

**Arboricultural Report and Tree Condition Survey for the Proposed Re-  
Development  
at  
Willow Cottage  
Woodgreen Road  
Godshill  
Fordingbridge  
SP6 2LG**

**Prepared for Andrew Fiddes**



A trading name of RG Consultancy Ltd

**Prepared by  
Jonnie Setterfield BSc (Hons)  
Our Ref 1120- 1016  
November 2020**

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## **1.0 Introduction**

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Report been prepared to help inform the planning application for the proposed re-development at Willow Cottage, Woodgreen Road, Godshill, Fordingbridge, SP6 2LG.
- 1.2 We first visited the site in April 2020 to give preliminary advice on the Arboricultural issues and revisited in October 2020 to undertake a Pre-Development Tree Condition Survey (See Appendix 1).
- 1.3 The tree numbers used in this report refer to the tree numbers used in our Tree Condition Survey. This report relates to the layout drawing prepared by rengadesign dated 04/05/20 (Drawing No. 003 Rev D).

## **2.0 Site Description and Description of Proposed Development**

- 2.1 The subject property is a detached residential dwelling located off Woodgreen Road, in the village of Fordingbridge within the New Forest.
- 2.2 The on-site tree resource consists of a mix of small to Large sized trees including Oak, Pine and Ash locally. The condition of the onsite tree resource is good with a wide variety of species with a diverse age.
- 2.3 The onsite tree resource within proximity to the proposed garden landscape works is limited to the mature oak T3. T3 has been previously reduced back to manage its overall size, all previous works appear to have been undertaken to BS 3998 (2010).
- 2.4 The proposed garden landscaping works are for the replacement timber fencing to mitigate noise from vehicles passing over cattle grid to the south whilst preserving the protected oak tree. Continuation of post and rail fence and replacement native hedge with 1.5m fence behind to match acoustic fence behind to improve privacy and protect hedgerow from stock. New pedestrian gate to provide safe egress separate from sloping drive for winter months. Works include installation of new decking within the rear garden

## **3.0 Statutory Protection**

- 3.1 The site is located within the Godshill Conservation Area therefore all the trees with a stem diameter in excess of 75mm are subject to protection under the Conservation Area legislation. Notwithstanding specific exemptions in general terms, a Conservation Area prevents the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees or woodlands without the prior consent of the local planning authority.
- 3.2 Oak T3 is protected by means of Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
- 3.3 Unless tree works are explicitly approved within the full planning consent or are exempt from this statutory protection, no works should be undertaken to trees with a stem diameter of more than 75mm without the necessary notification (or if the trees are subject to a TPO a consent application for tree works) being submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

3.4 No tree works should be undertaken prior to obtaining full planning consent or without checking the statutory protection in relation to trees.

#### **4.0 Arboricultural Background Information**

4.1 For all trees but particularly those growing in urban areas, root growth is not predictable. Tree roots are opportunistic they grow most prolifically in areas where conditions are favourable and will be deflected by natural features and man-made structures, when hostile conditions are encountered root growth will be limited.

4.2 It is generally agreed that the majority of tree roots, even for a mature tree are found in the top 90cm of the soil and these roots are vulnerable to sudden changes in the rooting environment. These roots absorb the moisture and nutrients needed for growth and contrary to popular belief mature trees in the UK do not have a deep taproot that obtains moisture from great depth.

4.3 An ideal soil for tree root growth is about 50% pore space (in urban areas this is often significantly reduced), these pores, the spaces between soil particles, are filled with water and air.

4.4 Construction activity can compact the soil and can dramatically reduce the amount of pore space. This not only inhibits root growth and penetration but also decreases oxygen levels within the soil and reduces the available soil moisture that is essential to the growth and function of the existing roots.

4.5 For retained trees it is essential that the structurally important roots will remain undisturbed, these important larger roots radiate outwards from the trunk, they are characterised by being relatively few in number and tapering rapidly from the base of the tree. Even for mature trees they are only 2-3m in length, at this length they are likely to be 2-5cm in diameter and they have lost their rigidity and physical strength. (See Tree Root Systems AAIS 1995).

4.6 The two main possibilities for injury to trees during and following the construction process are from direct and indirect damage.

- Direct Damage can be defined as injury resulting from physical contact including contact with machinery or fire, and excavation of the root area.
- Indirect Damage can be defined as injury resulting from activities that take place near the tree such as level changes, compaction of the soil, or contamination by chemical spillage in proximity to the root plate.

4.7 The British Standards Institute published BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' this document gives clear and current best practice recommendations and guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees with structures. Where development is proposed, the standard provides guidance on how to assess the value and quality of trees and to decide which trees are appropriate for retention. The survey of trees as part of the feasibility assessment of a site is important to ensure that the trees inform the design process.

4.8 The BS Categories referred to in this report are described in detail in Appendix 1. In summary, the quality of the trees resource is assessed, and the trees are divided into 4 categories based a number of factors including; their condition, remaining life-expectancy, landscape, arboricultural and cultural/conservation vale. The 4 categories are summarised below:

Category U: Those in such a poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained

Category A: Trees of high quality

Category B: Trees of moderate quality

Category C: Trees of low quality

4.9 The BS5837 (2012) also includes a calculator for Root Protection Areas (RPA) aims to ensure a sufficient volume of soil and proportion of the root system is protected. It aims to protect an area around each retained tree of sufficient size to maintain the health and vigour and ensure the longevity of the trees. One assumption that the RPA is based on is that the tree will be protected during construction but will to be subject to any beneficial care such as irrigation or mulching during construction works or after the proposed development

4.10 The Root Protection Area is not related to the canopy spread of the tree, in simple terms it is an area calculated as a multiple of the trunk diameter. For trees with a trunk diameter in excess of 1250mm the Root Protection Area is capped at a total area of 707m<sup>2</sup>. See Attached Tree Protection / Tree Removals Plan for further details.

4.11 The RPA is by its nature a conservative estimate of the area needed to support a healthy tree. British Standard 5837 Chapter 4.6.2 states "*Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon or equivalent area should be produced, Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of the likely root distribution*").

4.12 When adjusting the Root Protection Area of trees, the Arboriculturalist needs to consider a number of factors. Paragraph 4.6.3 of BS5837 (2012) states that:

*Any deviation in the RPA from the simple circle should take full account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:*

- a) the morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground apparatus);*
- b) topography and drainage;*
- c) the soil type and structure;*
- d) the likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species,*
- e) age, condition and past management.*

- 4.13 In simple terms tree roots grow out from the parent tree, they grow faster and divide more often where conditions are favourable and grow slower and divide less where conditions are less favourable. If conditions are uniform this would normally result in relatively evenly distributed circular root system. If conditions are not uniform the root system will be irregular in shape.
- 4.14 Roots grow within the air spaces in the soil and when they encounter stones, rocks or foundations, they are deflected. Where conditions are hostile roots may stop growing or continue growing more slowly than in better conditions only dividing and proliferating if conditions improve.
- 4.15 The main factor that impedes root growth is the bulk density of the soil, where this is too high there is an absence of gaps in the soil to allow roots to penetrate and the absence of available soil moisture, which is often found within the gaps in the soil particles.
- 4.16 Damage to trees (including their root systems) may impact on their health, stability and or vitality. Damage may result in the partial or complete structural failure of the tree and increases the risk of personal injury. It is therefore essential that if development is permitted this report is read by all parties and the guidelines are followed by the main contractor, site agent and all contractors, particularly those undertaking groundworks on site.

## **5.0 Arboricultural Considerations**

- 5.1 The proposed garden landscaping works are for the replacement timber fencing to mitigate noise from vehicles passing over cattle grid to the south whilst preserving protected oak tree. Continuation of post and rail fence and replacement native hedge with 1.5m fence behind to match acoustic fence behind to improve privacy and protect hedgerow from stock. New rear garden decking to float over Oak T3. There are two semi mature C category individual trees to be removed to allow for the proposed garden development.
- 5.2 Providing the retained vegetation is subject to appropriate protection as outlined in section 6 of this report, it is my opinion that the proposed development can be constructed without detriment to the health, longevity or stability of the retained on-site trees.

## **6.0 Summary of Tree Protection Measures**

- 6.1 As recommended in BS5837 (2012) it is proposed that subject to planning, the guidelines and parameters outlined in this section of the report will be revisited and addressed in detail as the works progress and where applicable on-site. This section aims to give the basic guidelines for the successful retention of the retained trees within the proposed development.
- 6.2 Post planning permission a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement will be prepared; this will address the tree protection measures during the, construction phase of the works including details of all temporary works.

**6.3 Arboricultural Site Supervision**

6.4 To ensure that the construction process is undertaken with minimal disturbance to the retained tree stock, an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) as recommended within BS5837 will be appointed to undertake regular inspections of the site.

6.5 The Arboricultural Clerk of Works role shall be to:

- a. To assess the specification and methodology of the proposed works and ensure these works have the minimum impact on the retained trees.
- b. Brief the workers on the necessity to protect the retained trees.
- c. To ensure the agreed methodology is followed by direct on-site supervision.
- d. To prune roots using clean sharp pruning tools during manual excavation (if necessary).
- e. To provide direction on tree protection issues as they arise.
- f. To monitor and photograph the works undertaken.

6.6 A pre-commencement a site meeting will be held with the site agent and the arboricultural site supervisor. The purpose of this meeting is to brief the site agent on the arboricultural issues to be considered, agree programme of work and the location tree protection fencing. All site operatives are briefed on the Tree Protection Issues as part of the induction process. Arboricultural monitoring site visits will be undertaken at regular intervals during the construction process.

6.7 During the 1<sup>st</sup> 3 months of construction works site the visits will be undertaken on a maximum of a fortnightly basis, as the construction programme progresses the intervals will increase with the maximum interval between site visits of 4 weeks.

6.8 Within 5 days of the visit, the Local Authority tree officer will be notified by email of all visits undertaken.

6.9 To deal with any emergencies involving damage to trees, the Arboricultural Supervisor will provide a contact number that will be answered during all the hours of works on site.

**6.10 Tree Protection Measures**

6.11 To prevent the proposals impacting on the health, stability or longevity of the retained trees the main requirement is the installation of suitable tree protection fencing and site boundary fencing to protect the above ground part of Oak T3, and in addition to the fencing the installation of temporary ground protection to prevent compaction during the constructions works on the open ground within the Root Protection Areas of Oak T3.

6.12 The Tree Protection Fencing will be installed as per the Tree Protection Plan which will be agreed with the Local Authority Tree Officer, we have provided a draft copy of this plan, (See Appendix 2). The proposed fencing specification can be found in Appendix 3.

- 6.13 Tree protection fencing must be erected prior to any enabling works, demolition, or ground-works commencing, and remain in place throughout construction. The fencing should only be removed only after completion of the construction works.
- 6.14 Within the fenced off Tree Protection Area;
- No excavation by any means.
  - No level changes + or -
  - No storage of plant or materials.
  - No storage or handling of any chemicals including cement washings.
  - No Pedestrian, Machinery or Vehicular Access.
  - Underground service routes will be located outside the Fenced off area.
- 6.15 Clear notices are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as 'TREE PROTECTION AREA – NO ACCESS OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA'. See Appendix 3.
- 6.16 The site agent, all contractors and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the Tree Protection Fencing and Ground Protection Measures and their importance. A copy of the Tree Protection Plan will be displayed on site at all times during the works.
- 6.17 Prior to any enabling works commencing on site the Tree Protection Fencing will be erected. During the groundworks, only the existing site access will be in use. Any plant or vehicles engaged in the works will operate outside the fenced off Tree Protection Areas.
- 6.18 The location of any site office, welfare facilities, storage area needs to be confirmed but this will be located outside the Root Protection Area (RPA). The Tree Protection Plan will be finalised when the site set-up /site logistics plan is available.
- 6.19 No services or trenches are required to implement the proposed.
- 6.20 Dismantling the protection barriers around retained trees may be required to allow completion of landscaping works. The removal of the Tree Protection Fencing is not an opportunity for machinery to access the previously fenced off area.
- 6.21 Fence post locations will be hand dug and will try to utilise existing holes on fences, posts can be moved upon root growth. There are no associated hard or soft landscaping works within distance to trees to be retained.
- 6.22 The decking will be constructed off hand dug piles and capable of being moved under arboricultural supervision should roots be encountered



## **7.0 Conclusion**

- 7.1 Based on the guidelines contained in BS5837 (2012), our observations on site, the known species characteristics and the location of the trees, it is our opinion that the proposed works will not impact on the health, stability of the retained and protected tree Oak T3. The retained vegetation is located a sufficient distance from the proposed development to be successfully protected and can be successfully retained within the proposed re-development.
- 7.2 The protection of Oak T3 during the proposed development works can be achieved by continuing to follow the recommendations in BS5837:2012.
- 7.3 The specification and construction methodology for all works will be reviewed by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and a detailed site specific Arboricultural Method Statement will be prepared for the onsite contractor prior to any works commencing on site. The Arboricultural Method Statement will include details of the following:
- All tree protection measures (Tree Protection Fencing and Temporary Ground Protection).
  - All temporary works (Site Facilities)
  - Provision of Arboricultural Site Supervision during proposed works
- 7.4 The re-development does not impact on any above or below ground issues. There is no requirement to break ground. The tree will be successfully retained and protected by use of tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection. This will be successfully monitored by means of Arboricultural Clerk of Works.

Prepared by  
Jonnie Setterfield BSc (Hons) MArborA  
Ruskins Tree Consultancy  
December 2020

## **Appendix 1**

### **Tree Condition Survey**

#### **Tree Survey Plan**

#### **Proposed Works Plan**

**Pre-Development Tree Condition Survey for the Proposed Garden Landscaping works at Willow Cottage, Woodgreen Road, Godshill, Fordingbridge SP6 2LG**

**Prepared for Andrew Fiddes**



A trading name of RG Consultancy Limited

**Prepared by  
Jonnie Setterfield BSc (Hons)  
Our Ref 0420- 1810 JGS  
November 2020**

## **Pre-Development Tree Condition Survey at Willow Cottage, Woodgreen Road, Godshill, Fordingbridge, SP6 2LG**

### **1.0 Introduction**

This survey has been undertaken on behalf of Andrew Fiddes, we have been asked to assess the condition of trees located within and close to the boundary of the site. The site was visited in October 2020 and an assessment of the trees' condition was made in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'

### **2.0 Survey Methodology**

We have surveyed all the individual trees and groups of trees located within the proximity of the proposed extension location and boundary of the site. The objective of the survey is to collect tree data relevant to the proposed redevelopment of the site and to categorise individual trees or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' based on their condition, quality and future potential.

The purpose of the categories within BS5837 2012, is not to determine whether retention of trees is desirable, *'The purpose of the tree categorization method, which should be applied by an arboriculturist, is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.'* (BS5837 2012 Section 4.5.2). This survey should therefore be regarded as an initial appraisal and observations, assessments or recommendations relating to tree protection zones, remedial tree works, protective fencing, foundation design, material specification are beyond the scope of this report.

The locations of the trees are shown on the attached drawing. A detailed inspection with respect to decay, defects and hazard is not included.

The site is located within the Western Escarpment Conservation Area. Statutory searches and permissions should be lodged with the local planning authority prior to tree surgery works being undertaken due to the tree protection due to the Conservation Area Status.

The site is also subject to protection by means of TPO NFNPA:0026/10. T4 Ok within the report.

TABLE 1

Tree No.	Species	Hgt (m)	Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	No of Stems	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Age Class	Condition	ER CY	Description	Proposed Works	BS Cat
T1	Cherry	2.5	80	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	EM	Fair	10+	Good form, shape and condition. Subject to crown management - Reduced. Young newly established tree. Ornamental value within the garden, limited landscape value.	Remove and replace.	C1
T2	Cherry Plum	2.5	80	65	1	1	1	1	EM	Fair	10+	Good form, shape and condition. Subject to crown management - Reduced. Young newly established tree. Ornamental value within the garden, limited landscape value.	Remove and replace.	C1
T3	Oak	16	1220	1	8	9.5	7.5	7.5	OM	Fair	40+	Average form, shape and condition. Subject to crown management - Reduced. Dense crown, moderate crown deadwood. Basal / trunk epicormic growth. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Evidence of previous branch failure multiple branch cavities	No Works.	A2
T4	Oak	18	1250	1	8	8	8	5	M	Fair	<10	3rd party offsite tree, unable to fully inspect. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Poor form (Asymmetric canopy), shape and condition. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	No Works. Third party ownership	U
H5	Mixed hedge Field Maple, Hawthorn, Hornbeam, Ash	2	45	1	1	1	1	1	EM	Fair	10+	Good form, shape and condition. Mixed hedge - managed.	Remove and replace.	C2
H6	Leyland Cypress hedge	1.6	55	1	1	1	1	1	EM	Fair	10+	Good form, shape and condition. Hedgerow standard tree. Hedge subject to regular management.	Remove and replace.	C1

Tree No.	Species	Hgt (m)	Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	No of Stems	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Age Class	Condition	ER CY	Description	Proposed Works	BS Cat
H7	Mixed Hedge Hawthorn, Dogwood, Viburnum	1	40	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	EM	Fair	20+	Good form, shape and condition. Mixed hedge subject to regular management.	Remove and replace.	C1

Table 2 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Trees unsuitable for retention (See Note)				
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
<p>Category U</p> <p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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)</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>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</li> </ul> <p>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>			Red
Trees to be considered for retention				
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<p>Category A</p> <p>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	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 See Table 2 of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
<p>Category B</p> <p>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	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
<p>Category C</p> <p>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</p>	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	Grey

From BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

**KEY**

Tree No.	Species	Hgt (m)	Dia. @ 1.5m (m)	No of stems	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	ER CY	Condition	Age Class	Description	Proposed Works	BS Cat
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**No.** Tree number identified on copy of Tree Survey Drawing

**Species:** Common/English name

**Hgt (m)** Height of tree (measured to nearest whole metre)

**Dia (m)** Diameter of stem/trunk measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees).

**No. of stems** Number of stems

**Crown Spread** Maximum branch extent measured at the four compass points

**ERCY:** Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years

**Condition**

- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Dead

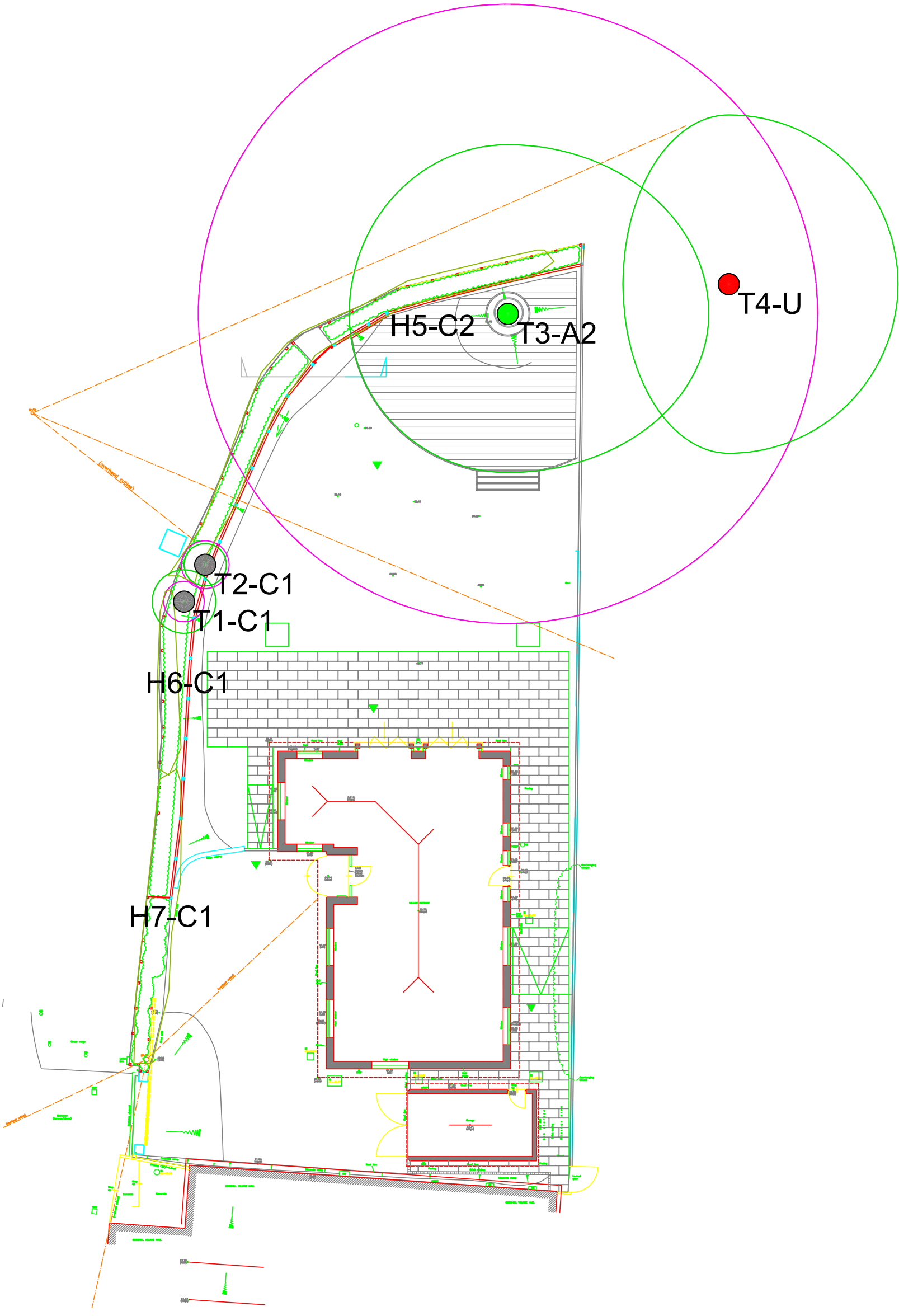
**Age Class**

- Y Young
- SM Semi-mature
- EM Early mature
- M Mature
- OM Over Mature
- V Veteran

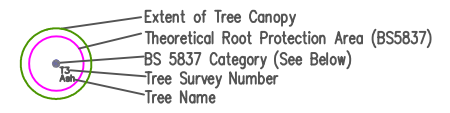
**BS Category** See Table 1 **Cascade** chart for tree quality assessment  
From BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations



**Tree Survey Plan**



PROPOSED SITE PLAN



**BS 5837 Category**  
(See Tree Survey for further details)

**Category U** Red Stem Disc  
Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

**Category A** Green Stem Disc  
Those of high quality and value: - in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).

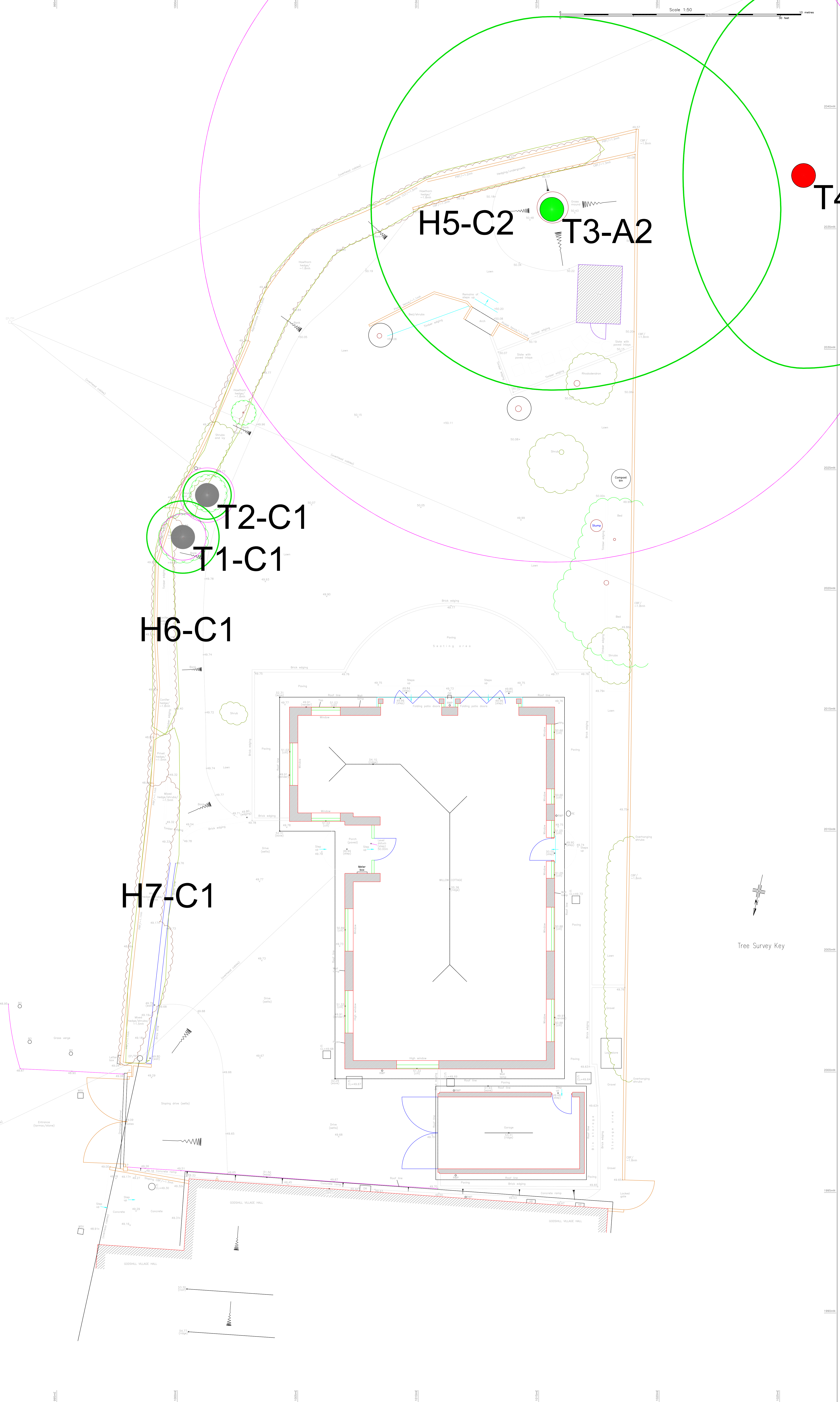
**Category B** Blue Stem Disc  
Those of moderate quality and value: - those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)

**Category C** Grey Stem Disc  
Those of low quality and value: - currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Willow Cottage, Woodgreen Road, Godshill, Fordingbridge. SP6 2LG	
Tree Survey Plan Proposed For Mr A Fiddes	
Ruskins Tree Consultancy 01277 849990 info@ruskins-tree-consultancy.co.uk www.ruskins-tree-consultancy.co.uk	
Scale	1:200 @ A3
Date	27/11/2020
Project No.	0420-8120
Dwg. No.	TSP 1a Rev 1
Drawn by	PW
Checked by	*

**Proposed Works Plan**





Tree Survey Key

Extent of Tree Canopy  
Theoretical Root Protection Area (BS5837)  
BS 5837 Category (See Below)  
Tree Survey Number  
Tree Name

BS 5837 Category  
(See Tree Survey for further details)

**Category U** Red Stem Disc  
Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

**Category A** Green Stem Disc  
Those of high quality and value - in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).

**Category B** Blue Stem Disc  
Those of moderate quality and value - those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).

**Category C** Grey Stem Disc  
Those of low quality and value - currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Willow Cottage,  
Woodgreen Road, Godshill,  
Fordingbridge. SP6 2LG

Tree Survey Plan  
For  
Mr A Fiddes

Ruskins Tree Consultancy  
01277 849990 info@ruskinstreeconsultancy.co.uk  
www.ruskinstreeconsultancy.co.uk

Scale	1:50 @ A0	Drawn by	PW
Date	27/11/2020	Checked by	*
Project No.	0420-8120		
Dwg. No.	TSP 1 Rev 2		

## **Appendix 2**

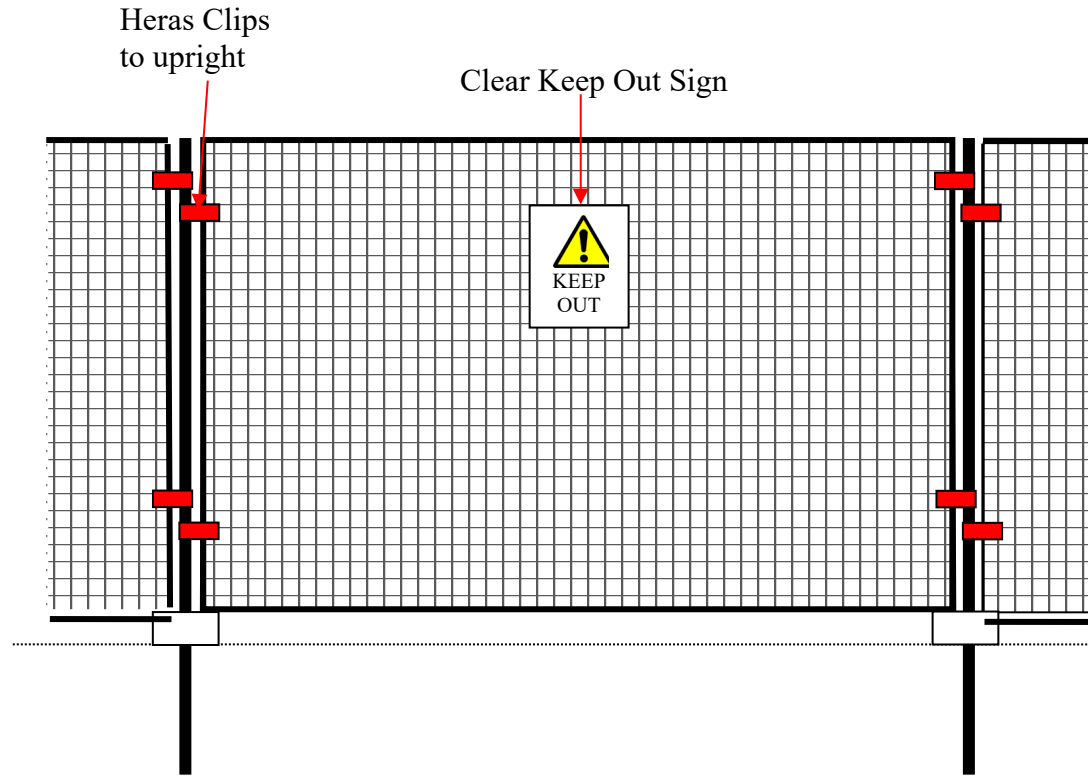
**Tree Protection Fencing Specification**

**Tree Protection Fencing Notice**

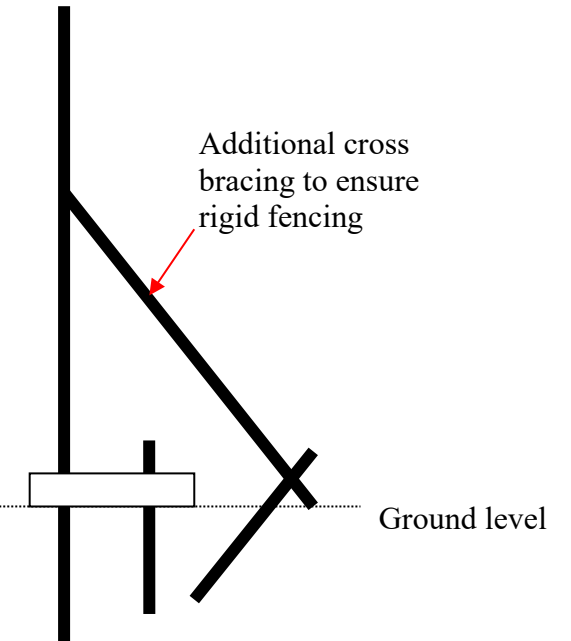
**Temporary Ground Protection Specification**

## Tree Protection Fencing Specification

### Elevation



### Section



Tree Protection Fencing should be erected as per the Tree Protection Plan  
With the fencing erected prior to any demolition or enabling works  
commencing or materials being delivered to site.

If concrete or rubber feet are used these must  
be pinned to the ground to prevent movement.



# **TREE PROTECTION AREA**



## **PLEASE KEEP OUT**

**The trees in this fenced-off area are protected by Statutory Protection and / or Planning Conditions. Any works in this area may result in damage to the above ground parts or root system of these trees. Damage to these trees may lead to enforcement action and / or a criminal prosecution.**

**Any works in this area must be undertaken as per the Arboricultural Method Statement or with permission from Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.**

## Temporary Ground Protection Specification

BS5837 recognizes that incursions in to the construction inclusion zones will be required at times during some works.

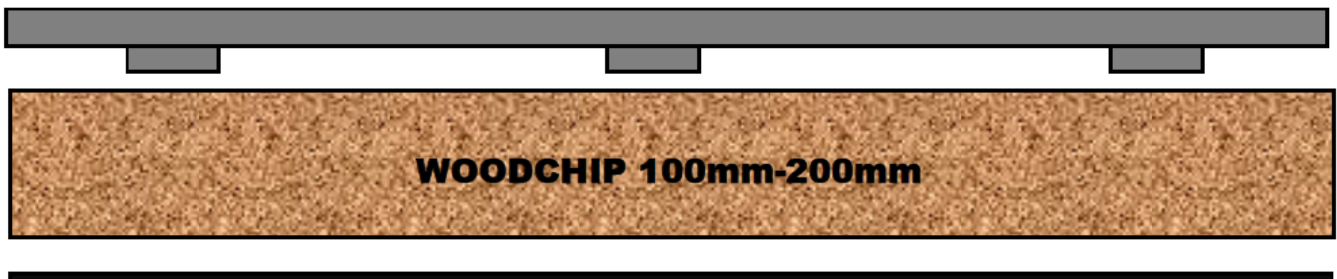
**The objective is to minimize soil compaction**

**Example 1** - *for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards places either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g.) 100mm depth of woodchip), laid on to a geotextile membrane.*

**Example 2** - *For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*

**Example 3** - *For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.*

### **WOODEN BOARDING/TRACK-WAY**



### **GEOTEXTILE MEMBRANE**