

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement



**Brickworth Quarry,
Whiteparish,
Wiltshire.**

Phase 9 - 'Sandland'



Validation Statement

This preliminary report contains the supporting arboricultural information relating to the proposal for the small (3Ha) extension to Brickworth Quarry, NW of the existing office and weighbridge compound, a meadow currently in arable agricultural use.

For the Local Planning Authority, (LPA), validation purposes, this preliminary report has the following:

- A tree survey carried out in accordance with **BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations***, undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist. (**Section 1 and Appendix 1**).
- A plan showing the tree survey information, including the **BS5837:2012** categories (**Tree Constraints Plan**).
- An assessment of the arboricultural impacts of the proposal, detailing trees to be retained or removed and proposed tree protection measures. (**Section 2**).
- An arboricultural method statement describing a feasible means of protection, its implementation and the phasing of recommended works. (**Section 3**).
- A plan detailing the tree protection measures for the retained trees during the phases of the proposed development. (**Appendix 2 - Tree Protection Plan**).

Proposed Statement for Planning Purposes

The expansion of an existing quarry, Brickworth Quarry, to include the excavation of sand raw materials within an area totalling 3Ha, with the proposed excavation site featuring a mature oak tree on the Northeastern boundary, juvenile woodland planting in the Southern part of the site and a belt of trees along the Western boundary, within which a Public Right of Way runs.

Summary of Impact on Site Trees

As no tree reductions or removals are required by Raymond Brown for the purposes of excavation, there will be no direct or indirect impacts on the condition or structural integrity of the trees as a result of the proposed development. Furthermore, no incursions into RPAs, changes to soil levels, or above-ground conflicts are anticipated, as per Wessex Woodland Management's consultation with the applicant. Protective fencing in line with BS5837 recommendations will be installed to demarcate exclusion zones during operations to ensure that the trees in question are appropriately safeguarded throughout the duration of the works.

It is therefore concluded that, subject to continued adherence to the agreed exclusion zones and precautionary and protective measures, the proposed works can proceed without arboricultural constraint or adverse impact on the contribution of the trees to the amenity and character of the wider landscape.



Section 1:

Tree Survey Details and Findings

The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012. Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

The purpose of the survey is to comment on the significant/retained trees on the site and/or on neighbouring land adjacent to the site boundary, where they may affect or be affected by the proposed development. Also, the survey will assess the trees' condition and suitability for retention. The objective is to achieve a harmonious relationship between trees and the development that can be sustained in the long-term.

1.1 TREE SURVEY LIMITATIONS: (Ref: Appendix 1)

- 1.1.1** The survey was conducted from ground level.
- 1.1.2** No internal decay detection devices or other invasive tools were used to assess tree condition.
- 1.1.3** This survey does not consider the effect that trees and woody vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.
- 1.1.4** This survey has been undertaken principally for planning purposes. Although any obvious tree defects have been noted, a full hazard assessment has not been carried out.
- 1.1.5** The data and findings of the survey are only valid for 2 years from the date stated on the front cover of this document. The condition of trees can be affected by adverse weather conditions, the effect of pests and diseases, and/or other abiotic factors.

1.2 TREE SURVEY DETAILS: (Ref: Appendix 1).

- 1.2.1** All trees that were inspected during the site visit are shown on the appended Tree Protection Plan, and are colour coded to indicate their quality and value.
- 1.2.2** The trees that have been surveyed are categorised according to **BS 5837:2012**, in the following categories:

CATEGORY A: "Those trees of high quality and value; in such a condition, as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years".

CATEGORY B: "Those trees of moderate quality and value; in such a condition, as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 20 years".

CATEGORY C: "Those trees of low quality and value, currently in a sufficient condition to remain until new planting can take place and be established. Trees in this category can sustain a contribution for a minimum of 10 years. Also, in this category are trees with a stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level of <150mm".

CATEGORY U: "Those trees in such a condition that any existing contribution will be lost in 10 years. These trees should be removed in the current context, for reasons of good arboricultural management".



1.2.3 Sub-category Criteria:

- **Sub-category 1:** Mainly arboricultural values.
- **Sub-category 2:** Mainly landscape values.
- **Sub-category 3:** Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

1.2.4 Protection Distance: The protection distance in metres, provides the adequate root protection area recommended in **BS 5837:2012**, assuming a circular area centred on the tree.

This is calculated as 12 times the stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level.

1.3 PRELIMINARY TREE WORKS: (Ref: Appendix 1)**1.3.1** Any agreed tree works must be carried out in accordance with industry best practice. Reference can be made to **BS 3998:2010. *Tree Work – Recommendations***.**1.3.2** All arisings will be removed from site and there will be no burning of residual debris, unless otherwise agreed.**1.3.3** All operatives are to hold the relevant certificates to carry out the recommended operations.**1.4 SURVEYOR QUALIFICATIONS/ACCREDITATIONS:**

- Nathaniel Done – BSc (Hons) Zoology and Conservation & MRes Ecology and Environmental Sustainability.



Section 2:

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment provides an evaluation of the probable and indirect effects of the proposed development on the trees and vice versa. It considers the characteristics and condition of the trees, with due allowance for their future incremental growth and management requirements. Where necessary, impact mitigation measures are recommended. (Ref: Tree Protection Plan).

2.1 DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT:

2.1.1 Tree Losses and Pruning Required to Implement the Design:

Trees that will be affected by the proposal are listed in Table 1.

Table 1	
	Subject Trees
Trees to be removed	0
Trees to be pruned	0
Trees to be transplanted	0

No proposed works are considered as necessary to facilitate the development.

2.1.2 Impact on local/site amenity, character, privacy and screening:

Zero subjects.

Impact: Nil

2.1.3 Potentially Damaging Construction Activities Near Retained Trees:

Trees that need to be protected by special precautions are Listed in Table 2.

Table 2	
	Subject Trees
Trees to be protected by CEZ / RPA fencing	T2 ->T29 (tree belt to mature oak)
Trees to be protected by special measures other than fencing and ground protection	0

Abbreviations: T = Individual Tree;

CEZ = Construction Exclusion Zone; RPA = Root Protection Area



Impact on retained trees:

Potentially damaging activities can be avoided/controlled by proposed tree protection fencing, arboricultural supervision and sympathetic work methods.

Impact: Nil

2.1.4 Buildability:

The potentially damaging effects of temporary activities during the phases of the development are considered below:

- **Site Access:** Site access from the existing quarry road will not come within close contact to any Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees.

Impact: Nil

- **Contractor Vehicle Parking:** Parking for the contractors can be accommodated within the site and away from Root Protection Areas, (RPAs), of the retained trees.

Impact: Nil

- **Workspace:** The worksite has enough space to accommodate all activities associated with the development, avoiding RPAs of retained trees and the proposed Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Impact: Nil

- **Storage:** Storage areas can be provided within the work site and therefore avoid both the RPAs of the retained trees and the proposed CEZ.

Impact: Nil

2.1.5 Future Pressure for the Removal of the Retained Trees:

Trees retained in close proximity to structures and hard surfaces have the potential to cause damage. Occupants of buildings near trees may also be affected. Where these impacts are high, retained trees are likely to face pressure for removal.

The assessment of how the proposed development will be affected by the retained trees, taking into consideration their future growth potential, is summarised below:

- **Direct Damage to Structures:** The excavation site will be sufficiently distanced from the retained trees to prevent damage from root activity or over-hanging branches.

Impact: Nil

- **Shading:** None of the retained trees' shade will cause a significant issue for the proposed development.

Impact: Nil

- **Seasonal Nuisance:** Falling leaves/fruit/flowers have the potential to cause minor seasonal nuisance to construction works etc.

Site maintenance procedures can manage leaf fall. As the trees lie outside of, and rarely overhang, the proposed excavation zone, they are not expected to interfere with extraction.

Impact: Low

2.2 PROPOSED MITIGATION:

2.2.1 Protection of Retained Trees:

The successful retention of trees depends on the quality of the protection they are afforded while there is a risk of damage during the different phases of the proposed development. An effective means of doing this is through an arboricultural method statement that is specifically referred to in a planning condition. (Ref: Section 3).

Implementation of this method statement will allow the retained trees to continue to contribute to the local amenity and character.

2.3 CONCLUSIONS ON THE IMPACTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL ON LOCAL AMENITY AND CHARACTER:

Provided that there are **adequate precautionary measures** implemented to protect the retained trees as specified in the arboricultural method statement, the development **proposal** will have **no impact** on the **retained trees** and their contribution to local amenity and character.



Section 3:

Arboricultural Method Statement

This Arboricultural Method Statement, (AMS), describes how trees will be protected and managed during the phases of the proposed development.

The Tree Protection Plan, (TPP), must be referred to in conjunction with this Arboricultural Method Statement. The TPP identifies those trees to be retained and the protective fencing position and therefore the Construction Exclusion Zones, (CEZ).

3.1 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONES:

- 3.1.1** “The part of a development site from which all pedestrian and vehicular movements are excluded by protective fencing, typically to ensure the wellbeing of trees, during site works” (Ref.⁶). CEZs will include areas between trees and adjoining Root Protection Areas (RPAs), and may be extended to protect other vulnerable assets.
- 3.1.2** RPAs required by the current edition of BS 5837:2012 are calculated based on the stem diameter of each tree, when measured at 1.5m above ground level. The RPA radius calculation is 12 times stem diameter (equivalent to 1.2m/10cm).
- 3.1.3** The Root Protection Areas are to be respected at all times during the construction phase. (Ref: 3.2 (below) and Figure 3).

3.2 PROTECTIVE FENCING (Ref: Appendix 2, Tree Protection Plan):

- 3.2.1** The tree protection fencing required for the construction phase has to conform to that specified in **BS 5837:2012**. The protective fencing used can be “Heras” temporary fencing supported by using heavy rubber feet and joined together using a minimum of 2 x anti-tamping couplers. The couplers should be installed so that removal can only take place from inside the fencing.

The panels should also be supported on the inner side by stabilizing struts which should be attached to base plate secured with ground pins (**Ref: Figure 3**).
- 3.2.2** The installation of the protective fencing shall correspond with the position as indicated on the TPP. By following this mapped line, the fencing will afford adequate protection for the retained trees and their root systems.
- 3.2.3** Once the protective fencing is in place, then a meeting should take place with the site foreman, the client’s retained arboriculturist, and the Local Planning Authority’s arboriculturist, to agree that the fencing is correctly installed, and provides the necessary protection.
- 3.2.4** The fenced area is “sacrosanct” and a notice to this effect shall be displayed, and brought to the attention of all those entering and working on the site.
- 3.2.5** The fencing shall remain in place until the completion of the operational phase.

3.3 EXCAVATION WORKS:



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- 3.3.1** Once the protective fencing is in place, the excavation works for the development can commence.
- 3.3.2** In the event that roots may be discovered during this phase of excavation work, the following precautions must be taken:
- Roots when exposed should be kept moist and covered to prevent desiccation. Prior to back filling, any covers or wrapping needs to be removed.
 - If pruning is required: then roots with a diameter of < 25mm can be cut cleanly using secateurs. In the event that roots are discovered with a greater diameter of 25 mm, then the client's retained arboriculturist should be consulted prior to any pruning taking place. This also applies to clumps or bundles of smaller roots with a combined diameter of 25mm or less.
 - Prior to back filling, the roots should be surrounded in de-compacted top soil free of contaminants. It is advisable to incorporate an organic rooting compost with the top soil.
- 3.3.3** The "spoil" from the excavation works must be removed directly from the immediate site, and stored away from any retained trees within the property.

3.4 ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS:

- 3.4.1** No storage of materials shall take place within close proximity of the CEZ's. These activities shall not take place on a slope where they may leach into the CEZ's. A meeting may need to be arranged between the site foreman and the client's retained arboriculturist to decide where best to position the storage of materials etc.
- 3.4.2** No fires shall be lit within 20m of any retained tree. The lighting of fires must consider fire size and wind direction, so that no flames come within 5m of any tree canopy.

3.5 RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 3.5.1** It is the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times, and that a monitoring regime with regards to tree protection is adopted on site.
- 3.5.2** A site agent will be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters. This person must be:
- **Present on site the majority of the time.**
 - **Aware of the arboricultural responsibilities.**
 - **Responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards the retained trees on site, and the consequences of their failure to observe those responsibilities.**
 - **Able to contact the client's retained arboriculturist in the event of any tree related problems occurring whether actual or potential.**
- 3.5.3** The main contractor will ensure that the demolition and build sequence is appropriate to make certain that no damage occurs to any retained tree. The protective fencing shall remain in place until the completion of all extraction works on the site.



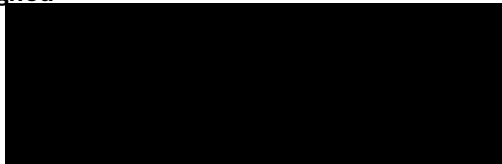
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- 3.5.4** The client's retained arboriculturist should be present at all meetings in which trees are involved during the operational phase.
- 3.5.5** Finally, it is recommended that a monitoring procedure is implemented which is auditable and specific to arboricultural matters. (Ref: Appendix 5).

**References:**

- 1 BS 5837:2012. *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*.
- 2 BS 3998:2010. *Tree Work – Recommendations*
- 3 APN 12. *Through the Trees to Development*.
- 4 *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. J. Roberts, N. Jackson, M. Smith.
- 5 NHBC Chpt. 4.2. *Building Near Trees*.
- 6 *A-Z of tree terms: A Companion to British Arboriculture* Philip Wilson

Appendices:

- Appendix 1 – Tree schedule.
- Appendix 2 – Tree Protection Plan.
- Appendix 3 – Example of Tree Protection Notice.
- Appendix 4 – Diagram of the protective fencing as specified in BS 5837:2012.
- Appendix 5 – Example of Site Monitoring Schedule.

Signed 	Date 11th September 2025
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Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Ultimate Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	North (m)	South (m)	East (m)	West (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Estimated No. of Yrs.	Future Crown Spread	BS Category	Physiological/Structural Condition	Management/Remedial Recommendations
G1	Hazel x3	7	12	130	>5	5.40	3	3	6	5	1.5	10-20	2	C2	Group of three mature, overstood hazel stools exhibiting multiple thick stems with some smaller, suppressed growth. Stools display a marked phototropic lean towards the field edge but are structurally stable. Presence of large dead stems noted. The southernmost stool is influenced by an adjacent windblown willow, which is leaning into it.	tank.mandolin.elbowing. Remove windblown willow and coppice stools for new growth within 5 years.
T2	Elm	10	NA	230	1	2.80	1	1	1	1	8	<10	NA	U	Small, dead standing elm, entwined with adjacent hazel. No live growth observed. Stem structurally unsound due to advanced decay and desiccation. Remaining minor branches are brittle and prone to failure. Signs of beetle activity under bark, likely Scolytus	Remove specimen. Dead elms should be felled and burned as soon as possible to prevent further spread of beetles. Coppice adjacent hazel.
T3	Holly	10	13	150	5	5.40	5	2	3	3	2.5	20-40	1	B2	Multi-stemmed mature holly with good vigour. No notable defects but displays signs of historic coppice.	Retain. Remove lower limbs for access if necessary.
G4	Hazel x2	9	12	100	5	4.65	8	5.5	6	7	1.5	10-20	2	C2	A pair of overstood hazel with multiple thick, mature stems and some smaller, suppressed stems. These stools display a pronounced phototropic lean towards the field edge but remain structurally sound. Large dead stems noted.	Coppice stools for new growth within 5 years.
T5	Elm	9	NA	190	1	2.28	3	0.5	6	0	1.5	<10	NA	U	Standing dead specimen with significant phototropic lean Eastwards towards the development area. Evidence of bark beetle activity. Risk of failure towards development area.	Remove. Dead elms should be felled and burned as soon as possible to prevent further spread of beetles.
T6	Oak	20	30	860	1	10.32	3	12	7	5	5	40+	2.5	B1	Mature oak with tight fork at 1.9m. Historic crown reduction adjacent to wayleave has resulted in a lopsided form and marked canopy bias away from powerline.	Reassess within 5 years. Regular inspection by a qualified arboriculturist to monitor structural integrity of the fork and canopy balance, is recommended. Undertake selective pruning to manage canopy bias and reduce end-weight where necessary.
G7	Holly and elm	9	NA	350	5	4.20	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	4	<10	NA	U	Group comprising several small, declining elms (one stressed, remainder dead) and a mature holly of poor form, now dead and located adjacent to the powerline.	Remove all specimens within the group.
T8	Oak	12	30	520	1	6.24	6.5	2	8.5	7	1.8	40+	2.25	B2	Semi-mature oak with a healthy, well-formed crown and good figure. Slight northward lean, expected to self-correct following removal of adjacent holly.	Retain. No management recommendations.
G9	Dead elms	8	NA	150	1	1.80	1.5	1	1.5	1	2.5	<10	NA	U	Pair of standing dead elms with advanced decline, risk of failure into development area.	Remove all specimens to prevent uncontrolled failure into development zone.
G10	Oak, syc, elm	19	35	540	1	6.48	6	6	7.5	8	1.8	20-40	2.25	B2	Boundary group with a healthy sycamore at the Southern end and healthy oak at northern end. Oak shows partial yellowing of foliage, possibly indicative of early physiological stress. Within the group sits a band of elm with 50% of these specimens showing signs of stress/decline and a number of them being sub 75mm DBH.	Monitor oak for crown condition and potential progression of stress symptoms. Retain elm showing signs of promise, otherwise remove. Dead elms should be felled and burned as soon as possible to prevent further spread of beetles. Reassess within 3 yrs.
T11	Syc	15	35	330	3	6.84	4.5	5	5.5	4	4	20-40	5.25	B2	3 co-dominant stems from base forming potentially weak unions with a risk of future failure.	Remove to eliminate risk, or reassess within 3 years.
G12	Elm	10	25	210	3	2.52	2	1.5	5	4.5	1.8	-10	4	C2	Group of elm, many in poor form.	Sanitation felling. Remove dead elms and burn as soon as possible to prevent further spread of beetles. Retain elm lacking signs of infection. Reassess within 3 yrs.
T13	Oak	20	30	1030	1	12.36	7	9	12	10	4	40	1	A2	Mature oak dieback of crown suggestive of physiological stress. No evidence of structural defects currently visible. Minor deadwood is present throughout the canopy. Ivy growth is beginning to establish.	Sever ivy from base, otherwise no immediate action suggested – retain and monitor specimen.
T14	Ash	22	35	640	1	7.68	8.5	5	11	5	2	40+	2	B1	Healthy ash, decent canopy/foliage, only very minor signs of ash dieback.	No immediate action. Retain and reassess within 3 years for signs of ash dieback.
T15	Hazel	11	12	160	5	6.10	6	4	8	3	1	10-20	2	C2	Overstood hazel stool.	Coppice stools for new growth within 5 years.

T16	Sycamore	15	35	450	1	5.40	6	5	5	9	4	20-40	3	B2	Mature sycamore with a broad, multi-stemmed structure. Healthy canopy, no signs of defects/physiological decline. Ivy growth obscuring the main stem and primary unions.	Retain and monitor specimen.
T17	Oak	16	30	420	1	5.04	3	5.5	3	5	5	40+	3	B2	Small, leggy oak with a sinuous trunk and a mid-stem trifurcation. Suppressed by an adjacent sycamore, resulting in poor canopy development and limited light access. No immediate signs of structural failure but future development potential is heavily constrained.	Retain and monitor specimen.
T18	Sycamore	16	35	750	2	10.14	5.5	5	9	8.5	1.6	20-40	1.25	B2	Moderately sized sycamore with a low to mid-stem fork and a distinct lean westward over the adjacent footpath. The tree displays good physiological health and no signs of structural defect or instability. Crown development limited by competition with neighbours.	Retain and monitor specimen.
T19	Maple	20	18	430	1	5.16	3	6	7	3	5	40+	1	B2	Mature field maple with a substantial single-stemmed trunk. Good physiological condition. No visible signs of decline or structural concerns.	Retain and monitor specimen.
G20	Sycamore	23	35	350	5	9.25	11	7	10	5	3	20-40	2.5	B2	Group of multi-stemmed sycamores, likely originating from historic coppice management. Individual trees support relatively narrow, sparsely developed canopies, likely resulting from intra-group competition.	Retain group. Sever ivy. Individual trees may have limited standalone arboricultural value but collectively they contribute to the visual cohesion and landscape character of the boundary tree line. No immediate intervention required.
G21	Sycamore	23	35	400	5	4.80	10	7.5	9.5	6	2	20-40	2.25	B2	Group of multi-stemmed sycamores, likely originating from historic coppice management. Individual trees support relatively narrow, sparsely developed canopies, likely resulting from intra-group competition.	Retain and monitor. Individual trees may have limited standalone arboricultural value but collectively they contribute to the visual cohesion and landscape character of the boundary tree line. No immediate intervention required.
G22	Sycamore	23	35	330	5	3.96	7	7.5	8.5	3	4	20-40	3.75	B2	Group of multi-stemmed sycamores, likely originating from historic coppice management. Individual trees support relatively narrow, sparsely developed canopies, likely resulting from intra-group competition. Moderate phototropic lean towards development site, no evidence of defects or physiological decline.	Retain and monitor. Individual trees may have limited standalone arboricultural value but collectively they contribute to the visual cohesion and landscape character of the boundary tree line. No immediate intervention required.
T23	Ash	19	35	350	1	4.20	3	2	7	4	8	20-40	4.5	B2	Single-stemmed ash exhibiting a sparse, narrow canopy. Some characteristics suggest possible early-stage ash-dieback.	Retain and monitor specimen.
T24	Sycamore	20	35	460	2	7.73	4	7.5	10	5.5	5	20-40	2.25	B2	Early division to 2 stems, minor signs of decay and potential structural weakness at fork.	Close proximity to the footpath. Reassess within 3 years.
T25	Maple	16	18	340	4	9.01	4.5	2	7.5	6.5	1.5	20-40	1	B2	Mature multi-stemmed Acer campestre displaying good vigour, no signs of physiological stress or decline.	No immediate action suggested – retain and monitor specimen.
T26	Sycamore	8	35	160	1	1.92	1.5	2	2	1.5	3	20-40	5	C1	See pictures - small syc covered in undergrowth	Remove to free up neighbouring ash.
T27	Ash	9	35	264	1	3.17	3	3	3	3	2.5	20-40	5	B2	Early mature ash with a single, well-formed central leader, turning into a low fork, with a broadly balanced crown.	Retain tree. No immediate action required.
T28	Oak	8	30	285	1	3.42	3.5	3	3.5	3.5	1.6	40+	5	B1	Oak with a broad crown and a minor lean towards one side. Displaying good health and vigour.	Retain tree. No immediate recommendations.
T29	Oak	20	30	3664	5	43.97	11	9.5	10	9	2	40+	3.25	A1	A large, mature oak with a broad, well-balanced crown and extensive limbs radiating in all directions. No visible structural defects or signs of decline. Fairly significant ivy growth present on the main stem, partially obscuring the lower trunk. In the context of this site, this tree is the main feature of the local landscape.	Retain. This tree represents a significant ecological resource in the local area and one potential roost feature for bats was noted on one of the lower branches.





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

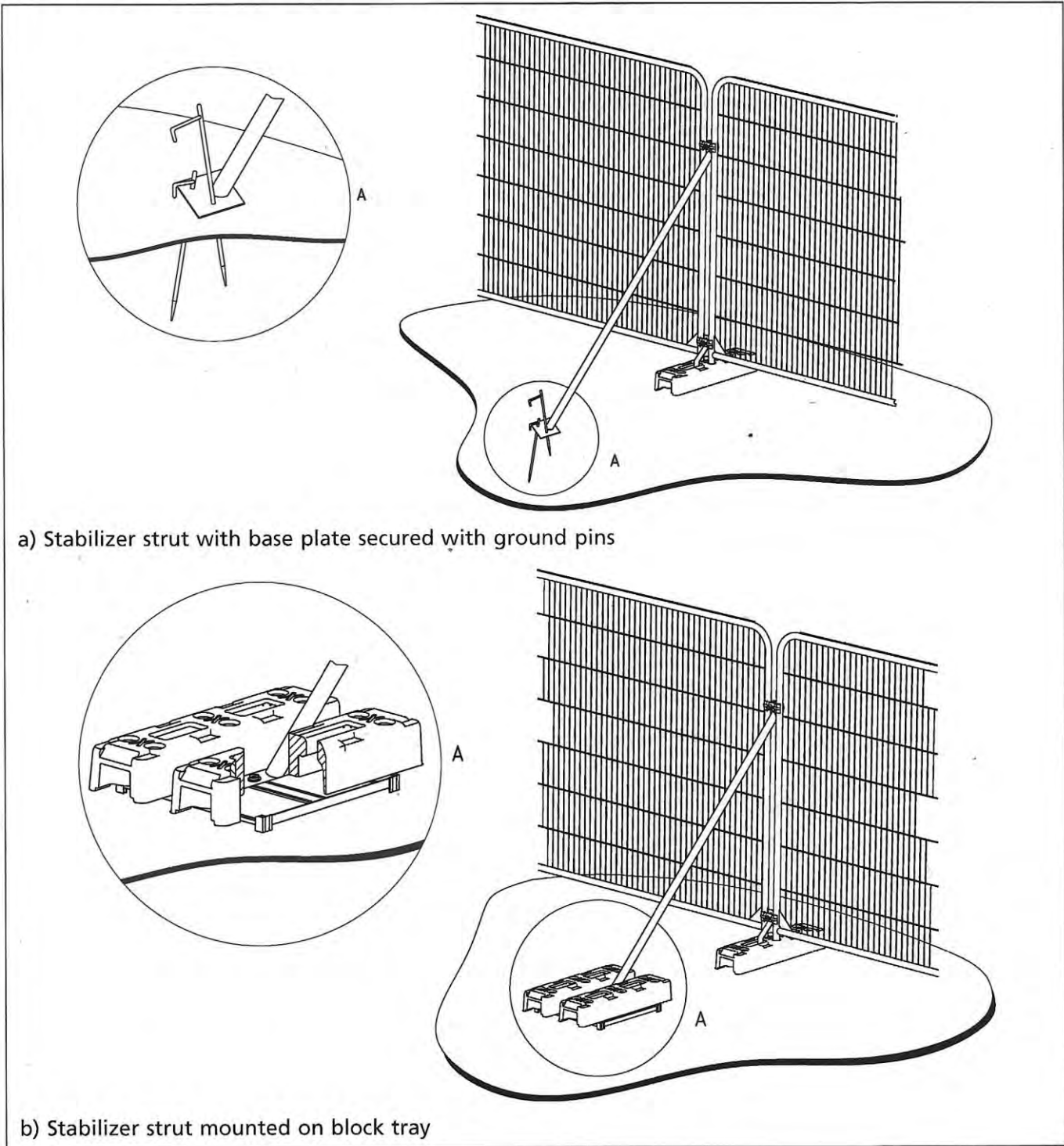


**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Items to be initialled and dated on an ongoing basis

Item No.	Description	Site Foreman	Arb. Supervisor	Architect
	Site Foreman, Project Engineer and Architect to review Arb. Method Statement and report any issues to the Arb. Consultant for amendment. Log to be signed by Site Foreman, Architect and Arb. Consultant once agreed. Site Foreman to prepare Site Arb File and ensure the following documents are included: • Agreed Arb Method Statement. • Arb drawings. • Copy of the Site Tree Protection Notice. • Tree Protection Measures Log. This file is to be kept on site and made available for inspection by any party involved in the development.	Date: Date:	Date: 	Date:
	Site Tree Protection Notice to be displayed in the site office and in a prominent place on site.	Date:		
	Tree Works to be undertaken as per specification.	Date:	Date:	
	Designate materials storage area.	Date:	Date:	
	Erect protective fencing in accordance with Tree Protection Plan.	Date:	Date:	
	Install ground protection measures in accordance with Tree Protection Plan.	Date:	Date:	
	Site Foreman to detail tree protection issues to contractors and sub-contractors.	Date:		
	Report any damage to the retained trees during the construction phases.	Date:		
	Repair any damage to protective fencing, ground protection measures.	Date:		
	Dismantle fencing to allow for final landscaping to be completed.	Date:	Date:	