Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan

for trees at

Ivy Farm, West Yatton



On behalf of

Mr Gläsel
Ivy Farm
West Yatton
Yatton Keynell
Chippenham
SN14 7EW

Inspected and prepared by

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31st May 2023

SUMMARY

This arboricultural impact assessment report supports a planning application, submitted by Stonewood Builders on behalf of Mr Gläsel, for a new access road at Ivy Farm in West Yatton near Chippenham.

Arboricultural advice was taken early in the planning process with the aim of incorporating the best trees on the site. To construct the proposed development, seven trees must be removed, including three B-grade trees, two C-grade trees and two trees in poor condition (Category-U). The loss of these trees will be compensated by new tree planting, which has been designed to complement the new site layout. A detailed planting specification and programme of aftercare will be provided after planning permission has been received.

The trees that are to be removed are situated on the roadside verge, and it is understood that they are owned and managed by the Wiltshire Council highways department. Therefore, permission for their removal must be agreed with the owner in advance of carrying out the works.

During construction, temporary fencing will be used to protect retained trees situated near works areas. For effective tree protection, fencing must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and must remain in place until the construction works have been completed.

Supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist will be required in the event of any unforeseen construction activity within the root protection area of retained trees at or near the development site. It is advised to inform the project arboriculturist and the local authority's arboricultural officer of necessary works near trees as soon as they become apparent.

This report details how trees are to be protected during construction works. The site manager must be provided with a copy of this report and it will be their responsibility to impart the information herein to all construction staff.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Mr Gläsel proposes a new development on land at Ivy Farm in West Yatton near Chippenham (SN14 7EW). This land is hereafter referred to as the 'site'. The farm is an equestrian centre, and the proposal involves constructing a new access road from the A420 suitable for use by lorries required to transport horses; these proposals are hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development'.

The following documents have been reviewed to inform this report:

- Topographical Survey - Midland Survey Ltd - Drawing # 41898-B
- Proposed Road Layout Option 2 - Paul Halford Architecture - Drawing # 111A.03

An initial tree constraints plan was produced in February 2023 and this has informed the design of the proposed site layout.

A check of the Wiltshire Council online mapping system confirms that none of the trees at the property are protected by a tree preservation order (TPO), and that the site is not situated within a Conservation Area.

1.2 The assignment

Instructed by Stonewood Builders, Bosky Trees Ltd conducted a site visit, surveyed the trees that might be affected by the proposed development and specified suitable tree protection measures in the event of a successful planning application. The information compiled in this report is in accordance with the British Standard *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*[1].

This report includes the following to accompany a planning application for the proposed development:

- A tree survey plan based on the topographical survey provided, with any additional tree(s) indicatively plotted
- An arboricultural impact assessment of the proposed development, identifying trees that will be lost, as well as trees that can be retained and protected during development works
- A tree protection plan, including information on the location of tree protection fencing and ground protection measures
- Recommendations for remedial works for retained trees to be undertaken before site clearance and construction
- Method statements for works near trees

[1] British Standards Institution (2012). *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. BSI: London.

1.3 Limitations

The assessment and works recommendations relate to conditions found at the time of inspection. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect present trees, or have implications for planning (including level changes, hydrological changes, storms, extreme climatic events or site works) will necessitate re-assessment of the trees.

Note that this survey is not a tree safety inspection; it has been carried out to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the works recommendations. A full assessment of the risks posed by trees would be informed by consideration of site use together with hazards present within a tree. Changes in site use are likely to occur during, and result from, the proposed development. Given these factors, regular tree risk assessments are advised.

This report does not consider tree-related building subsidence. If shrinkable clay soils are present on site, then guidance given in the National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards, chapter 4.2[2] should be used to avert the risk of future subsidence of new buildings.

No detailed assessment of the potential conflict between future site use and the shade cast by trees has been undertaken within this report.

2 TREE SURVEY INFORMATION

2.1 Details of the site visit

I visited the site and carried out tree survey on 27th February 2023. The survey was not constrained by weather conditions and considered all the trees in and around the expected works areas.

The proposed development site is currently an operational equestrian centre surrounded by grazing pasture. There are individual oak trees growing within the fields and belts of mixed woodland have recently been planted around the field edges. There is a roadside belt of trees along the southern boundary which largely consist of ash, field maple and hawthorn.

2.2 Data collection

Trees, tree groups and hedgerows were allocated a unique identifying number, used throughout this report. ID numbers are listed in the tree schedule and are used on the tree plans.

Trees were inspected at ground level using the visual tree assessment method.[3] As described in table 1 of BS5837,[4] each tree was placed into one of four retention categories: A, B, C or U. Stem diameter

[2] National House Building Council (2008). *NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building near trees*. NHBC: Milton Keynes.

[3] Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). *The body language of trees: a handbook for failure analysis*. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO: London.

[4] British Standards Institution (2012). *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. BSI: London.

was used to calculate the root protection area (RPA)[5] required by each tree during construction. Information on each tree, tree group and hedgerow is given in Appendix 1.

A total of 34 individual trees, eight groups of trees and five hedges were surveyed (see table 1).

Table 1: Summary of the retentive worth of trees, groups and hedges included in the survey.

BS5837 Category	Quality	Number of trees	Number of groups	Number of hedges
A	High	2	-	-
B	Moderate	16	3	3
C	Low	13	5	2
U	Very poor	3	-	-
	Total	**34**	**8**	**5**

2.3 The tree plans

The tree removal plan (TR-1) shows the root protection areas required by each tree and identifies which trees are to be removed to enable the proposed development. The tree protection plan (TPP-1) shows where fencing and other protection measures are required to safeguard trees during construction. These plans are provided at the rear of the report.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

3.1 Trees for removal

Five trees will need to be removed in order to construct the proposed development, these include three B-grade trees (T15, T16 & T18) and two C-grade trees (T13 & T17).

The removal of two further trees (T12 & T14) is recommended because they are in poor condition and have less than ten years useful life expectancy, i.e. their removal is recommended regardless of any development proposals. These trees are considered to be category U in accordance with the guidance provided in Table 1 of BS5837.

3.2 New tree planting

The loss of trees will be compensated by planting 11 new trees which will complement the new site layout. The proposed locations for these trees are shown on the 'Proposed Road Layout Option 2' which accompanies this submission.

The locations for the new tree planting will provide them with the space that they will require for stem thickening and the development of a full crown at maturity. It is intended that a detailed planting specification and programme of aftercare will be provided after planning permission has been received.

[5] The root protection area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

3.3 New service runs

Typical 'open trench' installation of underground services near trees is likely to sever roots; this will harm the tree's physiological condition, provide an opportunity for fungal infection, and could leave them prone to windthrow. Therefore, new underground services will be located and designed to avoid retained trees' root protection areas.

If any additional underground services are required it will be necessary for suitable members of the project team, including an arboricultural consultant, to design their routes. An appropriate specification and method statement are required for their installation and guidance provided in Volume 4 of the National Joint Utilities Guidelines (NJUG4)[6] must be followed.

3.4 Level changes and retaining walls

Level changes or slopes must comply with the constraints attached to the construction exclusion zones. This means that any soil grading must take place outside of the fenced areas identified on the tree protection plan.

3.5 Tree protection fencing

Temporary fencing and/or barriers must be used during construction to protect retained trees situated near works areas. The locations of such fencing/barriers is indicated on tree protection plan at the rear of the report (TPP-1). For effective tree protection, protective fencing must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and must remain in place until completion of construction works (unless under arboricultural supervision). The fenced off areas will be designated as 'construction exclusion zones'.

A specification for suitable tree protection fencing is provided in Appendix 2.

3.6 General method statement for effective tree protection

Trees are vulnerable to root damage caused by ground disturbance, direct injury of the trunk or branches, environmental change, pests and diseases. Construction work often exerts pressures on existing trees. A tree that has taken many decades to reach maturity can be irreparably damaged in just a few minutes by unwitting or negligent actions.

The site manager must be informed of the tree protection requirements at the site and the guidance in this report. A pre-start meeting is strongly encouraged to ensure correct erection of temporary barriers forming construction exclusion zones to protect retained trees at the site (see also: Section 3.5).

Soil compaction can occur quickly by vehicles passing over an area of soil. Compaction may cause reduced infiltration rates of water, poor drainage, reduced availability of water and reduced air and oxygen supply to roots. This leads to reduced root growth and, as a result, the health of the tree is affected. To avoid soil compaction, no vehicles should enter the fenced-off areas during construction operations.

[6] National Joint Utilities Group (2007). *Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility apparatus in the proximity to trees.* Volume 4 (NJUG4). National Joint Utilities Group: Eastleigh.

All construction staff should be made aware of the following restrictions applying to construction exclusion zones:

1) Excavation or raising of soil levels is prohibited within construction exclusion zones without written permission from the project arboriculturist.

2) Site offices and staff welfare facilities must be located outside of construction exclusion zones unless agreed with the local authority's arboricultural officer.

3) No materials of any kind should be stored within the construction exclusion zone.

4) No utility trenches should be routed through a construction exclusion zone without written permission from the local authority's arboricultural officer.

5) Care must be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plants with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. If necessary, branches may be tied out of the way.

6) Potential contaminants, such as fuel, oils and chemicals, must be stored on an impervious base within a bund able to contain at least 110% of the volume stored. Provision must also be made for any spillage or run-off to be contained away from the protected area.

7) Cement and concrete mixing must take place at least 10m from any trees, over a suitable hard surface to prevent soil contamination from spillage or washing out.

8) Avoid fires; however, if permitted by the site manager, they must not be lit where heat could affect foliage or branches (at least 15 m from the base of a tree is normally sufficient).

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Evaluation of the proposed development's arboricultural impact

The new road will not impede the root protection areas of any retained trees and furthermore, the tree protection fencing that has been specified will prevent construction activity within root protection areas of all of the retained trees.

The new road entrance from the A420 will include the removal of roadside trees however the new tree planting will easily compensate for their loss and provide screening from the road. It should also be acknowledged that the applicant has planted several acres of woodland at Ivy Farm within the past 20 years (including G4, G6, G7 & G8) that have greatly increased the local level of tree canopy cover. Overall, I am satisfied that the proposed development will have an acceptable impact on local tree cover.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Tree work

All tree works necessary for the proposed development are listed in the schedule in Appendix 1.

All permitted and approved tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Recommendations for tree work*,[7] ideally at the beginning of the construction phase before protective fencing is erected. Only qualified and insured tree surgeons should be employed.

5.2 Legal restrictions to tree works

The trees that are to be removed are situated on the roadside verge, and it is understood that they are owned and managed by the Wiltshire Council highways department. Therefore, permission for their removal must be agreed with the owner in advance of removing any of these trees.

At present none of the trees at the site are protected. If this report is submitted to support a full planning application, and that application is subsequently approved, any tree works listed in the report may be carried out prior to the commencement of construction without the requirement for further permission from the planning authority. But if any arboricultural works are intended before planning permission has been approved then, before works start, the local planning authority should be contacted again to confirm if any of the trees have subsequently become protected since the previous check. Please contact Bosky Trees if you would like these matters explained in more detail.

Works may be constrained between March and August because it is illegal to disturb an active bird's nest. Bat roosts are also protected, so tree works might be delayed if roosting bats are encountered. A tree surgeon or ecologist will advise on this matter.

5.3 Arboricultural supervision

Supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist is required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any trees retained on or near the site. The project arboriculturist and the local authority's arboricultural officer should be informed of necessary works near trees as soon as they become apparent.

[7] British Standards Institution (2010). *BS3998 Recommendations for tree work*. BSI: London.

Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule

Site: Ivy Farm, West Yatton

Surveyor: Ben Rose

Date of Survey: 27th February 2023

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T1	Ash	11	2	24	0	5	1	3	5	EM	F	10+	One stem has recently been removed and two remain.	No action required at present.	C1
T2	Sycamore	17	3	88	8.5	8	3	6.5	5	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T3	Sycamore	8	1	40	4.5	3	4.5	5	6	M	G	40+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T4	Ash	17	1	51	7	3.5	8	3	5	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T5	Goat willow	16	1	92	3	9.5	9	5.5	4	FM	G	20+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T6	Whitebeam	5	1	23	0	6	3	3	1	M	G	20+	Strong lean to south.	No action required at present.	C1
T7	Lawson cypress	14	1	29	2	3	2.5	2.5	1	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T8	Whitebeam	10	1	51	4	4	4	4	3	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T9	Ash	14	1	28	4	5	5	5	2	EM	P	<10	Symptoms of Chalara dieback.	No action required at present.	U
T10	Hawthorn	4	MS	25	2	3.5	2	3	2	M	G	40+	Small tree on the roadside verge. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T11	Elder	5	MS	31	4	2	4.5	2.5	2	FM	P	10+	Crown dieback. Heavily ivy clad.	No action required at present.	C1
T12	Ash	13	1	44	4	4	3	5	2	M	P	<10	Symptoms of Chalara dieback.	Fell and grind the stump.	U
T13	Hawthorn	6	MS	28	4	3	4	3	0	M	G	40+	Small tree on the roadside verge. No obvious significant defects.	Fell and grind the stump.	C1
T14	Ash	13	1	33	4	3	3	4	3	M	P	<10	Symptoms of Chalara dieback.	Fell and grind the stump.	U
T15	English oak	14	1	38	4.5	5	5	4	2	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	Fell and grind the stump.	B1
T16	Field maple	11	MS	54	6	4.5	3.5	5	1	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	Fell and grind the stump.	B2
T17	Hawthorn	9	3	16	5	3	1	2	3	M	F	40+	Crown suppressed by larger adjacent trees.	Fell and grind the stump.	C1
T18	Field maple	12	1	58	6	5	5	5	5	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	Fell and grind the stump.	B2
T19	Hawthorn	7	MS	19	3	3	3	1	3	M	F	40+	Crown suppressed by larger adjacent trees.	No action required at present.	C1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T20	English oak	6	1	15	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	SM	G	40+	Recently planted tree with good form. Protected by stock fencing.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T21	English oak	6	1	17	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2	SM	G	40+	Recently planted tree with good form. Protected by stock fencing.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T22	English oak	24	1	149	15	14	15	16	5	FM	G	40+	Historic stock damage. Fruit bodies of the fungus Inonotus dryadeus growing in the root clefts at the base of the trunk. Lower crown growth has recently been removed (not good for an old oak tree). Large and wide crown. No obvious significant defects. Plaque on trunk in memory of Minty who used to live in Oak Lodge.	No action required at present.	**A2**
T23	Silver maple	13	4	49	4.5	6.5	3.5	5	4	M	F	10+	Two large limbs have been removed at 1m. Untidy appearance. Few merits.	No action required at present.	**C1**
T24	Ash	15	2	75	5	6	6.5	6.5	7	M	F	10+	Symptoms of Chalara dieback, unlikely to survive a further 10 years.	No action required at present.	**C1**
T25	English oak	14	1	43	6.5	4.5	8	6	5	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T26	English oak	12	1	110	5	7	3.5	6	5	M	P	10+	Deep ditch immediately to the south of the trunk. Basal trunk cavities. Past crown reduction. Extensive crown dieback. This tree appears to be in advanced decline.	No action required at present.	**C1**
T27	English oak	5	1	20	3	3.5	3.5	3	3	SM	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T28	Goat willow	13	1	26	5	2	4	3	4	EM	G	40+	Recent crown lift to south. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**C1**
T29	Goat willow	13	1	44	3.5	5	5	4	3	EM	G	40+	Included bark in main union.	No action required at present.	**C1**
T30	Small-leaved lime	12	1	24	3	2	1.5	3	4	EM	G	40+	Recent crown lift to south. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T31	English oak	11	1	22	3	2.5	2	2.5	4	EM	G	40+	Recent crown lift to south. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T32	English oak	11	1	21	3	3	2.5	3	4	EM	G	40+	Recent crown lift to south. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T33	English oak	5	1	16	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	3	EM	G	40+	Recent crown lift. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**B1**
T34	English oak	16	1	73	6.5	6	7.5	6	2	M	G	40+	Scares from former impact damage on trunk. Full crown. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	**A1**

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1 - Group Schedule

Site: Ivy Farm, West Yatton

Surveyor: Ben Rose

Date of Survey: 27th February 2023

Group Number	Tree Species	Number in Group	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
G1	Ash and hawthorn	10	6	1	**6**	1	1	1	1	2	SM	G	10+	Young trees on a wide roadside verge. The ash are showing symptoms of Chalara dieback.	No action required at present.	**C1**
G2	Blackthorn	20	5	MS	**10**	2	2	2	2	0	M	G	20+	This is a row of blackthorn trees along the fenceline that have grown into the verge via sucker growth.	No action required at present.	**C2**
G3	Ash and sycamore	14	17	1	**35**	5	5	5	5	5	M	F	10+	All but one of these trees are ash that are likely to succumb to Chalara dieback within the next 10 years. Some of the ash are growing through the metal fenceline.	No action required at present.	**C1**
G4	Ash, field maple, English oak, western red cedar, Scots pine, hazel and hawthorn	300+	10	1	**12**	2	2	2	2	2	EM	G	40+	Young plantation woodland. The northern edge has recently been flailed. This group would benefit from being thinned.	Remove the ash and thin by 10-20%.	**C2**
G5	Field maple	3	13	MS	**42**	4	4	4	4	4	M	G	40+	Former hedgerow trees.	No action required at present.	**B1**
G6	Field maple, ash, English oak, Scots pine, crab apple, hazel and holly	44	13	1	**18**	3	3	3	3	4	EM	G	40+	Relatively young planted copse.	No action required at present.	**B2**
G7	Small-leaved lime, English oak, Scots pine, wild cherry, ash, field maple and hazel	140	14	1	**14**	3	3	3	3	4	EM	G	40+	Relatively young planted copse. Hazel planted around the perimeter (except to the south).	No action required at present.	**B2**
G8	Native broadleaves	60	2	1	**3**	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	Y	G	40+	Recently planted copse of native species. With tree guards and stakes.	No action required at present.	**C1**

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1 - Hedge Schedule

Site: Ivy Farm, West Yatton

Surveyor: Ben Rose

Date of Survey: 27th February 2023

Hedge Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Condition & Notes	Recommended Management	Category
H1	Hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple and elder	1	MS	**8**	2	160	M	G	40+	Situated on a raised hedge bank. Managed by regular flailing.	No action required at present.	**B2**
H2	Leyland cypress	3-8	1	**8**	2	90	M	F	10+	Parts of this hedge have been maintained an other parts have not. It now has an untidy appearance.	Reduce the height to 4m and trim back the sides by approx. 0.3m (not beyond the green growth).	**C2**
H3	Portuguese laurel	2	1	**4.5**	1	15	EM	G	40+	Attractive hedge maintained by regular trimming.	No action required at present.	**C1**
H4	Hawthorn, blackthorn and field maple	2	MS	**8**	2	140	M	G	40+	Situated on a raised hedge bank. Ditch to north of hedgeline. Managed by regular flailing.	No action required at present.	**B2**
H5	Hawthorn, blackthorn and field maple	2	MS	**8**	2	210	M	G	40+	Native field boundary hedgerow maintained by regular flailing.	No action required at present.	**B2**

A key explaining each category can be found at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Schedule - KEY

Tree/Group/Hedge Number
Tree, tree-groups or hedges have been allocated a number for the purpose of this survey. Numbers within the Tree Schedule relate to those marked on the Tree Removal Plan and Tree Protection Plan drawings.

Trees protected by a tree preservation order (TPO) are highlighted by grey colouration in the tree schedule.

Species
Common names are listed.

Number in Group
Number of trees within a group. A group of trees may comprise of more than one species.

Height (m)
All heights are estimated in metres.

Number of Stems
The number of stems is either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or MS (multi-stemmed). This feature influences how the area of the recommended root protection area is calculated.

Stem or Combined Diameter (cm)
Single stem diameters are measured at 1.5m with a diameter tape. The combined stem diameters for trees with up to five stems and trees with more than five stems (MS) trees are calculated in accordance with the guidance.

Crown Spread Radius (m)
The crown radius from tree trunk to crown limit identified at the four cardinal points (N, S, E and W) in order to allow presentation of the above ground constraints on the Tree Protection Plan.

Measurements are approximate and recorded to the nearest half metre.

1st Branch (m)
This is a record of the height of the lowest branch. This is useful when planning access routes or considering if pruning will be required to site new features under a tree crown.

Age Class
(Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early-Mature, (M) Mature, (FM) Fully-Mature or (V) Veteran.

Overall Health
An overall assessment of the physiological condition of the tree recorded as (G) Good, (F) Fair, (P) Poor, (D) Dead.

ULE (Years)
Useful Life Expectancy. Anticipated future contribution to amenity, in years.

Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes
Observations on the form of the tree, condition and structural integrity.

Site notes are detailed when relevant to the growth conditions or rooting constraints.

Management Recommendations
Recommended tree surgery works to be carried our prior to construction. Terminology used is based on guidance detailed in BS3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work[1].

Category
Tree category as defined within BS5837:2012. Categories A (high quality), B (moderate quality) and C (low quality) are trees that should be considered for retention. Category U trees are unsuitable for retention.

[1] British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 - Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.

APPENDIX 2

SPECIFICATION FOR TREE PROTECTION FENCING

The location of the tree protection fencing that will be required is shown on the tree protection plan, (this is provided at the rear of this document). **For effective tree protection it is crucial that the protective fencing is installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site.** The tree protection fencing must remain in place until the construction works have been completed (unless under arboricultural supervision). The fenced off areas will be construction exclusion zones.

Most planning permission notices include a condition for tree protection that requires proof to be provided to demonstrate that the tree protection fencing has been put up properly and in accordance with the tree protection plan. This can be done by installing the fencing and informing the council two weeks in advance of starting construction, or by employing an arboricultural consultant to check the fencing and produce a record of the inspection. Alternatively, photos could be taken as evidence that the fencing has been put up before any other works have started.

Fencing (or other forms of barrier) must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees. In most cases fencing should consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m (as detailed in in Figure 2 of BS5837). That would be appropriate, but for this project I expect that the most practical fencing to use would be Heras fencing that has been fixed in place (as detailed in figure 3a of BS5837). Therefore, it is proposed that Heras fencing is used, and that the feet are pinned, or the panels braced, to prevent contractors from being able to easily move the feet and alter the fence alignment during construction. Heras produce support braces that can be used to stabilise fence panels.

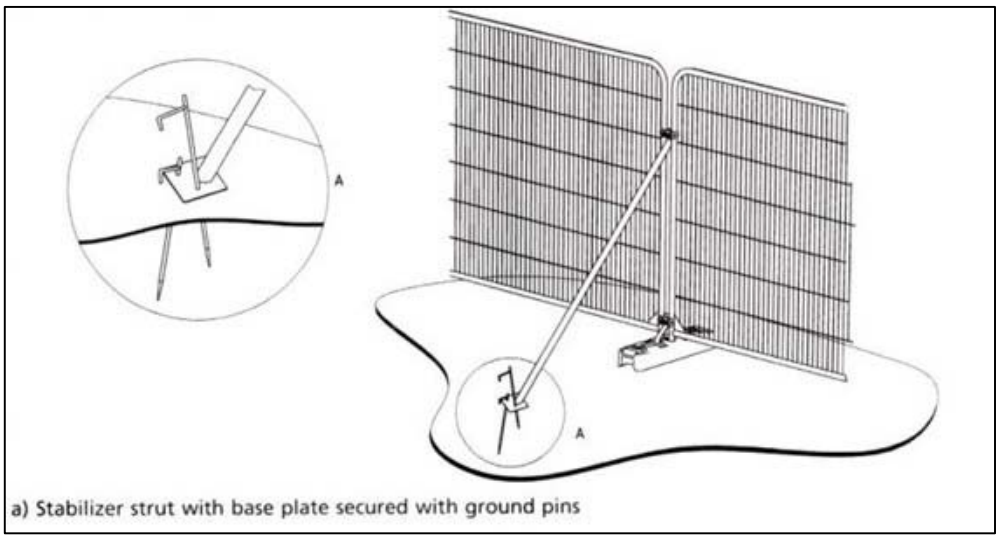
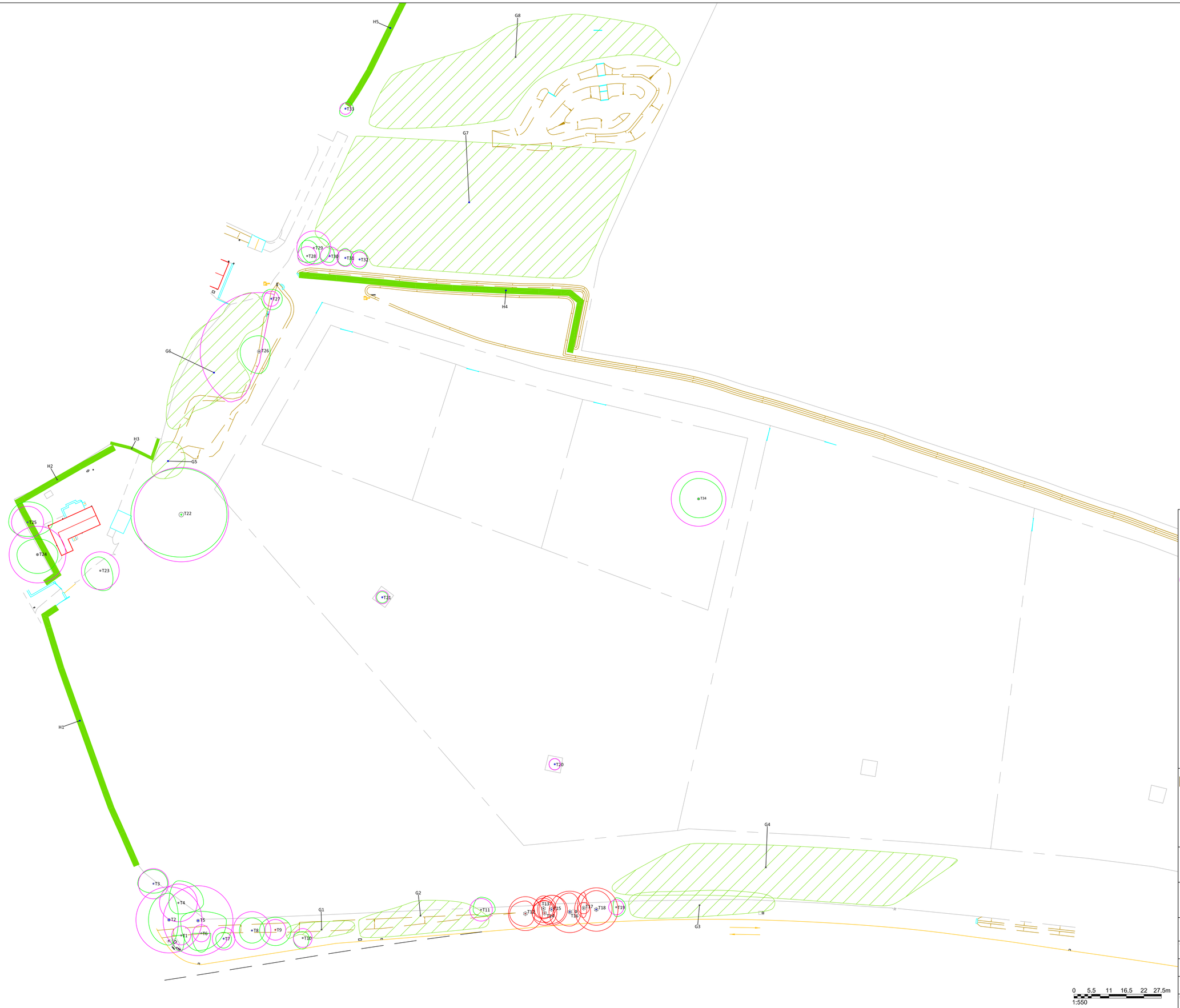


Figure 3a of BS5837:2012.

Once the barriers have been erected the areas of land within the construction exclusion zone should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority. All-weather notices should be attached to the fencing with words such as: 'Construction Exclusion Zone - No Access'. Throughout the construction period attention should be paid to ensure that barriers remain rigid and complete.

Arboricultural supervision will be required whenever construction and development activity is to take place within a construction exclusion zone. This supervision must be carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.



N

Key

Root Protection Area
Canopy spread
Trunk position
Tree number
T1
Tree group canopy outline
Hedge line
Trees scheduled for removal

BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

Category A Trees
High quality and value
At least 40 years life-expectancy

Category B Trees
Moderate quality and value
At least 20 years life-expectancy

Category C Trees
Moderate quality and value
At least 10 years life-expectancy

Category U Trees
Poor quality and value
Less than 10 years life expectancy

BOSKYTREES

Rook Lane House
Christchurch Street West
Frome, BA11 1EB

info@boskytrees.co.uk
Tel: 01373 832778

Project Name:
Ivy Farm
West Yatton

Drawing Title:
Tree Removal Plan

Drawing Number: TR-1

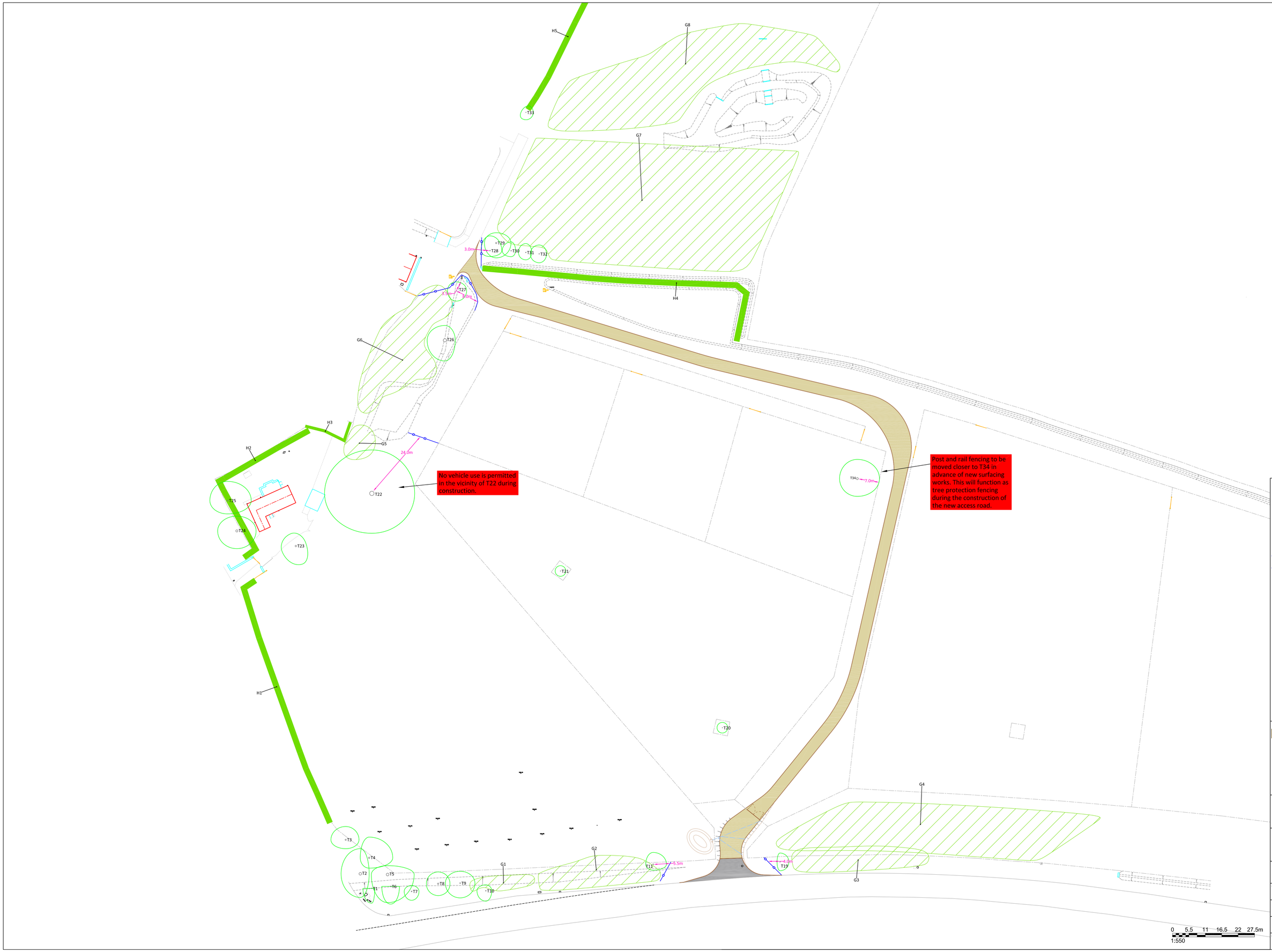
Revision:

Client: Mr Gläsel

Agent: Stonewood Builders

Date: 31-05-2023

Scale: 1:550 @ A1



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