

THIS REPORT MUST BE AVAILABLE TO ALL PERSONS WORKING OR VISITING THE DEVELOPMENT SITE THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION AND MUST BE PART OF THE ON-SITE RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENT.

GTREE LTD

Ref: GH23104

10/02/2026

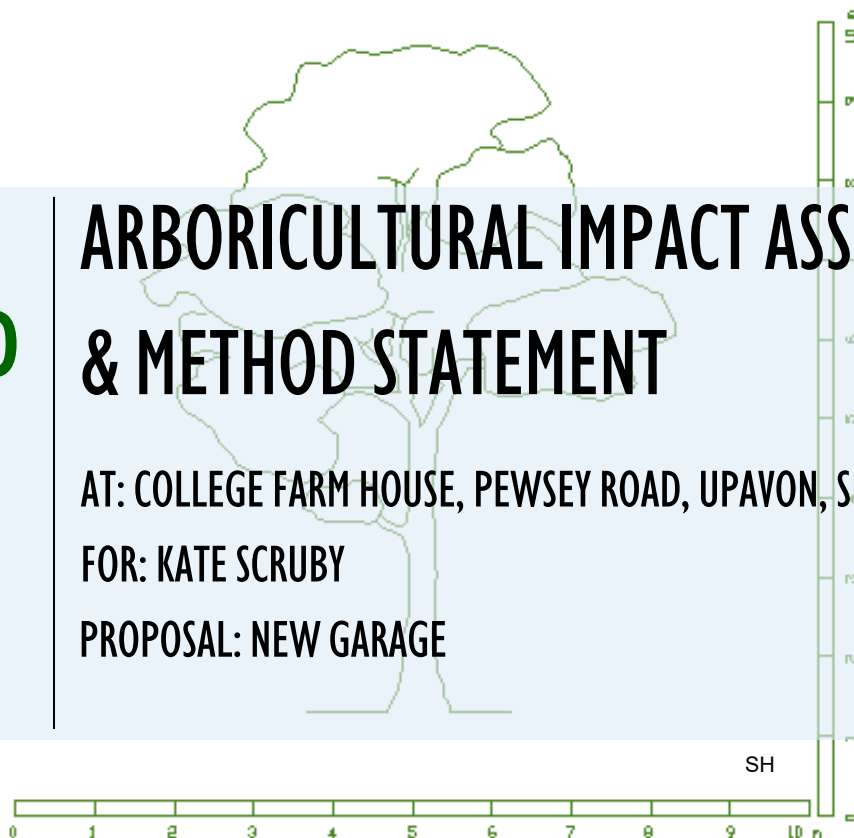
Revision: 02

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

AT: COLLEGE FARM HOUSE, PEWSEY ROAD, UPAVON, SN9 6DT

FOR: KATE SCRUBY

PROPOSAL: NEW GARAGE



Gwydion Howell

Tel: 01202 748967

Revisions:		
01	Garage amendment	16/01/2026
02	Driveway amendment	10/02/2026

SUBJECT TO PLANNING APPROVAL

A PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING SHOULD BE HELD AND ATTENDED BY THE DEVELOPER'S ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT & THE DESIGNATED SITE FOREMAN TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF THE WORKING PROCEDURES. A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MAY REQUEST ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETING.

An Arboricultural Supervision statement, the contents of which are to be discussed and agreed at the pre-commencement meeting, is to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority, in writing, after every supervision event.

THIS REPORT SHOULD BE READ IN FULL

All working methods within this report should be followed, in accordance with the approved planning application and related approved documents.

Alterations between additional drawings, specifications or structural engineer's details relating to this report are to be referred immediately to GTree Ltd.

Work should only be undertaken from Local Authority approved drawings.

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1. Purpose of this document

This document gives information to the user, regarding the planning process for the site in relation to trees. The report gives an audit of trees growing within close proximity to the proposed development.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment identifies which trees can be retained and assesses any impact from the proposal upon retained trees. It also demonstrates that it is possible to incorporate specific retained and newly planted trees into the development.

The Arboricultural Method Statement details how retained trees should be protected throughout the demolition and construction phases of this development.

2. Normative references

The principle guiding document for this report is British Standard 5837 – 2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations’.

Other documents may be used to guide this report into areas of finer detail, for example:

- Tree work – Recommendations BS3998 – 2010
- National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees, Volume 4 issue 2, London: NJUG, 2007

NB

This report does not give guidance on building near trees, hedgerows and shrubs in shrinkable soils [National House Building Council (NHBC) guidance in relation to trees, chapter 4.2], as this should be addressed during the Building Regulations phase, unless otherwise requested.

3. Instruction received

Instructions were issued to GTree Ltd from Kate Scruby, to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and an Arboricultural Method Statement relating to the proposed development of the site.

4. Site inspection and description

To collect digital measurements, a Leica Disto D8 laser measurer was used. Survey limitations are detailed within Appendix 6. The topographical survey did not include all trees within adjacent sites. These tree locations have been plotted using the laser measurer. Thus, no guarantee can be given for their precise location.

There are twelve individual and six groups of trees, located within close proximity to the proposed garage. These trees, including those which grow outside the site's curtilage, are detailed within this report. The trees, visible from public vantage points, are to be considered an asset within the localised built environment and landscape.

The planned proposal site is an open space. The site's topography consists of a decline from north to south. All dimensions of the trees are measured where possible and estimated where there is lack of access.

5. Development design

This proposal comprises of construction of a new garage. Elements of the proposed construction, which may have implications upon the trees, have been considered within this report.

6. Information received

The final plans received of the proposal, were drawn by Tuttle Architectural Services. All the plans within this report are based upon the above-mentioned documents. All measurements must be checked with these and any other appropriate documents.

7. Local Planning Authority validation and controls

It is uncommon that Local Planning Authorities (LPA) will not validate planning applications if there are trees within close proximity to the proposal, without the submission of an Arboricultural Method Statement or Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

Tree work, to trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and/or within a Conservation Area (CA), will either need formal consent through a Tree Work Application or through specific detail within an Arboricultural Report, if relating directly to an approved Planning Application. Trees, which are not covered by a TPO and/or within a CA, but which are located within the red line of the proposal, may be a material consideration and should be subject to the design principles of the proposal. Thus, the possible retention and/or works to these trees need to be considered at an early stage of the design.

It must be noted that, if trees are protected by a TPO or CA, and may be affected by the proposal, it is essential that this report be submitted as part of the Planning Application. Works to trees covered by either a Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area, must have formal consent from the LPA.

Accidental, mechanical, or deliberate damage to retained trees growing within or in adjacent sites to the proposal site is prohibited.

8. Best practice

This report guides how to use best practice and it is recommended to use the advice as an integral part of both the phased construction method and the on-site risk assessment. Otherwise, there may be a case for the Local Authority to serve an enforcement notice for a breach in planning control, against which enforcement action may be taken.

All specified tree work, in Appendix 4, must be undertaken by a competent arboriculturist holding nationally recognised qualifications and suitable insurance. Furthermore, any tree work undertaken must be in accordance with British Standard 3998 – 2010, 'Tree Work - Recommendations'.

9. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

9.1. Summary

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment identifies which trees can be retained and assesses any impact from the proposal upon these trees. It also demonstrates that it is possible to incorporate specific retained trees into the development.

9.2. Impact on trees

(1) Root Protection Area (RPA)

The Tree Constraints Plan GH23104a, Appendix 1, designates the Root Protection Area (RPA), from British Standard 5837-2012. The RPAs of the trees are marked as circles. The Tree Constraints Plan informs the proposal's architects, designers and planners, on how best to place the development within the trees' proximity, without being detrimental to either the health of the trees, or the relationship with the location's character and amenity. The RPA has been calculated by using the formulas detailed within BS5837-2012, paragraph 4.6, annex C.

A Proposed Construction Assessment (trees) has been undertaken. Detailed within plan GH23104b are calculations for areas where the proposal will encroach near the retained trees' rooting area (RPA).

The trees have been categorised for their quality through the assessment in Appendix 3. This report will demonstrate that, with carefully located Tree Protection and good management of the proposal site, there will be limited to no compromising disruption to the existing retained trees. The Tree Protection Plan GH23104b, Appendix 1, details the measures required to ensure that valuable retained trees are protected throughout the implementation of construction activities.

(2) Tree work & recommended tree planting

Tree work has been scheduled in [Appendix 4](#), within the Preliminary Management Recommendations (works recommended as scheduled works), or within the Development Recommendations (works required as a necessity of the proposal).

No tree planting has been recommended within this report. However, sufficient space is available for new tree planting, throughout the site. To secure the planting of trees, specific provisions must be made within any approved Landscaping Scheme, or through a Condition within an Approved Decision Notice.

(3) Tree Protection

Tree Protection fencing and temporary Ground Protection will be needed on site, to protect the valuable retained trees. Plan GH23104b details locations requiring protection.

The Tree Protection safeguards the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) of the natural ground and hard landscaping outside the proposed footprint, for all retained trees within the site.

Throughout the proposal, it would be good working practice to monitor the condition of the fencing every five days and assess whether it is still fit for purpose, or whether it requires maintenance. It is advised that the Tree Protection be added to the on-site risk assessment and the Tree Protection fencing should also have a specific on-site *Fixed Scaffolding Safety Checklist*.

(4) Specific construction technique appraisal

Information required prior to commencement of construction

An experienced professional must design final and temporary services, rainwater soakaways/holding tanks or waste pumps (section 4), driveway retention system, Cellular Confinement System driveway and piled foundations. Designs must show precise installation locations, cross-sections, existing/proposed levels, and include Construction Method Statements for each operation, especially if within or near tree RPAs. Approval should be secured via Planning Application conditions or in writing from the LPA Arboricultural Officer/Arboricultural Consultant before construction begins.

Services and rainwater soakaways/holding tanks, or waste pumps

A structural / drainage engineer with relevant experience should design the service locations and rainwater disposal, to ensure soil slip does not impact upon retained and proposed tree planting.

- Services should be constructed outside the tree Root Protection Areas (RPA), where possible and located a minimum of 2 m away from any new, or proposed, tree planting (unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority and Arboricultural Consultant with specific provisions are applied).
- Upon agreement, if service routes travel through areas of tree RPA, they should be dug by hand. If tree roots are encountered less than 25 mm in diameter, they may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots which are either over 25 mm in diameter or occurring in clumps should be severed only following consultation with an Arboricultural Consultant.
- This work should be undertaken, having notified the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant of the contractor's intent to proceed, to allow for site supervision to occur upon commencement.
- No new manholes or inspection covers should be constructed within the tree RPA, unless otherwise agreed.
- All gutters, rainwater downpipes and drains must have gutter or drain guards to reduce the risk of blockage from tree-related debris.

Driveway retention system

The driveway retention system (retaining wall), in relation to trees, is detailed within plan GH23104b as a light-blue polygon, which should be designed by a structural engineer with relevant experience. The installation of the soil retention system should ensure the retention of the Cellular Confinement System driveway and to form an even edging.

- A structural engineer must assess the soil cohesion to determine the method of driveway retention to accommodate the change in levels.
- The size of the piling rig in relation to its height should be considered to avoid any unforeseen tree work.
- The piling rig and all other related equipment must be confined to within the proposed construction area and not enter the Tree Protection area.

Stacked Cellular Confinement System (CCS)

The CCS protects tree roots from the damaging effects of compaction and desiccation, whilst creating a stable, reliable load-bearing surface for vehicular traffic. A structural engineer or person with relevant experience should design the CCS.

An illustrative design of the CCS required is detailed in Figures 5 & 6, plan GH23104b. The location of the CCS is marked as a polygon with a hexagonal pattern. The proposed new hard surfacing within any single tree's RPA is minimal and unlikely to compromise tree health and stability. This proposed driveway design is passive in its construction method and, unlike conventional driveway designs, will not negatively act to influence or change its immediate environment e.g. soil structure, plant rooting systems, hydrology, and gaseous exchange.

- Installation should be completed in two parts. First a layer of 200mm deep cells should be installed prior to piled foundations. Upon completion of foundations and walls up to proposed ground level, the remaining CCS can be installed.
- This work should be undertaken, having notified the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant of the contractor's intent to proceed, to allow for site supervision to occur upon commencement.
- Surface vegetation can be removed with either the use of a suitable pesticide specific to vegetation and not harmful to the tree/shrub root systems, or by removing the top 50 mm of vegetation and humus only.
- Notwithstanding the submitted engineers' details, all vehicles should be restricted to the areas outside the tree Root Protection Area (RPA).
- All materials for construction must be lifted and installed by hand. However, if there is a requirement for the use of a vehicle within tree RPA, the machine must be supported by Ground Guards, or work from an area of newly completed access driveway.
- Use only one type of washed stone for infill - limestone and recycled rejects must not be used.
- The entire area of CCS should be covered with a porous wearing course and must be detailed within any hard landscaping scheme.
- See Figure 5 web links for guide to use of Cellular Confinement Systems.

Piled foundation (or similar design)

The design and construction method of specialised foundations will be required when working within or adjacent to any tree's Root Protection Area (RPA). Approval of the design by the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer and/or the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant will be required. The working method will avoid tree roots and rooting areas being compromised, unlike conventional strip foundations. A structural engineer with relevant experience should design the foundation.

- Notwithstanding the approved foundation design and construction method statement, the entire RPA of the trees should be protected by a single layer of 200mm deep Cellular Confinement System (CCS).
- Entry holes can be within the CCS to install the piles.
- There must be no excavation or grading of existing soil, unless otherwise agreed.
- The Tree Protection measures within this report and approved construction design must be followed. If piling or similar soil retention system is used, a Piling Rig Operators' Risk Assessment (Trees) is within Appendix 5 (9) of this report.

(5) Indirect Constraints from the proposal upon retained trees

Excluding trees on clay soils, the indirect constraints resulting in future pressure for tree removal, is nominal.

Upon removal of trees sufficient separation from the retained trees exists, to both undertake construction of the garage and manage future general maintenance. With the latter in mind, this report has recommended that the use of Gutter Guards be incorporated within the finished proposal.

The proximity of trees to the proposed dwellings should not be considered as an indirect constraint.

9.3. Impact on local landscape character and visual amenity in relation to trees

The felling of trees is required due to their poor morphological condition and the proposed. However, their loss will have limited detrimental effect on the local character and visual amenity in relation to trees.

Adequate space for new tree planting is available. With good species selection and planting locations, any replacement trees will enhance the landscape. To secure the planting of trees, specific provisions must be made within any approved Landscaping Scheme, or through a Condition within an Approved Decision Notice.

If there is concern that the proposed replacement tree planting may be removed or die after any 5-year replacement planting condition detailed within an approved Decision Notice, the Local Planning Authority can serve a new ¹ Tree Preservation Order upon the replacement trees detailed within this report, prior to them being planted.

Through careful management of the site, throughout development until completion, the retained trees shall both enhance the proposal and continue to augment the existing local landscape.

¹ *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*

section 197 Planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees. It shall be the duty of the local planning authority—

(a) to ensure, whenever it is appropriate, that in granting planning permission for any development adequate provision is made, by the imposition of conditions, for the preservation or planting of trees; and

(b) to make such orders under section 198 as appear to the authority to be necessary in connection with the grant of such permission, whether for giving effect to such conditions or otherwise.

Section 198 Power to make tree preservation orders.

(5) A tree preservation order may be made so as to apply, in relation to trees to be planted pursuant to any such conditions as are mentioned in section 197(a), as from the time when those trees are planted.

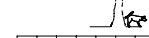
Appendix 1

- **Tree Constraints Plan** **GH23104a**
Tree Survey Schedule
- **Tree Protection Plan** **GH23104b**
Arboricultural Method Statement

Scale: 1:250



British Standard 5837-2012 Tree Categories Key	
	BS 5837:2012 Category B Tree Root Protection Area
	BS 5837:2012 Category C Tree Root Protection Area



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Tree Survey Schedule													
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Diameter @ 1.5 m (cm)	Compass points	Canopy (m)	Branch Height (m)	Canopy Height (m)	Age	Condition	Preliminary Recommendations -Development -Recommendations	Estimated remaining Journals	Protection Area (m ²)	British Standard Voting (2012)
T1	Sycamore	12	51	N E S W	6 7 6 5	3	2	M	Fair -basal epicormic shoot -epicormic shoots throughout canopy -small leaves for species -pruning to clear adjacent dwelling -minor deadwood within canopy	-no work -remove tree	<30	6.1	B2
T2	Ash	15	4 x <21	N E S W	4 5 5 5	1	1	M	Poor -multi-stem growing from tree stump -deadback within canopy, possible onset of Ash dieback	-monitor for any increased dieback, if increase occurs contact arborist	<10	5	C2/U
T3	Ash	#16	#40	N E S W	3 3 5 #3	7	8	M	Poor -Ivy clad, unable to completely assess -canopy dieback possible onset of Ash dieback	-sever Ivy and band to 2 m -monitor for any increased dieback, if increase occurs contact arborist	<10	4.8	C2/U
T4a	Silver Birch	#12	38	N E S W	3 1 #5 5	5	5	M	Poor/Fair -Ivy clad, unable to completely assess -epicormic shoots main stem -growth suppressed -foliage growing into utility cables	-remove epicormic main stem -prune to clear utility cables by 1m +	<20	4.6	C2
G1	Apple x 4 #Plum x 1	<9	<27	N E S W	<3	<2	<2	M	Poor -remnants of old orchard -all trees unmanaged -Plum possibly growing from old root stock from grafted tree, now removed	-assess suitability for retention within an orchard or garden setting -remove single tree, see plan GH23104b	<20	3.2	C2
G2	1-HC 2-SB 3-Ash 4-SB 5-SB 6-HC 7-HC 8-HC 9-HC	<24	90 38 36.27 35 39 81 59 89 101	N E S W	7 3 3 5 0 6 9 8 8	2<	2<	M	#Fair/Poor -Ivy clad trees, unable to completely assess -G2-3 - Ash growing adjacent to wall, cracks in wall appearing -Ash dieback present -a full management survey of all trees should be undertaken	-sever Ivy, resurvey in line with BS3998:10 Tree Ref: G21: crown-lift by removal of tertiary branches to create 4 m separation between proposed driveway and first foliage or bud	<30	10.8 4.6 5.4 5.4 4.7 9.7 7.1 10.7 12.1	#B/A2
G3	European Lime	<5	<37	N E S W	<2 -2 -2	1	1	M	Fair -espalier trees, important feature within landscape -under some management	-no work -assess management plan for trees	<30	4.4	B/A2
T4b	Norway Maple	16	47	N E S W	3 5 7 #5	2	4	M	Poor -growth suppressed by adjacent tree -epicormic shoots throughout canopy -deadwood including tertiary branches	-monitor for any increased deadwood, if increase occurs contact arborist	<20	5.6	C2
T5	Purple Maple	17	60	N E S W	6 7 5 3	3	2	M	Poor -raised roots within ground east -cavity north 0.5-2 m, historic wound, trying to callus, exposed heartwood -growth suppressed by adjacent trees -pruning east main stem -dead tertiary branch east of canopy	-monitor for any increased deadwood, if increase occurs contact arborist	<20	7.2	C2
T6	Norway Maple	17	43 18 51 21	N E S W	7 3 6 7	3	1	M	Poor -growing from felled or damaged tree -multi-stemmed at 0.3 m, included bark at stem unions -open forming canopy	-due to included bark and shape of canopy, consider either crown-reduction by 3 m or removal	<20	8.7	C2
T7	Purple Maple	16	69	N E S W	7 6 #6	3	1	M	Fair -sap exudation main stem south at 1 m -historic fence post embedded in tree south -minor deadwood within canopy	-monitor for any increase in sap exudation, if increase occurs contact arborist	<30	8.3	B1/2
G4	Hornbeam x 7	<17	<56	N E S W	8 9 9	2+	1<	M	Poor -linear planting -large central tree Ivy clad -all trees extensive main stem bark damage, possible cause horse cribbing, trees unlikely to recover	-sever and band Ivy -further assessment required, consider possible crown-reduction to reduce loading upon weakened stems	<20	<6.7	C2
T8	Ash	#20	#55	N E S W	#8 #8 #8 #8	#6	5	M	#Fair/Poor -unable to completely assess, neighbours' tree -minor canopy dieback	-monitor for any increased deadwood, if increase occurs contact tree owner	#<2	6.6	#B/C1
G5	Privet Ivy Nettle Bramble Hazel Elm Elder Hawthorn	<8	#20	S W	<3	0	0	M	Poor -poor diversity in woody species, Privet & Bramble dominant -dead Elms within hedge	-remove dead trees -consider producing hedgerow management plan to create more diverse hedgerow	<20	2.4	C2
T9	Hawthorn	8	#35	N E S W	<4 -4 -4	1	0	M	Fair -bifurcated main stem at 0.5 m -Ivy clad -unable to completely assess due to vegetation -low canopy	-sever Ivy & resurvey	<30	4.2	B/C2
G6	Horse Chestnut x 2 Cherry x 2	<11	<34	W 4 6 3 W	4 6 3 3	3	1	M	Poor -Horse Chestnut main stem sap exudation -Fair -Cherry growth suppressed	-consider removal of Horse Chestnut and replanting with different species -prune branches back to 1 m past fence line to retain visual screen but clear paddock	<20	4.1	C2
T10	European Lime	18	58	N E S W	5 4 6 8	3	1	M	Fair -unable to completely assess due to epicormic growth and Ivy on main stem -slight growth suppression from adjacent trees	-remove epicormic and Ivy resurvey	#<3	7	#B2
T11	Robinia Acacia	19	45 40	N E S W	4 6 7 7	4	1	M	Fair/Poor -bifurcated main stem at 0.5 m, no evidence of movement -growth slightly suppressed -minor deadwood within canopy	-monitor bifurcation for sap exudation and excessive movement in windy conditions	<30	7.2	B/C2
T12	Ash	#11	#35	N E S W	#3 3 #3 #3	3	3	S M	Poor -unable to completely assess, Ivy clad -poor growing location	-consider removal	#<2 0	4.2	C1

THIS PLAN MUST BE VIEWED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ARBORICULTURAL REPORT: GH23104

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (PROPOSED) GH23104b

Scale: 1:200

FIGURE 1



Existing hardstanding retained as Ground Protection

FIGURE 4



FIGURE 5

Indicative Driveway & foundation design

Scale: 1:100

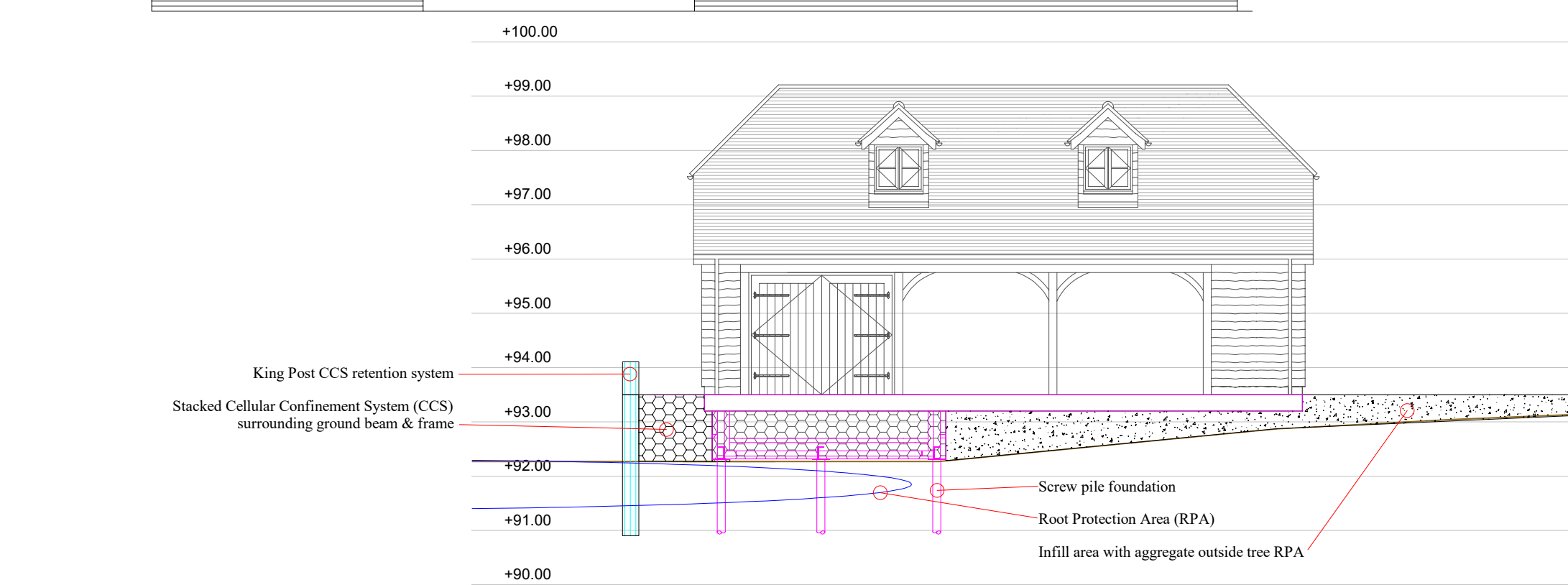


FIGURE 2

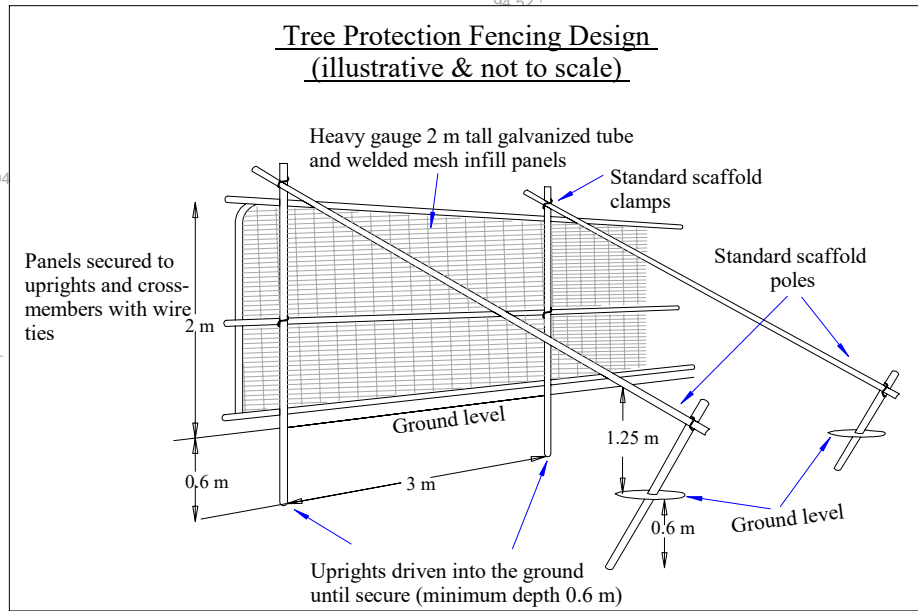
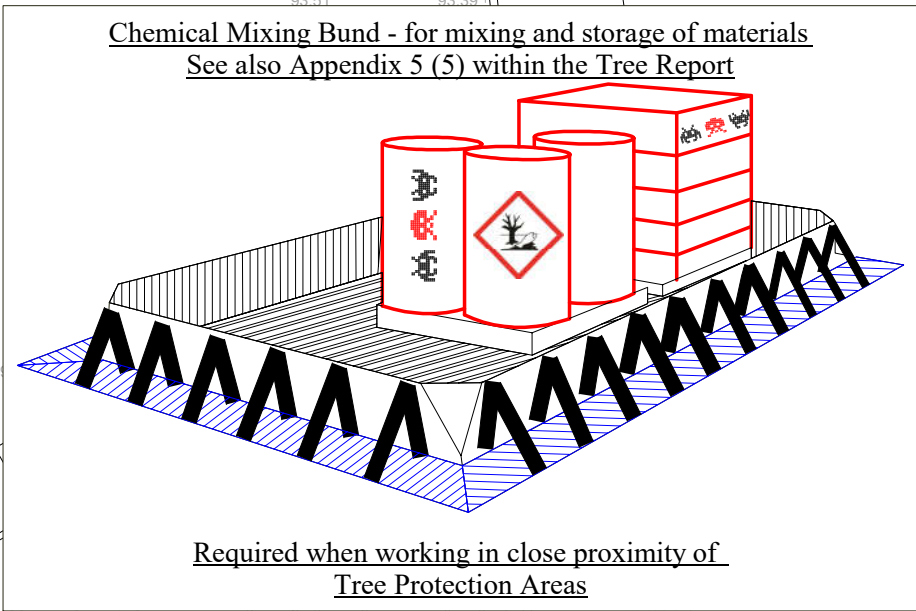


FIGURE 3



British Standard 5837:2012 Tree Categories Key	
	BS 5837:2012 Category B Tree Root Protection Area
	BS 5837:2012 Category C Tree Root Protection Area

TREE PROTECTION PLAN - LEGEND	
Tree location & number	T1 & G1
Trees for removal	
Canopy spread	
Root Protection Area	
Proposed structures	
Tree Protection Fencing demolition & construction (see section 2)	
Ground Protection (see section 2)	
Driveway retention system (King Post) (see section 3a)	
Driveway construction Cellular Confinement System (see section 3b)	
Piled foundation or similar design (detail required)	
Location of surface water service routes, soakaway, electricity, gas, broadband and water, including foul water (see section 4)	

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CONSTRUCTION)	
Driveway & garage covering tree RPA	
Guidance British Standard BS5837:12 (7.4.2.3) New hard surfacing within RPA should not cover more than 20% of existing unsurfaced ground. (summary)	
(7.5.3) Any slab for a minor structure built within RPA must sit at ground level and cover no more than 20% of previously unsurfaced ground. (summary)	
Single tree within G2 Cellular Confinement System = 16% RPA Garage = 2.7% RPA Total % new hard surfacing = 18.7% RPA	
Note: Cellular Confinement System Driveway This proposed design is passive and, unlike traditional options, will not disrupt the surrounding environment, such as soil or plant roots. Its porous materials are more permeable than turf or soil, so it is debatable whether guidance on new permeable surfaces applies to its impact on tree roots.	

Site Address: College Farm House Pewsey Road Upavon, SN9 6DT	
Client: Kate Scruby	
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan GH23104b Arboricultural Method Statement	
Rev. 02	Paper Size and Scale: A1 - As Plan
Date: 16/01/2026	Project Ref: GH23104
IMPORTANT NOTICE This plan is based on the plans and/or site layout plans provided. All measurements must be checked with these plans and appropriate documents. All dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of work. Differences between drawings, specifications or structural engineer's details are to be referred immediately to GTree Ltd. Work should only be undertaken from local authority approved drawings.	
THIS PLAN SHOULD BE VIEWED IN COLOUR	
 G TREE LTD Tel: 01202 748967 g.tree.c@outlook.com	

Revisions:	
1) Garage amendment	16/01/2026
2) Driveway amendment	10/02/2026

Arboricultural Method Statement GH23104

1. Phased Development in relation to Tree Protection – in order of events A to L
A. An experienced professional must design final and temporary services, rainwater soakaways/holding tanks or waste pumps (section 4), driveway retention system (section 3a) Cellular Confinement System driveway (section 3b) and piled foundations (section 3c). Designs must show precise installation locations, cross-sections, existing/proposed levels, and include Construction Method Statements for each operation, especially if within or near tree RPAs. Approval should be secured via Planning Application conditions or in writing from the LPA Arboricultural Officer/Arboricultural Consultant before construction begins.
B. tree work - see Tree Survey Schedule within plan GH23104a
C. installation of Tree Protection measures - see section 2
D. Pre-commencement meeting, post installation of Tree Protection measures including chemical storage/mixing bund, (detailed within Figures 1, 2, 3 & 4, section 2 and plan GH23104b), and prior to construction. The pre-commencement meeting should be held and attended by developer's Arboricultural Consultant and designated site foreman to discuss details of the working procedures. A representative from the Local Planning Authority may request attendance at the meeting.
E. additional Tree Protection - see section 9.2(4) & Appendix 5(1) within Arboricultural Report GH23104
F. services installation - see section 4
G. specific construction technique - see section 3a: driveway retention system (king post)
H. specific construction technique - see section 3b: partial installation of Cellular Confinement System
I. specific construction technique - see section 3c: piled foundations
J. specific construction technique - see section 3a: complete installation of Cellular Confinement System
K. main construction & main construction completion
L. removal of Tree Protection measures - see section 5
R = Arboricultural Supervision required The project manager must arrange Arboricultural Supervision and provide the Arboricultural Consultant with at least 48 hours' written notice. If an LPA representative wishes to attend, a 7-day notice is required. After each supervision, a written statement will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

2. Tree Protection Measures see also section 9.2(4) & Appendix 5 within Arboricultural Report GH23104
Tree Protection fencing design requires a scaffold frame with attached Heras Panels or steel mesh. See plan GH23104b and Figure 2 for details, and place laminated exclusion signs (Figure 1) on the fencing every 3 metres.

Heavy loading Ground Protection will use rigid Ground Guards (see Figure 4) placed on a Geotextile membrane base at locations shown on plan GH23104b. The Geotextile fabric must prevent punctures and fines from passing through. Ground Guards should be securely fixed per product specifications. If steel pins to be used, location of underground services needs checking before installation.

Chemical storage/mixing & welfare units
Chemical storage and mixing near Root Protection Areas require water-tight, chemical-resistant bunds to prevent toxic run-off (see Figure 3). Site cabins and welfare units must be placed outside Root Protection Areas unless otherwise agreed. Temporary services should remain above ground or within the facility as needed. Refer to Appendix 5 (Sections 3 & 5) in Arboricultural Report GH23104 for details on these operations.

Working Method: Tree Protection measures must remain in place during demolition and construction unless removal or relocation is approved by Local Planning Authority / site Arboricultural Consultant or specified otherwise in this report. Regularly check that protective measures are in good condition and meet the standards set out here. Include Tree Protection in on-site risk assessments and check protective fencing with the Fixed Scaffolding Safety Checklist.

Reason: The health of retained trees and their soil take precedence. Entering construction exclusion zones can harm valuable trees; barriers must be sufficient to restrict construction activity based on the nature and proximity of work.

3. Specific construction techniques (within RPA)

a) Driveway retention system (king post)

A qualified structural engineer should design this system, as outlined in section 1A.

Working Method: The installation of the retention system is required at the start of the project, but after installation of Tree Protection. The sole purpose of the retention system is to retain the Cellular Confinement System driveway and to form an even edging. All construction work must be undertaken from within the footprint of the proposed.

Reason: The soil retention system is necessary to preventing stone slip, where clear-up could impact tree health and stability.

b) Cellular Confinement System (CCS) driveway

Refer to Figures 5 & 6, for CCS recommended design. A structural engineer or person with relevant experience must design the CCS, as detailed within section 1A. Assess proposed area for visible surface roots during the design process before final approval.

Working Method: Tree Protection will require removal prior to installing CCS. Notify the site's Arboricultural Consultant before commencement of work to arrange site supervision. Installation should be completed in two parts. First a layer of 200mm deep cells should be installed prior to piled foundations. Upon completion of foundations and walls up to proposed ground level, the remaining CCS can be installed. Keep all vehicles outside unprotected tree Root Protection Area (RPA). Vegetation may be removed with an appropriate pesticide that is safe for tree roots or by stripping the top 50 mm of vegetation and humus only, with consideration of surface tree roots. Use hand tools for materials unless vehicle use is necessary within RPA, in which case support it with Ground Guards. CCS cell depth should be at least 200 mm base layer and layers of varying size to reach proposed ground level. Use only one type of washed stone for infill (see Figure 6) - limestone and recycled rejects must not be used. For further installation details, see web site links in Figure 5.

Reason: The CCS protects tree roots from the damaging effects of compaction and desiccation, whilst creating a stable, reliable load-bearing surface for vehicular traffic.

c) Piled foundation

The foundations shall be designed by a qualified structural engineer (see section 1A).

Working Method: Before installation of the foundations, the working area should be covered with Cellular Confinement System (CCS). Holes should be cut through the CCS to allow the piles to travel easily into the soil. No soil excavation or grading is allowed unless approved by the Arboricultural Consultant or Local Planning Authority. Place impermeable plastic between wet concrete/chemicals and ground to prevent cement from contaminating soil in the RPA. Follow all Tree Protection measures and approved construction design / method statements.

Reason: This method prevents damage to tree roots and rooting areas, unlike standard strip foundations.

2. Services (electricity, gas, water, foul water & broadband) see section 9.2.4 within report GH23104

- Construct final and temporary services, soakaways, or waste pumps outside Root Protection Areas and at least 2 m from new or proposed tree planting, unless otherwise permitted by the Arboricultural Consultant.
- A qualified structural or drainage engineer should design service locations and rainwater disposal (see section 1A).
- Fit gutters, downpipes, and drains with guards to prevent blockage from tree debris.

3. Removal of Tree Protection

Tree Protection may be removed only after project completion, following phased development, or with agreement from the Arboricultural Consultant. Written consent from the Local Planning Authority may also be required.

Note:

- This report does not cover building near trees, hedgerows, or shrubs in shrinkable soils (see NHBC guidance, chapter 4.2); this is addressed during Building Regulations unless specified.
- Tree Protection Measures in this and any other document must be included in the site's generic & specific Risk Assessment, Construction Method Statement and Traffic Management Plan.

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule Key BS5837-2012

Column 1 – (Tree No.) = Tree Number as marked on site plan and/or tag

Column 2 – (Species) = Common name and/or Latin name

Column 3 – (HT) = Approximate tree height in metres

Column 4 – (DBH) = Stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above adjacent ground level. For trees with multi-stems, the DBH calculation will be used from within BS5837-2012, and methodology detailed within the Tree Schedule.

Column 5 – (CP) = Compass Points

Column 6 – (CS) = Canopy spread, measured approximately, using the 4 cardinal points of the compass measured in metres.

Column 7 – (BH) = Approximate height of the lowest secondary, or primary branch of the canopy above ground level in metres, with cardinal points from the compass detailing the location

Column 8 – (CH) = Approximate height of the lowest part of the canopy above ground level in metres, with cardinal points from the compass detailing the location

Column 9 – (Age) = Age class, Y- Young, SM – Semi Mature, EM – Early mature, M – Mature, OV – Over mature

Column 10 – (Condition) = Tree's overall condition denoted by Good/Fair/Poor. Condition description indicates the effect of defects on health and stability of tree

Column 11 – (Recommendations) = Preliminary management recommendations
= Development recommendations

Column 12 – (ERC in Years) Estimated Remaining Contribution (<10, <20, <30, 40+)

Column 13 – (RPA) = Minimum Root Protection Area, as calculated from BS5837-2012 and mark as a radius of a circle on the tree constraints and/or protection plan. The methodology to conclude the RPA is: an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter, measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for a single-stem and for trees with more than one stem, arising below 1.5 metres above ground-level or stems with non-uniformed growth pattern, the RPA calculation will be used from within BS5837 2012.

Column 14 – (BS. Cat) = British Standard 5837-2012 'Trees in relation to Construction' categories:
 Category A = trees of high quality, which make a substantial contribution
 Category B = trees of moderate quality, which make a significant contribution
 Category C = trees of low quality
 Category U = trees to be removed for sound arboricultural management
 (Further detail relating to these categories can be found within Appendix 3)

- 1) Estimated dimensions and details are identified by a symbol of '#'.
- 2) Where two categories are split by /, the first is the most significant e.g.
- 3) Fair / Poor means this tree's condition is between fair and poor but tending significantly more towards fair.
- 4) Due to specific legal designations, the trees maybe protected by law, (e.g. Tree Preservation Order and / or Conservation Area). Only when this document is approved through the planning process, can the Development Recommendations be undertaken.
- 5) Where Preliminary Recommendation tree work (e.g. 'branch removal'), differs to Development Recommendations (e.g. 'no work required'), the LPA may request through the development planning process that the submission of a separate tree work planning application be required to undertake the Preliminary Recommendation tree work. Contact GTree Ltd if you require further information, or a specific designation search.

Appendix 3: British Standard Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category & definition (see Tree Survey Schedule)	Criteria		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of 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 have become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of a significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE <i>Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it may be desirable to preserve</i>		
Trees to be considered for retention			
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
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 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)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic previous management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit 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
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 150 mm	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 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

Appendix 4: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Diameter @ 1.5 m (cm)	Compass points	Canopy (m)	Branch Height (m)	Canopy Height (m)	Age	Condition	-Preliminary Recommendations -Development Recommendations	Estimated remaining (years)	Root Protection Area (mR)	British Standard Category (2012)
T1	Sycamore	12	51	N E S W	6 7 6 5	3	2	M	<u>Fair</u> -basal epicormic shoot -epicormic shoots throughout canopy -small leaves for species -pruning to clear adjacent dwelling -minor deadwood within canopy	-no work -remove tree	<30	6.1	B2
T2	Ash	15	4 x <21	N E S W	4 5 5 #3	1	1	M	<u>Poor</u> -multi-stem growing from tree stump -dieback within canopy, possible onset of Ash dieback	-monitor for any increased die-back, if increase occurs contact arborist -remove tree	<10	5	C2/U
T3	Ash	#16	#40	N E S W	3 3 5 #3	7	8	M	<u>Poor</u> -Ivy clad, unable to completely assess -canopy dieback possible onset of Ash dieback	-sever Ivy and band to 2 m -monitor for any increased die-back, if increase occurs contact arborist -remove tree	<10	4.8	C2/U
T4a	Silver Birch	#12	38	N E S W	3 1 #5 4	5	5	M	<u>Poor\Fair</u> -Ivy clad, unable to completely assess -epicormic shoots main stem -growth suppressed -foliage growing into utility cables	-remove epicormic main stem -prune to clear utility cables by 1m +	<20	4.6	C2
G1	Apple x 4 #Plum x 1	<9	<27	N E S W	<3	<2	<2	M	<u>Poor</u> -remnants of old orchard -all trees unmanaged -Plum possibly growing from old root stock from grafted tree, now removed	-assess suitability for retention within an orchard or garden setting -remove single tree, see plan GH23104b	<20	3.2	C2
G2: HC = Horse Chestnut SB = Silver Birch	1-HC 2-SB 3-Ash 4-SB 5-SB 6-HC 7-HC 8-HC 9-HC	<24	90 38 36,27 45 39 81 59 89 101	N N W	7 3 3 5 0 6 8 9 8	2<	2<	M	<u>#Fair/Poor</u> -Ivy clad trees, unable to completely assess -G2.3 - Ash growing adjacent to wall, cracks in wall appearing -Ash dieback present -a full management survey of all trees should be undertaken	-sever Ivy, resurvey in line with BS3998:10 Tree Ref: G2/1: crown-lift by removal of tertiary branches to create 4 m separation between proposed driveway and first foliage or bud	<30	10.8 4.6 5.4 5.4 4.7 9.7 7.1 10.7 12.1	#B/A2
G3	European Lime	<5	<37	N E S W	<2 <2 <2 <2	1	1	M	<u>Fair</u> -espalier trees, important feature within landscape -under some management	-no work -assess management plan for trees	<30	4.4	B/A2

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT
AT: COLLEGE FARM HOUSE, PEWSEY ROAD, UPAVON, SN9 6DT
FOR: KATE SCRUBY

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Diameter @ 1.5 m (cm)	Compass points	Canopy (m)	Branch Height (m)	Canopy Height (m)	Age	Condition	-Preliminary Recommendations -Development Recommendations	Estimated remaining (years)	Root Protection Area (mR)	British Standard Category (2012)
T4b	Norway Maple	16	47	N E S W	3 5 7 #5	2	4	M	<u>Poor</u> -growth suppressed by adjacent tree -epicormic shoots throughout canopy -deadwood including tertiary branches	-monitor for any increased deadwood, if increase occurs contact arborist	<20	5.6	C2
T5	Purple Maple	17	60	N E S W	6 7 5 3	3	2	M	<u>Poor</u> -raised roots within ground east -cavity north 0.5-2 m, historic wound, trying to callus, exposed heartwood -growth suppressed by adjacent trees -pruning east main stem -dead tertiary branched east of canopy	-monitor for any increased deadwood, if increase occurs contact arborist	<20	7.2	C2
T6	Norway Maple	17	43 51 18 21	N E S W	7 3 6 7	3	1	M	<u>Poor</u> -growing from felled or damaged tree -multi-stemmed at 0.3 m, included bark at stem unions -open forming canopy	-due to included bark and shape of canopy, consider either crown-reduction by 3 m or removal	<20	8.7	C2
T7	Purple Maple	16	69	N E S W	7 6 #6 6	3	1	M	<u>Fair</u> -sap exudation main stem south at 1 m -historic fence post embedded in tree south -minor deadwood within canopy	-monitor for any increase in sap exudation, if increase occurs contact arborist	<30	8.3	B1/2
G4	Hornbeam x 7	<17	<56	N N N	8 9 9	2>	1<	M	<u>Poor</u> -linear planting -large central tree Ivy clad -all trees extensive main stem bark damage, possible cause horse cribbing, trees unlikely to recover	-sever and band Ivy -further assessment required, consider possible crown-reduction to reduce loading upon weakened stems	<20	<6.7	C2
T8	Ash	#20	#55	N E S W	#8 #8 #8 #8	#6	5	M	<u>#Fair/Poor</u> -unable to completely assess, neighbours' tree -minor canopy dieback	-monitor for any increased deadwood, if increase occurs contact tree owner	#<20	6.6	#B/C1
G5	Privet Ivy Nettle Bramble Hazel Elm Elder Hawthorn	<8	#20	S	<3	0	0	M	<u>Poor</u> -poor diversity in woody species, Privet & Bramble dominant -dead Elms within hedge	-remove dead trees -consider producing hedgerow management plan to create more diverse hedgerow	<20	2.4	C2

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT
AT: COLLEGE FARM HOUSE, PEWSEY ROAD, UPAVON, SN9 6DT
FOR: KATE SCRUBY

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Diameter @ 1.5 m (cm)	Compass points	Canopy (m)	Branch Height (m)	Canopy Height (m)	Age	Condition	-Preliminary Recommendations -Development Recommendations	Estimated remaining (years)	Root Protection Area (mR)	British Standard Category (2012)
T9	Hawthorn	8	#35	N E S W	<4 <4 <4 <4	1	0	M	<u>Fair</u> -bifurcated main stem at 0.5 m -Ivy clad -unable to completely assess due to vegetation -low canopy	-sever Ivy & resurvey	<30	4.2	B/C2
G6	Horse Chestnut x 2 Cherry x 2	<11	<34	W W W W	4 6 3 3	3	1	E M	<u>Poor</u> -Horse Chestnut main stem sap exudation <u>Poor/Fair</u> -Cherry growth suppressed	-consider removal of Horse Chestnut and replanting with different species -prune branches back to 1 m past fence line to retain visual screen but clear paddock	<20	4.1	C2
T10	European Lime	18	58	N E S W	5 4 6 8	3	1	S M/ M	<u>Fair</u> -unable to completely assess due to epicormic growth and Ivy on main stem -slight growth suppression from adjacent trees	-remove epicormic and Ivy re-survey	#<30	7	#B2
T11	Robinia Acacia	19	45 40	N E S W	4 6 7 7	4	1	M	<u>Fair/Poor</u> -bifurcated main stem at 0.5 m, no evidence of movement -growth slightly suppressed -minor deadwood within canopy	-monitor bifurcation for sap exudation and excessive movement in windy conditions	<30	7.2	B/C2
T12	Ash	#11	#35	N E S W	#3 3 #3 #3	3	3	S M	<u>Poor</u> -unable to completely assess, Ivy clad -poor growing location	-consider removal	#<20	4.2	C1

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO TREE WORK RECOMMENDATIONS, SEE TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY: NOTES 4 & 5

PRUNING WORK TO TREES SHOULD FOLLOW THE GUIDANCE SPECIFIED WITHIN BS3998-2010

NO PRUNING WORKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BEYOND THE CURTILAGE OF THE SITE BOUNDARY WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE LANDOWNERS

UPON COMPLETION OF DEVELOPMENT, RESURVEYING RETAINED TREES IS ESSENTIAL, TO ENSURE THEIR GOOD CONDITION AND READINESS FOR ADOPTION BY OWNERS.

Appendix 5: Site Management & Tree Protection

- (1) [Demolition of existing structures](#)
- (2) [Space required for plant, scaffolding and related access](#)
- (3) [Temporary structures \(including temporary services\)](#)
- (4) [Landscape Protection](#)
- (5) [Mixing and storage of materials](#)
- (6) [Avoidance of changes in ground levels](#)
- (7) [Activities within Protected Areas](#)
- (8) [Landscaping and related Tree Protection](#)

(1) Demolition of existing structures

Tree Protection should be constructed and located as detailed within the Tree Protection Plan.

A laminated Construction Exclusion sign should be placed upon the fencing facing the proposal site and access routes, at 3 metre intervals.

Supervision will be needed prior to the commencement of the demolition and upon completion of constructing the Tree Protection, see Tree Protection Plan for details

A pre-commencement site meeting should be held and attended by the developer's Arboricultural Consultant and the designated site foreman, to discuss details of the working procedures. A representative from the Local Planning Authority may request attendance at the meeting.

The standing structures to be demolished should be removed by dragging back away from the retained trees and their protective fencing.

A 'banksman' (operations assistant) must be present to assist in the demolition/ground work process, by directing the machinery operator to ensure tree branches and Tree Protection are not damaged.

If any excavation is needed for capping the existing utility services within the Tree Protection areas, this should be undertaken with the supervision of the acting Arboricultural Consultant.

Tree stumps are to be ground out using a Stump Grinder, if they are located within tree Root Protection Areas, and not removed via excavation, unless under supervision of the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant.

Throughout the proposal, it would be advisable to monitor the condition of the Tree Protection fencing and Ground Protection and assess whether it is still fit for purpose,

as detailed in section 2 of the Arboricultural Method Statement. It is also advisable to add Tree Protection to the on-site risk assessment and the protective fencing should have a Fixed Scaffolding Safety Checklist.

The details above should be incorporated within the demolition site-specific risk assessment and method statement.

Be aware of the control and disposal of plants that can harm livestock and the environment. There are severe restrictions and penalties for allowing contaminated soil or plant material to spread into the wild. Furthermore, Enforcement Notices can be issued if weeds are allowed to spread onto someone else's property, and prosecution is possible if animals suffer from eating these weeds. For further guidance follow this link: [Prevent harmful weeds and invasive non-native plants spreading](#).

(2) Space required for plant, scaffolding and related access

Sufficient necessary space surrounds the proposal, without the need to enter within the areas beyond the Tree Protection fencing.

In the event of a crane or telehandler being needed to install RSJs (Rolled Steel Joists) or to deliver construction materials, a 'banksman' will need to assist the machine driver, to cause no damage to valuable trees.

(3) Temporary structures (including temporary services)

These must be located outside the tree Root Protection Areas, unless otherwise agreed.

All temporary services should run above ground or be contained within the facility and managed as appropriate.

It may be possible to locate storage/units and welfare cabins within the Root Protection Areas of trees. However, to enable this, prior consent will be required from the developer's acting Arboricultural Consultant or the LPA's Arboricultural Officer and a working method statement produced, specific to the site's requirements.

(4) Landscape Protection

Tree Protection will prevent any tree root compromising activities within areas that it protects, thus protecting that immediate landscape. The protective fencing should only be removed in the last phase of development. For further details, relating to landscaping, see Appendix 5 (8).

(5) Mixing and storage of materials

Mixing of chemicals will be required near Root Protection Areas, where the use of a water-tight and chemical resistant bund will be essential.

Transportation around the site, of chemicals including cement, must be undertaken with caution and any spillage within the tree Root Protection Area (RPA) must be removed. Further guidance on spillages of chemicals must follow the on-site risk assessment and, if this requires removal of soil within the RPA, the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant must be informed prior to any excavation.

No uncured concrete should be poured or placed in direct contact with soil located adjacent to Tree Protection fencing. The washing out of cement mixers is prohibited, unless a foul water capture system is in place.

Within the proposal site there should be no burning or bonfires, of either waste or excess materials, generated from the implementation of the construction of this proposal, unless located a minimum of 15 m away from any tree, or tree canopy.

Any additional areas must be located outside the tree Root Protection Areas, unless otherwise agreed.

It may be possible to locate storage/units and welfare cabins within the Root Protection Areas of trees. However, in order to enable this, prior consent will be required from the developer's acting Arboricultural Consultant or the LPA's Arboricultural Officer and a working method statement produced, specific to the site's requirements.

There will be a requirement for mixing and storage of materials on site. It is very important to avoid any run-off from toxic materials into areas valuable for tree roots and potential tree root growth, which could compromise valuable trees. Further information can be found from within the links available here: [Environmental Practices](#).

(6) Avoidance of changes in ground levels

No changes in ground levels should occur within the areas designated for Tree Protection, unless otherwise stated, within this report.

(7) Activities within Protected Areas

If activities within protected areas are required, other than those stated within this report, consent will be needed from a representative of the Local Planning Authority and/or advice gained from the acting Arboricultural Consultant.

(8) Landscaping and related Tree Protection

If tree planting is desired, awareness of the guidance within BS8545 - 2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations, would be advisable. The general treatment of areas around newly-planted and existing trees should allow for adequate infiltration of water and free gaseous exchange, as well as reduction of water evaporation and the retention of an open soil structure to encourage root growth.

Care should be taken to ensure that grass or weed growth does not compete with young root growth by intercepting available water supply.

No major changes in levels should occur within areas designated for Tree Protection, unless mentioned within this report.

Surface vegetation can be removed with either the use of a suitable pesticide (see penultimate paragraph in this section below), specific to vegetation and not harmful to the tree/shrub root systems, or by removing the top 50 mm of vegetation and humus

only (unless the tree has very shallow roots, advice should be sought from an Arboricultural Consultant). An assessment of the ground levels must be undertaken. If the ground is slightly uneven, the introduction of a good quality soil with high granular material content, can be used to level it out. There should be no infill deeper than 150 mm and this should only be used to infill up to the highest point of the existing ground. If the levels are more than 150 mm, advice should be sought from the acting Arboricultural Consultant.

The removal of hardstanding and or garden features within areas designated for tree root protection must be undertaken with caution. All works within these areas must be undertaken by hand, using hand tools only. If self-propelled machinery is required, advice relating to Tree Protection should be gained from the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant.

Retaining walls within areas designated for tree root protection, must be left in-situ, unless otherwise mentioned within this report. The removal of retaining walls may result in soil slip, which will potentially compromise tree health and condition, and become a health and safety risk for those using the area.

No new structures (other than those discussed within this report) e.g. retaining walls, footpaths or water features, should be built within the Root Protection Area of retained trees, without prior consultation with an Arboricultural Consultant.

The driving of vehicles over open ground, designated for planting, should be avoided, as it may cause soil compaction, which is not conducive to plant root growth and survival.

Tree / shrub stumps are to be ground out using a Stump Grinder, if they are located within tree Root Protection Areas, and not removed via excavation, unless under supervision of the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant.

Excavation, within designated Tree Protection, should be avoided. If it is unavoidable, it is advisable to discuss the proposed work with the site's acting Arboricultural Consultant. The operative should be mindful of tree roots and follow the guidance below.

If tree roots are encountered less than 25 mm in diameter, they may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots which are either over 25 mm in diameter or occurring in clumps should be severed only following consultation with an Arboricultural Consultant, as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability. Further guidance to root pruning can be found within BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. If a concrete mix, or a chemical substance is to be used in direct contact with the newly excavated soil face, a lining of impermeable chemical-resistant plastic should be used as a separation barrier. This will reduce the risk of dangerous leachates, from the chemical mixture, contaminating the soil and/or compromising tree roots.

If pesticides are to be used to control unwanted plant growth, it must be ensured that they are not harmful to either trees and shrubs of value, nor plant species designated for retention within this report, or any other report, subject to this specific Planning

Application. Follow this link for [Guidance on authorisation for pesticides used in Agriculture, Horticulture or the Home Garden \(Plant Protection Products\)](#).

It is also important to be aware of the control and disposal of plants that can harm livestock and the environment. There are severe restrictions and penalties for allowing contaminated soil or plant material to spread into the wild. Furthermore, Enforcement Notices can be issued if weeds are allowed to spread onto someone else's property, and prosecution is possible if animals suffer from eating these weeds. For further guidance follow this link: [Prevent harmful weeds and invasive non-native plants spreading](#).

Appendix 6: Survey Limitations and General Notes

- a) The tree survey has been carried out in relation to British Standard 5837-2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' and may also assist in the landowner's duty under the Occupier's Liability Act 1984 and Common Law. To achieve the landowner's complete duty under the Occupier's Liability Act relating to trees, a tree hazard assessment survey of all the trees within the curtilage of the site should be carried out. This tree survey was carried out from ground level, identifying significant tree features which may have a significant bearing upon the condition and management of the trees, giving appropriate recommendations in relation to trees and development.
- b) Trees are living organisms subject to change. It is strongly recommended that they are regularly inspected for this reason.
- c) No guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual trees. Extreme climatic events can cause damage to (or make unsafe) apparently healthy trees.
- d) Typical significant defects that are to be identified can be referred to in:
 - 'Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management' by David Lonsdale (Forestry Commission 1999)
 - 'The Body Language of Trees - A handbook for failure analysis' by Claus Mattheck & Helge Breloer (Department of the Environment 1994)
 - 'The Body Language of Trees' by Claus Mattheck (Karlsruhe Institute of Technology 2015)
 - 'Tree Pests and Diseases' by Guy Watson (Arboricultural Association 2011)
 - 'Fungi on Trees' by Guy Watson & Ted Green (Arboricultural Association 2013)
- e) The investigation may have been carried out on days with limited visibility and the report refers only to the conditions prevailing on the days that the trees were surveyed.
- f) No underground root investigations were carried out and the surveyor/consultant was not aware of any underground conditions of compaction or changes in ground levels or aeration or drainage which may affect the trees, nor of any service installations or any other excavations which may previously have taken place, and which may have caused damage to root systems.
- g) No responsibility can be accepted relating to the accuracy of the information received. No additional investigation was undertaken with regards to statutory designations, i.e. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, SSSIs other than information and documents supplied by the client. Approval for felling or other works may require authorisation. Such authorisation is not the responsibility of the surveyor/consultant, unless instructed by the client to undertake such investigation and seek formal consent from the governing body.
- h) Wildlife issues are of significant concern to the general public. There needs to be a balance between the protection of wildlife and the need for safety when managing trees. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) and Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) give statutory protection to wild birds, bats, mammals, some invertebrates and plants. It is important to ensure that this legislation is properly considered when carrying out any works to trees.
- i) All nesting birds are protected in the UK under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Tree work should be undertaken outside of bird nesting season (1st March - 31st August), unless a nesting bird survey is undertaken, either by the arborist, or by an ecologist.

Survey Limitations and General Notes (continued)

- j) In this instance, considering the size of the trees, their location and features, it is considered that there is a **HIGH** probability of bats using the more mature trees as a roost site, due to the features of the trees (cavities, loose bark, ivy, etc.). However, during the tree works the contractor should carry out the works with bats as an active consideration and follow the current industry best practice, e.g. Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 1 'Trees and Bats 2003' and British Standard 8596: Surveying for Bats in Trees & Woodland, with which competent tree contractors should be familiar.
- k) Prior to any works within this report being undertaken, a request must be made to the client, as to whether an Ecology Survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified ecologist, that may have implications on this report's working method.
- l) Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.
- m) This report is only valid for a three-year period from the date detailed upon the front cover and only for the proposed construction detailed.