



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Whitlocks Site, Bishopstone, Wiltshire

- prepared on behalf of Cherrington Planning Ltd. –

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1.0 INTRODUCTION & CLIENTS BRIEF

- 1.1 I am instructed on this project by **Cherrington Planning Ltd.** who own the land at **Whitlocks Site, Bishopstone, Wiltshire**
- 1.2 My clients seek to redevelop the site for residential development purposes.
- 1.3 There are both on and off site trees of various species which will need to be catered for in this process.
- 1.4 I have been commissioned to prepare a report to satisfy the arboricultural aspects of this project in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations.

2.0 DOCUMENT DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

I have been provided with a copy of the following Planning Layout drawings as prepared by **DMW Architects** :—

- **Location and Block Plans – DMW – 250821 – PL11 – Rev * - 1:500 @ A1 – 16.12.25**

- these drawings have been provided to me for the purposes of my work and I rely totally on their accuracy in terms of tree locations; applying crown spreads and setting out protective fencing.

3.0 TREE SURVEY & ROOT PROTECTION SCHEDULES & IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 I visited the site on **12th June 2024** to undertake a tree survey exercise in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations (see also the explanatory tree survey notes [at appendix BH1](#)).

Tree No.	Species	Ht m	Diam mm	Brch Sprd m	GC m	LS	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Rem Con yrs	Cat
1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	3	40 x 5 #	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	1	Y	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-growing out of a boundary hedge of Brambles and lower crown and trunk to half height smothered in Ivy and Brambles-multi stemmed at ground level.	Remove Ivy and Brambles down to hedge height	>40	B1
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	450 #	N 5 E 6 S 6 W 6	2.5	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-growing out of a boundary hedge of Brambles and lower crown and trunk to half height smothered in Ivy and Brambles-multi stemmed at 2m.	Remove Ivy and Brambles down to hedge height	20-30	B1
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	40 x 5 #	N 2 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 0.5	2	Y	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-growing out of a boundary hedge of Brambles and lower crown and trunk to half height smothered in Ivy and Brambles-multi stemmed at ground level.	No works required at this time	20-30	C1
4	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	2.5	75 x 5 #	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	0	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-growing out of a boundary hedge of Brambles and lower crown and trunk to half height smothered in Ivy and Brambles-low branching habit-multi stemmed at ground level.	No works required at this time	30-40	B1
5	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	3	75 x 5 #	N 2 E 2 S 4 W 2	0	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-growing out of a boundary hedge of Brambles and lower crown and trunk to half height smothered in Ivy and Brambles-low branching habit-multi stemmed at ground level.	No works required at this time	30-40	B1
6	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	3.5	60 x 5 #	N 2 E 3 S 4 W 3	0	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation- multi stemmed at ground level-low branching habit.	No works required at this time	30-40	B1
7	Elderberry <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5	75 x 5 #	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	1	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation- multi stemmed at ground level-low branching habit.	No works required at this time	30-40	B1
8	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	400 #	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	1	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation- multi stemmed at ground level.	No works required at this time	>40	B1
9	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	400 #	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	1	EM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-low branching habit.	No works required at this time	>40	B1

Shelter belt 1	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> x 9 of	20 to 24	300 to 510	N 8 E – S 8 W-	2	M	Ivy smothering bases, trunks and crowns and dominating same-crown shapes dictated by group pressures-merged crowns-small and large diameter deadwood throughout-low branching habit with branches resting on the roof of the animal shed plus some embedded in guttering-linear screen planting positioned at the base of sloping ground rising up from the rear of the animal sheds-the sixth tree in from the east shows signs of extensive pigeon browsing damage-some of the dieback may be due to Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove all deadwood for safety reasons Sever Ivy for tree health reasons Clear away from the roof of animal sheds	20-30	B2
10	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	300 #	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W2.5	1	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation- Ivy smothering base, trunk and crown and dominating same-Brambles through lower crown.	Sever the Ivy	30-40	B1
11	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	200 #	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W2.5	1	Y	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation- Ivy smothering base, trunk and crown and dominating same-Brambles through lower crown.	Remove or sever the Brambles	30-40	B1
Group 1	Apples (<i>Malus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	Av 4	Av 240	N 5 E 0.5 S 2.5 W0.5	0	Y to SM	Positioned at the top of a soil bank-Ivy smothering bases, trunks and crowns and dominating same-suppressed by Ash trees-crown shapes dictated by group pressures-significant lean north for all due to Ash trees-poor quality trees overall.	Sever the Ivy	10-20	C2
Group 2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	8 to 12	250 to 300	N 5 E 5 S 5 W5	1	Y to SM	Ivy smothering bases and trunks-crown shapes dictated by group pressures-positioned atop a soil bank.	No works required at this time	10-20	C2
Group 3	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	4 to 6	Av 120	N 3 E 3 S 3 W3	1	Y	Crown shaped dictated by group pressures-self seeded Ash saplings positioned hard up against outbuildings.	No works required at this time	<10	U
Group 4	Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) x 2 of Elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i>) x 1 of	7	Av 350 #	N 4 E 4 S 4 W4	1	SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-Ivy smothering bases, trunks and crowns and dominating same-previously heavily topped out to clear route of cables-poor quality trees overall.	Sever Ivy and prune to keep clear route of cables	10-20	C2
Group 5	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>) x 1 of Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) x 3 of	6 to 8	Av 350 #	N 3 E 3 S 3 W3	1.5	Y to SM	Unable to access base of tree because of dense vegetation-Ivy smothering bases, trunks and crowns and dominating same-previously heavily topped out to clear route of cables-poor quality trees overall.	Sever Ivy and prune to keep clear route of cables	10-20	C2

3.2 A Tree Root Protection Schedule has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations (see Plans BJH 01 & 02 at [appendix BH2](#))

Tree No.	Tree Species	Category	Diameter mm	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Radial Protect. Zone m	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Root Protect. Area m ²
1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	40 x 5 #	1.1	4
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	B1	450 #	5.4	92
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	40 x 5 #	1.1	4
4	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	B1	75 x 5 #	2.0	13
5	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	B1	75 x 5 #	2.0	13
6	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	B1	60 x 5 #	1.6	8
7	Elderberry <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	B1	75 x 5 #	2.0	13
8	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	400 #	4.8	72
9	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	400 #	4.8	72
Shelterbelt 1	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> x 9 of	B2	300 to 510	3.6	41
				6.1	118
10	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	300 #	3.6	41
11	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	200 #	2.4	18

Group 1	Apples (<i>Malus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	C2	Av 240	2.9	26
Group 2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	C2	250 to 300	3.0 3.6	28 41
Group 3	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	U	Av 120	1.4	7
Group 4	Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) <i>x 2 of</i> Elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i>) <i>x 1 of</i>	C2	Av 350 #	4.2	55
Group 5	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>) <i>x 1 of</i> Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) <i>x 3 of</i>	C2	Av 350 #	4.2	55

4.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT & TREE PROTECTION MEASURES RECOMMENDED

4.1 The finalised planning layout drawing has been provided to me and an assessment made as to the viability of retaining trees as part of this layout in order that they meet the RPA requirements of BS5837 - the data is presented here in tabular format:-

Key: **NO-RSAM** = Remove for sound arboricultural management reasons **NO-RTFD** = Remove to facilitate development

YES = Yes can be retained and fully protected

YES (1) = Yes can be retained subject to mitigation measures being applied

Tree No	Species	Cat	Stem Diam mm	BS5837:2012 Radial Protection Area m	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Root Protect. Area m ²	Distance from Site Features (see key above)	Can Tree Be Retained
1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	40 x 5 #	1.1	4	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	B1	450 #	5.4	92	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	40 x 5 #	1.1	4	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
4	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	B1	75 x 5 #	2.0	13	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
5	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	B1	75 x 5 #	2.0	13	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
6	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	B1	60 x 5 #	1.6	8	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
7	Elderberry <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	B1	75 x 5 #	2.0	13	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
8	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	400 #	4.8	72	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES
9	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	400 #	4.8	72	Within Biodiversity Zone – 20m + from any development	YES

Tree No	Species	Cat	Stem Diam mm	BS5837:2012 Radial Protection Area m	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Root Protect. Area m ²	Distance from Site Features (see key above)	Can Tree Be Retained
Shelterbelt 1	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> x 9 of	B2	300 to 510	3.6 6.1	41 118	1m to existing Cow Shed which is to be demolished 6.2m at closest point to new dwelling on Plot 9	YES (1)
10	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	300 #	3.6	41	Under footprint of redevelopment proposals	NO-RTFD
11	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	B1	200 #	2.4	18	Under footprint of redevelopment proposals	NO-RTFD
Group 1	Apples (<i>Malus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	C2	Av 240	2.9	26	End section (west) will be removed to provide easement from the new dwelling Remainder will be retained but cut back as a more contained and formal hedgerow	NO-RTFD YES
Group 2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	C2	250 to 300	3.0 3.6	28 41	2m at closest point to boundary fencing 5m to existing Cow Shed which is to be demolished	YES
Group 3	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	U	Av 120	1.4	7	Would be removed for sound arboricultural condition reasons regardless of any redevelopment proposals	NO-RSAM
Group 4	Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) x 2 of Elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i>) x 1 of	C2	Av 350 #	4.2	55	Under footprint of redevelopment proposals (Plot 2 + Access Road)	NO-RTFD
Group 5	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>) x 1 of Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) x 3 of	C2	Av 350 #	4.2	55	Under footprint of redevelopment proposals – garden layouts and boundary treatments to Plots 1 & 2	NO-RTFD

Summary:

	YES Can be retained and fully protected in accordance with BS5837 recommendations - see Tree Protection Plan BJH.03/04 at appendix BH3	YES (1) Can be retained and protected in accordance with BS5837 recommendations (see Tree Protection Plan BJH.03/04 at appendix BH3) - subject to adherence to the methodology prescribed in this report – see Section 6 for full details.	NO-RTFD Recommended for removal in order to facilitate development proposals	NO-RSAM Recommended for removal on sound arboricultural management grounds [health and safety grounds] regardless of any redevelopment proposals
A	-	-	-	-
B	Tree 1; 2; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8 & 9	Shelterbelt 1	Tree; 10 & 11	-
C	Tree 3; Grp 1 (majority of) & Grp 2	-	Grp 1 (some of); Grp 4 & Grp 5	-
U	-	-	-	Grp 3

- 4.2 As noted above there will be direct tree losses caused by the re-development of this site as proposed.
- 4.3 There no overlap of tree RPZ's but it will be necessary to apply mitigation measures for Shelterbelt 1 as its RPZ abuts the development line. See full methodology for the mitigation measures detailed at section 6.6 of this report.
- 4.4 All other surveyed trees can be adequately protected behind Protective Fencing erected as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan BJH 03/04 at appendix BH3** – 'Fit For Purpose' in line with BS5837:2012 Section 6.0 recommendations.

5.0 RECOMMENDED TREE WORKS

N.B. - All severance and clearance of Ivy or Brambles must be completed outside of Bird Nesting Season.

No	Species	Tree Works Recommended
1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Remove Ivy and Brambles down to hedge height.
2	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Remove Ivy and Brambles down to hedge height.
3	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	No works required at this time.
4	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	No works required at this time.
5	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	No works required at this time.
6	Dogwood <i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	No works required at this time.
7	Elderberry <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Remove Ivy and Brambles
8	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Remove Ivy and Brambles
9	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Remove Ivy and Brambles
Shelterbelt 1	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> x 9 of	- Remove all large diameter deadwood and dieback for health and safety reasons + check in Summer months for any signs of Ash Dieback Disease - Sever the Ivy at ground level and allow to die off naturally - for continued tree health reasons.
10	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	- Fell to ground level in a controlled manner - Grub out the stump and primary root runs.
11	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	- Fell to ground level in a controlled manner - Grub out the stump and primary root runs.

Group 1	Apples (<i>Malus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	• Sever the Ivy at ground level and allow to die off naturally. • Prune the plants back in line with the boundary in order that new garden fencing may be erected – where appropriate coppice the plants.
Group 2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>) Hawthorns (<i>Crataegus</i>) Elderberries (<i>Sambucus</i>)	• No works required at this time.
Group 3	Ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	• Fell to ground level in a controlled manner • Grub out the stump and primary root runs.
Group 4	Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) <i>x 2 of</i> Elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i>) <i>x 1 of</i>	• Fell to ground level in a controlled manner • Grub out the stump and primary root runs.
Group 5	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i>) <i>x 1 of</i> Crack Willows (<i>Salix</i>) <i>x 3 of</i>	• Fell to ground level in a controlled manner • Grub out the stump and primary root runs.

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT

Generic Measures

- 6.1 All of the recommended tree works should ideally be undertaken by an approved and experienced tree contractor prior to any construction contractors commencing works on site.
- 6.2 Erect the protective fencing as specified and shown on the **Tree Protection Plan BJH03/04** at [appendix BH3](#). Barriers are to be 'Fit For Purpose' to exclude construction activity and must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete and in the original setting out positions. These checks will need to be incorporated into a schedule of site monitoring visits to be agreed with the clients subject to phased development operations and subsequently copies of these site visit reports will need to be copied in to the Council.
- 6.3 The following prohibitions shall apply within the area enclosed by the Tree Protection Fencing [**Construction Exclusion Zone**]:-
- **No** mechanical digging or scraping once the initial ground cover vegetation has been cleared and the site fenced off.
 - **No** storage of plant, equipment or materials
 - **No** vehicular or plant access
 - **No** fire lighting
 - **No** handling, discharge or spillage of any chemical substance, including cement washings
 - **No** action likely to cause localised water-logging
 - **No** change in ground levels
- 6.4 All site works storage areas and compounds/welfare units/toilet blocks and any mixing areas are to be located over impervious surfaces or over special catchment areas such that any leakage will be captured and cannot leak into the soil causing contamination.
- 6.5 The full details of the proposed utility service links have not been made available to me at this time but it is most likely that these will be tied in to existing pipework without the need to excavate new service trenches. However, if this situation changes and in the event that there is any conflict with a retained trees RPA then a separate Mini Method Statement would need to be submitted to cover this work.

Site Specific Measures

6.6 Group 1 – Mixed Species Hedgerow

- Initially erect protective fencing to seal the feature off whilst the main construction phase takes place.
- On completion of the main construction phase the fencing may be lowered to facilitate soft and hard landscaping works but no vehicles/machines are allowed to work across RPZ's.
- If the hedge has not already been cut back in line with the boundary then undertake this work now to allow access for erection of new boundary fencing.
 - *The close boarded fencing support posts [be they wooden or concrete] will need to be set out on the ground where they are to be positioned.*
 - *Probe the locations to receive these support posts with a metal ground auger to ensure that there are no major roots at these locations – in the event that one is encountered then the post hole must be moved to one side to avoid them.*
 - ***IF** the posts are to be driven in by machine then proceed to do so once the location has been proved to be clear of major roots – with the ground protected in accordance with BS5837:2012 Section 6.2.3.3 where machinery has to work within a trees RPA.*
 - ***IF** the post holes are to be hand dug - any roots of 25mm diameter or less that are encountered in the dig may be cleanly severed with secateurs [if roots larger than this are encountered then an Arboricultural expert must be called in to advise, or the holes must be abandoned and new ones excavated to one side to avoid the roots].*
 - ***IF** the holes are to be filled with concrete then they must first be lined with a thick polythene bag before the posts are centrally positioned in the hole and then concrete inserted around them– this is to avoid soil contamination. Alternatively pack the area around the posts with washed aggregate.*

Shelterbelt 1 – Ash

- The works methodology described above for the erection of boundary fencing will apply equally to the RPZ's for this Shelterbelt.
- Demolition Phase – there will be a requirement to demolish and remove the existing Cow Shed and this will need to be undertaken so that no damage occurs to tree roots.
- All machinery must operate outside of tree RPZ's and the principle will be to pull the existing structure down in a southerly direction away from the tree belt and in onto its own footprint.
- As soon as the structure has been removed the protective fencing must be erected at the distances shown on the Tree Protection Plan.

- Construction Phase – there will be a requirement to lay ground protection as shown on the Tree Protection Plan to allow for the dwelling on Plot 9 to be built with standard techniques employed and the use of scaffolding.

7.0 SITE MONITORING & SUPERVISION

- 7.1 A Pre-commencement site meeting is to be scheduled to take place between the development teams arboricultural consultant and the site manager and client representative where the protective fencing and any necessary ground protection measures will be inspected to verify that they are 'Fit For Purpose' as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan at appendix BH3**.
- 7.2 There should then be no further requirement for site monitoring visits on this project.
- 7.3 Lines of communication will be established with the Site Manager and a contact sheet prepared so that in the event that an incident occurs involving the retained trees that requires urgent advice and guidance from the project Arboricultural Expert this can be easily organised.
- 7.4 This is an example of the format for the **Site Monitoring Schedule** that would be prepared. :-

Schedule Of Site Monitoring & Supervision for – Whitlocks Site, Bishopstone, Wiltshire

- In accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement Report - 1368.bjh.Jan26 & Tree Protection Plan - BJH 03/04

Date of Inspection	Item	In Attendance	Notes/Observations From Inspection	Details Of Any Follow Up Action Required
tba	Pre-Commencement Tree Protection Checks	Site Construction Manager and the Project Tree Consultant	• The tree protection measures were examined and it is confirmed that they are 'Fit For Purpose' and meet with BS5837:2012 recommendations.	•

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

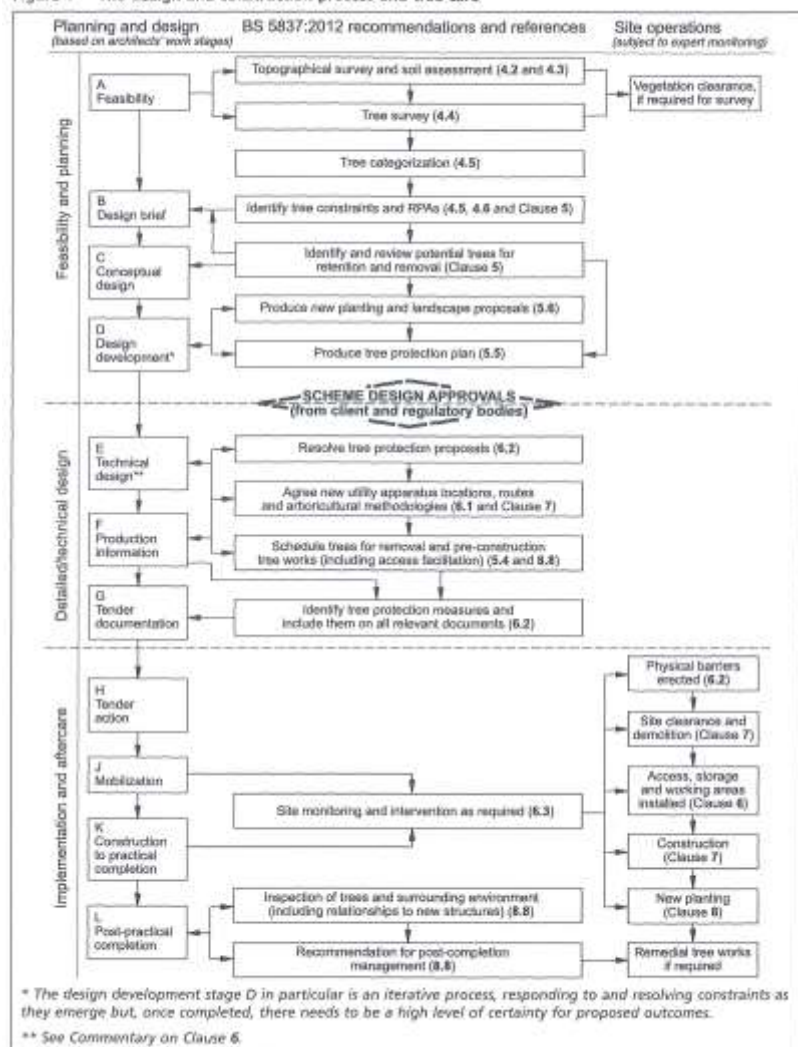
- The development work proposed will result in the loss of some small trees and groups from this site (Trees **10** and **11** plus Groups **3; 4 and 5**) but none make a significant impact in the landscape and their loss can readily be mitigated by the levels of new tree and shrub planting which have been proposed as part of the overall master plan for landscaping.
- The development proposed abuts the RPZ of **Shelterbelt 1** and therefore to comply with BS5837:2012 recommendations mitigation measures will need to be applied as have been specified in detail at Section 6.6 of this report.
- All of the remaining surveyed trees (including the off site Norway Maple) can be fully protected in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations (as shown on the Tree Protection Plan) for the duration of the demolition and construction phases of work on this project.
- Provided that the above methodology is strictly adhered to in a carefully considered and phased and supervised manner then I would not foresee any detrimental impact taking place that might undermine the ongoing health and stability or visual amenity value of those trees shown for retention.



BH 1

Figure 1 - Flow Diagram
& Tree Survey Notes

Figure 1 The design and construction process and tree care



TREE SURVEY NOTES

These Tree Survey Notes have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of **British Standard 5837:2012** and they define the criteria for pre –development tree surveys.

- Each tree/group/hedge/shelterbelt/woodland has been allocated a unique number (**No.**), where specifically requested and appropriate fees are agreed small durable numbered metal tags can be applied to each tree/group surveyed.
- The tree species (**Species**) is provided in both English and Latin name formats.
- Height assessments (**Ht**) are estimated in metres. This will be adequate for the majority of cases, but where accurate heights become a critical issue it may be necessary to return to site, as a separately commissioned exercise, to collect accurate measurements with the aid of optical instruments.
- Trunk/stem diameters (**Diam**) are measured in millimetres **at 1.5m above ground level** – where the tree is inaccessible the diameter is estimated as indicated by suffix #
- Radial crown spread assessments (**Brch Sprd**) are estimated in metres from the centre of the trunk/group to each of the four primary points of the compass (**N**-north; **E**-east; **S**-south and **W**-west) in order to achieve a representation of the crown shape which will be shown on the accompanying tree survey plan. These provide a general guide as to the main bulk outline of a tree/groups crown but **are not tape measured dimensions**. These would only be undertaken as part of a separately commissioned exercise, where precise dimensions are critical to the project at hand.
- Both the canopy ground clearance (**GC**) and the height & compass direction of the lowest major branch (**LMB**) are estimated and shown in metres
- An assessment of a tree/groups 'life stage' (**LS**) is made in terms of its site specific maturity as part of the surrounding landscape, taking into account its overall shape and form in that setting, and is recorded thus :-
Y - Young tree/group; **SM** - Semi-Mature tree/group; **EM** - Early-Mature tree/group;
M – Mature tree/group; **OM** - Over – mature tree/group
- Data on the structural condition (**Condition Comments**) of the tree/group is provided to give its visual appearance and any significant health and safety issues.
- Details of any recommended tree works required at the time of survey is given under the heading – **Preliminary Management Recommendations**.
- An estimate of a tree/groups remaining contribution in years (**RC**) is made and is recorded thus :-
0-5; 5-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-40 or **>40** years.
- The category grading (**Cat**) for each tree/group is assessed according to the criteria provided within **BS5837:2012**. The assessment is made of the tree/group in its current condition and within the environment encountered bearing in mind its suitability for retention as part of any future proposed

development; although the exact layout detail of any specific scheme will not be known at the time of surveying. The trees have been classified into one of four categories and colour coded as BS5837 recommends :- **■** (dark red); **■** (light green); **■** (mid-blue) and **■** (grey). Please note that suffixed numerical sub-categories are also applied for guidance only and do not carry any cumulative or increased value for the tree/group. This colour coding scheme will be applied to all drawings provided.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria			Colour on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U 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.	- 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 (i.e. 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 NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			Dark Red
Trees to be considered for retention				
	Criteria – Subcategories			
	1	2	3	
Category A 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 Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in the category A, but are downgraded 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 or other cultural value	Mid Blue
Category C 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



BH 2

Tree Survey & Root Protection Plans

BJH 01/02

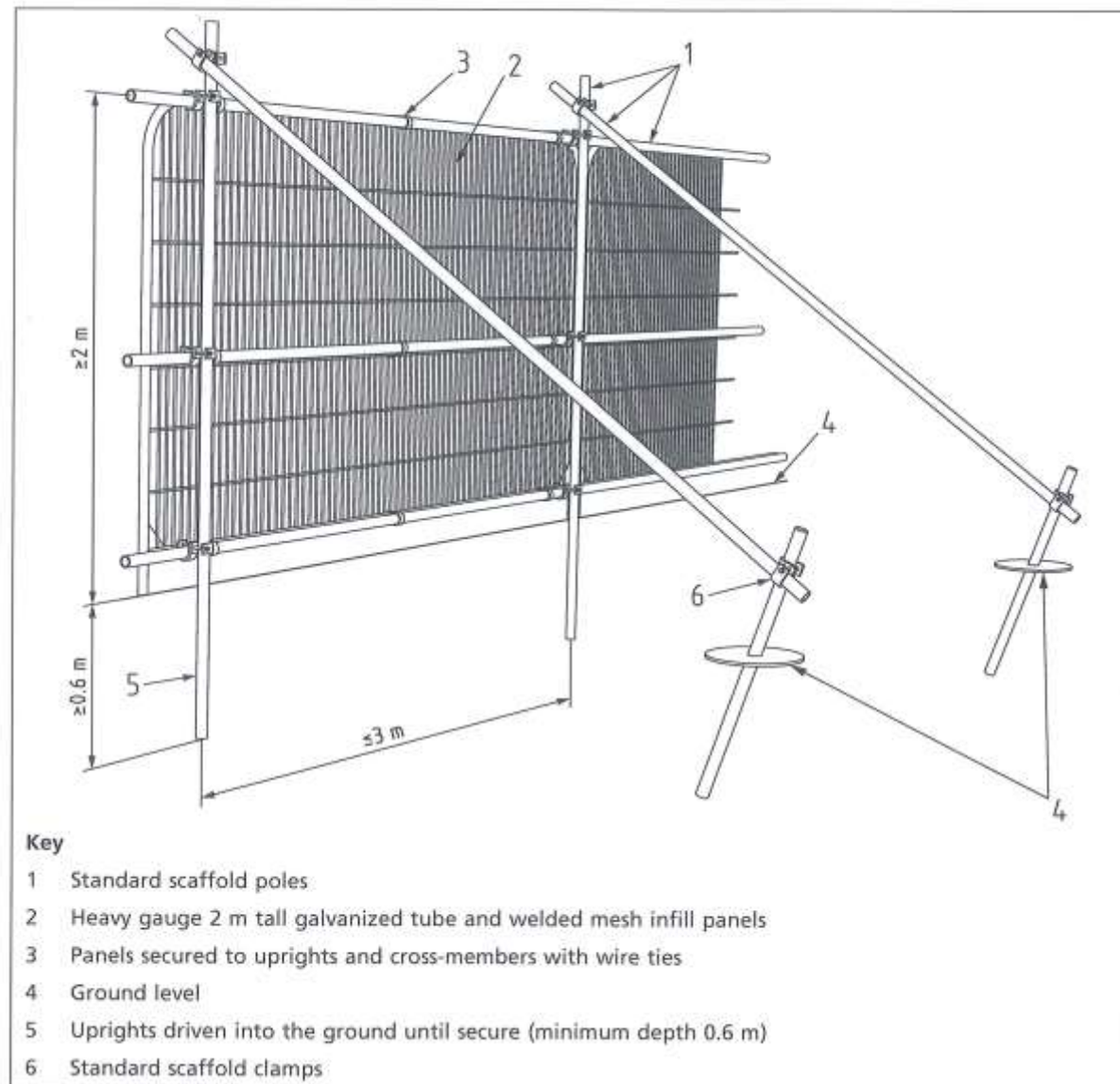


BH 3

Tree Protection Plan BJH 03/04

- + BS5837:2012 – Figure 2
- + BS5837:2012 Section 6.2.3.3

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



- **Hand Dig Post Hole Clearance Tool**



This tool minimises the area of soil that needs to be removed to create a post hole

BS5837:2012 – Section 6.2.3.3 - New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Note The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- b) for pedestrian –operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.*



BH 4

Qualifications & Experience



QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- My name is **Bernie Harverson** and I am a self employed independent arboricultural consultant in private practice. I take instructions primarily in the South of England but also on occasions work nationwide and abroad and have offices at : –

10 Southleigh Grove, Hayling Island, Hampshire PO11 0SH

- I hold the following arboricultural qualification – **National Diploma in Arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society – 1976)**
- I have **fifty-five (55)** years of practical and managerial experience in the arboricultural industry including periods in both the public and private sectors.
- My Local Government sector experience comprises one year as a tree surgeon with Brighton Parks and nine years spent in Arboricultural Officer posts with both Westminster City Council and Portsmouth City Council.
- My past practical experience in the private sector includes two years at Tilhill Forest Nursery and over ten years for various companies as a Climbing Arborist/Tree Surgeon.
- Managerial work in the private sector includes two years as manager of Beechings Tree Surgeons and twelve years with CBA Trees as Managing Director & Senior Arboricultural Consultant.
- As an independent self employed Arboricultural Consultant I now provide a comprehensive range of services including :-
tree surveys, appraisals, assessments and inspections with particular reference to planning and development and tree safety audits with a service offered as a climber to undertake full climbing inspections to better understand the condition of a given tree before prescribing a management strategy.
- I also undertake litigation work appearing as an Expert Witness in Court Actions and at Planning Appeals, Hearings and Public Local Inquiries.

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