

# Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS): a Construction Specification for trees

32 Ashwood Drive, Broadstone, Poole BH18 8LN

Report reference number 561/AIA/AMS/1

Client Mr and Mrs Jones

12 February 2024

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## 1 Summary

This report addresses the proposed alterations on planning application APP/24/00110 for changes to the property. It does not cover the installation of the drive as that was approved in planning application 22/01623. The tree protection fencing and cellular confinement system at the entrance to the proposed garage has been shown to avoid any doubt that all the trees on site can be retained and protected

The trees to be retained are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and should not be removed or damaged during construction. This AMS sets out methods of tree protection and general best practice for building the drive within the root protection area (RPA), and the garage adjacent the RPA of retained trees.

### Tree data

Reference	Common Name	Retention Category	Stem Diameter (mm)	RPA: Radius (m), Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Height (m)	Crown spread North	Crown spread East	Crown spread South	Crown spread West	Life Stage	Remaining Contribution
T001	Scots Pine	A1	580	Radius: 7.0 Area: 154	21	4	5	5	4	Mature	40+ Years
T002	Western Red Cedar	A1	900	Radius: 10.8 Area: 366	23#	5	5	5	5	Early Mature	40+ Years
T003	Scots Pine	B2	440	Radius: 5.3 Area: 88	18	5	4	2	4	Mature	20+ Years
T004	Scots Pine	B2	580	Radius: 7.0 Area: 154	18	3	5	5	5	Mature	20+ Years
T005	Scots Pine	B2	580	Radius: 7.0 Area: 154	18	3	5	6	5	Mature	20+ Years
T006	Scots Pine	B2	500	Radius: 6.0 Area: 113	17	4	5	3	5	Early Mature	20+ Years
T007	Scots Pine	B2	590	Radius: 7.1 Area: 158	17	6	9	3	4	Early Mature	20+ Years
T008	Scots Pine	B2	500	Radius: 6.0 Area: 113	17	5	2	1	5	Early Mature	20+ Years
T009	Scots Pine	B2	450	Radius: 5.4 Area: 92	17	6	2	1	2	Early Mature	20+ Years
T010	Scots Pine	B2	430	Radius: 5.2 Area: 85	17	5	5	2	1	Early Mature	20+ Years
T011	English Oak	FELLED									
T012	English Oak	B2	310	Radius: 3.7 Area: 43	16	3	7	7	2	Early Mature	20+ Years
T013	Scots Pine	C2	540	Radius: 6.5 Area: 133	18	7	5	0	2	Early Mature	10+ Years
T014	Scots Pine	B2	650	Radius: 7.8 Area: 191	18	6	4	4	4	Mature	20+ Years

## 2 General precautions

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The area within the tree protection fence is a **construction exclusion zone** from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project unless agreed by the Arboriculturist and local authority.

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Fires should be avoided	Where they are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches, so take wind direction and potential size of the fire into account.
Run-off from concrete mixing causes damage to tree roots	Avoid washing out concrete mixers on the temporary ground protection. If this area is to be used for mixing concrete the mixing should take place on a ply board on top of a polythene membrane
Materials must not be stored and handled near trees	Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the canopy of a tree

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## 3 Construction specifications (CS)

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The following construction specifications are specific to the construction activities on this site. These are arboricultural specifications based on the physiological needs of the trees and are not engineering specifications. BS5827:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* is the arboricultural reference.

### CS1 Install tree protection fencing (barriers)

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The fencing should be erected before anything is bought to site and should not be moved	<p>All trees should be protected by barriers before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences</p> <p>The Tree Protection Plan (RNapc/561/TPP/1) shows the approved location and specification of the barriers. The fencing has been located to contain the building works but allow access to the rear garden for the client. The fencing at the front might not be required, because of the bank at the edge of the drive, and because of the minimal amount of construction activity for the front of the property.</p> <p>Once installed, barriers should not be removed or altered without prior agreement of the arboriculturist and the local planning authority</p>
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### CS2 Groundwork

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<b>New services and soakaways</b> <b>BS58937 7.7</b>	<p>Any service trenches should avoid the RPA of retained trees, unless agreed by the Arboriculturist. Soakaways should not be located within the RPA of a retained tree.</p> <p>Any service trenches that are required can be excavated by machine outside the RPA of retained trees. Where this is not possible manual excavation will be required and no roots with a diameter greater than 20mm shall be severed unless agreed by the Arboriculturist. Soakaways should not be located within the RPA of a retained tree.</p>
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### **7.2 Avoiding physical damage to the roots during demolition or construction**

**7.2.1** To avoid damage to tree roots, existing ground levels should be retained within the RPA. Intrusion into soil (other than for piling) within the RPA is generally not acceptable, and topsoil within it should be retained in situ. However, limited manual excavation within the RPA might be acceptable, subject to justification. Such excavation should be undertaken carefully, using hand-held tools and preferably by compressed air soil displacement.

*NOTE* Due to the demands that manual excavation places on a development project, and limitations arising from health and safety considerations, it is not realistic to plan for excavation using hand-held tools where there is a need for trench shoring or grading the sides of the excavation to a stable angle of repose.

**7.2.2** Roots, whilst exposed, should immediately be wrapped or covered to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling, which should take place as soon as possible.

**7.2.3** Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist, as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.

**7.2.4** Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil or uncompacted sharp sand (builders' sand should not be used because of its high salt content, which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced. This material should be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.

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