
**URCHFONT GARAGE, URCHFONT, DEVIZES,
WILTSHIRE, SN10 4QH**

**ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
FOR
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

**Prepared by:
WHLandscape**

**On behalf of:
Gaiger Brothers**

Project Reference: 25.2013

Revision: B

APRIL 2026

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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 of the demolition of existing buildings and construction of five dwellings and associated works at Urchfont Garage, High Street, Urchfont, Devizes, SN10 4QH. The instructions in this document are necessary to comply with tree protection methodology, good working practice and to discharge condition 6 of the consent for the development of the site granted by Wiltshire Council (ref: PL/2024/07035).

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 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 certain points of the development process in order to ensure trees are being adequately protected. The Project Manager/Architect/Contract Administrator will arrange supervision by the Arboriculturist as necessary during the work.

1.4 This document must be made available to all contractors and operatives prior to the commencement of construction activity. This will 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 and specifically the protection of trees directly adjacent to areas to be developed and potentially affected by construction activity. The phasing of construction activity as shown in section 3.1 must be followed in the order as it is presented to ensure the adequate protection of adjacent trees to be retained.

1.6 A survey schedule of the trees/hedges relating to the development 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-2013-

01 based on the drawing of the scheme submitted for planning approval, drawing no. SITE-2081-PLANNING1-REV B

1.8 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 AMS and its importance.

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 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 development include the demolition of the existing commercial structures at the site and construction of 5x dwellings with gardens, driveways, parking areas and a number of detached garages/cycle stores. Post-construction landscaping to include new tree and shrub planting and re-greening of some areas forms part of the development process.

2.7 The arboricultural features to be retained and protected through and beyond the development process consist primarily of a collection of trees of mixed type which stand beyond a low retaining wall at the far eastern side of the site. Three trees (T1, T2 & T3) which stand near the site boundary within the garden of an adjacent property (The Bungalow) to the south of the site are to be removed by the occupier of the adjacent property for domestic reasons before the development process begins. This will remove all previously identified conflicts between these trees and the development process, specifically, RPA conflicts between the trees and new surfacing and a garage structure to be constructed to their north.

2.8 One dead elm (T4) within the site near its eastern boundary is to be removed at the initial phase of the development process. The tree to be removed within the site is marked with a red dashed line on the TPP. Those on adjacent land to be removed are marked with orange dashed lines.

2.9 Since full planning consent for the scheme was awarded, ground investigations have revealed that ground to become the rear gardens of plots 4 & 5 has been contaminated during the previous operation of the site as a garage/mechanics. This includes some ground within the RPAs of trees at the eastern side of the site which are proposed to be retained. Subsequently, in order to satisfy environmental regulations relating to the future use of the area as a residential garden, some ground within the RPAs of the trees to be retained is to be excavated to a depth of 200mm from the existing ground level, a geotextile layer put down and a 600mm deep layer of new topsoil put down across the area of excavation. Ground on the eastern side of an existing low retaining wall extending along the eastern edge of the site is not to be subject to this treatment and existing ground levels will remain intact within the majority of the ground of the adjacent tree RPAs. A new low retaining wall is to run through the central sections of the rear gardens of plots 4 & 5 and along the northern boundary of the

rear garden of plot 4. This new retaining wall is to consist of railway sleepers resting on the existing ground level fixed into position with metal pins to minimise any potential root damage where this new feature will conflict with the RPAs of trees to be retained.

2.10 In order to ensure the ongoing physiological function of the trees on the eastern side of the site post-development and to minimise the potential damage to be inflicted on the root systems of the affected trees during the required process to address soil contamination the following must be adhered to:

- The area where soil is to be excavated/replaced within tree RPAs is to be split into three even zones (zone 1, 2 & 3) and the process to remove then replace soil in each zone is to be undertaken during a single day. This is in order to reduce the potential for the desiccation of exposed roots post excavation and before new soil is imported.
- All excavation of soil within the RPAs of trees to be retained will initially be undertaken using a compressed air spade.
- Soil loosened via compressed air spade is then to be removed using hand tools or via mechanical vacuum excavation ensuring vehicular plant remains outside the RPAs of those trees to be retained.
- A sprinkler system is to be available during excavation works to ensure exposed roots do not become desiccated before new soil is to be imported back into the areas excavated during the works. Exposed roots can desiccate very quickly, within hours in very hot, windy or even freezing conditions.
- A 50/50 blend of sports sand and a sandy loam topsoil, screened to 5mm is to be used as replacement soil within the areas of tree RPAs which will have high aeration levels in order to maintain gaseous exchange to the root systems below. This will mitigate the negative effect on available oxygen levels that some portions of RPAs of trees to be retained will be subject to following the rise in the final surface levels required to meet environmental requirements in relation to soil contamination.

[NOTE: It is considered that the low retaining wall and its foundations along the eastern edge of the area to be excavated will likely have discouraged root growth from the trees along the eastern boundary exploring ground to the west of the wall. Therefore, it is anticipated that the extent of significant roots from the adjacent trees that are to be encountered on the western side of the wall during the air spade excavation will be low.]

2.11 An existing retaining wall which runs along the southern boundary of what will become the rear garden of plot 5 is to be removed and reconstructed. A very short section of which conflicts with the extremities of the RPA of T5 proposed to be retained. The existing foundations of this section of retaining wall are proposed to be retained throughout the replacement process which limits the potential for root damage to be inflicted on T5 during the process. Some removal of ground on the southern side or inside face of the existing wall, once removed, may be required in order to facilitate the construction of its replacement. This may require some minor root pruning if tree roots are exposed during this process. This process must be undertaken as guided at phase 3 before soil contamination is dealt with at phase 4 and CEZ fencing is installed at phase 5 which will exclude all construction activity in this area for the remaining development process (with the exception of landscaping at phase 8).

2.12 A fenced Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is to be established to prohibit construction activity in the vicinity of the key features (stem, crowns and RPAs) of those trees to be retained through the construction process at the site following the process to address soil contamination at its eastern extent. Therefore, the works to address soil contamination at the far eastern side of the site must be undertaken at the outset of development activity at the site, immediately after the removal of the dead elm (T4).

2.13 CEZ fencing must be installed immediately after soil contamination works within tree RPAs are completed and before any plant, site cabins/toilets or materials are brought onto site. This will ensure no construction activity can impact on the sensitive areas of the adjacent trees. The required position of CEZ fencing is shown as a blue dashed line on the TPP provided.

2.14 The specification of 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 that CEZs and are to be retained on 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 or any materials, cabins, toilets etc. are brought onto site.

2.15 Once CEZ fencing is installed the protected area 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 Any area outside the established CEZs is considered suitable for the storage or stockpiling of materials, temporary on-site parking, site cabins and toilets etc. during the development. A specific area for the mixing of concrete, and the storage of fuels or chemicals is to be agreed with the supervising arborist during the initial site meeting at phase 1 of the development process. This must not be within 10m of any tree to be retained to avoid contamination of the ground within their 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.

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

2.18 Fires must not be lit within 15m of any tree to be retained on site.

3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 PHASING OF EVENTS

1. A pre-commencement meeting and agreement of area for storage of fuel and mixing of materials
2. Tree removal
3. Removal and replacement of section of retaining wall at southern side of plot 5
4. Excavation of contaminated soil and replacement of soil within RPAs of trees to be retained
5. Erection of CEZ fencing
6. Construction activity
7. Removal of CEZ fencing
8. Post construction landscaping of planting and fencing

3.2 METHODOLOGY

PHASE 1: Pre-commencement meeting and agreement of area for storage of fuel and mixing of materials.

- 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 (LPA) 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 agreed pre-commencement of work.
- The clear marking of 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.
- Clear marking of three zones to split the soil excavation and replacement process.

PHASE 2: Tree removal

- Tree/hedge removal is 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 existing gravel parking area to the north of the main house during this phase.
- The tree to be removed is shown as red dashed line in the TPP at plan ARB-2013-01.
- The schedule of trees to be removed is as follows:
 - 1x dead elm (T4).

PHASE 3: Removal and replacement of section of retaining wall at southern side of plot 5

- The existing section of the wall to be removed at its eastern end must be removed by hand, not with the use of machinery.
- Existing foundations are to be retained.
- No vehicles or plant are to be used in the vicinity of the far eastern end of the site and what is to become the rear garden of plot 5 in order to avoid damage to the RPAs of trees to be retained via soil compaction.
- If soil behind the inside face of the existing wall is to be removed this will ideal be done with aid of a compressed air spade or hand tools only. Mechanical excavation must not be undertaken. The minimum amount of soil required to be removed in order to facilitate the reconstruction of the wall is to be removed only at the eastern extent of the wall.
- Any exposed roots that have to be cut back to facilitate the reconstruction of the new retaining wall are to be cleanly cut with a pruning saw or secateurs.
- Any exposed roots must not be allowed to desiccate (dry out) during the remaining process to reconstruct the wall. A damp hessian cloth is to be placed over any exposed roots and the cloth must be kept damp until the wall is reinstated and the area behind its inside face backfilled in soil.

PHASE 4: Excavation of contaminated soil and replacement of soil within RPAs of trees to be retained

- This process is to be undertaken under arboricultural supervision.
- Ground within each of the three zones (as marked out in phase 1) where contaminated soil is to be removed and replaced must be undertaken and completed as individual phases i.e. soil removed and replaced in zone one before work begins in zone 2.
- No vehicular plant (i.e. dumpers, soil vacuum vehicle) is to travel within the RPAs of trees to be retained at any point during this process. They must remain at least 5m from the edge of the retaining wall near the eastern side of this area of the site to avoid this.
- Soil is to be loosened to a depth of 200mmm from existing ground level in each zone using a compressed air spade in order to minimise any root damage during excavation. Mechanical excavators must not be used to undertake this process.
- No exposed roots are to be severed and removed during the excavation process.
- Loosened soil is to be excavated using a mechanical soil vacuum or hand tools only.

- Following the removal of the loosened soil and during the process to install the geotextile layer exposed roots must not be allowed to desiccate (dry out). Roots are to be kept wet during this process via hose or with a lawn sprinkler system.
- The geotextile layer to be installed must be cut and fitted around those exposed roots. Roots must not be cut in order to install the geotextile layer.
- New low retaining walls within the central areas of the gardens of plots 4 & 5 and northern section of plot 4 are to be laid on the existing ground level and fixed with metal pins.
- A 50/50 blend of sports sand and a sandy loam topsoil, screened to 5mm must be the medium used as replacement soil. Vehicles or plant must not travel within 5m of the low retaining wall at the eastern edge of the ground to be excavated during this process.
- New soil imported into the area can only be consolidated using a light roller to avoid excessive compaction and reduction in gaseous exchange.

PHASE 5: Erection of CEZ fencing.

- CEZ fencing is to be installed around trees to be retained immediately after the process to address contaminated soil has been completed at phase 3. The position of the fencing is guided by the radius distance of adjacent tree RPAs as shown in Table 2 and as shown in the TPP (blue dashed line). 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).
- Installed CEZ fencing must be signed off by an arboricultural supervisor before development can proceed to the next phase including bringing any plant, materials, site cabins or toilets onto site.

PHASE 6: Demolition and construction activity

- During the demolition and construction 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.

PHASE 7: 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 8: Post construction landscaping of planting and fencing

- 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 driveway areas, adjacent highway 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 in diameter are encountered, then the position of the planting site is to be moved.
- Any post holes for fencing or gateposts to be established within the RPAs of tree to be retained (as marked on the TPP) must be hand dug or dug with the aid of a compressed air spade.
- If any roots over 25mm in diameter are encountered within post holes then the position of the hole is to be moved to avoid such roots.
- Roots smaller than 25mm in diameter can be pruned back to the face of the hole using secateurs.
- If concrete is to be used to set posts in pre-dug holes, an impermeable plastic membrane must be inserted around the outside face of the hole to prevent concrete leachate contaminating adjacent ground and root systems

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: Urchfont Garage

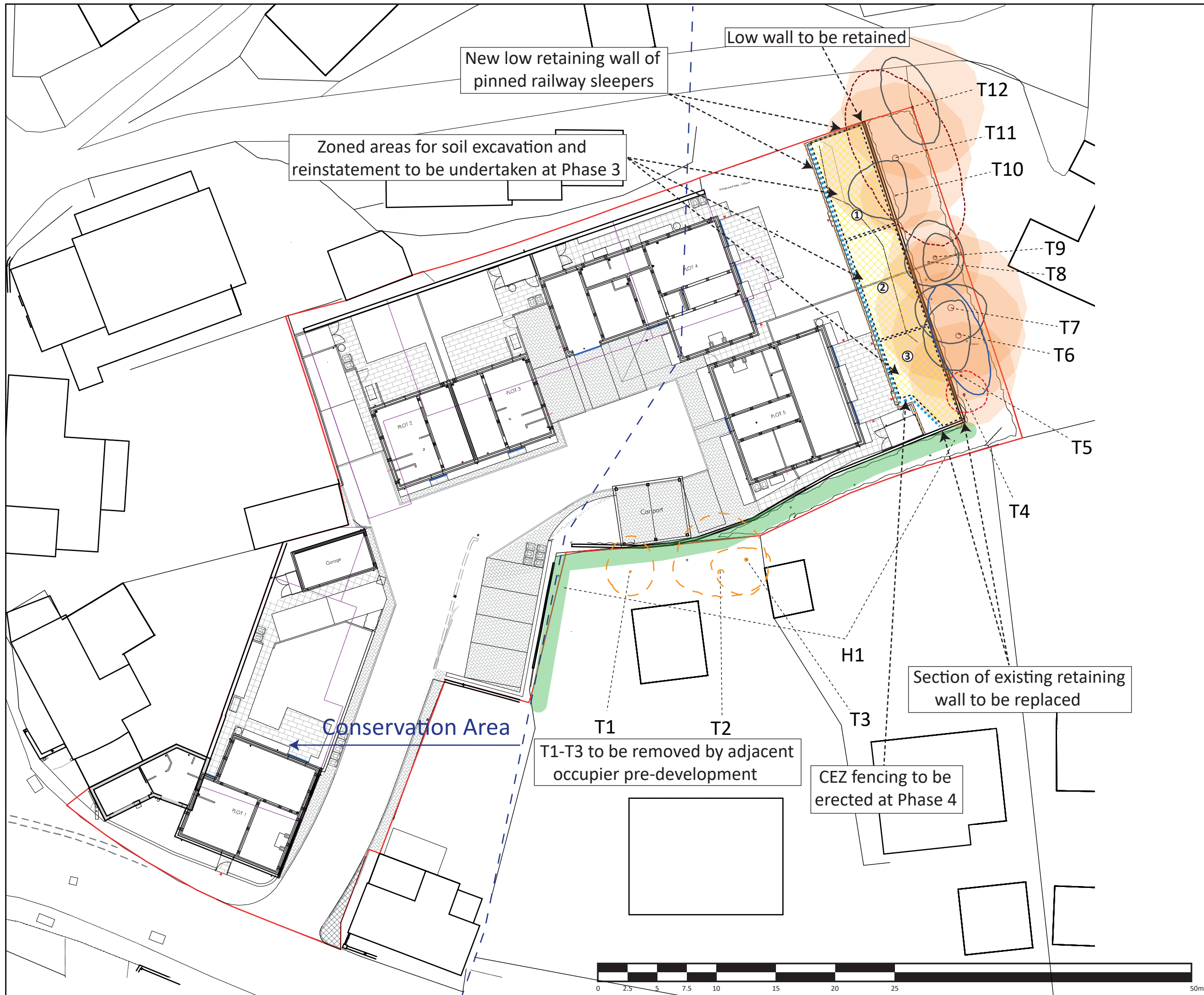
Client: Gaiger Bros Ltd

Date: 23rd November 2023

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							
H1	Mixed hedgerow	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	G	G/G/G Mixed boundary hedge Hazel/Holly/Privet	>40	C1	-	-
T1	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	8	120 X6	3	2	2	2	-	0	0	0	0	M	G	F/#/# On raised bank Ivy clad On adjacent land Values estimated	>10	C1	3.6	41
T2	Horse chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	300 300 250	5	4	2	4	2n	2	2	2	2	EM	F	F/#/# On raised bank On adjacent land Values estimated	>20	B1	6.0	113
T3	Norway spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	17	250	1	2	3	3	5s	6	6	4	6	EM	G	G/G/# On raised bank On adjacent land Values estimated	>10	C1	3.0	28
T4	English elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	8	180	2	2	1.5	1.5	2n	2	2	2	2	D	D	P/P/P Dead elm Inside site Remove	-	U	-	-
T5	Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	7	150 X6	2	5	2	5	-	0	0	0	0	M	G	G/#/# On raised bank Inside site	>20	B1	4.5	64

T6	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	13	350 300	3	1	3	3	-	0	0	0	0	M	G	G/F/F On raised bank Inside site Difficult to access due to debris	>10	C1	5.4	92
T7	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	13	300 300 300	2	3	3	3	-	0	0	0	0	M	G	G/F/F On raised bank Inside site Difficult to access due to debris	>10	C1	6.3	124
T8	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	150	3.5	3	2	2	2n	2	2	2	2	EM	G	G/G/G Young ash growing in structure of adjacent conifer On raised bank inside site Difficult to access due to debris	>10s	C1	1.8	10
T9	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	13	300 120	2	2	2	1	-	0	0	0	0	M	F`	G/F/# On raised bank inside site Difficult to access due to debris	>10	C1	3.9	48
T10	Hazel <i>Corylus avellana</i>	7	100 X6	3	1	2	4	-	1	1	1	1	M	G	F/F/# On raised bank inside site Difficult to access due to debris	>10	C1	3.0	28
T11	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	300 300 300	4	9	4	7	-	5	8	8	8	EM	VP	F/#/# Very wide spreading structure Inaccessible due to debris Early ash dieback symptoms	<10	U	-	-
T12	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	10	200 X6	2	4	2	4	-	1	1	1	1	EM	G	G/#/# On adjacent land	>10	C1	6.3	124

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL



KEY:
Tree Retention Categories

- 'A' Category

- 'B' Category

- 'C' Category

- 'U' Category

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

Other Plan Features

- Root Protection Area (RPA)

- Hedge

- Extent of development area

- Conservation area boundary

- Tree to be removed by adjacent occupier

- On-site tree to be removed

- Zoned area of phased soil excavation

- Position of CEZ fencing to be erected at Phase 4

- New retaining wall of pinned railway sleepers

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:
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On behalf of:
Gaiger Bros Ltd.

Drawing title:
Tree Protection Plan

Drawing number:
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Rev:
SM

Date:
Apr 26

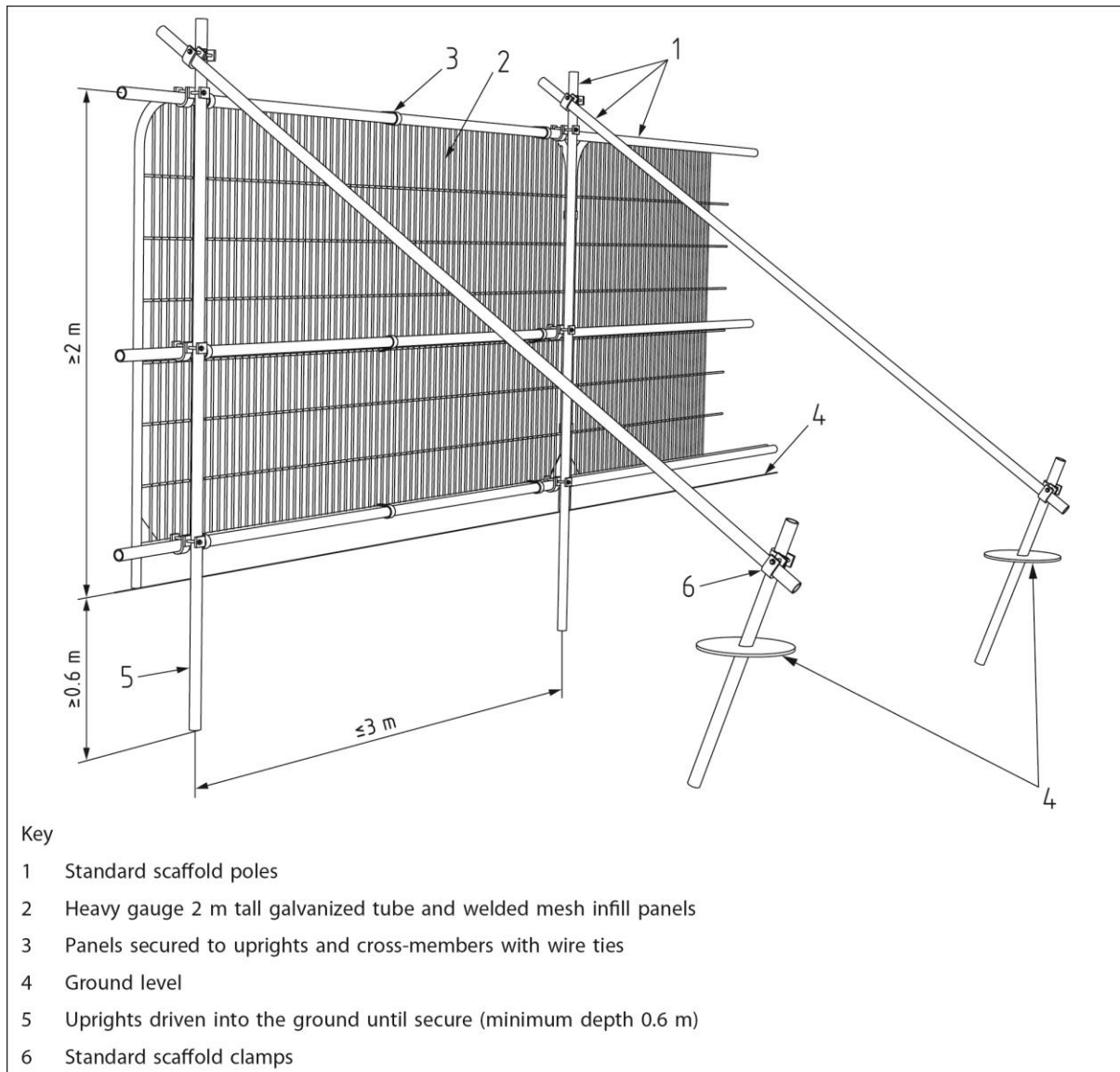
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DB:
WH

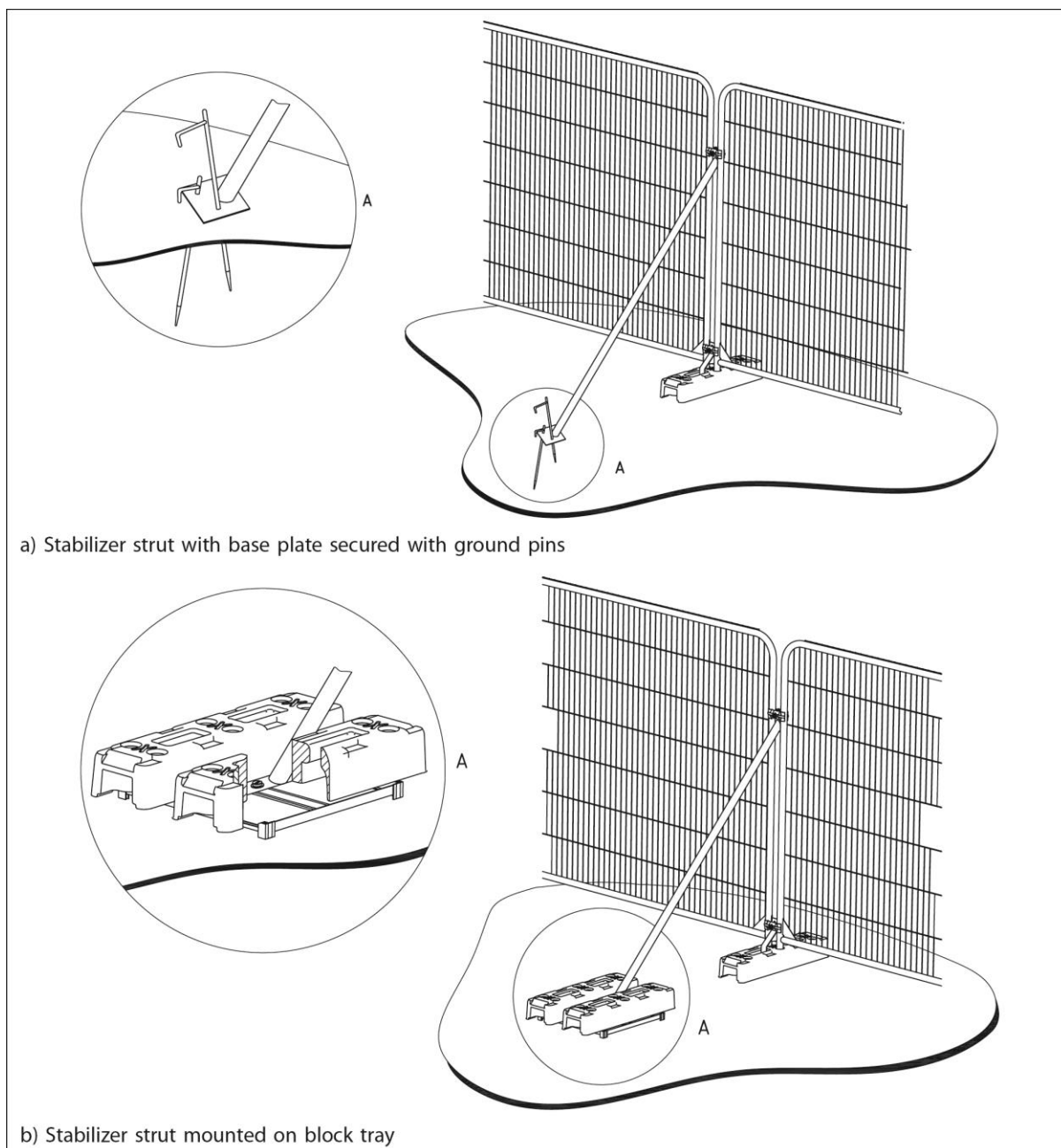
CB:
WH

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: BS5837:2012 DEFAULT SPECIFICATION FOR PROTECTIVE BARRIER



APPENDIX 2: BS5837:2012 ABOVE GROUND STABILISING SYSTEMS



APPENDIX 3: EXAMPLES OF TREE PROTECTION NOTICES

