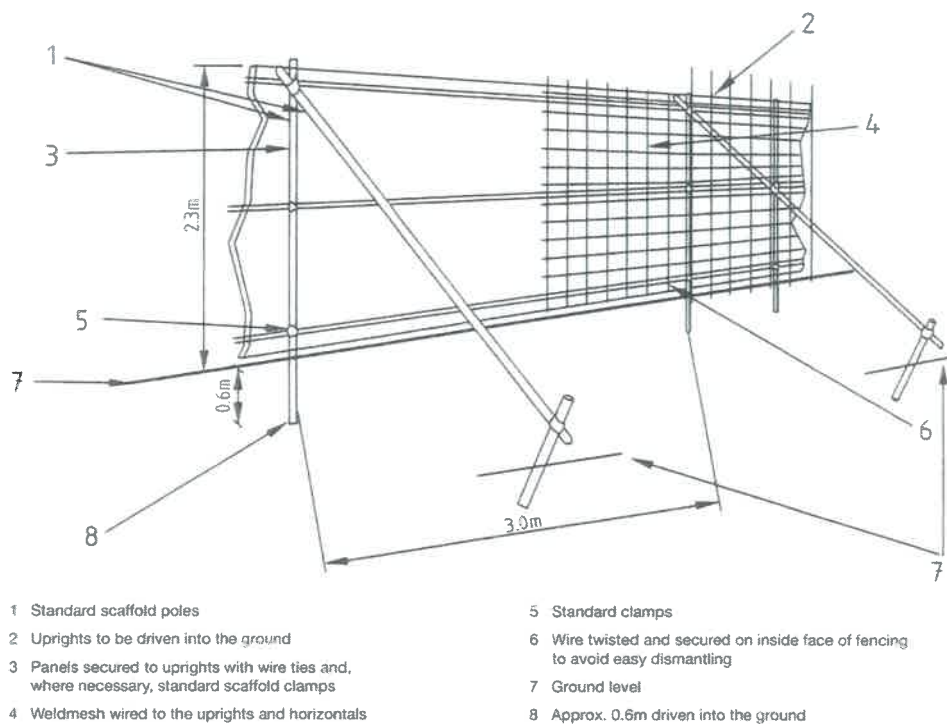


Figure 2. – Protective fencing for RPA

Appendix D - General Tree Protection Considerations (Cont.)

Should scaffolding be required to be erected within the RPA of any retained trees (so that building works may be carried out outside the extent of the RPA), this should be carried out to the following specifications:

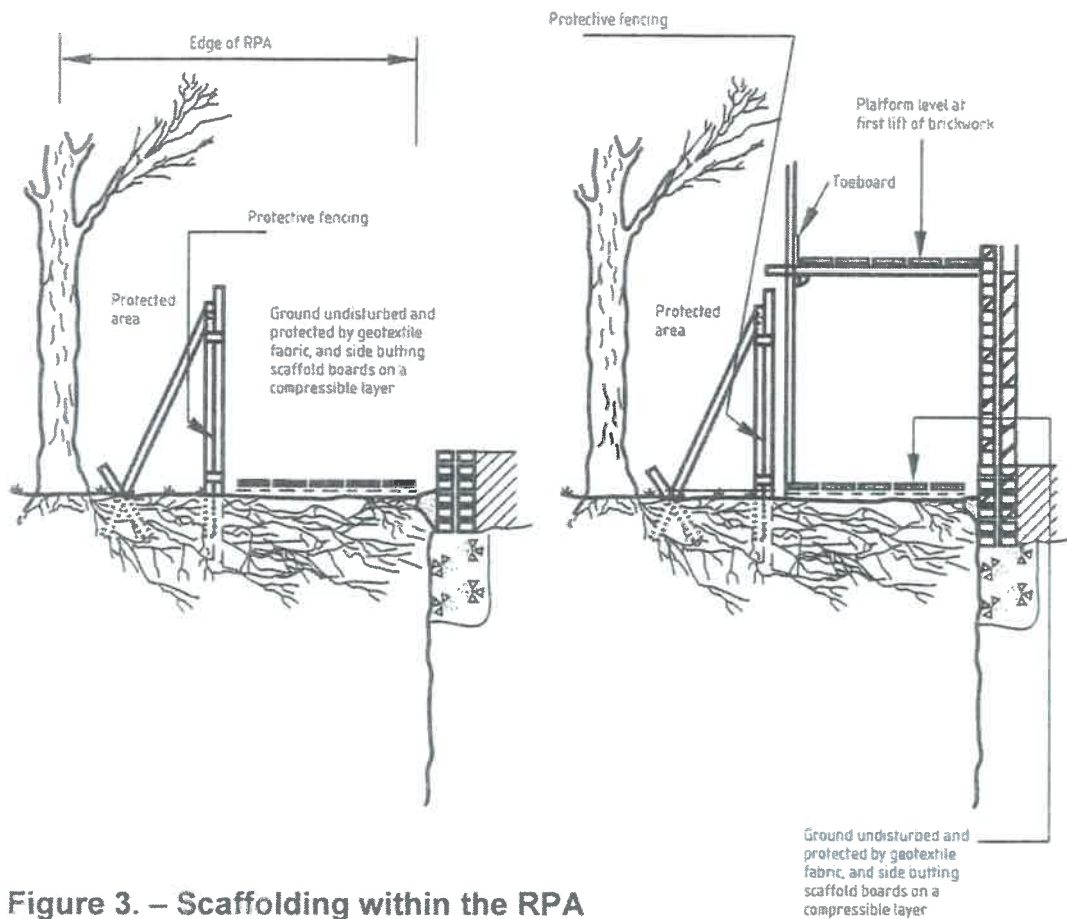


Figure 3. – Scaffolding within the RPA

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

KEEP OUT

RESTRICTED ACCESS
NO VEHICLES
NO STORAGE OF MATERIALS

REPORT ANY TREE DAMAGE TO
TREESTYLE CONSULTANCY
ON

07872 064 313

