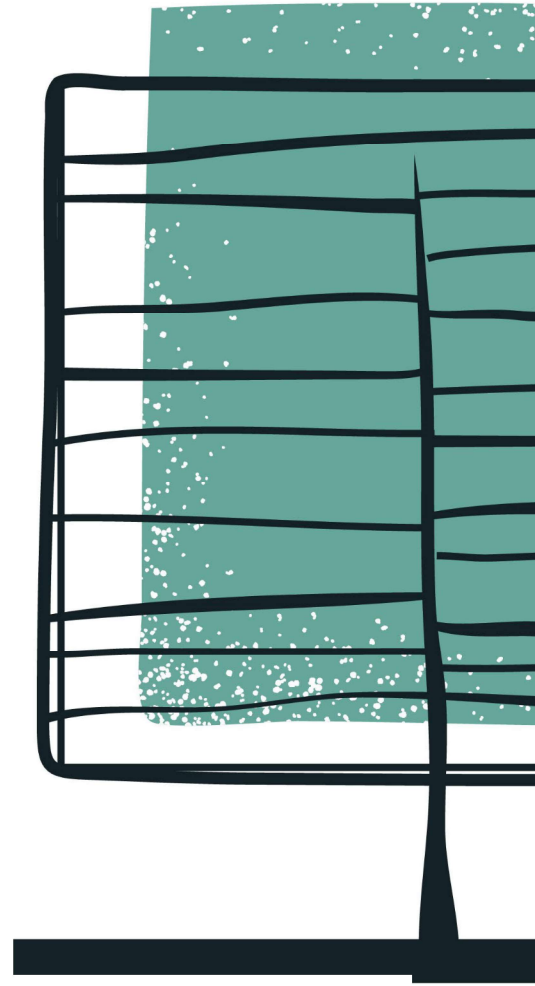




Report No: LTM0579.MS.02

Date: 17/01/2024

Project: Land at King Street, Longridge, Preston, PR3 3RQ

BS 5837:2012 Method Statement

Inspection Record.

Date of Inspection	Surveyor
08/07/2022	Matthew Lally. FdSc MArborA

Lally Tree Management.

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Revision	Date	Prepared by	Status
Final	28/09/2022	M. Lally	Complete
Update	17/01/2024	M. Lally	Complete

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1.0 Discussion

- 1.1 The majority of the root system of a tree is in the surface 600mm of the soil extending radially for distances frequently in excess of the trees height. Beyond the main structural roots (close to the base of the trunk), the root system rapidly sub-divides into smaller diameter roots: off this main system, a mass of fine roots develops.
- 1.2 The shape of the main structural roots develops in response to the need for the tree to have physical stability. Beyond these major roots, root growth and development is influenced by the availability of water and nutrients. Unless conditions are uniform around the tree, which would be unusual, the extent of the root system will be very irregular and difficult to predict. It will not generally show the symmetry seen in the branch system.
- 1.3 The parts of the root system, which are active in water and nutrient uptake, are very fine, typically less than 0.5mm diameter. They are short lived, developing in response to the needs of the tree, with the majority dying each winter. It is *essential* that conditions in the soil remain conducive to the healthy growth of these fine roots so that the water and nutrients necessary for healthy tree growth can be absorbed.
- 1.4 All parts of the root system, but especially the fine roots, are vulnerable to damage. Once they are damaged, water and nutrient uptake will be restricted until new roots have regenerated. Vigorous young trees will be capable of rapid regeneration, but over mature trees will respond slowly, *if at all*.
- 1.5 In order to live and grow, roots need oxygen from the soil. Respiration by the roots and other soil organisms depletes this oxygen and increases carbon dioxide levels in the soil; a correct balance of these gases is normally maintained by diffusion between the soil and the atmosphere. Anything, which disturbs this balance, will affect the condition of the root system.
- 1.6 The factors that most commonly affect this diffusion adversely, and therefore damage roots, are the following: -
 - a) Compaction of the ground, which reduces the space between soil particles. This is particularly important on clay soils. A single passage by heavy equipment on clay soils or storage of heavy materials can cause significant damage.
 - b) Changing soil levels, even for a few weeks.
 - c) Covering the root area with impervious surfaces.
 - d) A rise in the level of the water table. Roots can tolerate submersion for short periods. But a permanent rise will deplete the soil of oxygen.
- 1.7 Serious damage is often caused during preliminary site works by stripping the topsoil. For this reason, such works should be avoided until protective fencing has been erected.
- 1.8 Excavations in the rooting area can sever roots. As the majority of roots are in the surface 600mm, even shallow excavations can cause damage.
- 1.9 Excavations for foundations, landscaping or service trenches are usually sufficiently deep to sever most of the roots, and it should therefore be assumed that all parts of the root system beyond the excavation would no longer serve the tree.

- 1.10 Excavation or soil stripping which sever or damage the roots may impair the stability of the tree and make it dangerous.

2.0 Method Statement

Before any form of development commences on the site the following works should be undertaken, the below table should read in conjunction with the Tree Removal Plan in appendix one.

2.1 Tree Works

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Works to Facilitate Development.
T1	Birch	Remove
T2	Birch	Remove
T3#	Willow	Remove
G4#	Rowan x 2	Remove

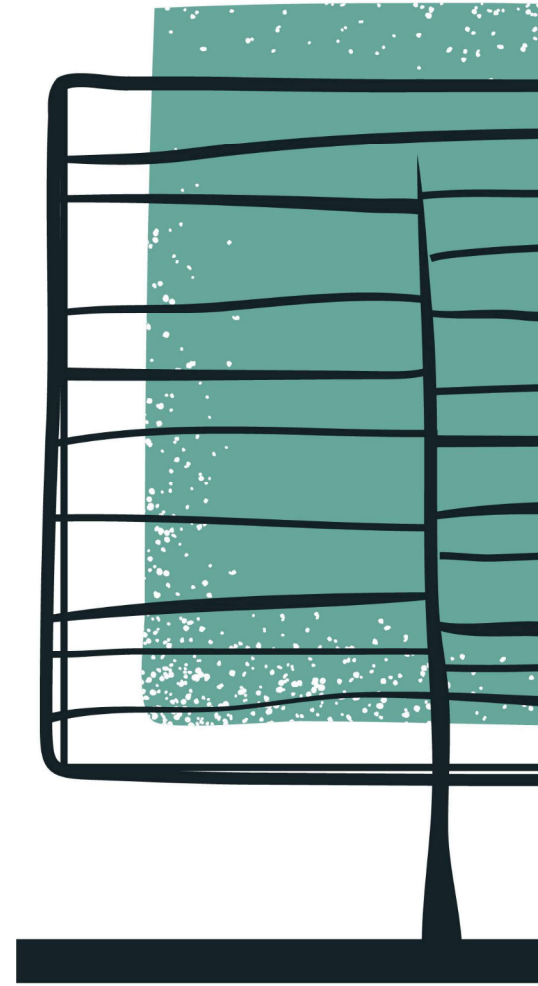
All works to be undertake in line with BS 3998:2010. Tree Work. Recommendations

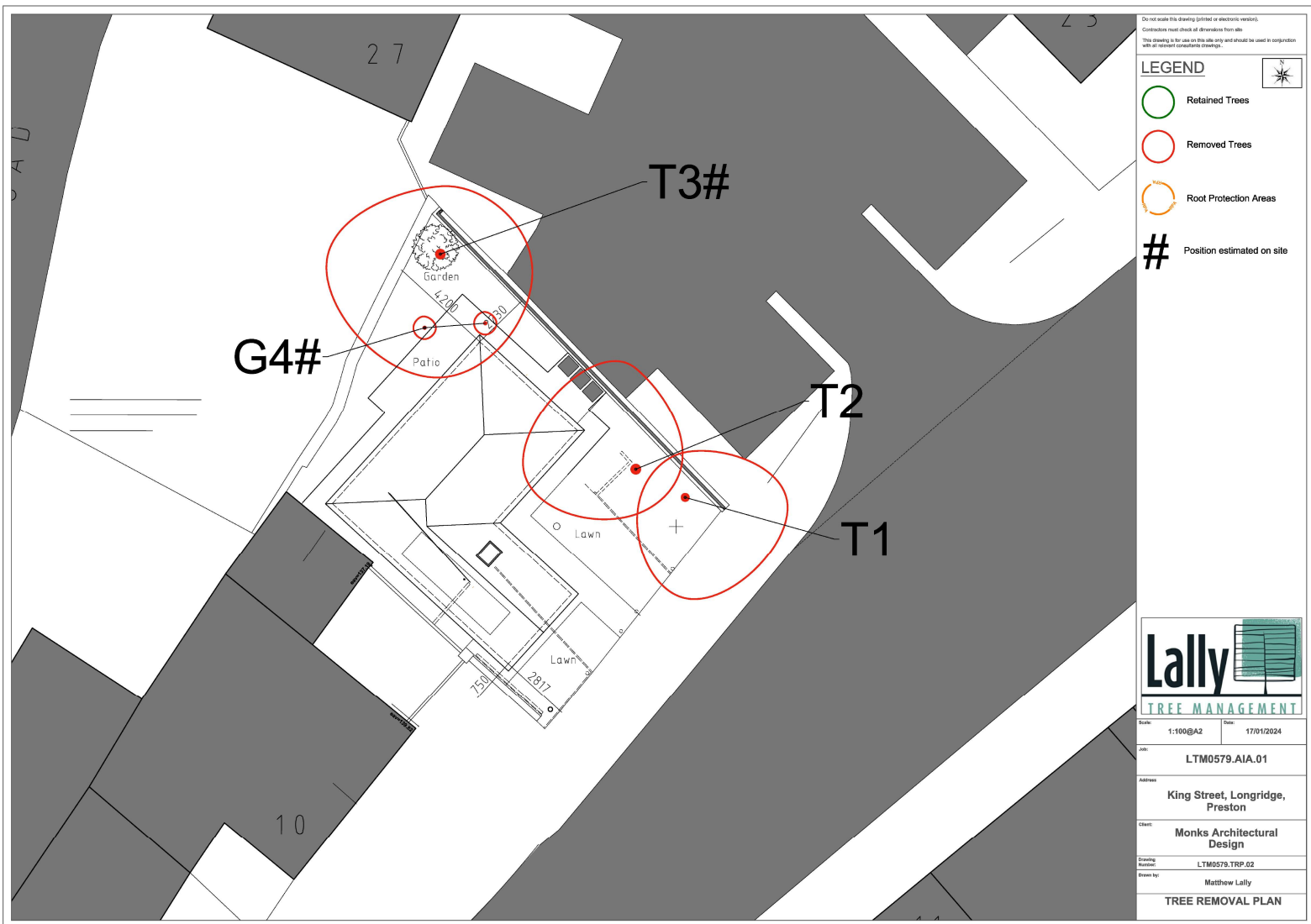
2.2 Replacement Planting

- 2.2.1 Once the development has been completed and the soft landscape works is underway, replacement tree planting will be undertaken at the front and rear of the site.
- 2.2.2 1 x new *Crataegus monogyna* 'stricta' (upright Hawthorn) will be planted at the rear of the property.
- 2.2.3 1 x new *Pyrus calleryana* 'Chanticleer' (Ornamental Pear) will be planted at the front of the property.
- 2.2.4 The size of the trees to be planted will be at least 12 to 14cm girth. The locations of the proposed trees can be found in the Planting Plan in appendix two.

Appendix One

Tree Removal Plan





Appendix Two

Tree Planting Plan

