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Tree Surgery & Arboricultural Consultancy

*BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design,
demolition and construction*

Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan:

AJA188.1 12/09/2023

*Thornhedge,
Ashbrook Lane,
Poulton
GL7 5JF*

Client

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6.0 Arboricultural Protection Method Statement

To avoid damage to tree roots, existing ground levels will be retained within the RPA. Intrusion into soil (other than for piling) within the RPA is not acceptable again.

Proposed Development

As no RPAs come in contact with the proposed development no measures need to be taken.

Underground and over ground services

No underground services are to be installed within the RPA of any retained tree. If a need for underground services arises, they will be installed by trenchless technique in accordance with the guidance in section 7.7 of British Standard 5837 2012 or in accordance with a specific detailed method agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Please be aware that under no circumstances will site works of any sort take place within the fenced off root protection areas of the retained trees unless agreed in writing with the Council's Tree Officer.

Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

Access to the site is free from tree influence. It is expected that no access facilitation pruning will be required.

Prior to the commencement of works, a pre-commencement meeting will be held on site with the site manager/builder and an appointed arboricultural consultant. The Council's tree officer will be given 5 days' notice of the meeting and invited to attend.

Periodic site monitoring visits will be undertaken by the appointed arboricultural consultant. A pre commencement site meeting will be followed by 4 weekly site monitoring visits by the appointed arboricultural consultant. A brief report and photos to be made to the site manager and copied to the Councils tree officer will be adhered to.

Tree work following construction.

Trees should be re-inspected. This inspection would reveal the need for remedial tree work for the following reasons: -

- to rectify damage occurring during construction (regrettable but possible),
- to allow additional clearance.
- or complete tree removal if trees were considered too close for safe retention.

All additional work subject to further local authority agreement if trees are protected by TPO or planning conditions or stand within a Conservation Area.

6.1 Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

The CEZ is a sacrosanct area around a tree that will not be the subject of any disturbance, including the stacking of materials, and will be fenced off with robust fencing, with all-weather signs attached, these stating; **Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access**. Table 3 sets out the RPA and CEZ positioning to the cardinal points.

Buildings are already present and therefore, the site should already be served by utilities. However, where these may be required for any proposed development, utility services will be laid outside of tree CEZs. Where this is not possible, special engineering techniques will be utilised, such as; impact moleing and pipe ramming. Services will optimally pass under tree RPAs at a depth of 1m, however, 500mm may also be acceptable. Inspection chambers should be located outside of tree RPAs.

6.2 Table 3

Radial Barrier Position from trees' stems to cardinal points.

Tree no.	CEZ Radial Barrier Position (M)	Comments
3	3.8 (E) 4.6 (N) 5.0 (SE)	CEZ will run at the points stated. At the southeast point the CEZ runs from the site entrance around at the points stated. All other cardinal points are away from and outside of the influence of the development.
5	5.2 (NE) 6.8 (N)	The CEZ will run at the point stated. All other cardinal points are away from and outside of the influence of the development.
9	3.0 (E)	The CEZ will run at the point stated. All other cardinal points are away from and outside of the influence of the development.
10	4.2 (E) 4.8 (NE)	CEZ will run at the points stated. All other cardinal points are away from and outside of the influence of the development.
15	2.9 (NNE)	CEZ will run at the points stated. All other cardinal points are away from and outside of the influence of the development.
17	4.0 (E)	CEZ will run at the points stated. All other cardinal points are away from and outside of the influence of the development.
19	5.3 (SSE) 4.6 (SE)	CEZ will run at the points stated joining up with the hedge on the east boundary. All other cardinal points are away from and outside of the influence of the development.

6.3 Protective Barrier Construction

Robust fencing either on a scaffold framework secured in the ground or on feet secured to the ground, in compliance with BS5837 (2012) (clause 6.2. and its sub clauses), will be erected to protect trees. The site foreman or arboriculturist should ensure that barriers are not breached and that CEZs remain sacrosanct tree protection areas. Fig 1 shows the BS5837 recommended barrier specification that should be accorded with. An all-weather notice stating; “**Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access**”, should be attached to the protective barriers at 20m spacing’s.

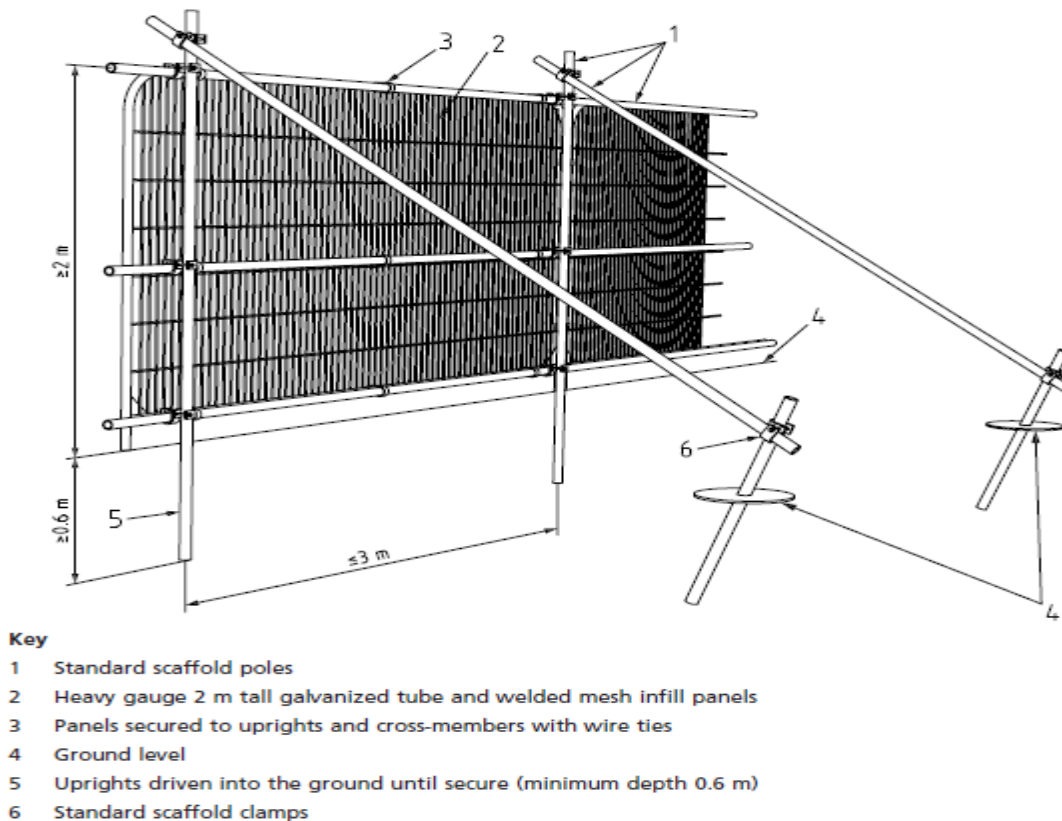


Fig 1: BS5837 recommended tree protection barrier form.

6.4 Construction Operations Area (COA)

The construction operations area (COA) will be located on the driveway. Apart from the actual construction of the proposed development, all other construction associated activities will be limited to the COA. The storage of all materials, and the mixing of fuels and pollutants, will be limited to areas of the site well away from trees and hedgerow. Any burning of arisings will take place at least 5 metres from the tips of crown branch spreads and a suitable distance from flammable materials; the use of fire to dispose of arisings would only be appropriate on calm weather days when there is little to no wind. The total COA will be calculated to provide ample space for all construction activities.

6.5 Implementation Timetable

The phased timetable of tree protection measures is set out in Table 4.

6.5.1 Table 4

Phase	Activity
1	Access facilitation pruning (If required)
2	Implementation of protection barriers
3	Set out construction operations area
4	Prepare site for development construction phase
5	Commencement of development
6	Completion of development
7	Move protection barriers
8	Dismantling of protection measures

6.6 Tree work informatives: -

Disturbance to wildlife.

It is essential to check for nesting birds, bat roosts, badgers and hibernating animals such as hedgehogs under trees, before pruning or removing trees, as negligent disturbance is an offence under the EC Habitat Directive 1992 and CROW Act 2000.

The Habitat Regulations were amended in August 2007 to include as an offence any damage or destruction of a breeding site or resting place of European Protected species: mainly bats in a tree context. In general, autumn tree work: September, October and November are least disruptive to bats and birds.

Permission.

Trees may be protected by a TPO and could lie within a Conservation Area.

Trees may be owned by third parties.

Trees may be protected by planning conditions.

Therefore, a contractor must satisfy himself that all necessary permissions from the local planning authority or tree owners are in place before touching trees.

Quality of Tree Work.

All off-ground tree work should be done by insured tree surgeon with certificates in aerial chainsaw use (new designations: - NPTC 020-04, 0020-05, 0020-07, 0021-01, 0021-07; LANTRA 600/5703/8, 600/5717/8, 600/5715/5, 600/5704/X, 600/5714/2), and working to BS3998:2010.

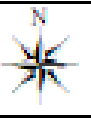
7.0 Conclusion

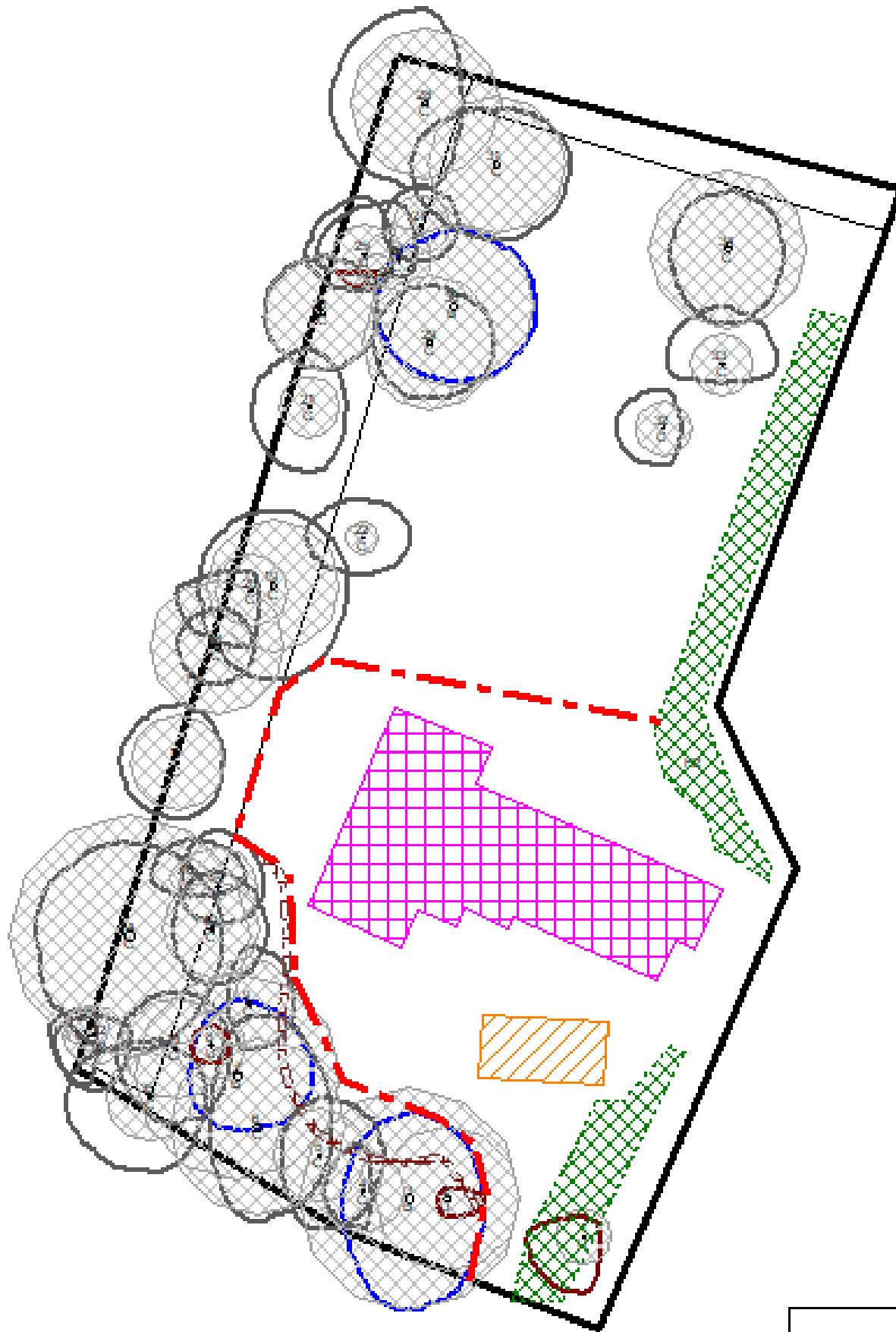
This report provides information that can aid development design and inform on the effective protection of important retained trees. Working in accordance with this report will help ensure that an amenable development is achieved, which is sustainable within its setting and is in accordance with BS5837 (2012) recommendations.





Appendix I – Common and Binomial Tree and Decay Agent Species








Common and Binomial Tree Species	
Common Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>
Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>
Myrobalan Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Cockspur Thorn	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>
Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>
Western Red Cedar 'Stoneham Gold'	<i>Thuja plicata 'Stoneham Gold'</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Common Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>
Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Norway Maple 'Crimson King'	<i>Acer platanoides 'Crimson Kin'</i>
Common Sumach	<i>Rhus typhina</i>
Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Common and Binomial Decay Agent Species	
Artist's bracket – <i>Ganoderma applanatum</i>	

Appendix II - Tree Protection Plans

Thornhedge		
SCALE: 1 : 250	DATE: 12/09/2023	
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 Hedge	 Stone Wall
 COA	 Proposed development
 Tree Protection Fencing	

 Crown Spread	 Root Protection Area
 Category 'A'	 Category 'B'
 Category 'C'	 Category 'D'
	

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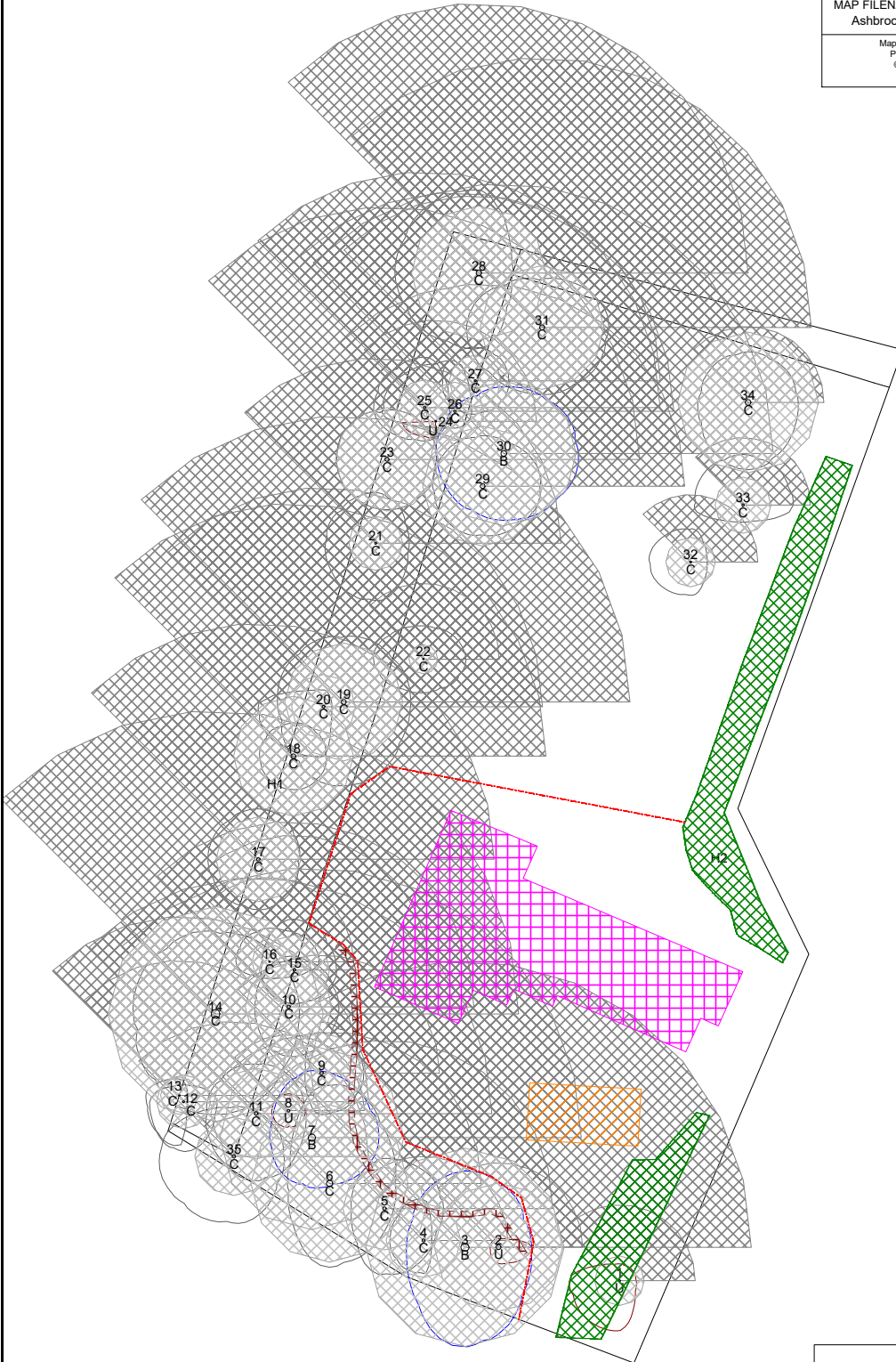
Thornhedge






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	Hedge		Stone Wall
	COA		Proposed development
	Tree Protection Fencing		

			Crown Spread Root Protection Area Shading Arc	
				Category 'A' Category 'B' Category 'C' Category 'U'
0		20m		

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Thornhedge

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