



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

**The Dell
Church Lane
Ewshot
Farnham
GU10 5BD**

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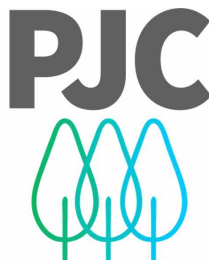
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arboriculture . ecology . landscape



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PJC Consultancy has been instructed by MCA Architects to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement to support a planning application for the erection of a new detached garage at The Dell, Church Lane, Ewshot, Farnham, GU10 5BD.

This report complies with the planning policies of Hart District Council and complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

The survey was carried out on 6th February 2024. The tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule can be found at Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 respectively.

A tree preservation order Ref: 88/00324/HDC was shown to cover all trees located within the boundaries of Beech House located to the north of the site. A tree preservation order 90/00380/HDC was also shown to cover trees located within Coombe Wood located south-west of the site. This site is not located within a conservation area.

The proposed layout has been overlaid with the tree constraints plan in order to identify the impacts to the trees to inform this impact assessment and this information has formed the basis of the tree protection plan at Appendix 3.

No trees require removal or access facilitation pruning to enable the proposals.

No new hardstanding will be constructed within root protection areas of retained trees.

The proposed garage will be constructed adjacent to the root protection area of T9 and will require retaining walls to protect levels within the root protection area. Care must be taken to ensure that no over-dig occurs into the root protection area as described within this arboricultural report.

Subject to the tree protection measures recommended within the arboricultural method statement at section 4 of this report being adhered to, I consider that the proposals will not impact on the amenity of the locality in so far as it is contributed to by trees.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 PJC Consultancy has been instructed by MCA Architects to provide an arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement to support a planning application for the erection of a new detached garage at The Dell, Church Lane, Ewshot, Farnham, GU10 5BD.
- 1.1.2 This report complies with the planning policies of Hart District Council and complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (the British Standard).

1.2 Objectives of report

- 1.2.1 This report has been undertaken with the following objectives:
- To survey all trees within and adjacent to the site with trunk diameters of 75mm or more at a height of 1.5m.
 - To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.
 - To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.
 - To identify the tree removals and pruning works that will be required as a result of the proposed development and to assess the impact of the tree works.
 - To assess the potential impact the proposed construction works will have on retained trees and provide recommendations for mitigation measures to reduce the impact on the trees.
 - To provide a protection methodology for retained trees throughout the demolition and construction period, including the above ground and below ground parts of the trees as well as their rooting medium.

1.3 Contents of report

- 1.3.1 This report includes:
- A tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule at Appendices 1 & 2 respectively.
 - An arboricultural impact assessment at section 3.
 - An arboricultural method statement at section 4 and a tree protection plan at Appendix 3.

1.4 Documents and information provided

- 1.4.1 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:
- Site Master Plan Drawing No: 000
 - Proposed Plans and Elevations Drawing No: 1610/P-102
 - Proposed Site Plan Drawing No: 1610/P-101

1.5 Limitations of report

- 1.5.1 The following arboricultural impact assessment and method statement have been prepared for the proposal stated in section 1.1 and using the plans and information listed in section 1.4. The report should not be relied upon if the stated proposal or proposed design changes



unless the author confirms the changes do not have a bearing on the arboricultural impacts or recommended mitigation measures.

- 1.5.2 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or invasive ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy-covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.
- 1.5.3 The tree survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value of trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.
- 1.5.4 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.



2 INITIAL TREE SURVEY

2.1 Tree survey information

2.1.1 The following information was recorded in the tree survey schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):

Tree reference number. (T=tree, H=group) Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the tree constraints plan indicate that the tree position is approximate.

Species (common and scientific name).

Overall tree height (m).

Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.

Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.

Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).

Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.

Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).

Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).

Structural condition (good, fair, poor).

Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).

Tree categorisation (see below).

Root protection area (m²).

Root protection radius (m).

2.2 Tree categorisation

2.2.1 The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a subcategory of either 1,2 or 3 or a combination of the subcategories.

2.2.2 Tree categorisation summary:

A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.

B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.

C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.

U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development but should not be considered a constraint to development.



2.2.3 Tree sub categorisation summary:

1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.

2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating that they would as individuals.

3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.2.4 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B or C but may comply with more than one subcategory.

2.3 Root protection areas

2.3.1 A root protection area represents a calculation of the minimum volume of rooting medium required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual root spread or total rooting area of a tree. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

Number of stems	Root protection area formula
Single stemmed trees	$\frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$
Trees with two to five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2}$
Trees with more than five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

2.3.2 The root protection areas are plotted onto the tree constraints plan in Appendix 1 and are recorded in the tree survey schedule in Appendix 2. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have been represented as a polygon of equivalent area.

2.3.3 The disturbance of a tree’s root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients. It is therefore important to protect roots and their ability to function during the construction period and post development.

2.3.4 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even a shallow disturbance within a root protection area can potentially have a significant impact on the tree.



2.4 Site visit

2.4.1 A site visit was carried out on 6th February 2024. The weather conditions at the time were dry and overcast. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.

2.5 Site layout

2.5.1 The site is located to the west of Church Lane in Ewshot. The site comprises of a large, detached dwelling with driveway and parking area. A line of trees is located on the southern boundary and a hedgerow lines the eastern boundary, further trees are located to the north of site within “Beech” House. The surrounding land use consists of residential property “Beech House” to the north and Church Lane to the east. Residential property “Timbers” is located to the south and gardens and woodlands are located to the west.

2.5.2 None of the trees surveyed for this report were assessed to be ancient or veteran specimens findings.

2.5.3 A check of ‘MAGIC’¹ map showed the woodland (Coombe Wood) located to the south-west of the site to be ancient semi natural woodland (ASNW). Ancient woodland is any area that’s been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD. Natural England and Forestry Commission standing advice on any development near to ASNW states that you should have a buffer zone of at least 15m to avoid root damage. This is not located within the vicinity of the proposed garage erection.

2.6 Findings

2.6.1 A total of seven individual trees and 2 hedgerows were surveyed. Their locations are shown on the tree constraints plan at Appendix 1 and details and measurements are shown in the tree survey schedule at Appendix 2.

2.6.2 A summary of their British Standard categorisation is shown at Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tree categorisation summary

Tree category	Individual tree	Hedgerow
A	-	-
B	1	-
C	6	2
U	-	-
Total	7	2

2.7 Statutory tree protection

2.7.1 Hart District Council’s online mapping tool was used on 1st February 2024 to check whether there are any tree preservation orders (TPOs) within the site. A tree preservation order Ref: 88/00324/HDC was shown to cover all trees located within the boundaries of Beech House located to the north of the site. Protected trees are noted on the tree constraints plan.

2.7.2 A tree preservation order 90/00380/HDC was also shown to cover trees located within Coombe Wood located south-west of the site. This woodland is not included within the survey area.

2.7.3 However, the online mapping tool can be updated at any time, therefore any persons proposing to undertake tree works should still check the status of the trees with the local planning authority prior to undertaking any tree works. Failure to adhere to the TPO legislation could lead to prosecution and if convicted a fine and criminal record. The crown of a tree and its roots are protected. The person carrying out the works, the person



instructing the works and the Directors of that company are potentially liable. Failure to check whether tree/s are the subject of TPO/s could not be used as mitigation.

2.7.4 The site is not located within a conservation area.



3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The proposals

- 3.1.1 The proposed layout has been overlaid with the tree constraints plan in order to identify the impacts to the trees to inform this impact assessment and this information has formed the basis of the tree protection plan at Appendix 3.
- 3.1.2 The proposal is to erect a new detached garage and to include a roof top parking bay. A new section of driveway will be constructed to provide access to the roof top parking bay. The new section of driveway is to tie into the existing driveway.

3.2 Tree works

- 3.2.1 No trees require removal facilitate the proposed garage erection.
- 3.2.2 Based on the information currently available, it is anticipated that the crowns of trees T2-T6 will be located a sufficient distance from proposed construction activities and expected construction access routes so as not to require pruning.
- 3.2.3 Any requirements for pruning that cannot be predicted at this stage in the design process shall be discussed at the pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer.

3.3 Building footings in proximity to trees

- 3.3.1 The new garage will be located adjacent to the root protection area of T9. T9 is a mature species category covered by a tree preservation order. The new garage will require excavation into the existing bank and the installation of a retaining wall to ensure the levels within the root protection area of T9 are not altered. Care must be taken to ensure that no over-dig occurs into the root protection area.
- 3.3.2 NHBC guidelines on foundation depth in proximity to trees should be followed. This will be determined by a structural engineer and should be guided by information in this report as well as appropriate sampling to determine soil profiles at the site.

3.4 Hard standing in proximity to trees

- 3.4.1 No new hard standing will be constructed within the root protection area of retained trees. There will be a new section of driveway constructed on the eastern boundary, this will be located outside the root protection area of retained trees.

3.5 Services

- 3.5.1 Details of the routing of services for the proposed garage (if any) are not currently available. All underground services should be located outside the root protection areas of retained trees and above ground services should be located outside the anticipated mature crown spreads. Sympathetic methodology to enable the installation of services within root protection areas (in certain instances) is available, however there will always be a potential arboricultural impact and arboricultural advice must be sought regarding the suitability of these methods before they are relied upon. If it is achievable, root protection areas should always be completely avoided.
- 3.5.2 Once details of the routing of new services become available, prior to commencement, these shall be reviewed by the project arboriculturist. The arboriculturist shall then confirm either that no works will be carried out within root protection areas or provide details of the methodology required to ensure the works are carried out in accordance with NJUG4 'Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utilities in proximity to trees' and BS5837: 2012.



4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 General requirements

- 4.1.1 The arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan shall remain on site for the duration of construction and landscaping works and be available to site operatives at all times. All operatives at the site shall be briefed about tree related factors as part of their site induction.
- 4.1.2 Any variation from the methodology described in this method statement shall be discussed with the supervising arboriculturist and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer.

4.2 Phasing of works

- 4.2.1 To ensure trees are protected throughout the development, the proposed development shall occur in the following order:

Table 3: Phasing of works

Works Order	Operation	Notes
1	Installation of tree protection barriers.	Tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection shall be installed in the location shown on the tree protection plan and to the specification described in this method statement.
2	Pre-commencement meeting.	The project arboriculturist shall sign off the tree that the tree protection barriers have been correctly installed prior to any ground works or construction activities.
3	Construction phase.	The tree protection barriers shall be maintained, and the construction exclusion zones observed throughout the construction phase. The garage shall be constructed sensitively adjacent to the root protection area of T9 as described in this method statement.
4	Removal of tree protection barriers.	The stem protection hoarding, and temporary ground protection shall be dismantled when external construction works have been completed.

4.3 Tree protection barriers

- 4.3.1 The root protection areas of retained trees must be left free from disturbance and protected from contamination or compaction during the proposed works. Protection shall comprise a combination of tree protection fencing and temporary ground protection.
- 4.3.2 The tree protection fencing, and temporary ground protection shall be installed and signed off by the project arboriculturist before any plant activity, ground works or construction activities commence at the site. They shall be maintained in situ until all construction activities in the vicinity have been completed, and excess construction materials and plant machinery have been removed from site. Any damage that occurs to the tree protection barriers during the construction period must be rectified immediately, prior to other construction activities recommencing in the vicinity.
- 4.3.3 The specification for tree protection fencing shall be metal welded mesh panels (e.g. Heras panels), in concrete or rubber feet affixed with metal security clamps. Any variation from this specification for tree protection fencing shall be discussed with the project arboriculturist and agreed in writing with the local authority arboricultural officer.



- 4.3.4 Signs shall be affixed to the fencing as shown in Appendix 4 to explain its purpose. The signs shall be affixed at a reasonable size and frequency to ensure they are easily visible to operatives at the site.
- 4.3.5 The specification for ground protection shall be a single thickness of scaffold boards (or equivalent boards), on a compressible layer (100mm woodchip or sharp sand), spread across a geotextile membrane. This specification is designed to support pedestrian loads only. If larger loads need to be supported, a more robust ground protection specification shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist.
- 4.3.6 The areas highlighted yellow on the tree protection plan shall be referred to as the construction exclusion zone. The following restrictions shall apply within the construction exclusion zones:
- No vehicular access shall be permitted unless on adequate temporary ground protection measures that have been agreed with the project arboriculturist.
 - Regular pedestrian access shall be restricted unless on suitable ground protection measures agreed with the project arboriculturist.
 - No storage of construction materials shall occur.
 - No storage of building spoil or construction debris (including short-term temporary stockpiling) shall occur.
 - No harmful chemicals shall be stored or handled.
 - No fires shall be permitted.
 - No mechanical excavation including regrading of levels shall occur.
 - There shall be no change in ground level unless undertaken under the supervision of the project arboriculturist.
 - No construction activities including installation of new permanent hard standing shall be undertaken unless otherwise specified in this method statement.

4.4 Storage and handling of harmful chemicals

- 4.4.1 Provision must be taken to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals within the root protection areas of retained trees. Harmful chemicals include fuels, oils, bitumen, builder's sand (which has a high salt content) and cement. Provision shall also be made to prevent the storage and handling of harmful chemicals in areas proposed for further planting if the existing soil is intended to be retained.
- 4.4.2 Cement mixing shall always occur outside the construction exclusion zone. If cement mixing is to occur close to the construction exclusion zone, or there is the potential for cement washings to leech into a root protection area, adequate, bunded ground protection measures must be used. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards (to prevent tears) surrounded by a raised lip.
- 4.4.3 All other chemicals that are harmful to trees must be stowed in suitable containers and stored away from the construction exclusion zone unless adequate, bunded ground protection measures are implemented to prevent spillages leeching into root protection areas.

4.5 Site set up

- 4.5.1 A suitable location for contractor parking and site facilities for operatives shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist during the pre-commencement meeting. These facilities must be located outside the root protection areas of all retained trees unless on adequate ground protection measures that have been signed off with the project arboriculturist (potentially including existing hard standing).



- 4.5.2 Care must be taken when unloading deliveries of construction materials from flatbed lorries in close proximity to trees to avoid damage to tree crown/stems. As such, a designated banksman must always be utilised to ensure the trees are not contacted when unloading a vehicle with a hi-ab arm.

4.6 Excavating garage footing adjacent root protection area of T9

- 4.6.1 The new garage will be constructed adjacent to the root protection area of T9. Due to the existing slope, excavation will be required, and a retaining wall will be constructed. It is important to avoid no over-dig occurs into the root protection area. The excavation directly adjacent the root protection area shall occur by hand. Roots revealed shall be cleanly pruned using secateurs to leave the smallest feasible wound. Small clean pruning wounds require less energy from the tree to heal and reduce the chance of infection by tree pathogens. Roots over 25mm diameter must not be pruned unless the project arboriculturist has first been consulted to assess the potential impact on the tree.

4.7 Pre-commencement meeting

- 4.7.1 A pre-commencement meeting shall be held between the contractors and the project arboriculturist. The local authority arboricultural officer shall be given reasonable notice of the pre-commencement meeting so they may also attend. The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting shall be:

1. To clarify the tree protection methodology with the site manager.
2. To explain the implications of the tree preservation order.
3. To discuss any requirements for pruning which had not been anticipated prior to the meeting.
4. To sign off that the tree protection fencing and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the agreed specification
5. To agree with the local authority arboricultural officer the type and timings of arboricultural supervision necessary.

- 4.7.2 Following this meeting, if the local authority arboricultural officer has not been able to attend, an email outlining the actions discussed will be sent to the tree officer for approval. If necessary, a revised tree protection plan and method statement will be issued for approval.

4.8 Arboricultural supervision

- 4.8.1 The project arboriculturist shall attend site is roots over 25mm in diameter are revealed during the garage footing excavation adjacent the root protection area of T9.

4.9 Process if an unforeseen issue relating to trees arises

- 4.9.1 If significant root growth is disturbed during construction activities that are not within the scope of this report, the work shall cease until the project arboriculturist has been consulted. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter or dense/matted fibrous roots shall be considered significant root growth. It should be remembered that whilst root protection areas are part of industry best practice, tree root growth is influenced by a number of factors and may not conform to expected ideals.

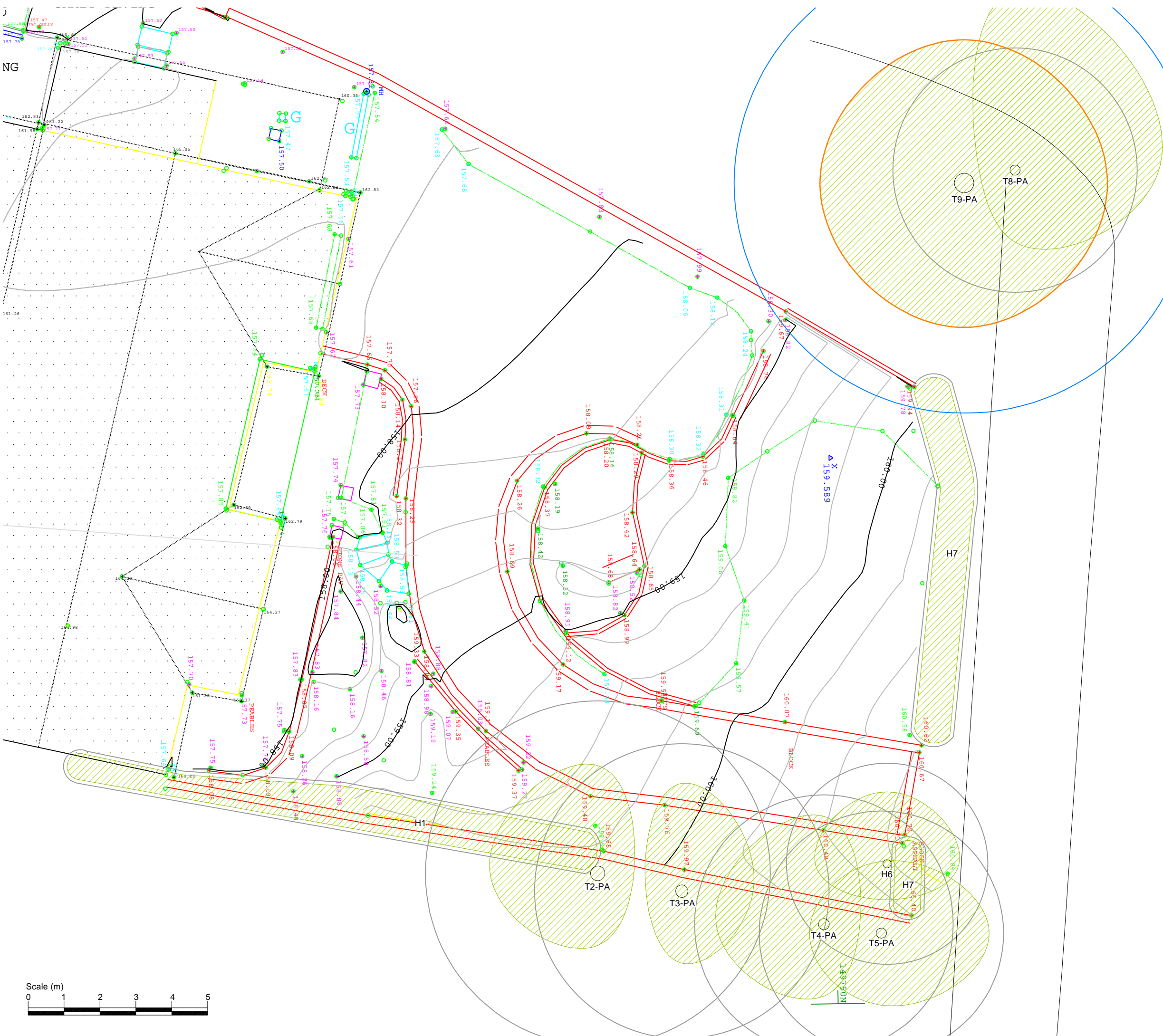
- 4.9.2 If at any time during the construction process, damage is inadvertently caused to a tree, the project arboriculturist shall be notified to assess the likely implications and to prescribe potential remedial measures to be implemented. Damage can be in the form of chemical or fuel spillage, mechanical damage to either the above ground parts of the tree or the roots, fire or any other unforeseen circumstance.







- 4.9.3 The supervising arboriculturist shall be appointed by the contractor. It will be necessary for the arboriculturist to report to the local planning authority on the outcome of the site visits as well as any unforeseen tree related issues.



Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan



- Key:**
-  Root protection area for category B* tree
 -  Root protection area for category C* tree
 -  Canopy of tree with tree preservation order
 -  Canopy of tree without tree preservation order

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Drawing no: PJC/6517/24/A Rev: - Sheet number: 1 of 1

Client and site:
MCA Architects




The Dell
Church Lane, Ewshot
Farnham, GU10 5BD

Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 12/02/2024

Scale: 1:100 at A3

Drawn by: NH **Checked by:** PD

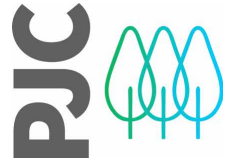
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Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

Site: The Dell

Tree Survey Schedule

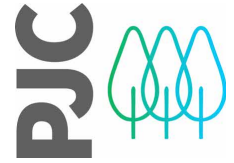


Survey date: 06/02/2024

Surveyor: N.Hollett

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
H1	Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	4 average	75 average est	1-2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Third party hedgerow. Maintained to 4m in height. Provides screening to site.	No action required.	C2	2.5 average	0.9 average
T2	Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	15	400	N: 3 E: 1 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 3 average Branch: 2 west	Mature	Good	Good	Third party tree. Dual stemmed from 5m. Previously crown lifted over driveways. Powerline within crown. Minor stress buckle under eastern union.	No action required.	C1+2	72.4	4.8
T3	Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	15	340	N: 3 E: 2 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 3 average Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Good	Third party tree. Multistem from 5m. Powerline within crown. Previously crown lifted over driveways. Suppressed lower limbs.	No action required.	C1+2	52.3	4.1
T4	Plum (Prunus spp)	10	180, 170, 170	N: 3 E: 1 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 3 north Branch: 6 average	Mature	Fair	Fair	Third party tree. Multistem from base. Large cavity with decay on south side from historic limb damage. Heavily crown lifted with decay at old pruning points. Minor ivy on stem.	No action required.	C2	40.8	3.6
T5	Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	15	280	N: 2 E: 3 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 4 average Branch: 2 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Third party tree. No major visible defects.	No action required.	C1+2	35.5	3.4
T6	Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	14	230	N: 2 E: 2 S: 1 W: 2	Crown: 2 north Branch: 2 east	Semi mature	Good	Good	Minor stem buckle at 2m. Gap in north-east crown. Power cable within crown.	No action required.	C1+2	23.9	2.8

Tree Survey Schedule



Site: The Dell

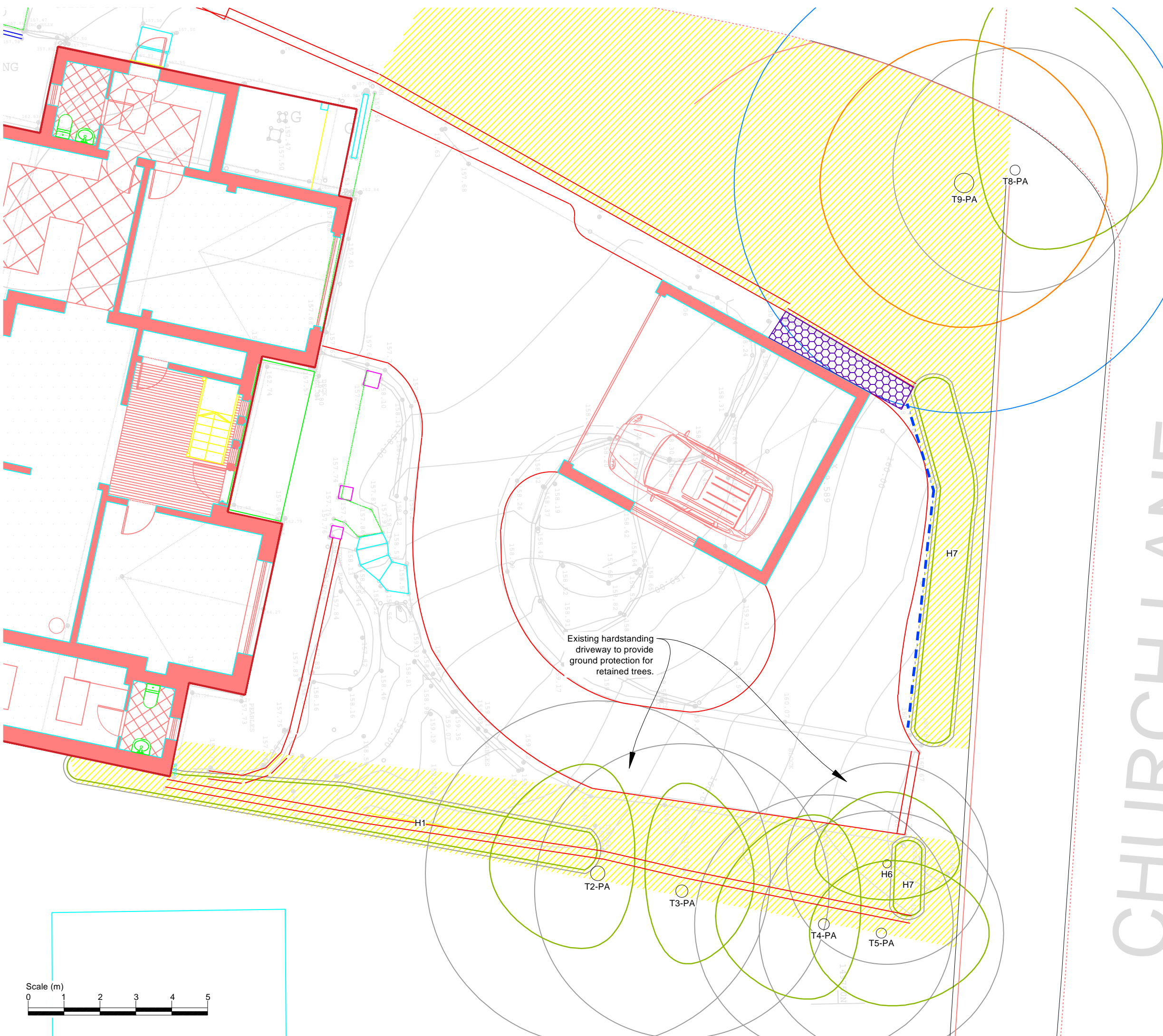
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Surveyor: N.Hollett

Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
H7	Cherry Laurel (Prunus laurocerasus)	3 average	75 average est	1-2 average	0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Road frontage hedgerow. Maintained to 3m in height. Provides screening to site. No major visible defects.	No action required.	C2	2.5 average	0.9 average
T8	Goat willow (Salix caprea)	14	280	N: 5 E: 4 S: 2 W: 1	Crown: 6 north Branch: 6 north	Early mature	Good	Good	Third party tree. Pruned for powerline. Some historic topping at 8m. Minor north lean. Stem base beside ditch.	No action required.	C1+2	35.5	3.4
T9	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	320, 320, 310	N: 4 E: 4 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 4 west Branch: 4 west	Mature	Fair	Good	Third party tree. Multistem from base with minor bark inclusion. Pruned east for powerlines.	No action required.	B2	136.1	6.6



Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan



- Key:**
-  Root protection area for category B* tree
 -  Root protection area for category C* tree
 -  Canopy of tree with tree preservation order
 -  Canopy of tree without tree preservation order
 -  Tree protection fencing
 -  Temporary ground protection
 -  Construction exclusion zone

Tree survey schedule contains further information for each tree.
 This drawing should be viewed in colour.
 Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Example tree protection signage:



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
 TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER. CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.
 ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

Drawing no: PJC/6517/24/B **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 1 of 1

Client and site:
 MCA Architects
 The Dell
 Church Lane, Ewshot
 Farnham, GU10 5BD

Drawing title: Tree Protection Plan

Date drawn: 20/02/2024

Scale: 1:100 at A3

Drawn by: NH **Checked by:** PD



Appendix 4: Example Protective Fencing Sign



PJC



CONTACT DETAILS

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Date: 20th February 2024