



February 2023
CBA11674 v1

SLR Consulting Ltd

ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Site: Ashton Road
Ashton Keynes
SN6 6QT



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The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy



ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement
guided by recommendations within BS5837:2012

Client:	SLR Consulting Ltd
Site:	Ashton Road, Ashton Keynes, SN6 6QT
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArbor.A</i>
Date:	February 2023

SUMMARY

The proposal is for the provision of an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) development with new access point at Ashton Road, Ashton Keynes, SN6 6QT; the proposal has been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 “*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*”.

This Arboricultural Development Statement (ADS) demonstrates the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan CBA11674.02 TPP, which identifies tree retention measures. It follows the initial tree survey, implications assessment and on-going discussions to minimise the impact upon the existing tree stock.

The emphasis of the report is predominantly that of preservation and tree protection. It identifies methodologies to provide protection for trees, to ensure their healthy and safe retention during and post development, as guided by BS5837:2012 and current best practice.

The tree survey exercise identified 16 (sixteen) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and 3 (three) hedges.

Within the redline boundary, the proposal will retain 15 (fifteen) of the 16 (sixteen) individual trees, the 1 (one) group of trees and 1 (one) hedge with a further hedge retained with a small end section removed for the new site access. One low grade tree and 1 (one) hedge will be removed for the proposal layout.

The visibility splay to the south of the junction will require the removal of three Ash trees and a section of hedge.

CBA Trees believes that the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION/APPENDICES:

CB1	Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA11674.01 TSP
CB2	Root Protection Area Schedule
CB3	Tree Protection Plan CBA11674.02 TPP
CB4	Pre-Commencement Tree Works Schedule

GUIDING PRINCIPLES/APPENDICES:

CB5	Tree Protection Guidance Leaflet
	Construction Exclusion Zone Site Notice
	Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works
CB6	Qualifications and Experience

PART 1

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The proposal is for the provision of an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) development with new access point at Ashton Road, Ashton Keynes, SN6 6QT. The proposal has been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *“Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.”*
- 1.2 Document disclosure provided to CBA Trees:
- Topographical Site Survey drawing no. 1
 - GGP-29419-P-101-E-Ashton Keynes-Site Layout
 - Site Access Design Drawing no. 404.11923.00004.0000.001.01
- 1.3 The client provided the original site plans and locations of the trees, and these have been the basis for the production of subsequent plans. Whilst CBA Trees has had a limited input in defining the contents of the development plan, it broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 *“Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations”* and current best practice advice.
- 1.4 Our advice has been sought on the principles of the development in relation to the potential impact on the existing tree stock, to inform and to facilitate the development layout that is acceptable in arboricultural terms.

2.0 CLIENT'S BRIEF

- 2.1 In line with our written quotation and verbal instructions, information has been compiled in accordance with BS5837:2012 and current best practice advice.
- To undertake a Tree Survey (schedule appended at CB1).
 - To produce a schedule of Root Protection Areas in accordance with BS5837:2012 Annex D (appended at CB2).
 - To produce a Tree Survey Plan that relies on the accuracy of the topographical survey provided by the client (plan CBA11674.01 TSP appended with the Tree Survey schedule at CB1).
 - To undertake an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) of the proposed development layout provided by the client to identify which trees will be lost, which can be retained and suggest mitigating build techniques in order to retain trees.
 - Based on the above and further on-going discussions, to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement detailing the methodologies for the retention of the tree stock where feasible, in relation to the proposed development layout including a Tree Protection Plan (CBA11674.02 TPP) appended at CB3.
- 2.2 The advice provided is in support of the current planning application and has been formulated without discussion with the main construction contractors who at this stage have not been appointed. Once the main contractors are appointed, amendments to this Method Statement may be required for construction purposes. All amendments will be assessed by the retained arboricultural consultant and approved in writing by Wiltshire Council.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 3.1 Trees, groups and hedges grow around the perimeter of the existing fields and can be considered to be typical of the normal vegetation that grows within field boundaries.
- 3.2 The field had a general slope down from west to east with the eastern side being significantly lower than the western side.
- 3.3 The site is an arable field and has been managed as such. There is a clear plough line within the field and this may have impacted on the pattern of root growth. The rooting activity of the trees is likely to be below the top 300mm of ground (or the plough depth) where the ground and crops are turned over and it is therefore thought tree roots are more likely to be beneath this depth (rather than as is generally understood that the majority of roots are in the top 600mm of soil).

4.0 THE TREE STOCK

- 4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by CBA Trees on 19th October 2022 that identified 16 (sixteen) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and 3 (three) hedges. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA11674.01 TSP are appended at CB1.

4.2 Tree Categorisation Method

Category U = Trees in such a condition that any value would be lost within 10 years, or should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. There were 2 (two) individual trees categorised as 'U' grade at the time of surveying.

Individual Tree: 1 and 4

Note: BS5837:2012 states:

'Category U trees are 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.'

Category A = Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). There was 1 (one) individual tree categorised as 'A' grade at the time of surveying.

Individual Tree: 6

Category B = Trees of moderate quality and value, capable of making a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years. There was 1 (one) individual tree categorised as 'B' grade at the time of surveying.

Individual Trees: 13

Category C = Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter. There were 12 (twelve) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and 3 (three) hedges categorised as 'C' grade at the time of surveying.

Individual Trees: 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16

Groups: Grp 1

Hedges: H1, H2 and H3

Note:

Trees under these categories are trees that should be a material consideration in the development process; the subcategories are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

- 4.3 For more details of the existing tree stock, refer to the Tree Survey Schedule (appended at CB1).

5.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA

- 5.1 The interactive mapping facility on the Wiltshire Council website indicates that there are no Tree Preservation Orders protecting trees and the site is not located within a Conservation Area. As online information is provided for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation from the Local Authority prior to undertaking any tree works.
- 5.2 If it is intended to carry out works to these trees prior to the granting of Full Planning Consent and Discharge of Planning Conditions or, in excess of those shown within this method statement, it will be necessary to obtain written consent from Wiltshire Council.

6.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION AND TREE LOSS

- 6.1 In accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012, an experienced arboriculturist has assessed the requirements for tree protection and the Root Protection Area (RPA). The implications of the proposed development are detailed below, along with any mitigating measures to ensure the retention of these trees.
- 6.2 As part of the assessment, dimensions have been scaled from the proposed design layout drawing (ref: GGP-29419-P-101-E-Ashton Keynes-Site Layout), which has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the information as shown on Plan CBA11674.02 TPP, appended at CB3.

7.0 SUMMARY OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The following summary of implications relates to trees identified within the Tree Survey Schedule.

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Table 1: Arboricultural Implications

Tree No.	Species	BS 5837:2012 Cat	Potential cause of harm	Implication	Mitigation
1	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	U	-	Retained for ecological habitat	Offsite, protected by site hoarding
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	Underfoot print of lagoon	Removed	Low grade tree
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
4	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	U	-	Retained for ecological habitat	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
5	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
6	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	A1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Offsite, protected by site hoarding and protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
7	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Offsite, protected by site hoarding and protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
8	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
9	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
10	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
11	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
12	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	B1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
14	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP

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Tree No.	Species	BS 5837:2012 Cat	Potential cause of harm	Implication	Mitigation
15	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	• Retained	• Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
16	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	• Retained	• Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
Grp 1	Common Ash	C2	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	• Retained	• Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
H1	Common Hawthorn	C2	Under footprint of development	• Removed	• Low quality hedge
H2	Common Hawthorn	C2	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes	• Retained	• Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP
H3	Hawthorn	C2	- General Contractor movements - Material storage and mixing - Ground level changes - Site access	• Retained	- Retained section protected as detailed within this report and as shown on tree protection plan CBA11674.02 TPP - Southern end to be removed up to 1.5m beyond junction foot print

- 7.2 Three Ash trees and a section of field boundary hedge to the southern side of the site access will need to be removed to provide for the required visibility splays to meet the highways requirements.

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8.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING AND SITE MONITORING

- 8.1 It is recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting is held prior to any works commencing on site to agree all proposed processes with the arboricultural consultant, the construction personnel and Wiltshire Council. This meeting could be used to formally agree the methods of work, position of site offices, material storage, compounds, parking and tree protection measures prior to commencement of the development and the associated clearance work.
- 8.2 **General Site Management:** It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of this arboricultural statement and any agreed amendments are known, understood and carried out by all site personnel with tree protection details specified within the construction management programme.
- 8.3 On-going arboricultural site monitoring is advised to take place for the duration of the proposed development, to be carried out by a qualified and experienced arboriculturist at pre-determined and agreed time intervals, and governed by the type, timing, location and intensity of site works.
- 8.4 Regular inspections are to be confirmed but at least one visit per month during the site set up, ground and construction phases of the development are advised. The aim of the visits is to maintain on-going liaison with all personnel involved in the site development, Wiltshire Council and its Tree Officer.
- 8.5 Any defects requiring rectification identified as part of the arboricultural site monitoring shall be notified by the Contractor/Site Manager to the client and arboricultural consultant within 24 hours.
- 8.6 In addition, a site logbook for tree protection measures must be kept recording all stages of the development from the erection of the protective barriers, right through to the completion of the project. This will be the responsibility of the site manager or their appointed person notified to the retained arboricultural consultant and the Tree Officer of Wiltshire Council. This will be made available to the arboricultural consultant and Wiltshire Council if required, to show evidence of continuous site monitoring.

Example pro-forma:

Date	Activity	Checked	Comments/ damage noted	By whom	Signed	Action taken
	Erection of protective barriers					
	Inspection of protective barriers					

- 8.7 The Wiltshire Council Tree Officer (or appropriate representative) will have access to the site (as arranged with the construction company) and will report on any problem areas they have observed directly to the developer's retained arboriculturist, who will

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then visit the site and make recommendations to the developer on how best to rectify the situation and ensure the implementation.

9.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

- 9.1 To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet (appended at CB5) shall be issued to all staff at the time of their site induction. Spare copies of this leaflet shall be available in the site office as replacements.
- 9.2 In order to inform site personnel of the purpose of the barriers, information notices shall be fixed to the barriers at 5m intervals. These notices shall be of all-weather construction and shall be in the form of the specimen provided at appendix CB5 and replaced as and when necessary.

10.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT TREE WORKS

- 10.1 All tree works will be undertaken prior to the commencement of site preparation and construction works.
- 10.2 **All permitted or proposed tree work** should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard “*Recommendations for Tree Work*” BS3998:2010, by a suitably qualified and experienced professional Tree Surgeon. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations. All tree surgery works should be carried out prior to the development of the site, and erection of protective barriers.
- 10.3 If any works are required to retained trees on site that are protected by a TPO prior to full planning permission being granted, written approval must be obtained in advance from Wiltshire Council (note: at the time of compiling this report there was no legal protection afforded to the trees detailed within this report).
- 10.4 Consideration should be given to the timing of the proposed tree works to avoid the active growing period of trees where possible. Therefore, all tree work should ideally be carried out during the dormant period from November through to February and then again from June to August.
- 10.5 Due to the official bird nesting season considered to be from 1st March through to the 31st July (Natural England) depending on weather conditions, consideration must also be given to the potential for nesting birds. Therefore, if tree work is to be carried out within these months the project ecologist must be consulted to:
- Complete or advise on a pre-works survey which needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person. As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to contactors to assess, record and confirm that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds.
- 10.6 Should additional tree works become apparent during the construction process; written consent will be required from Wiltshire Council prior to these additional works being undertaken.

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- 10.7 All tree works that are required to facilitate the development are detailed within the Pre-Commencement Tree Works Schedule appended at CB4.

11.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

11.1 Tree Protection

Before starting site works, tree protection will be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan CBA11674.02 TPP (appended at CB3). This will occur immediately following the completion of tree works and prior to any site preparation works starting.

- 11.2 All site operations will be planned, implemented and supervised to prevent the following unless otherwise agreed within this report:

- Unplanned root severance
- Damage to the bark, branches and trunks
- Compaction of the soil within the Construction Exclusion Zone
- Alterations in soil level
- Soil contamination by phytotoxic materials such as herbicides, petrol, oils, diesel, cement and concrete washings or other construction additives

- 11.3 A copy of the Arboricultural Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site at all times. It will be presented to all site workers as part of the site induction and health and safety briefings. It is recommended that a copy of the Tree Protection Plan CBA11674.02 TPP is displayed in the site office and canteen as a point of reference for all site operatives.

- 11.4 Ground and Construction Contractors **will be made aware** that the barriers are located to restrict their movements and that the area beyond this is sacrosanct.

- 11.5 All site operations will be planned, implemented and supervised to prevent the following, unless otherwise stated within this report:

- Unplanned root severance
- Damage to the bark, branches and trunks
- Compaction of the soil within the Construction Exclusion Zone
- Alterations in soil level
- Soil contamination by phytotoxic materials such as herbicides, petrol, oils, diesel, cement and concrete washings or other construction additives

11.6 Tree Protective Barrier

- 11.6.1 The tree protection barrier will follow the principles as set out in BS5837:2012. Tree protection barriers will be installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan CBA11674.02 TPP (appended at CB3) prior to the commencement of any site preparation works.

- 11.6.2 At all times the barriers will be fit for purpose, i.e., it will exclude from the protected area all site clearance, groundwork, construction works, delivery and storage of materials associated with the side extension.

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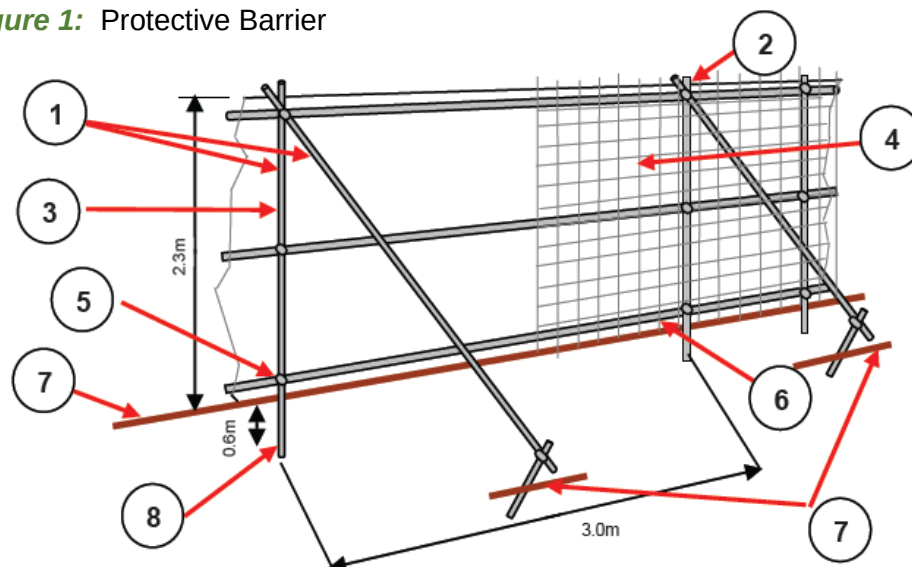
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11.6.3 Installing the tree protective barrier measures as indicated on Tree Protection Plan CBA11674.02 TPP will protect the retained trees. It is recommended that the appropriate barriers will consist of a robust barrier where it (the barrier) is resistant to impact and requires a positive or considered movement/adjustment by contractors immediately adjacent to site works.

11.6.4 Given the nature of the existing site (open fields), where the proposed works are located tree protective barriers will take the form of a design that is considered appropriate for the site and be fit for purpose. The barrier must be robust, where it (the barrier) is resistant to impact from machinery or storage of materials and requires a positive or considered movement/adjustment by contractors of the barrier to adjust its position. Examples of suitable tree protection barriers are detailed below but these are not exclusive. Should the client wish to use a different specification of barrier, they may do so if it follows the principles below and is agreed in writing by the retained arboricultural consultant and Tree Officer of Wiltshire Council prior to the barrier being established for the project:

- The barrier is to comprise of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weld mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Protective Barrier



1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Uprights to be driven into the ground
3. Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4. Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5. Standard clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of barriers to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. Approximately 0.6m driven into the ground

Example of protective barriers:

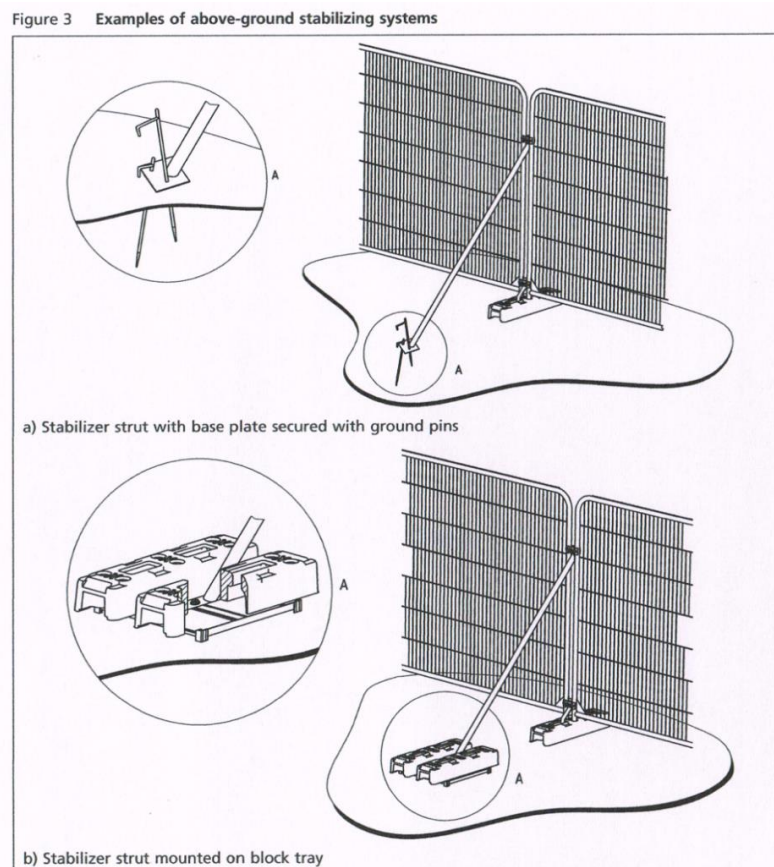


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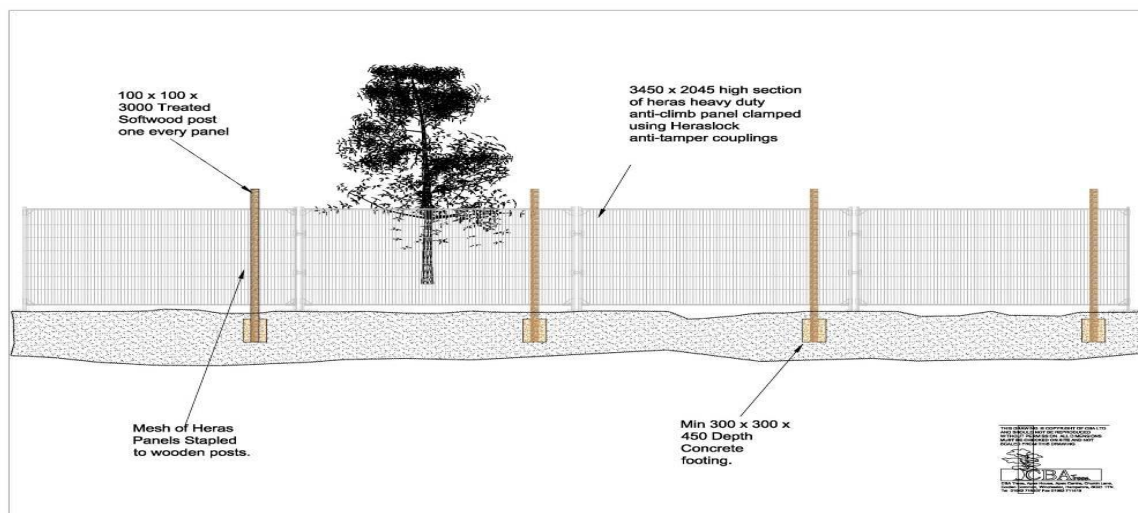
- The barrier will consist of 100mm x 100mm wooden posts driven securely into the ground supporting 18mm plyboard or OSB board sheets (typical of development site hoarding). Within this barrier a gate/doorway access point for pedestrian use would be required to allow for a site assessment beyond the barrier.
- The barrier will consist of weld mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet that are pinned into position with supporting struts. The weld mesh panels will be coupled together with clasps fastened from the inside (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Alternative tree protection barrier example as recommended by BS5837:2012



- The client may wish to install site hoarding in areas that are potentially more accessible to the public. In this situation, as long as the site hoarding is run along the same line as the tree protection barrier and follows the principles of tree protection, the hoarding can replace/act as a tree protection barrier.
- The barrier will consist of 100mm x 100mm wooden posts concreted or driven into the ground supporting weld mesh panels. The fence will consist of weld mesh panels supported by one 100mm x 100mm x 3000mm post per panel. Posts will be concreted in position (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: An example of a different specification of fit for purpose tree protection barrier.



- 11.6.5 The areas beyond the barriers will be regarded as **sacrosanct**, and the tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated until the project is completed or at any time during site works without the written approval by the Tree Officer of Wiltshire Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at CB5.
- 11.6.6 On site tree protection measures will be the responsibility of the appointed Site Manager unless otherwise agreed with involved parties and notified in writing to the Planning Case Officer and Tree Officer of Wiltshire Council.

12.0 SITING OF TEMPORARY OFFICES, TOILETS AND MATERIAL STORAGE COMPOUNDS

- 12.1 The siting of temporary offices, toilets and material storage will be informed by the Construction Management Plan that has taken into consideration the restrictions in place on site by the retained trees, groups and hedges and their required protection measures.
- 12.2 It is anticipated that all storage materials and deliveries shall make use of the newly created access once complete and areas within the site confines, in order to avoid unnecessary damage to tree roots.
- 12.3 The locations for the delivery, storage and movement of all essential facilities, as well as aspects such as temporary contractor vehicle parking and site location of chemical mixing (e.g. concrete), will be outside of the RPAs, and avoid areas where 'run off' of chemicals may flow into RPAs.
- 12.4 All site huts (if required) that are to be situated on ground that is not on the existing hard surfaced gravel driveway, shall have appropriate footings or be situated on a temporary surface, which will aid in reducing the potential for compaction of the ground, where they are in close proximity to the existing tree protective barrier line. Site huts can be used as part of the protective barrier boundary, and in some cases, can be beneficial where installation does not conflict with the aerial parts of the tree.

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- 12.5 This shall be accommodated outside of the CEZ, particularly to avoid harmful spillages of fuel, or phytotoxic substances that may damage the health of retained trees.

13.0 VEHICULAR MOVEMENTS

- 13.1 There shall be no vehicular movement on the soft ground within the construction exclusion zone identified by the tree protection barriers on CBA11674.02 TPP.

14.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

- 14.1 Care shall 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 could 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 will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, in order to ensure adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

15.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

- 15.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the protective barrier and ground protection measures, the following prohibitions shall apply:
- No construction activity will occur within the CEZ unless otherwise stated in this report or agreed in writing with Wiltshire Council prior to the specific activity-taking place.

16.0 EXISTING SERVICES

- 16.1 Limited information has been provided on the location and size of existing services but given the current site use, it is considered that limited, if any, services will be present. However, should there be existing services within the RPA and CEZ of retained trees they will not be chased out but cut at the edge of any structure and these services will be left *in-situ*.
- 16.2 Cabling will only be recovered from beneath a CEZ where it is located in ducting and can be removed by winching from an existing service manhole beyond the CEZ.
- 16.3 Service pipes and ducts, where they are located within the CEZ or RPA of retained trees, will be made redundant either by pipe bursting or by filling with an inert material such as foamed concrete.

17.0 SERVICES, DRAINAGE AND UTILITIES

- 17.1 Details of all service location proposals have not been forwarded to CBA Trees at the time of compiling this assessment.
- 17.2 All drainage, services and utilities will be located within the site confines and located to avoid conflict with retained trees.

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- 17.3 Where new services and/or drainage are proposed within the new access route, they will need to be located within the footprint of the road to avoid any damage to and possible loss of trees that are located to the side shown for retention.

18.0 GROUND LEVEL ALTERATIONS

- 18.1 There will be no ground level alterations within the root protection areas of retained trees beyond the line of tree protection. Where site levels are modified either up or down, retaining structures will be designed to use a vertical line of dig. Retaining structures will be designed to be free standing on the existing ground surface and not requiring excavation for foundations. Suitable structures may include timber crib lock walling, king post retaining walls or stone filled gabion baskets for example. The design of the retaining structure will be by a structural Engineer (with input from the arboricultural consultant where required) and assessed by the retained arboricultural consultant and approved in writing by Wiltshire Council prior to the commencement of construction operations.
- 18.2 Battering back of soils is not allowed within the root protection areas of retained trees i.e. not beyond the line of the tree protection barrier.

19.0 SOFT LANDSCAPING WORKS

- 19.1 Soft landscaping works within the site will be in accordance with the approved landscape plans, and any specification of such works approved by Wiltshire Council.
- 19.2 New tree and shrub planting along with grass seed mix will be planted to improve the biodiversity on site.
- 19.3 All soft landscaping will accord with following requirements where it is located within the root protection area of retained trees:
- Where landscaping works are to be carried out within the root protection area of retained trees or groups after the main phase of construction has been completed. At this stage, it will be necessary to alter the line of/remove protective barriers in order to facilitate the landscaping works.
 - The area that was protected by the barriers will remain off limits for all site plant and machinery unless fit for purpose ground protection is installed. Pedestrian traffic must be kept to an absolute minimum only permitted for the ground preparation and landscape installation works.
 - The landscaping works will need to be undertaken in such a way as to avoid level changes, deep digging or mechanical rotovating. Excavation of planting pits within the RPA can cause serious harm the root system of retained trees. Planting pits within the RPA of retained trees will be excavated by hand to avoid roots greater than 25mm and masses of smaller roots.

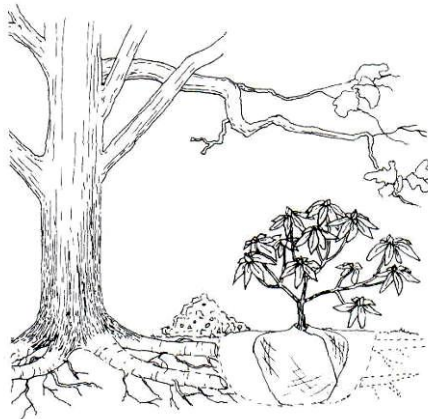


Figure 4:

Root severance as a result
of planting within RPA

Planting Trees and Shrubs. Watson G. W. and Himelick E. B. 1997

- If any planting pits are required within the rooting areas of retained trees, these will be dug by hand and with care avoiding roots greater than 25mm diameter or masses of smaller roots.
- 19.4 Installation of turf within the CEZ will require that:
- In all cases, existing vegetation will be removed to ground level by hand following treatment with a suitable systemic herbicide which is not toxic to existing retained trees. This prevents the build-up of methane formed as part of the composition process.
 - If there are any stumps these will be ground out to 300mm below ground level and resulting holes filled with sharp horticultural sand to provide a stable base for laying of the new turf.
- 19.5 Any surface mulch will consist of well-composted material such as bark or wood chips. This is necessary to avoid potential nutrient loss from the soil, such as Nitrogen, as the mulch breaks down, as nutrient loss can be detrimental to the health and longevity of retained trees.
- 19.6 All work specified in the approved landscaping scheme shall be carried out as per planning permission time frames.
- 19.7 Notwithstanding any planning conditions that may form a planning consent, it is recommended that any existing tree shown to be retained, or trees and shrubs to be planted as part of the landscaping scheme that are removed, die, become severely damaged beyond recovery or diseased within 2-5 years of the completion of the development (dependent on planning conditions), shall be replaced within the next planting season with trees or shrubs of appropriate size and species that complement the existing tree stock. Where the trees in question are protected by planning controls, the local planning authority should be informed, and necessary arrangements made prior to such work.

PART 2

ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS

20.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 20.1 The proposal is for the provision of an Anaerobic Digestion (AD) development with new access point at Ashton Road, Ashton Keynes, SN6 6QT; the proposal has been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *“Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations”*.
- 20.2 The tree survey exercise identified 16 (sixteen) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and 3 (three) hedges.
- 20.3 Within the redline boundary, the proposal will retain 15 (fifteen) of the 16 (sixteen) individual trees, the 1 (one) group of trees and 1 (one) hedge with a further hedge retained with a small end section removed for the new site access. One low grade tree and 1 (one) hedge will be removed for the proposed layout.
- 20.4 The visibility splay to the south of the junction will require the removal of three Ash trees and a section of hedge.
- 20.5 Provided the recommendations included within this report are strictly adhered to, CBA Trees believes the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

21.0 CONTACT LIST

- 21.1 It is suggested that points of contact and lines of communication are established prior to commencement of the works on site including:
- Arboricultural Consultant
 - Project Architect
 - Highways Engineer
 - Structural Engineer
 - Drainage Engineer
 - Landscape Architects
 - Wiltshire Council's Tree Officer
 - Wiltshire Council's Planning Case Officer
 - Site Supervisor and Foreman
- 21.2 It is advised that the site supervisor establishes their own listing of contact details at the pre-start site meeting and displays this in their office for general use as necessary.

22.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Standard 5837:2012 –
“Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations”
- British Standard 3998:2010 –
“Recommendations for Tree Work”
- National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 –
“Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees”
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Town and Country Planning Acts





The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, has been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.
- Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres. Accurate heights, measured with the aid of optical instruments can be provided where instructed.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, unless otherwise stated.
- Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of the crown shape which will be recorded on the tree survey plan.

- An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape and defined as:

Y	=	young trees
SM	=	semi-mature trees
EM	=	early mature trees
M	=	mature trees
OM	=	over-mature trees

- An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good	=	fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure
Fair	=	fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure
Poor	=	a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's structural condition is defined as:

Good	=	no significant structural defects
Fair	=	structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices
Poor	=	structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or management practices
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is defined as: **<10, 10+, 20+ or 40+ years.**

Categorisation of Trees

The category for each tree is assessed using the recommendations of BS5837:2012. The assessment has not considered any site-specific development proposals, but will have considered any changes on or off-site which may have an effect on the conditions surrounding the surveyed trees.

The trees have been classified into one of the following categories (and one or more sub-categories [this will however not increase the value of the tree]) and are indicated on the associated drawings by colours as indicated.

Category U				Identification colour on plan
Trees 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	- 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) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - 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			DARK RED
Category A	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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, of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are down-graded 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 value or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	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

Clients are advised that Tree Surveys are a basic data collection exercise and record of tree condition at the time of survey. This will identify any visible signs of ill-health or major defects, advising a further detailed investigation where appropriate. This will most often take the form of a request for either “*full ground level inspection*” or “*climbing inspection required*”. There may also be a further reference to the need for “*decay detection equipment*” to aid diagnosis. A tree survey does not include a comprehensive schedule or specification of remedial tree works, but may contain a guide to the work which might be undertaken by a prudent tree owner, purely for reasons of health and safety.

A Tree Survey should not be confused with a Tree Inspection or Arboricultural Implication Assessment, which are totally separate exercises.

	TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)	
	Site:	Ashton Road, Ashton Keynes, SN6 6QT
	Date:	19th October 2022
	Consultant:	Alexa Monk TechCert (Arbor A) NCH Arb
	Tagged:	No
Notes: 1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed; carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area; and only receiving restricted light. Unless otherwise stated, in order to prevent regrowth, it is only necessary to remove a 300mm section of ivy and clear around the base. 2. It may be advised that it was only possible to estimate the diameter of some trees because of ivy smothering, dense vegetation, or trees located off-site with no access. 3. The estimated remaining contribution in years, and the tree grading category have been calculated for the current situation and may alter where further investigation works are advised. 4. Some trees or groups may have been given an interim grade. The reason for the interim grading is addressed in the timescales given as this may have a bearing on health and safety and/or any development proposals. 5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data. 6. This is not a Tree Works Schedule. Any preliminary management recommendations are listed in the interests of health and safety and should be carried out by a prudent tree owner. 7. Any management recommendations are suggested for reasons of health and safety only, regardless of development proposals at this stage. However, the defects requiring remedial tree surgery are by their very nature potential wildlife habitats, including protected species which needs consideration prior to any tree surgery works commencing. 8. The data collected and any advice provided within this report is supplied in the interests of sound arboricultural management. Trees are a living dynamic organism that can be affected by external conditions (high winds, storms, snow, heavy rain or drought) and may occasionally fail without warning. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that any tree or group of trees is completely safe. The condition of a tree or group of trees can change rapidly as a result of external factors; we would advise that the occupier/ owners inspect the trees at least every 12 months or following periods of extreme weather and where concerns are raised relating to tree health that would be considered beyond the knowledge of a layperson, further arboricultural advice should be sought.		
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS: The Wiltshire Council interactive map shows that at the time of enquiry there are no Tree Preservation Orders protecting trees on site and the site is not located in a Conservation Area. As online information is published for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation prior to undertaking any tree works.		

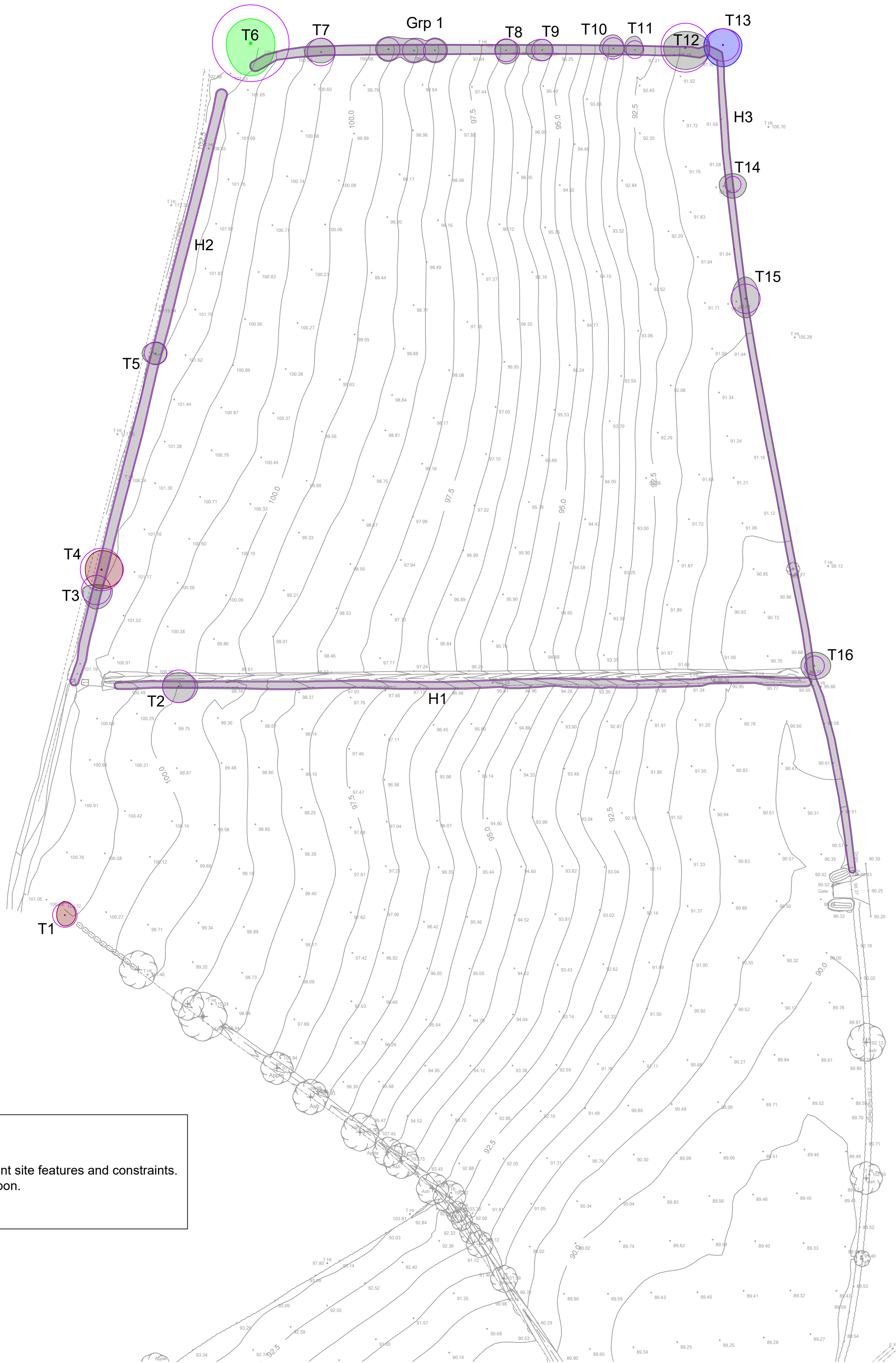
Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
1	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	6	S	380	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	Fair	Poor Vertical cavity and decay from ground level to 2m above ground level Multi-stemmed at 2.5m above ground level Poor quality tree	Advise removal within 12 months	<10	U
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	MS<5	500	5.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Multi-stemmed at 1.3m above ground level Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	S	450	2.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	EM	Fair	Fair Ivy on trunk Bifurcated at 3m above ground level Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1
4	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	S	640	7.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	M	Poor	Poor Bifurcated at 4m above ground level Low crown density Major deadwood in crown (low risk) Limited life expectancy Poor quality tree	Advise removal within 12 months	<10	U

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
5	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	MS>6	350	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	Good	Fair Multi-stemmed at 1m above ground level Hedge line tree	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1
6	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	S	1170	9.0	9.0	12.0	9.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	M	Good	Good Growing on slope Minor deadwood in crown Good shape and form	No works required at time of survey	40+	A1
7	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	MS<5	430	5.0	5.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	SM	Good	Fair Ditch line tree Bifurcated at 0.6m above ground level Minor deadwood in crown Crown shape distorted	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1
8	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	S	360	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	SM	Fair	Fair Hedge line tree Trunk and crown shape distorted Fungal fruiting bodies in crown (Inonotus Hispidus) Bifurcated at 5m above ground level	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
9	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	S	320	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	SM	Fair	Poor Hedge line tree Bifurcated at 3m above ground level Wildlife hole and fungal fruiting bodies in crown (Inonotus Hispidus) Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1
10	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	MS<5	330	5.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	Good	Fair Hedge line tree Bifurcated at 1.2m above ground level Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	40+	C1
11	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	MS<5	280	5.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at ground level Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1
12	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	S	Est 750	6.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	M	Good	Fair Estimated data due to limited access Unable to verify health and safety of basal area due to bramble Storm damage in crown Large hanger in crown	Remove dead hanger in crown within 6 months	20+	C1

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	MS<5	490	6.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	EM	Good	Fair Trifurcated at 1.3m above ground level Highway to east Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	40+	B1
14	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	7	MS<5	250	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	Good	Fair Trifurcated at ground level Highway to east	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1
15	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	MS<5	440	8.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at ground level Highway to east Ivy on trunks	No works required at time of survey	40+	C1
16	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	S	310	5.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Hedge line tree Ivy on trunk Bifurcated at 2.5m above ground level Highway to east	No works required at time of survey	40+	C1
Grp 1	Common Ash	9	MS<5	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Group of 7 trees Multi-stemmed at 0.5m above ground level Minor deadwood in crowns Crowns overhang site by 2-3m	No works required at time of survey	20+	C2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
H1	Common Hawthorn	3	S	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Field boundary hedge - maintained	No works required at time of survey	20+	C2
H2	Common Hawthorn	3	S	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Field boundary hedge - maintained	No works required at time of survey	40+	C2
H3	Hawthorn	2	S	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Field boundary hedge - maintained	No works required at time of survey	20+	C2



NOTES:

1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.
2. Root Protection Areas are shown as a theoretical circle and at this stage do not take into account site features and constraints.
- 3.The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.



KEY

- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- CROWN SPREAD
- GROUP NUMBER
- TREE NUMBER
- CATEGORY

Grp 1
T1
C

CATEGORY A TREES
CATEGORY B TREES
CATEGORY C TREES
CATEGORY U TREES

JOB TITLE
Ashton Keynes, SNG GQT

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Survey Plan

CBA DRAWING No.
11674.01 TSP

BASE PLAN BASED ON DRG:
2286-ASHTON KEYNES SITE
SURVEY 22-9-22_3D.dwg

SCALE 1:1000 @ A1

DRAWN MJE

DATE October 2022

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CBA Trees
Chesham House, Arrow Close
Eastleigh, SO50 4SY
Tel: 02380 986229



		BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE					
		Site:	Ashton Road, Ashton Keynes, SN6 6QT				
		Date:	19th October 2022				
		Consultant:	Alexa Monk TechCert (Arbor A) NCH Arb				
Notes: 1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012. 2. For all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm, and multi-stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1500mm, the calculated RPA has been capped at 707m2 in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837.2012.							
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS: The Wiltshire Council interactive map shows that at the time of enquiry there are no Tree Preservation Orders protecting trees on site and the site is not located in a Conservation Area. As online information is published for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation prior to undertaking any tree works.							
Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	
1	Field Maple Acer campestre	U	S	380	-	-	
2	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	MS<5	500	6.0	113	
3	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	S	450	5.4	92	
4	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	U	S	640	-	-	
5	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	MS>6	350	4.2	55	
6	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	A1	S	1170	14.0	619	
7	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	MS<5	430	5.2	84	
8	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	S	360	4.3	59	

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
9	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	S	320	3.8	46
10	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	MS<5	330	4.0	49
11	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	MS<5	280	3.4	35
12	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	S	750	9.0	255
13	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	B1	MS<5	490	5.9	109
14	Common Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	C1	MS<5	250	3.0	28
15	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	MS<5	440	5.3	88
16	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1	S	310	3.7	43
Grp 1	Common Ash	C2	MS<5	340	4.1	52
H1	Common Hawthorn	C2	S	110	1.3	5
H2	Common Hawthorn	C2	S	100	1.2	5
H3	Hawthorn	C2	S	90	1.1	4





NOTES:

1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.

2. Root Protection Areas are shown as a theoretical circle and at this stage do not take into account site features and constraints.

3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.



KEY

Grp 1

0 1

C

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

CROWN SPREAD

GROUP NUMBER

TREE NUMBER

CATEGORY

CATEGORY A TREES

CATEGORY B TREES

CATEGORY C TREES

CATEGORY U TREES

TREES/HEDGE TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED

TREES TO BE REMOVED TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT

U GRADE TREE TO BE MADE SAFE + RETAINED FOR ECOLOGICAL HABITAT

U GRADE TREE TO BE RETAINED OUTSIDE OF RED LINE BOUNDARY

FIT FOR PURPOSE TREE PROTECTION BARRIER

JOB TITLE

Ashton Keynes, SNG GQT

DRAWING TITLE

Tree Protection Plan

CBA DRAWING No.

11674.02 TPP

BASE PLAN BASED ON DRG:

2286-ASHTON KEYNES SITE SURVEY 22-9-22_3D.dwg

SCALE

1:1000 @ A1

DRAWN

MJE

DATE

February 2023

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CBA Trees

Chess House, Arrow Close

Eastleigh, SO50 4BY

Tel: 02380 986229



	TREE WORKS SCHEDULE		
	Site:	Ashton Road, Ashton Keynes, SN6 6QT	
	Date:	February 2023	Consultant: Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), Tech Cert ArborA, TechArborA</i>

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	• Outside of redline boundary, retained for habitat
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• Fell and remove stump
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
4	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• Made safe (crown reduction and retained for habitat)
5	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
6	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	• None required for planning application
7	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
8	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
9	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
10	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
11	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
12	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• Remove dead hanging branch
13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
14	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	• None required for planning application
15	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
16	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• None required for planning application
Grp 1	Common Ash	• None required for planning application
H1	Common Hawthorn	• Fell and remove stumps
H2	Common Hawthorn	• None required for planning application
H3	Hawthorn	• Southern end to be removed up to 1.5m beyond junction foot print

- Three Ash trees and a section of field boundary hedge will also be removed to the southern side of the new junction for the required visibility splay.
- It is advised that all remedial tree works such as pruning is carried out between July and September or November and February. Tree works should also avoid the season for nesting birds.
- All tree works should be carried out in accordance with current best practice guidelines and BS3998: 2010 – Tree Works. Only natural target pruning method to be used.
- We recommend the use of an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor or an ISA Certified Arborist/Tree Worker suitably insured and experienced to carry out the tree work.





SUMMARY OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Introduction

This leaflet shall be issued to all site personnel as part of their induction briefing.

It describes in summary form, the precautions that site personnel shall at all times follow, to ensure that the existing trees on the site come to no harm.

The precautions described are neither arbitrary nor reducible and must be adhered to in full.

These precautions are necessary because unprotected trees are very vulnerable to damage during demolition and construction works.

Furthermore, many of the trees on the site are under LEGAL PROTECTION and damaging them can result in heavy fines.

Two common misconceptions about trees:

MYTH: Trees have deep taproots and so shallow excavations will not harm the tree.

FACT: 90% of all tree's roots are found in the top 600mm of soil; all excavations near to trees are likely to cause root damage which can kill the tree.

MYTH: Trees will quickly heal over any bark wound, with no ill effect.

FACT: Bark wounds take years to heal and larger ones never do; missing bark can lead to disease and even the death of the tree.

Tree Protection

All trees adjacent to unsupervised work areas have been protected by fencing.

This fencing must be respected at all times and no attempts shall be made to damage, bypass or ignore it.

In areas designated for supervised working, no works shall be undertaken without the supervisor being present or without him/her issuing a "carry on" chit.

Prohibitions Adjacent to Trees

Inside the exclusion area of the tree protection, the following prohibitions shall apply.

- No digging or scraping
- No storage of plant or materials
- No vehicular access
- No fire lighting
- No handling, discharge or spillage or any chemical substance
- No water-logging

In addition to the above, further precautions shall be taken near to trees.

- A 10m separation distance shall be observed between trees and any substance injurious to their health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including washings) builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals.
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of any foliage; this shall be taken to mean a fire separation distance to the leaves of 20m.

Avoiding Damage to Stem and Branches

Care shall 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 trees.

Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a spotter to ensure that adequate clearance is at all times maintained.

In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this, necessitating the pruning of the tree.

If this is necessary, a specialist team shall be called in following referral to the project Arboriculturist.

No tree pruning shall be undertaken by demolition or construction personnel.

Asking for Help

If you see any damage to a tree or its protective fencing, or if you need a tree pruning for plant clearance, contact **CBA Trees** as follows:

Office Telephone: 02380 986229

**REMEMBER:
ALL TREE DAMAGE
IS AVOIDABLE –
SO AVOID IT!**



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



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

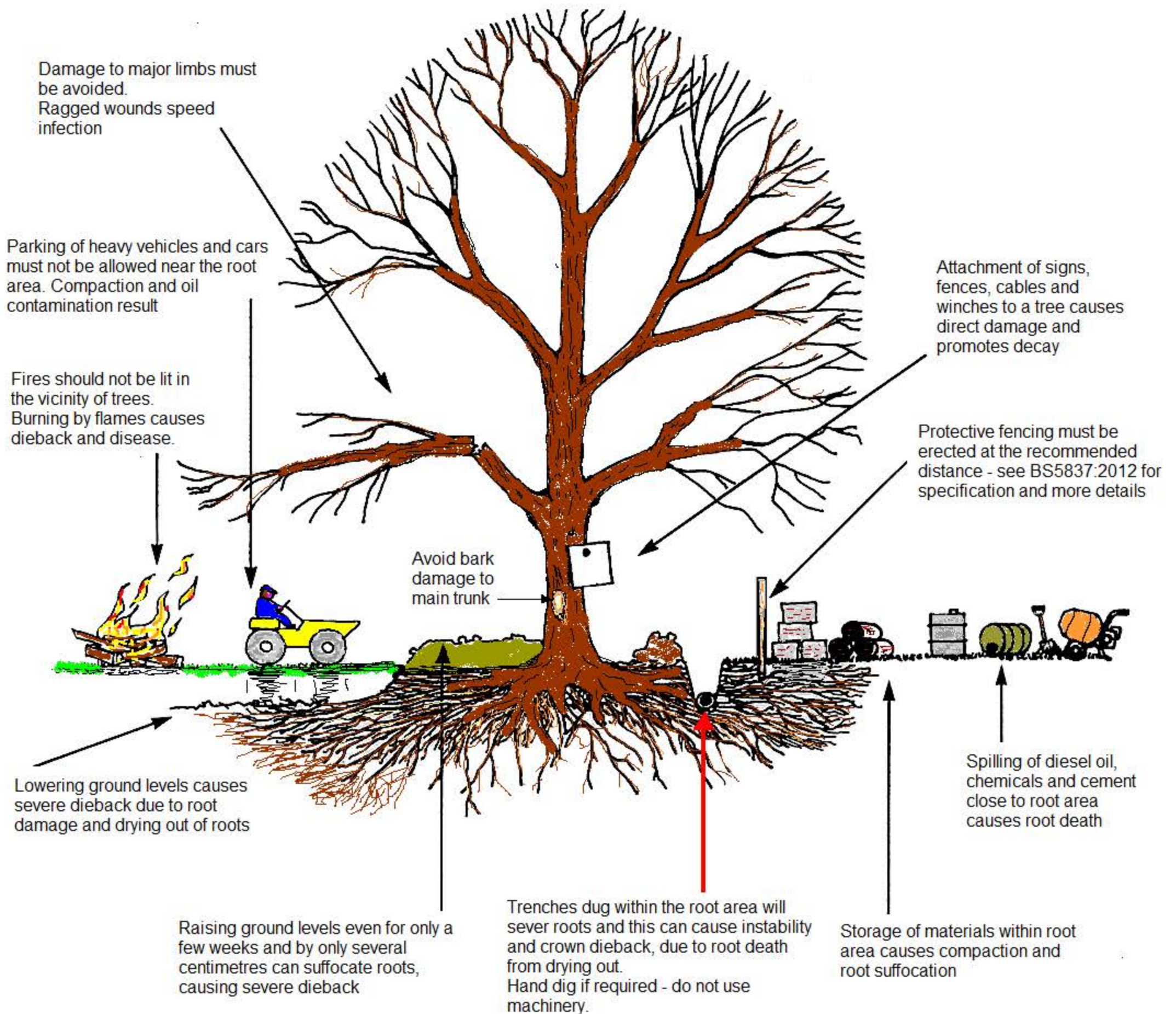
**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

**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**

COMMON CAUSES OF TREE DEATH

The use of properly positioned protective barriers can prevent tree deaths occurring.







The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

Qualifications of Stefan Rose Principal Consultant

Stefan Rose *BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArbor.A*, joined CBA Trees in 1998 as a junior surveyor and having gained extensive knowledge and a wealth of experience over the years including Professional Tree Inspectors Certification (LANTRA), has progressed to Principal Consultant. He has considerable experience in working as a locum for Local Authorities, assessing new and extant Tree Preservation Orders, and continues to work on a number of major development projects nationwide.

As our Principal Consultant Stefan undertakes a full range of arboricultural services from health and safety audits to BS5837:2012 tree surveys, providing expert advice and guidance on initial feasibility site assessments to full scale planning applications. He is accomplished at producing implication assessments and method statements for the submission of planning applications, working with both individual home owners and within multi-disciplinary teams to achieve successful arboricultural outcomes.