
**BISHOPS CANNINGS VILLAGE HALL, BISHOPS
CANNINGS, DEVIZES, WILTSHIRE, SN10 2LQ**

**ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
FOR
CAR PARK EXTENSION**

**Prepared by:
WHLandscape**

**On behalf of:
Bishops Cannings Parish Council**

Project Reference: 25.2031

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The instructions provided in this Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) must be followed during the development process. This is to ensure the protection and conservation of trees to be retained through and beyond the process to extend the existing car park on land at Bishops Cannings Village Hall, Bishops Cannings, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 2LQ. A site visit and assessment of the trees at the site, on which this AMS is based, was undertaken on the 29th of September 2025, by Seb Macleod of WHLandscape. The instructions in this document are necessary to comply with tree protection methodology, good working practice and to discharge conditions 3 & 4 of the consent for the development of the site granted by Wiltshire Council (ref: PL/2024/08280).

1.2 The AMS is intended to enable the protection of those trees to be retained at the site through the construction process. Any deviation from the instructions in this document must be discussed with WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd before they are undertaken, to ensure that they are not in breach of the granted planning permission. The instructions in this document are made in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*.

1.3 Arboricultural supervision is required at specific points of the development process to ensure trees are being adequately protected. The Project Manager/Architect/Contract Administrator will arrange supervision by the Arboriculturist as necessary during the process.

1.4 This document must be made available to all contractors and operatives prior to the commencement of construction activity. This is to ensure that they fully understand the measures set out for the protection of trees to be retained on site.

1.5 This AMS gives site-specific instructions on the methodology to be followed during the construction process for the development of the site, in particular the protection of trees within the site as well as those on directly adjacent ground potentially affected by construction activity. The phasing of construction activity as shown in section 3.1 must be followed in the order that it is presented to ensure the adequate protection of trees to be retained.

1.6 A survey schedule of the trees relating to the development area on which the specifications of their protection are based can be found at Table 2.

1.7 A TPP illustrating the key features of those trees at the site and the requirements for their protection through the development process can be found in Illustrative Material at plan ARB-2031-01. This plan is based on the proposed site plan of the scheme submitted for planning approval (Drawing No: 3740-03 Rev H).

1.8 The site stands within the village conservation area and the trees within it are protected under section 211 (1) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Planning consent for development supersedes the requirement to give six weeks notification of works to trees (including tree removal) in a conservation area, where those trees are in direct conflict with aspects of a consented scheme.

1.9 The Arboricultural supervisor for the project and point of contact to advise on this AMS is:

Name	Company	Role	Contact Details
Seb Macleod	WHLandscape	Arboriculturist	Tel: 01380 727539 Email: seb.m@whlandscape.co.uk

2. TREES AND TREE PROTECTION

2.1 The majority of tree roots will be found within 600mm of soil surface levels as tree roots require access to oxygen, water and nutrients (most soils become anaerobic below this depth). The root systems of trees as outlined in the tree survey report are considered to be critical to the maintenance of the trees physiological and structural condition. The severance of roots within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree to be retained has the impact of reducing its physiological function. This will affect its ability to store energy, as well as the drawing of water and nutrients from the soil, to the effect that severe dysfunction or premature death of the tree can result.

2.2 The removal of larger roots within the RPA can have the impact of reducing the structural integrity of the tree, leaving it exposed to failure during adverse weather conditions. The wounding resulting from the severance of roots can offer tree pathogens entry points for infection which can cause dysfunction, loss of structural integrity, or premature death.

2.3 Roots require access to oxygen and water in order to respire, as well as providing the tree with water and nutrients. Any root over 25mm diameter is considered as a critical part of the structural integrity and physiological function of the tree. Compaction of the soil or raising of soil levels will reduce this function to the effect that severe dysfunction or premature death of the tree can result. Installation of a non-porous hard-standing area within the RPA of a tree will have the same impact as compaction of the soil. The leaching of chemicals or substances, such as cement, into or adjacent to the RPA of a tree to be retained can have detrimental impacts on the root system of the tree and can cause physiological dysfunction loss of structural integrity or premature death.

2.4 Tree crowns can pose constraints to the access of machinery and vehicles during the development process. This can result in the striking of branches or stems, or the pruning of branches to facilitate access. The pruning or striking of tree branches has the impact of reducing the tree's ability to store energy and photosynthesise to obtain energy from the sun which is necessary to maintain its physiological system. This can lead to a loss of physiological function, exposure of the tree to pathogens and can lead to decline or premature death. The wounding resulting from the removal of branches, whether accidental or intentional, can offer tree pathogens entry points for infection which can cause dysfunction, loss of structural integrity or premature death.

2.5 A tree can be unbalanced by excessive pruning or damage on one side, which can leave it exposed to new stresses and lead to failure during adverse weather. Such damage, whether intentional or

unintentional, must be avoided during the development process. Any required pruning work on trees that may arise during the development process must be agreed by the arboricultural contractor and planning authority and undertaken by experienced contractors adhering to the British Standard for tree work: BS 3998:2010 *Tree work-recommendations*.

2.6 The particulars of the scheme consist of consent to extend the existing car park area northwards into land currently under agricultural use to provide a total of 38 parking spaces. Particulars of the development include:

- Extension of the existing hard surfacing northwards.
- Establishment of new drainage ditch along northern and western edges of the development area.
- Consolidation of existing site entrance.
- Installation underground drainage through central area of car park with central manhole and headwalls at eastern and western edges of parking area.
- Tree and vegetation removal to facilitate requirement of the consented development.
- Post construction tree & hedge planting.

2.7 A number of trees at the site are marked for removal due to conflicts with the aspects of the consented development and/or due to their poor structural/physiological condition. These include:

Tree No.	Species	Reason for removal
T2	English elm	Dead & posing hazard to highway to south
T5	English elm	Dead/dying & posing hazard to highway to south
G2	3x ash	In decline & hazardous condition form ash dieback RPA conflicts with brick headwall to be constructed
T11	Sycamore	Stem in direct conflict with area of new surfacing
T12	White poplar	Stem in direct conflict with area of new surfacing
T13	Monterey Cypress	Stem in direct conflict with area of new surfacing
T14	Sycamore	Stem in direct conflict with area of new surfacing
T15	Ash	Stem in direct conflict with area of new surfacing
T16	Monterey Cypress	Stem in direct conflict with area of new surfacing
G3	Mixed group	5x stems at southern end of group to be removed/stem & RPA conflicts with new ditch and area of new hard surfacing

2.8 Other low level vegetation and young tree saplings not individually scheduled that conflict with the proposed scheme are to be removed. Ivy is recommended to be controlled on trees T1 & T4 adjacent to the highway by severing the ivy stems near the base of their host tree.

2.9 A section of the new ditch to be dug at the western side of the site conflicts with a small portion of the northern side of the RPAs of ash trees T3 & T4. Some potential root damage to these trees is to be accepted as opposed to the removal of these trees. The minimal amount of space considered as suitable for the excavation of the ground within the RPAs of these trees is to remain outside the adjacent construction exclusion zone. The area marked in blue hatch is to be hand dug under arboricultural supervision to minimise damage to the root systems of both ash trees. The methodology for the excavation and severance of roots which obstruct the route of the ditch at Phase 4 must be strictly followed.

2.10 A key focus of this AMS is concerned with the positions of fenced Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) that are to be established around arboricultural features to be retained to prohibit construction activity in the vicinity of their key features (stem, crowns and RPAs). These will protect the trees from inadvertent damage that has the potential to occur during development.

2.11 The area outside the established CEZs that is considered suitable for the storage, spoil piles or stockpiling of materials during the development process along with locating site cabins and toilets is marked with yellow hatch on the TPP provided. The mixing of concrete, and the storage of fuels or chemicals, must only take place within the area marked with yellow hatch on the TPP to minimise the potential for the contamination of the ground within tree RPAs. If the slope of the ground adjacent to areas where fuels or chemicals are stored could potentially lead to spillage contaminating RPAs, the mixing/storage areas must be bunded to reduce the risk of inadvertent contamination.

2.12 The development process is to begin with a pre-commencement site meeting between the site manager and any relevant contractors to discuss the requirements of the AMS, mark out the position of the CEZ fencing as well as finalise and mark out the location for the storage of any fuels area or the mixing of materials during the development process. Tree work and scrub clearance will be undertaken before the pre-commencement site meeting to allow for the practicable marking out of the position of CEZ fencing and storage/mixing areas within areas currently inaccessible due to dense vegetation.

2.13 CEZ fencing must be installed prior to any other construction activity commencing (with the exception of tree removal/remedial works), including moving any materials, cabins/toilets onto site. This will ensure no construction activity can inadvertently impact on the sensitive areas of the adjacent

trees. The required position of CEZ fencing to be established at phase 3 is shown as a blue dashed lines on the TPP provided at plan ARB-2031-01.

2.14 The CEZ fencing to exclude construction activity from critical areas of the site must be of the specification found in Appendix 1. If using this specification is impractical (i.e. the area is on hardstanding ground) then the specification found in Appendix 2 can be used. Tree protection notices (an example of which can be found in Appendix 3) are to be displayed to clearly define the CEZs and are to be retained on the fencing until it is removed. The supervising arboriculturist must confirm that the tree protection has been installed as agreed before any significant site work starts (with the exception of tree removal/remedial works) or any materials are brought onto site.

2.15 Once CEZ fencing is installed the protected areas must remain sacrosanct throughout the development process. Fencing must not be re-positioned or removed until the construction process is complete unless agreed by the supervising arboriculturist.

2.16 No new underground services are to be installed within the RPAs of any trees to be retained.

2.17 Fires must not be lit within 10m of any tree or hedge to be retained.

2.18 A copy of the AMS and TPP must be retained on site at all times. All site operatives must be made aware of the role of the AMS and its importance.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 PHASING OF EVENTS

1. Tree work & scrub clearance
2. A pre-commencement site meeting
3. Erection of CEZ fencing
4. Construction activity & methodology for ditch excavation in vicinity of T3 & T4
5. Removal of CEZ fencing
6. Post construction planting

3.2 METHODOLOGY

PHASE 1: Tree work & scrub clearance

- The tree works as outlined in the table below are to be undertaken by appropriately qualified and insured arboricultural contractors in accordance with BS 3998:2010.
- Care must be taken to ensure vehicles or machinery are not driven on, or used within, the RPAs of those trees to be retained. It is advised that vehicles involved in this operation remain at least 15m from any tree on site or on the existing compacted gravel area during this phase.
- Those features to be removed are marked with red dashed lines on the TPP.
- Other low level vegetation to be removed is not marked on the TPP provided and its removal must be guided by the site manager. Those marked tree features to be retained must not be removed.
- The schedule of tree work is as follows:

Tree No.	Species	Specification of works
T2	English elm	Remove
T5	English elm	Remove
G2	3x ash	Remove
T11	Sycamore	Remove
T12	White poplar	Remove
T13	Monterey Cypress	Remove
T14	Sycamore	Remove
T15	Ash	Remove
T16	Monterey Cypress	Remove
G3	Mixed group (ash & sycamore)	Remove 5x stems at southern end of group

PHASE 2: Pre-commencement meeting and agreement of area for storage of fuel and mixing of materials.

- The pre-commencement meeting is to be conducted by the Arboricultural Supervisor and attended by the site/project manager and any other relevant stakeholders.
- All relevant stakeholders are to be made aware of the importance of protecting those trees on site that are to be retained and the potential for prosecution by the Local Planning Authority if the procedures in the AMS are not followed.
- Areas suitable for the storage of fuel and mixing of any materials are to be finalised and marked out on site.
- The route and position of CEZ fencing adjacent to trees to be retained guided by RPA radius measurements in Table 2 and the positions shown in the TPP to are to be clearly marked out.

PHASE 3: Erection of CEZ fencing

- CEZ fencing is to be installed around trees to be retained.
- The position of the fencing is guided by the radius distance of adjacent tree RPAs as shown in Table 2, as marked out in Phase 2 and as shown in the TPP (blue dashed lines). It must be strictly followed.
- The fencing must be suitable to restrict construction activity. It is to be made up of 'Heras' type wire mesh panels attached to metal scaffold poles and braced (as illustrated in Appendix 1). The specification for fencing in Appendix 2 must only be followed if the ground conditions do not facilitate the use of the specification of fencing in Appendix 1 (i.e. on hard standing ground).
- Any changes to the position of the CEZ fencing can only be made with the consent of the arboricultural supervisor and the LPA.
- All-weather notices are to be fixed to the barriers with the words: 'Construction Exclusion Zone - Keep Out' or similar (see example in Appendix 3).

PHASE 4: Construction activity & methodology for ditch excavation in vicinity of T3 & T4

- During the construction of the extended hard surfacing areas all other aspects of the development process, construction exclusion zones around trees to be retained must remain sacrosanct. CEZ fencing must remain intact and in situ throughout the entire construction process.

- Any requirement to move CEZ fencing or proposals to work within an established CEZs that may arise during the development process cannot be undertaken without express consent from the arboricultural supervisor and the LPA.
- The methodology for the excavation of the section of new ditch within the RPAs of T3 & T4 and area marked in blue hatch on the TPP must follow this specific methodology under arboricultural supervision.
 - The ground in the area marked in blue hatch must be hand dug or dug using a compressed air spade with the latter being the preferred method. Mechanical excavation must not be employed within the blue hatched area
 - Roots exposed that are in conflict with the route of the ditch are to be cut using a hand held pruning saw or secateurs.

PHASE 5: Removal of CEZ fencing

- CEZ fencing must not be removed until all other construction activity within the site is complete, and any cabins, toilets and materials have left the site. The fencing must only be removed with the prior approval of the arboricultural supervisor.

PHASE 6: Post construction planting

- Any planting to be undertaken following the removal of CEZ fencing must avoid disturbance of soil, soil level changes and compaction of soil within the proximity of retained trees.
- Vehicles belonging to landscape contractors must remain on installed hardstanding areas or no closer than 15m to any retained trees during these works.
- If planting is to be positioned within the RPAs of retained trees planting pits must be hand dug and ensure that roots over 25mm diameter are not severed. If Roots over 25mm are encountered, then the position of the planting site is to be moved.

The chronological order of these Phases of operation must be observed as detailed in this Arboricultural Method Statement. Any deviation from this can only be pursued with consent from the arboricultural supervisor and local planning authority.

4. REFERENCES

British Standards Institute, 2012. *BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations*. Online: BSI.

British Standards Institute, 2010. *BS 3998:2010 – Trees work. Recommendations*. Online: BSI.

TABLES

Table 1 Tree Survey Key and Schedule

Tree/Tag No: Individual trees will be denoted as T1, T2 etc. on plans or diagrams. Groups of trees too numerous to individually survey or groups comprising of mainly trees of a stem diameter less than 150mm will be denoted as G1, G2 or W1, W2, etc. Hedgerows will also be shown as groups denoted as H1, H2, etc. Tree stumps denoted by S. Individual trees located in a group or hedgerow can still be assessed individually.

Species: using common and scientific name.

Measurement Conventions:

1. Height, crown spread, and crown clearance is recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread is rounded up) for measurements up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre if over 10m.
2. Stem diameter is recorded in millimetres rounded to the nearest 10mm.
3. Any estimated dimensions (e.g. for inaccessible trees or those located on adjacent land) are suffixed by "#".

Tree height measured using an electronic clinometer. Site conditions may render this technique impractical in which case an estimated height will be suffixed by "#".

Stem Diameter: normally measured at 1.5m from ground level or using techniques as stated in Annex C of BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. If estimated denoted by #.

Ivy clad trees will be noted as without removing the ivy a stem diameter will have to be estimated from best measurement available.

Age Class: Y - a young tree in first third of life cycle.

EM - an early mature tree in second third of life cycle.

M - a mature tree in the last third of its life cycle.

OM - an over-mature tree in decline due to age.

Physiological Condition:

Good (G) - tree appears to be in a satisfactory physiological condition showing no signs of poor health.

Fair (F) - may be showing some minor signs of stress.

Poor (P) - slightly compromised showing significant signs of stress i.e. crown retrenchment.

V. Poor (VP) - significantly compromised e.g. advanced retrenchment.

D - dead.

Structural Condition: (Crown, stem and base of tree each given a value)

Good (G) - tree appears to be in a satisfactory structural condition with no significant defects found.

Fair (F) - some defects, but of low significance.

Poor (P) - slightly compromised e.g. poor branch unions found or evidence of decay.

V. Poor (VP) - profoundly compromised and imminent failure likely.

- cannot be assessed due to ivy/vegetation cover.

D/W - deadwood.

Estimated Remaining Contribution: Measured in years: <10 (under 10 years), >10 (over 10 years), >20, >40.

Retention Category: Denoted as U, A, B, C with sub-categories 1, 2, 3. as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

Root Protection Area (RPA): Radius given in m. Area given in m².

Table 2 BS5837 Survey Schedule

Site: Bishops Cannings Village Hall

Client: Bishops Cannings Parish Council

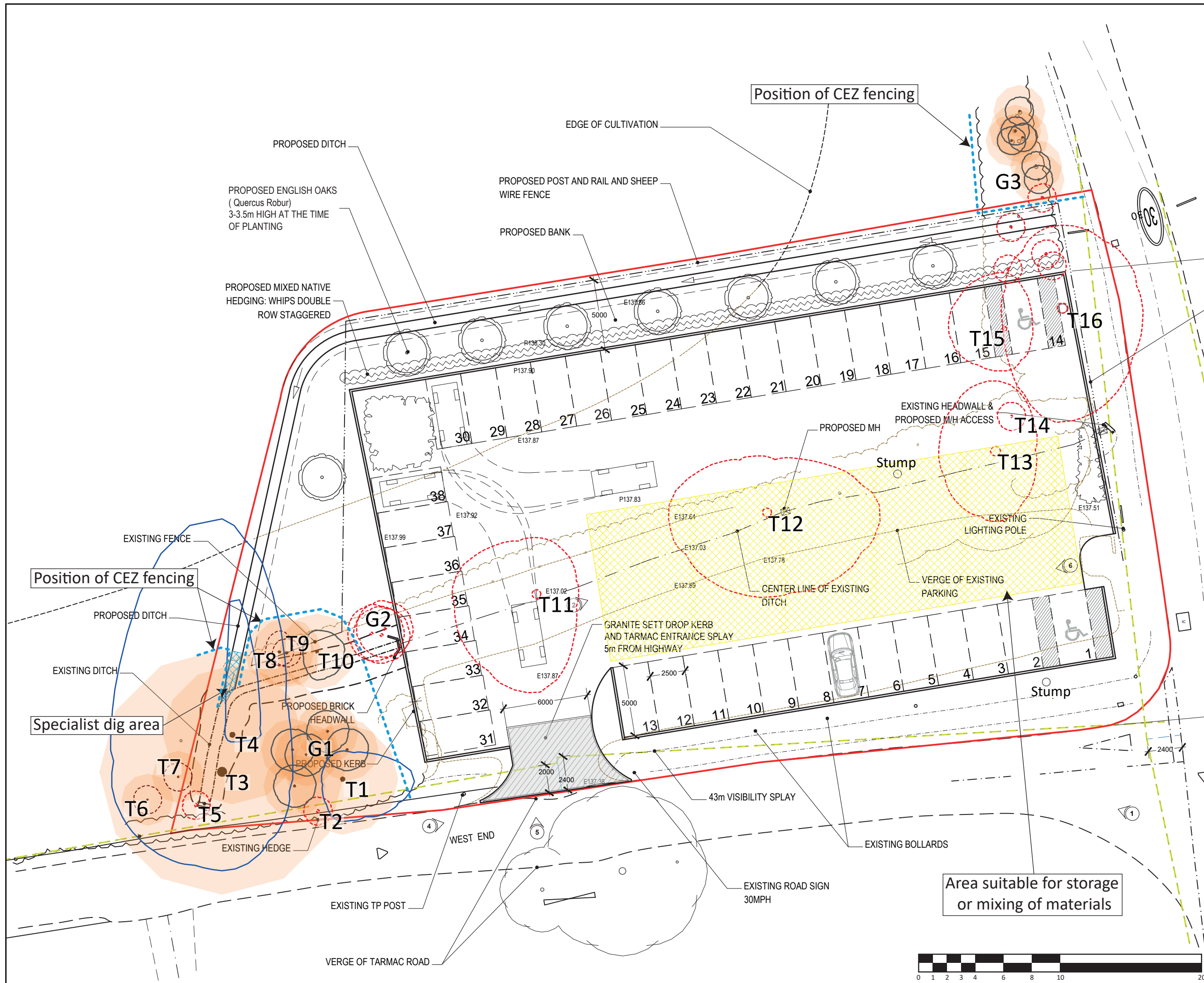
Date: 29th September 2025

Tree/Tag No	Species	Tree Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Height & Direction of 1 st Branch	Min. Crown Clearance (m)				Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition: CROWN/STEM/BASE General Observations: Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Retention Category	RPA R (m)	RPA A (m ²)
				N	E	S	W		N	E	S	W							
T1	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	320#	2	5	3	1.5	5e	11	7	7	11	EM	G	G/#/# Ivy clad stem Stem values estimated Control ivy	>40	B1	3.9	48
T2	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	16	200#	1	1	1	1	-	6	6	6	6	D	D	VP/P/P Dead elm by highway Heavily ivy clad Remove	-	U	2.4	18
T3	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	500# 500#	18	5	7	8	2w	12	3	9	12	EM	F	G/#/F Codominant stems from base Ivy clad stem Stem values estimated Thinly foliated with no clear ash dieback symptoms	>20	B1	8.4	222
T4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	400#	10	2	0.5	0.5	0w	1	5	13	1	EM	F	VP/#/F Heavily ivy clad stem and crown Northern stem of 2 showing pronounce lean to north and heavily burdened with ivy Stem values estimated Control ivy	>20	B1	4.8	72

T5	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	6	200#	1	1	1	1	-	6	6	6	6	Y	D	VP/P/P Dead/dying elm by highway Heavily ivy clad Remove	<10	U	2.4	18
T6	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	5	150#	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	Y	VP	VP/P/P Dead/dying elm Ivy clad Outside red line area	<10	U	1.8	10
T7	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	5	150#	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	Y	VP	VP/P/P Dead/dying elm Ivy clad Outside red line area	<10	U	1.8	10
G1	Mixed group	12	180	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5						Y	F	G/G/G Group of young sycamore and ash stems within small woodland group subservient to larger adjacent trees Average dimensions given	>40	C1	2.1	14
T8	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	200#	1.5	1	1	1	4n					EM	VP	P/F/F Ivy clad In decline from ash dieback	<10	U	2.4	18
T9	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	200#	1	1	1	1	0s					EM	VP	P/F/F Ivy clad In decline from ash dieback	<10	U	2.4	18
T10	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	220#	1.5	2	2	1	2.5n	4	5	10	4	EM	F	F/G/G Ivy clad Thinly foliated with some DW Ash dieback suspected	>10	C1	2.7	23
G2	Group of ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	200#	2	2	2	2	-					Y	VP	P/F/F Group of 3 ash stems In decline from ash dieback with significant DW in their crowns Remove group	<10	U	2.4	18
T11	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	620	4	3	7	6	-	2	2	2	2	EM	F	G/#/# Ivy clad stem Marked for removal	>20	B1	7.5	177

T12	White poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	18	610	4	8	6	7	2e	3	5	4	3	EM	G	G/G/G Marked for removal	>20	B1	7.2	163
T13	Monterey cypress <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	18	500# 500#	5	3	5	4	2s	2	5	2	2	EM	F	F/VP/# Ivy clad Codominant stems and open central crown Southern stem vulnerable to failure Marked for removal	>10	C1	8.4	222
T14	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	150	1	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	2	Y	F	F/G/G Growing through crown of adjacent cypress Marked for removal	>40	C1	1.8	10
T15	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	300	4	2	3	4	2w	3	4	8	3	EM	F	G/#/G Ivy clad Thinly foliated crown not showing clear ash dieback symptoms Marked for removal	>20	B1	3.6	41
T16	Monterey cypress <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	18	750	6	6	8	4	-	5	5	3	5	EM	G	G/F/G Codominant stems from 1m Marked for removal	>20	B1	9.0	255
G3	Mixed group	12	150	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	Y	G	G/G/G Group of young ash & sycamore stems Average dimensions given 5x stems at southern end of group marked for removal	>40	C1	1.8	10

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL



KEY:

- 'A' Category

- 'B' Category

- 'C' Category

- 'U' Category

Tree stem

Shading arc

Crown spread
(in colour of retention category)

Root Protection
Area (RPA)

The Tree Retention Categories symbols shown in the key are for reference and may not always be present on the plan.

Other Plan Features

- Tree to be removed

- Unsurveyed vegetation to be removed

- New tree planting

- New hedge planting

- Specialist dig area

- Position of CEZ fencing

- Area suitable for storage/mixing of materials

The Tree Retention Categories symbols shown in the key are for reference and may not always be present on the plan.

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Project:
Bishops Cannings Village Hall

On behalf of:
Bishops Cannings Parish Council

Drawing title:
Tree Protection Plan

Drawing number:
ARB-2031-01

Scale:
1:250 @ A3

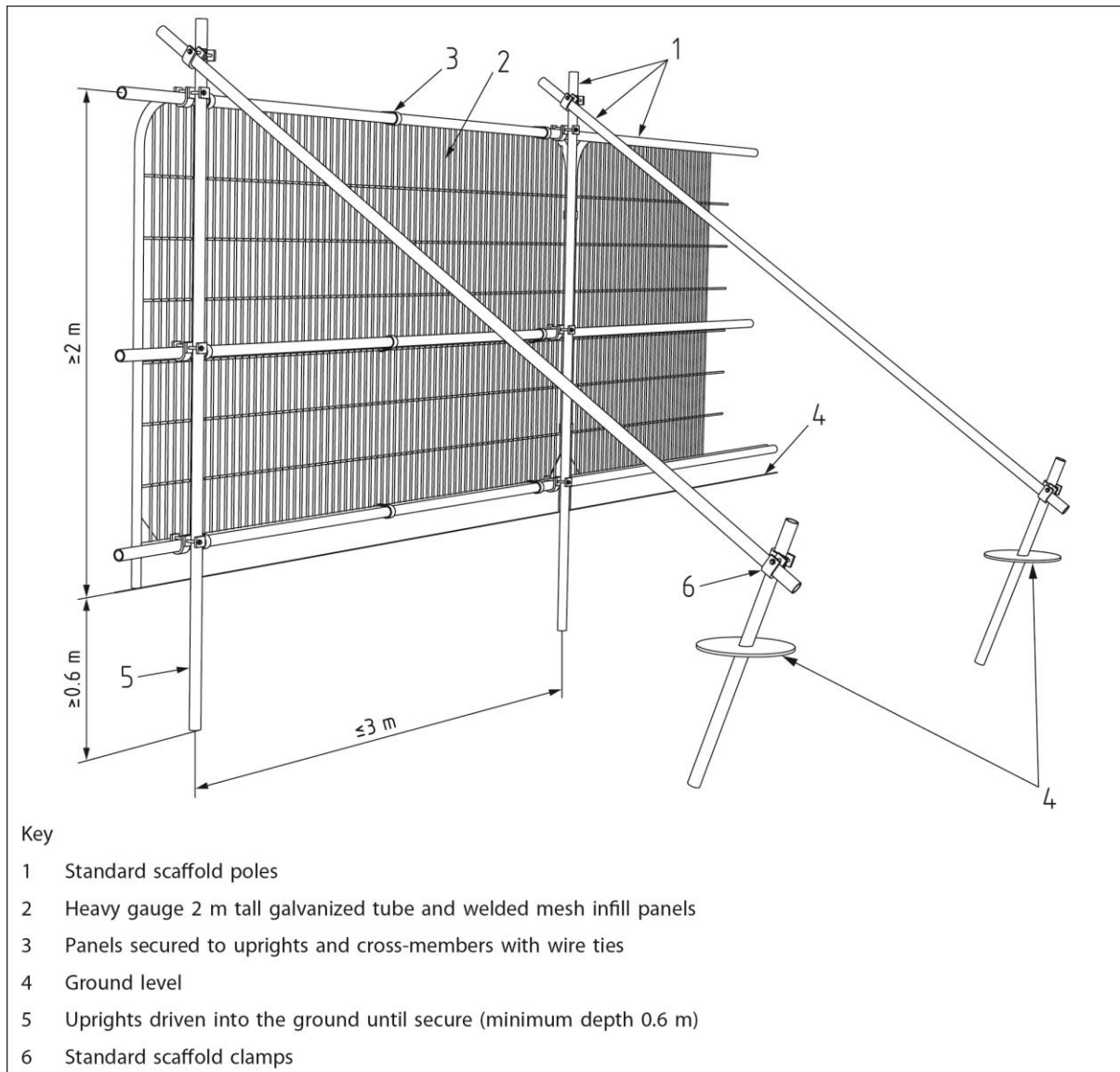
Rev:
Date:
Oct 25

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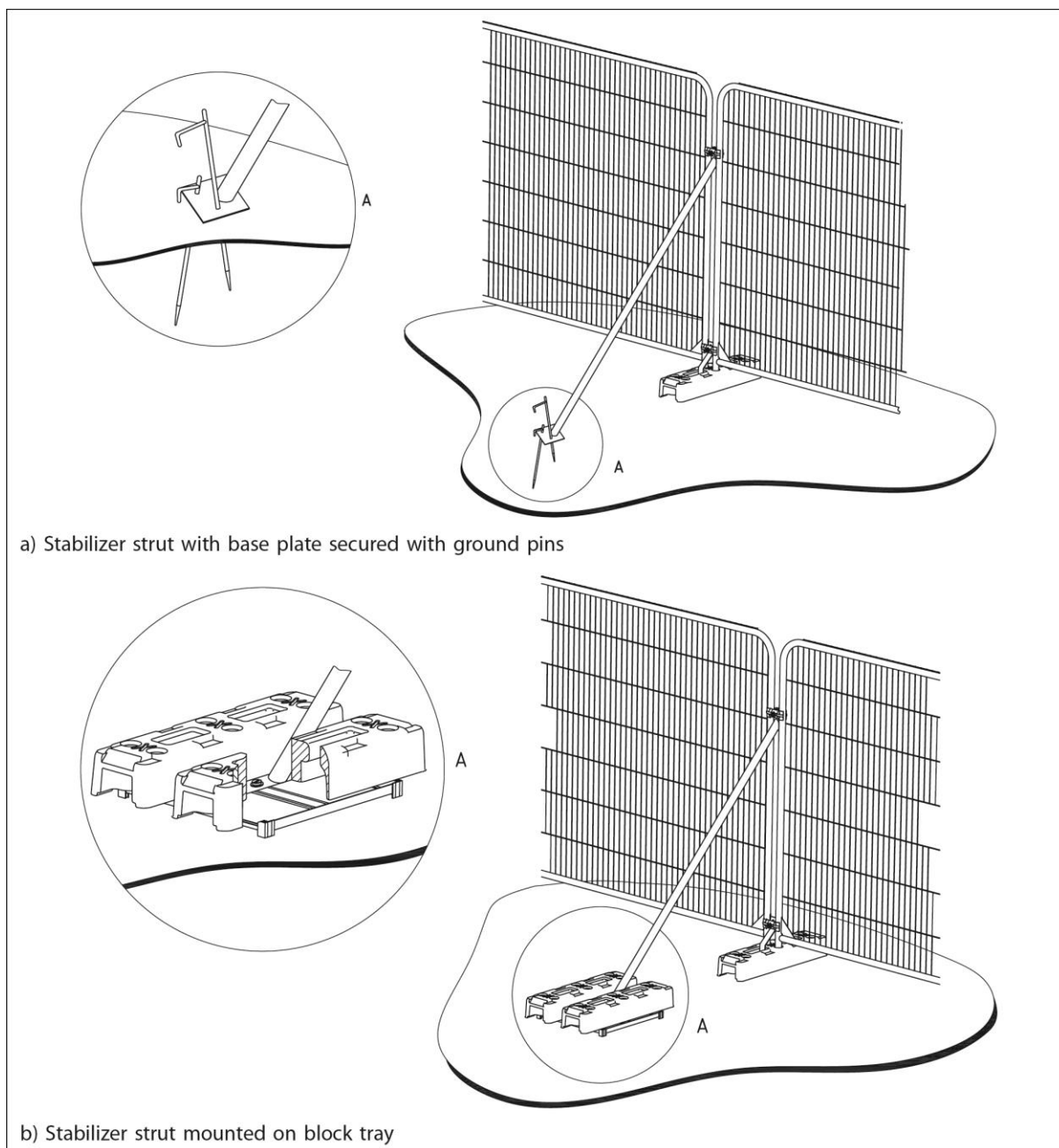
CB:
GH

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