Bloor Homes

Planning Application Reference: 22/02101/OUT

Land South of Banbury Rise, Banbury

Arboricultural Method Statement

August 2023

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-	Final	TEP / 01.08.23	RWM / 03.08.23

CONTENTS

TABLES

PLANS

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Bloor Homes to provide the methods of protection and pruning requirements for retained trees located at the Land South of Banbury Rise, Banbury (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

1.2 This AMS outlines the methodology by which construction will be undertaken in order to safeguard trees in a satisfactory condition during the construction of the approved application 22/02101/OUT. This method statement sets out a definitive account for the treatment of retained trees during construction and specifies industry approved construction methods.

1.3 The detail and requirements of this Method Statement comprise commitments to complete the construction phase of the development in a specific manner and will inform the production of all relevant tender documents and instructions to contractors.

1.4 **Failure to adhere to the correct sequence, manner and timing of operations detailed in this Method Statement may result in irremediable damage to trees or disturbance to retained tree cover. Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or prosecution by the Local Planning Authority.**

Planning Consent

1.5 Planning consent for a residential development comprising up to 250 dwellings, public open space, landscaping and associated supporting infrastructure granted by Cherwell District Council (Planning Reference 22/02101/OUT).

1.6 This AMS has provided details to discharge Condition 21 of the outline planning consent granted as detailed below.

Condition 21:

1.7 "*Prior to the commencement of the development hereby approved, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), undertaken in accordance with BS:5837:2012 and all subsequent amendments and revisions shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Thereafter, all works on site shall be carried out in accordance with the approved AMS."*

1.8 This AMS sets out the methodology for all proposed works that affect trees on the site. Compliance with this AMS, once approved by the Local Planning Authorities (LPA) Arboricultural Officer, will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development proposals.

Overview of Trees on Site

1.9 A total of eleven individual trees, ten groups of trees, one woodland and four hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees and groups of trees where examples are clearly present as per the description. Refer to the Tree Survey Plan and Appendix A – Tree Schedule for full details of the trees included in this assessment.

1.10 The species recorded on site were, on the whole, fairly typical for the setting. Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* and sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* were the most abundant species observed during the assessment.

1.11 The tree cover ranged from high (Category A) to unsuitable (Category U). The majority of individual trees, groups and hedgerows were regarded as either moderate (Category B) or low (Category C) quality. A single individual tree, which was located offsite, and one woodland were recorded as high quality, these were either particularly good examples of their species or boundary tree cover that was of particular visual importance.

1.12 The detailed proposals provide more accurate information about tree removals across the site. For the majority of the site, the removals specified in the outline application are still accurate. However, the impacts of tree removals in tree groups G5 and G7 have been updated.

Four individual trees within G5 will need to be removed due to the location of plots 632 and 645 being substantially within these trees RPA's. These four trees are outlined in red on the tree retention plan, drawing number 10511-T-02. The understory growth that is located within G5 should be retained where possible, as this will aid in creating screening from the development.

Three individual trees are to be removed with G7 this is due to the proximity of plots 663 and 664 being located within the RPA of these trees. As with G5, these trees are shown as a red outline within the tree retention plan.

1.13 Overall, from an arboricultural perspective the amount of tree cover required for removal in order to facilitate the proposals would not be considered to significantly reduce the overall amenity value provided by the surveyed tree cover. The proposals retain the majority of tree cover, and this will be incorporated into the development. The large moderate quality boundary groups (G6-G8) will continue to act as screening and buffer the development from views to the east. The site has ample space for new tree planting which will mitigate for any removals. Where new trees are planted, they must be suitable for their location and well maintained in their formative years to ensure that they establish themselves.

Statutory Constraints

1.14 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in order to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location. Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA. Anyone found guilty of such an offence is liable and in serious cases, may result in prosecution and incur an unlimited fine.

1.15 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Cherwell District Council that there are no Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas that would apply to any trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore no statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.

1.16 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the 28th July 2023.

Limitations

1.17 The Method Statement is concerned solely with arboricultural issues related to the site referenced only.

1.18 Any changes in ground level, or excavations near to tree roots not detailed within this AMS has the potential of adversely affecting the stability and physical condition of the retained trees and as such further examinations would be required.

1.19 The timescales for the construction program are not absolute. The timescales set out in this AMS are based on all supplied preliminary information available at the time of writing and is subject to change. As such the processes set out in the AMS may need to be reviewed and amended to suit as required.

2.0 CONDITION REQUIREMENTS

Specific Condition Requirements

2.1 To satisfy planning Condition 21 the following table provides a summary of the specific requirements of the AMS and how evidence of its action shall be provided.

Table 1: Condition Requirements and Evidence of Action

Condition Reference	Evidence of Action
Condition 21 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), undertaken in accordance with BS:5837:2012	A Tree Protection Plan has been produced and accompanies the AMS. The plan shows: • Trees to be retained (green) • Tree Groups to be retained (green stripe hatch) • Hedgerow to be retained (solid green line) • Hedgerow to be removed (solid red line) • Trees and Tree Groups to be removed to facilitate the development (red criss-cross hatch) • Extent of calculated Root Protection Areas (blue circle) • Overlaid development proposals for reference • The position of Primary / Fixed Tree Protection fencing (pink line) • Measurements and Annotations for ease of interpretation (pink text) The Tree Protection Plans have been annotated for ease of interpretation.

Condition Reference	Evidence of Action
Condition 21 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), undertaken in accordance with BS:5837:2012	Task Specific Arboricultural Method Statements (Appendices C1-C3) have been provided for each of the relevant stages of the development. These are provided in the form of 'pull out' sheets to be shared with each of the relevant contractors. These 'pull out sheets are to be kept on file in the site office for reference and shared with relevant contractors as part of the site induction. The pull-out sheets are edged as per the contents page of this AMS for ease of identification.

General Condition Requirements

2.2 This AMS, the appended Task Specific Method Statements and accompanying Tree Protection Plans should be reproduced in their entirety in colour and copies should be kept on file in the site office for reference.

2.3 The relevant contractors should be provided any Task Specific Method Statements appended as part of this AMS, where relevant to their work.

2.4 The Site Manager will read this AMS. It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure its compliance throughout the construction processes.

2.5 All operations will be monitored by the Site Manager and they will be responsible for ensuring that any sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation which is likely to impact adversely upon any retained tree or hedge.

2.6 The contractor carrying out each task specific to their work shall be responsible for ensuring the AMS is adhered to at all times, The Site Manager is to ensure there is a monitoring regime for the maintenance of tree protection adopted on site.

3.0 TREE PROTECTION METHODOLOGY

Pre-commencement Tree Work

3.1 All agreed works will need to be undertaken prior to the main construction activities commencing and so that tree protection fencing can be erected in the positions demonstrated on the Tree Protection Plans.

3.2 Appendix C1 outlines all the required pre-commencement tree work. Those trees which will be removed to facilitate the approved development layout are not detailed within the appendix.

3.3 All tree works undertaken will comply with *British Standard 3998 'Tree Work - Recommendations' (2010)* and be carried out by skilled tree surgeons preferably those approved by the Arboricultural Association (AA). The AA is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors. To become an Approved Contractor a company must satisfy the Associations Professional Committee of its consistently high standard of tree work.

3.4 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

Tree Protection Programme – Construction Phase

3.5 The key stages where tree protection are to be implemented along with the requirements for site supervision have been outlined in the following sections and within the relevant tables.

3.6 The timing of these stages may be subject to alteration in line with any future amendments of the construction program and as such, it is important to emphasise that the timeframe is designed to be flexible to accommodate these alterations whilst ensuring the protection of the trees on site.

Table 2: Timelines of Tree Protection for Construction Works

Timetable	Actions	Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements	Task Specific Method Statement / Appendix reference
Pre-commencement site meeting **(Dates TBC)**	Pre-commencement site meeting prior to the start of construction works on site following demolition of existing buildings and removal of areas of hardstanding. Timeline of construction processes to be shared with ACoW and changes made to the AMS as required. Mark up trees to be felled and specify trees requiring facilitation pruning (where relevant).	Site meeting / Tool box talk by ACoW to ensure that the AMS has been read by the relevant person, including the Site Manager and Tree Surgeon. Site Manager to provide working Gantt Chart or Timetable of construction processes and to ensure that Tree Protection measures have been included. ACoW to check that copies of Task Specific Arboricultural Method Statements (located in Appendix C1-C3) are present. Trees to be marked up in, accordance with the approved Tree Retention Plan, using fluorescent marker spray for ease of identification. Tree Surgeon to be present where possible.	Appendix C1, Tree Retention Plan (10511-T-02), Tree Protection Plan (10511-T-03) and AMS. Appendices C1-C3

Timetable	Actions	Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements	Task Specific Method Statement / Appendix reference
Carry out Pruning and Removal Tree Works **(Dates TBC)**	Undertake pruning works a tree removals	Pruning to be checked during a subsequent site visit.	Appendix C1
During Pre-commencement site meeting **(Dates TBC)**	Permanent Tree Protection Fencing positions to be marked out and pegged (where applicable) by the ACoW to ensure that all fencing is erected in the correct positions.	ACoW to assist with measuring out distances from trees in accordance with the Tree Protection Plans. Photos of evidence to be taken for auditing purposes.	Appendix C2 and The Tree Protection plan (10511-T-03)
Commence Earthworks			
Permanent Tree Protective Fencing installed **Dates TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program)**	Check fencing has been erected. Tree Protective Fencing position and suitability checked by ACoW. Compliance with AMS checked and recorded.	ACoW to check that all Tree Protective Fencing has been erected and is of the required type and specification as per Appendix C2. Any contingencies or action points required shall be outlined. Record of visit to be completed by ACoW and a copy is to be handed to Site Manager and LPA upon request.	Appendix C2 Tablet based Auditing App (Arboricultural Clerk of Works use only)
Earthworks Completed			
Construction Works Commence			

Timetable	Actions	Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements	Task Specific Method Statement / Appendix reference
Date TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program)	Periodic compliance inspections accompanied by robust auditing of visits. Tree Protective Fencing position and suitability checked by ACoW. Compliance with AMS checked and recorded.	Record of visit to be completed by ACoW and a copy is to be handed to Site Manager and LPA upon request.	Appendix C2 Tablet based Auditing App (Arboricultural Clerk of Works use only) Refer to relevant plans, Tree Protection Plan (10511-T-03)
Date TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program	Soft landscaping within rear gardens of properties in accordance with the approved landscape proposals. Aswell as installation of residential rear garden fencing. Remove barriers to allow landscaping and fencing works to be completed. Use of tracked machinery to be restricted in the RPA's of retained trees.	Tool box talk for contractor (refer to Section 3.10 - 3.12)	Appendix C3
Construction Works Completed			
Post Construction			
Date TBC during Pre-commencement site meeting and in line with construction program	Removal of Tree Protective Fencing	ACoW to check if all Tree Protective Fencing has been removed and in doing so no damage has occurred to retained trees and hedgerows.	
Tree Protection Program Completed			

Arboricultural Supervision

Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works

3.7 The Site Manager / Project Manager will be responsible for appointing the Arboricultural Clerk of Works in advance of any operations detailed in this Method Statement and in any instance where full compliance cannot be guaranteed i.e. where construction works within areas fenced off to protect trees may be required.

3.8 An overview of the specific involvement of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works has been provided in Table 2.

3.9 An initial site meeting prior to starting any construction works, implementing tree surgery and erection of tree protection fencing, shall be a requirement of this AMS. At the meeting the Site Manager and Arboricultural Clerk of Works will discuss the methodology and various tree protection measures to be implemented subject to approval by the LPA.

3.10 A toolbox talk will also be given to the Site Manager and any on site operatives on the day of the meeting. The purpose of this toolbox talk will be to inform the Site Manager and Operatives of how to protect all retained trees. The toolbox talk shall then be repeated by the Site Manager when new external trades / Contractors commence work on site.

3.11 The toolbox talk shall focus on informing Contractors on the following topics:

- The protection of trees is a requirement of planning approval and failure to comply could result in in stop notices being applied or fines;
- How trees can be harmed on development sites;
- How the trees on this site will be protected by tree protection fencing and ground protection;
- Discussion on particular methods of working near the trees as outlined in this Method Statement;
- How to report an issue before it becomes a problem;

3.12 Evidence of the toolbox being carried out shall be collected. This evidence can be viewed at any time by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and shared with both the client and the LPA upon request. A periodic review shall be conducted to ensure continued compliance.

3.13 The Arboricultural Clerk of Works will periodically verify compliance with this AMS and sign-off elements of the work as various stages of the development commence. This shall be recorded using an online form which the Arboricultural Clerk of Works can share with the client and LPA.

3.14 The Arboricultural Clerk of Works will be responsible for specifying any tree work requirements and shall assist in, where required, the appointment of a suitably qualified Arboricultural Contractor to undertake the removal and pruning of trees.

Key Appointment, Supervision and Monitoring Stages of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works

3.15 The following stages of supervision shall be required:

- Pre-commencement site meeting and Tool box talk to be carried out.
- Marking trees to be removed and to be pruned with the appointed tree contractor where relevant **(pre-commencement meeting)**

- Walking the site with the Site Manager / Fencing Contractor to measure out the locations of the fencing **(pre-commencement meeting)**
- Full auditing of these visits / supervision requirements to be carried out **(ongoing)**
- Ongoing visits in accordance with Table 2 to inspect the tree protection fencing and compliance with the AMS. Any other arboricultural matters arising which are unforeseen will need to be discussed with the Arboricultural Clerk of Works during these visits to decide the most appropriate course of action.
- After each site visit a short report/record will be compiled which will be sent to the client and local authority upon request as a record of evidence.

Specific Tree Protection Measures

3.16 For each of the works required a Task Specific Method Statement has been provided outlining the action required. These Method Statements have been provided in chronological order and have been produced as 'pull out' sheets to be kept on record in the site office and handed to the appropriate contractors during site inductions.

3.17 The methodologies accompanying this AMS have been provided as separately titled appendices for ease of identification. These include:

- Appendix C1: Tree Contractor - Tree Work Methodology
- Appendix C2: Fencing Contractor – Working Methodology
- Appendix C3: Level Changes Within RPA and Fencepost Installation – Working Methodology

General Tree Protection Measures

3.18 This section details non-specific precautionary measures to be applied at all times.

3.19 No trees will be removed or pruned during construction other than those detailed within this method statement. Any proposed deviation from the tree removal and retention presented in this document must be discussed with the project Arboricultural Consultant prior to implementation.

3.20 All the retained trees will need to be adequately protected during works. Measures to protect these trees should follow the best practice principles set out in *BS5837: Trees in Relation to Construction Recommendations (2012).* These have been broadly summarised below.

3.21 No Root Protection Areas will be affected by excavation works, storage of materials, plant or machine access, other than as described by this Method Statement.

3.22 Site compounds, Portakabins, Containers and other temporary buildings can in some cases be used in root protection area if prior consent is agreed by the acting local planning authority. The method for installing the buildings and an assessment of whether temporary ground protection is required is to be agreed with the project Arboriculturalist and specified prior to installation.

3.23 No materials or soils are to be stored within the Root Protection Area of the retained trees.

3.24 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees will not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete mixing will be done within 10m of a tree. Allowance will be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.

3.25 Wide or tall loads etc. should not come into contact with retained trees. Banks man should supervise transit of vehicles where they are in close proximity to retained trees.

3.26 No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.

3.27 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

3.28 If unexpected large roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered during excavation for construction works the arboricultural consultant should be contacted immediately. No exposed roots will be left uncovered. They will be covered over as soon as possible to minimise the risk of drying out and dying.

3.29 As recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, all retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management where there is public access in order to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.

Removal of Tree Protection Measures and Protective Fencing

3.30 Following the completion of all construction works and in agreement with the project arboriculturalist the tree protection fencing will be removed carefully as to avoid causing root disturbance.

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING AND TREE MANAGEMENT

4.1 Trees will require several years to adjust to environmental changes that occur during construction. Stressed trees are more prone to health problems, such as disease and insect infestations. Despite the enforcement of the recommendations continued within this AMS and the best intentions of the developer, including the implementation of the most stringent tree protection measures across the site, injury to trees may still occur.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Provided that the protection methods in this AMS are followed on site, there shall be no unnecessary or adverse Arboricultural impacts.

5.2 Subject to the finalising a precise timeline of construction works and further information being provided on all demolition and earthworks required to facilitate the development; to be confirmed during the pre-commencement site meeting, the AMS is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition 21.

rev	date	description	by
-	15/12/21	First Issue	AW
A	16.02.22	Updated Project Name	AW
B	03.08.23	Update	RWM

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client
Bloors Homes Western

project
Land south of Banbury Rise
Banbury

drawing title
TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale	drawn/checked	date
1:2000 @ A3	AW/HCT	June 2022

drawing number
10511-T-01

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Scale 1:2000 @ A3

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NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

KEY

- Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS 5837:2012)
- Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Hedgerow (Colour indicates BS5837:2012 Category)
- Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)
- Woodland (Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category)

rev	date	description	by
-	15/06/22	First Issue	AW
B	27/07/23	Layout Update	TEP

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Scale 1:2000 @ A3

0 50 100m

client
Bloors Homes Western

project
Land south of Banbury Rise
Banbury

drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale	drawn/checked	date
1:2000 @ A3	AW/HCT	June 2022

drawing number
10511-T-02

rev
B

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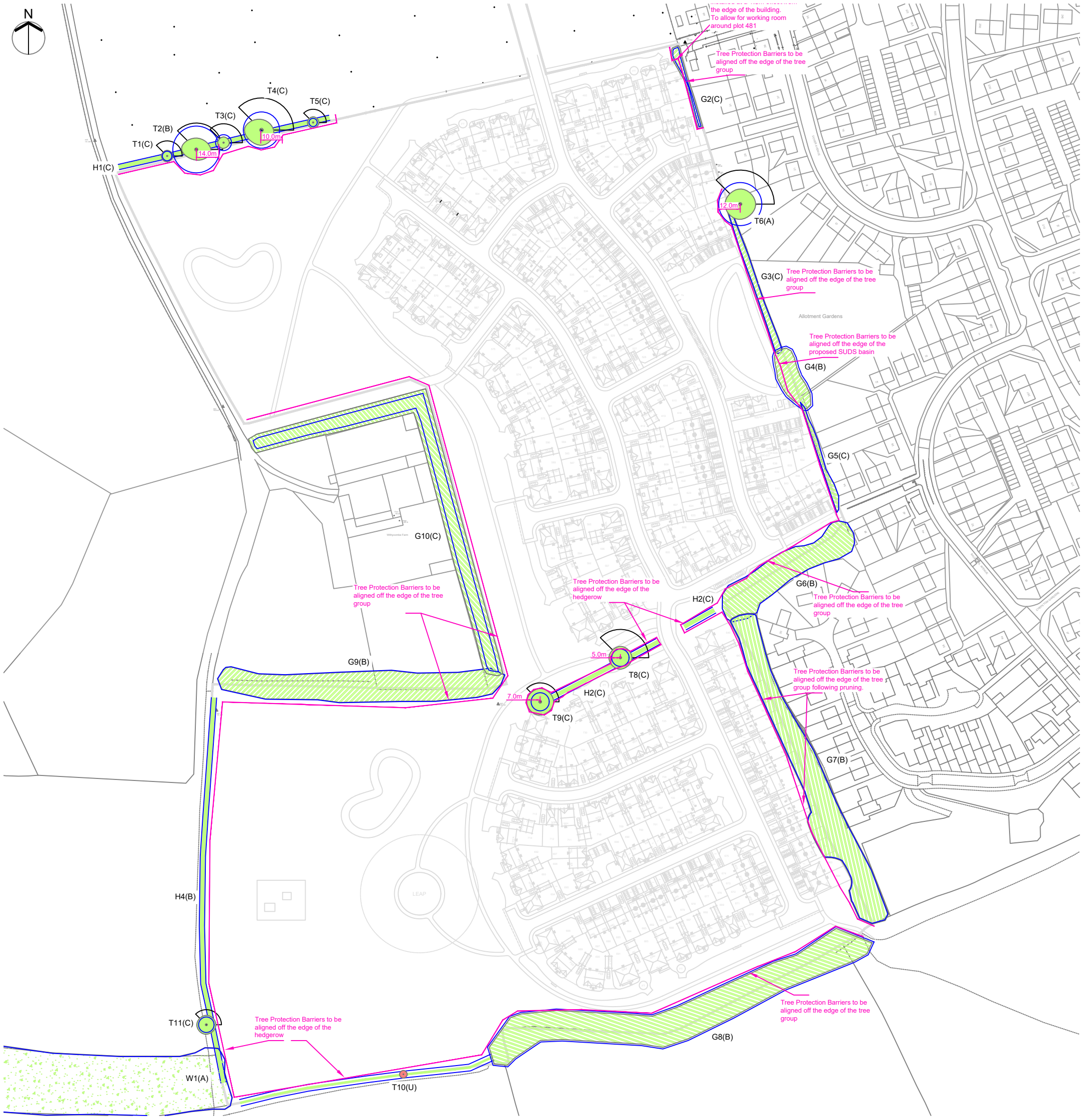
KEY

- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)
- Woodland (Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category)
- Individual tree to be removed within a tree group



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-	28/07/23	First Issue	TEP

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Land south of Banbury Rise
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drawing title
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

scale	drawn/checked	date
1:2000 @ A3	TEP/RWM	July 2023

drawing number
10511-T-03

rev
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Scale 1:2000 @ A3

0 50 100m

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KEY

- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- 6.0m — Line of Protective Barriers (and distance from tree or retained structure)
- Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)
- Woodland (Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category)

Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	**YNG**: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category U -** Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	**SM:** Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category A -** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	**EM:** Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	**Category B -** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	**M:** Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	**Category C -** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	**The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following:** • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

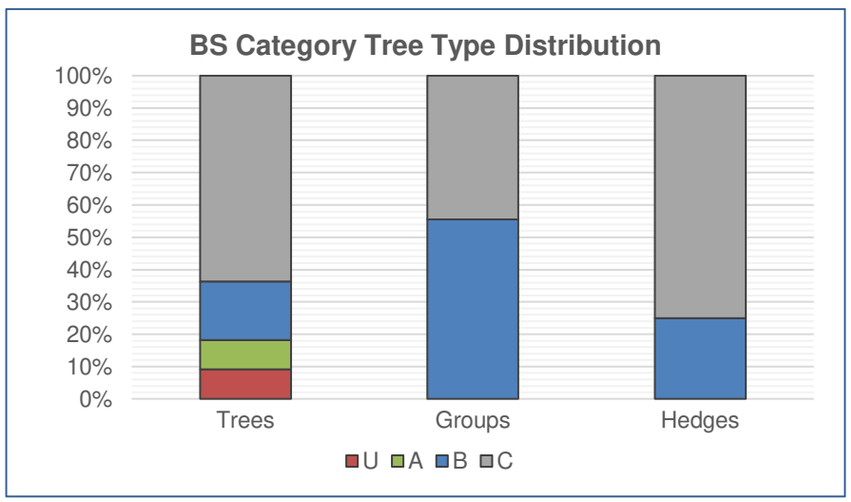
Structural Condition	Physiological Condition
Good - No significant structural defects	**Good -** No significant health problems
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	**Fair -** Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	**Poor -** Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	**Advanced Decline** / **Dead -** Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead

Root Protection Area (RPA)
• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.

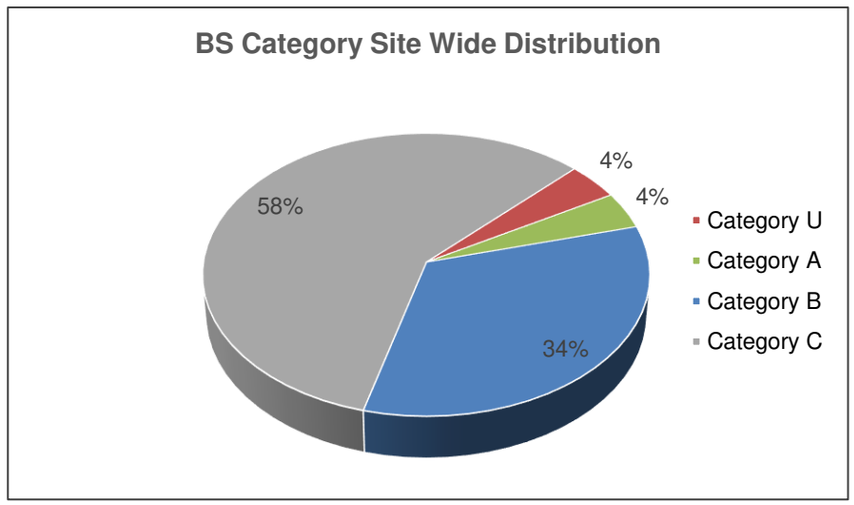
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T10	1		0
Category A	T6	1	W1	1
Category B	T2, T7	2	G4, G6, G7, G8, G9, H4	6
Category C	T1, T3, T4, T5, T8, T9, T11	7	G1, G2, G3, G5, G10, H1, H2, H3	7
	Total	11	**Total**	14

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	8	est 210	3	EM	F	Basal suckers and epicormic growth throughout Light ivy cover Flail damage	20	2.5	C (i)
T2	Sweet Chestnut Castanea sativa	14	est 1030	N - 5 S - 5 E - 7 W - 8	OM	F	Significant and established basal growth Large diameter pruning wounds on southern side of stem at 3m Major deadwood throughout the crown Epicormic growth Storm damage to central apical leader Large branch stubs	480	12.4	B (i)
T3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 350	3	EM	F	Basal suckers and epicormic growth throughout Light ivy cover No major defects Small quantities of minor deadwood	55	4.2	C (i)
T4	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	17	est 800	N - 4 S - 7 E - 5 W - 9	M	P / F	Dense ivy throughout Minor and major deadwood Storm damage to upper crown Epicormic growth	290	9.6	C (i)
T5	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	7	est 180	3	SM	F	Self set specimen within hedgerow No major defects	15	2.2	C (i)
T6	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 950	8	M	F / G	Situated offiste in rear garden Located approximately 4m from site boundary Enable to gain access due to its location No major defects were noted Typical form features and characteristics	408	11.4	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	19	est 400 400 240 200 300	9	M	F	Multi stemmed from ground level Included union at base Minor deadwood throughout Light ivy cover Rhytisma acerinum Tar spot of sycamore	230	8.5	B (i)
T8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15	est 300 240	6	M	F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Compacted ground at the base Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base	67	4.6	C (i)
T9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 400	7	M	F	Established regrowth from a lapsed section of hedgerow Minor deadwood noted Typical form	72	4.8	C (i)
T10	Wych Elm Ulmus glabra	5	est 140	2	SM	D	Dead tree Ophiostoma novo-ulmi Dutch elm disease	N/A	N/A	U
T11	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	8	est 8x 120	5	M	F	Situated offsite Multi stemmed from ground level Dense ivy No major defects	52	4.1	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Common Lime Tilia x europaea Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Rowan Sorbus aucuparia Tibetan Cherry Prunus serrula Tibetica	11	avg 240	4	EM / M	F	Linear group found along boundary of site Planted group of trees Limited value No signs of management Provides some screening of adjacent development	26	2.9	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Beech Fagus sylvatica Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Laural Prunus Laurocerasus Rowan Sorbus aucuparia Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Cotoneaster Cotoneaster spp.	11	avg 310	4	SM / EM / M	F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Crossing and rubbing branches Epicormic growth evident within the crown Screens allotments to the east	43	3.7	C (ii)
G4	English Oak Quercus robur Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	18	est 580	6	M	F	Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Multi leadered form Flail damage to lower canopy Ivy cover from ground level to middle canopy Broken branches and minor storm damage Minor deadwood	152	7.0	B (ii)

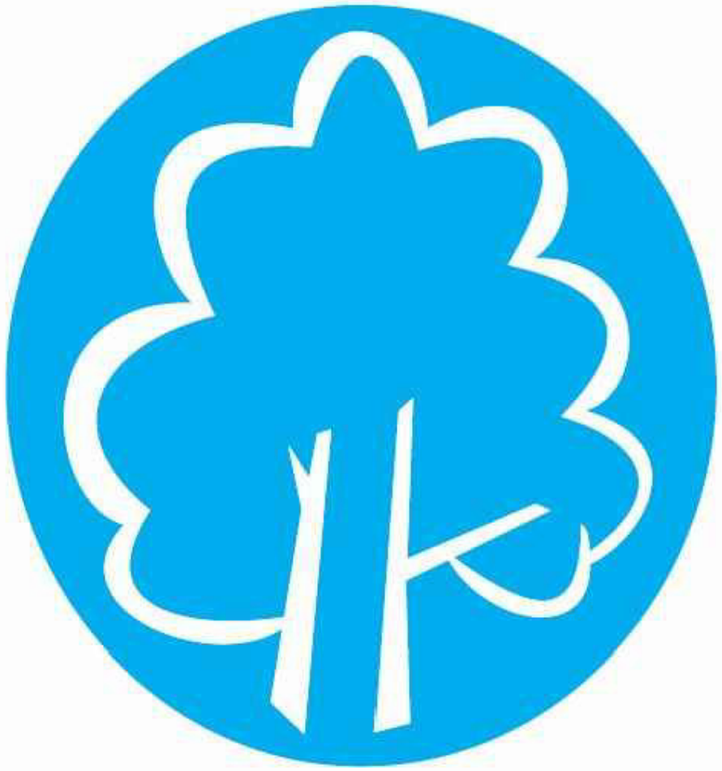
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G5	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Field Maple Acer campestre Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	17	est 400	5	EM / M	P / F	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown	72	4.8	C (ii)
G6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Hazel Corylus avellana	20	est 500	6	M	F	Canopy layer predominantly formed if sycamore Dense undergrowth and ivy throughout Screens existing development to the south Fly tipping throughout group Broken branches and minor deadwood observed	113	6.0	B (ii)
G7	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wych Elm Ulmus glabra Crab Apple Malus sylvestris	20	avg 550	7	M	F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Crossing and rubbing branches Dead trees noted Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Interlocking crowns Canopy layer made up of ash and sycamore with understory comprised of field maple blackthorn and elder Provides screening value by restricting views of the adjoining development	137	6.6	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wych Elm Ulmus glabra	18	avg 480	5	EM / M	F	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Close cultivation of the soil Crossing and rubbing branches Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Failed trees Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Linear group forming southern boundary of site Mature sycamores make up the canopy layer of the group Dense sections of ivy and undergrowth Moderate landscape value	104	5.8	B (ii)
G9	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Common Lime Tilia x europaea Elder Sambucus nigra Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Hazel Corylus avellana	19	avg 600	7	M	F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy and undergrowth found at base of group Close cultivation of soil on southern side of group and flail damage to the lower sections of the crown Forms a dense screen between the site and the residential dwelling to the north Occasional dead elder in group Interlocking crowns	163	7.2	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium Holm Oak Quercus ilex Dogwood Cornus sanguinea	12	est 250	5	SM / EM	F	Planted buffer group between eastern side of dwelling and site Densely planted specimens obscure views of the dwelling No major defects noted Typical features and characteristics	28	3.0	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wych Elm Ulmus glabra Yew Taxus baccata	2	est 120	1	M	P / F	Maintained by flail Occasional gaps Light ivy cover	7	1.4	C (ii)
H2	Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Hazel Corylus avellana	2	est 6x 60	1	M	F	Maintained hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
H3	Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wych Elm Ulmus glabra	1.5	est 6x 60	0.5	M	F	Maintained hedgerow Gaps present	10	1.8	C (ii)
H4	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wych Elm Ulmus glabra	1.5	avg 120	1	M	G	Well maintained dense boundary hedgerow	7	1.4	B (ii)

Wood No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
WOODLANDS										
W1	Beech Fagus sylvatica Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Hazel Corylus avellana Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	18	avg 400	5	SM / EM / M	G	Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Woodland block which abuts the southwestern corner of the site Primarily beech with occasional pine noted No major defects were observed	72	4.8	A (ii)



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

TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !

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

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

The following points are to be considered at all times:

1. Protective fencing has been installed at the extent of the calculated root protection area (RPA) - **DO NOT USE OR ACCESS** the ground within the fenced area. This is particularly the case for placement of site offices, stockpiles of soil or fuel and material storage, storing machinery or parking vehicles, debris or building materials or fires.

2. **AVOID** excavations, changes in ground levels or tracking machinery within the fenced area at ALL TIMES. These activities can seriously compromise the long term survival of trees due to the impact on a trees roots.

3. **REPORT** any instances where the fencing has been removed, repositioned, damaged or is not fit for purpose to the Site Manager. This shall help the Site Manager to ensure that the fencing is maintained throughout the construction process. It will also reduce the risk of any staff and contractors accidentally and inadvertently causing damage to trees as a result.

Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or non consented tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or prosecution by the LPA

For more information on Tree Protection please visit the website link https://goo.gl/hpBkTv or scan the QR code on a Smartphone or Tablet.

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Appendix C1: Tree Surgery Contractors – Tree Work Methodology

Table 1: Related Reference Material

Plan Name	Drawing Number
Tree Survey Plans	10511-T-01
Tree Retention Plans	10511-T-02
Tree Protection Plans	10511-T-03
Appendices	**Appendix Title**
Appendix A	Tree Schedule

The Site Manager and tree surgery contractor must ensure that any necessary consent has been received from the local authority and that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works.

The trees to be removed to facilitate the development will be marked up by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works during the pre-commencement site meeting and, where required, with the tree surgeon present. Highly visible fluorescent paint will be used to assist in identification. A pre-commencement tool box talk will be given and the works will only be carried out once the project ecologist is satisfied that there are no ecological constraints.

The trees to be removed are shown on the Tree Retention Plans (referenced above) as red circles hatched with red criss-crossing lines. A key has been provided on each of the plans to assist with identification.

Works on all trees cannot commence until all pre-commencement conditions have been discharged.

GENERAL TREE PRUNING RECOMMENDATIONS

All works shall be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 '*Tree work. Recommendations'*. Any competent arboriculturist will be aware of this publication and will be able to carry out work to the required standard. Therefore, the use of a competent tree surgery contractor is necessary to comply with this.

Prior to any pruning operations occurring, the tree and its surroundings should be assessed for the presence of any protected species and the timing of works should best avoid the potential for any adverse impact on wildlife. Consideration should be made for the seasonal cycles of species of fauna and flora e.g. nesting birds.

Minor pruning can be carried out at any time of the year however, it is recommended that pruning is avoided when deciduous trees, particularly maples, lime and birch are coming into leaf (Spring). Equally, pruning should be avoided in the autumn months when the trees ability to seal wounds is reduced and thus vulnerability to pathogenic decay fungi is much higher. Pruning in the Autumn depletes valuable energy reserves. This is particularly important if it is necessary to carry out heavy pruning or work on older trees. Pruning should also be avoided during or soon after drought.

Before any tree work operations commence, the method of disposal, utilization or retention of arisings should be prior agreed. Disposal of arising should not involve burning unless other options of disposal are impracticable or, as in the case of Ash Dieback, the material is affected by a diseases or pest for which industry guidance on sanitation dictates.

TREE WORKS SPECIFICATION

Crown lifting / Raising

Trees within G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and G7 may require crown lifting in order to facilitate the correct positioning and erection of the Tree Protective Fencing as specified.

Trees within G8 may require crown lifting / **general pruning** in order to improve access for the footpath that passes through at the eastern end of the tree group. This would involve raising the lower branches of the trees to create more headroom, rather than cutting a new path through the group as access already exists here.

Crown lifting is the removal of the lowest branches and/or preparing of lower branches for future removal. Good practice dictates crown lifting should not normally include the removal of large branches growing directly from the main stem of the tree as this can cause large wounds which can become extensively decayed leading to further long-term problems or more short-term biomechanical instability. Crown lifting on older, mature trees should be avoided or restricted to secondary branches or shortening of primary branches rather than the whole removal wherever possible. Crown lifting should be restricted to less than 15% of the live crown height and leave the crown at least two thirds of the total height of the tree.

As a general rule branches should be removed at their point of attachment or shortened to a lateral which is at least 1/3 of the diameter of the removed portion of the branch, and all cuts should be kept as small as possible.

Crown Reduction
Tree group G5 and G7 shall require crown reductions of trees located near building plots.

A crown reduction is the reduction in height and/or lateral spread of the crown (crown being the foliage bearing portions of a tree). The final result should retain the main framework of the crown and a proportion of the leaf bearing structure to leave a similar, although smaller crown outline. Crown reduction cuts should be as small as possible and in general not exceed 100mm diameter unless there is an overriding need to do so. All cuts should be made at an appropriate branch union / growth point. A crown reduction should not be confused with 'topping'.

- **G5** – once the four individual trees have been removed, as specified in the Tree Retention Plan, the remaining tree stock will need to be pruned back on the western extent by 4.0-5.0 meters in width away from plots 632 and 645. This will provide clearance for the buildings once built. (All measurements are approximate.)

- **G7 -** reduce lateral branches on the western extent of the crown by no more than 3.0m in length / lateral spread, away from plots 660, 661 and 662 to provide clearance to the buildings once built (all measurements approximate).

Stump Grinding

Within root protection areas (RPA), stumps, shrubs and other vegetation must be removed by hand or using stump grinding machinery to minimize root damage to retained trees. Where poisoning of stumps is specified, this must be carried out by competent operatives. Only chemicals approved for this purpose and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions will be used.

No stumps are to be excavated due to the potential to damage existing rooting material of retained trees.

Appendix C2 Tree Protection – Working Methodology

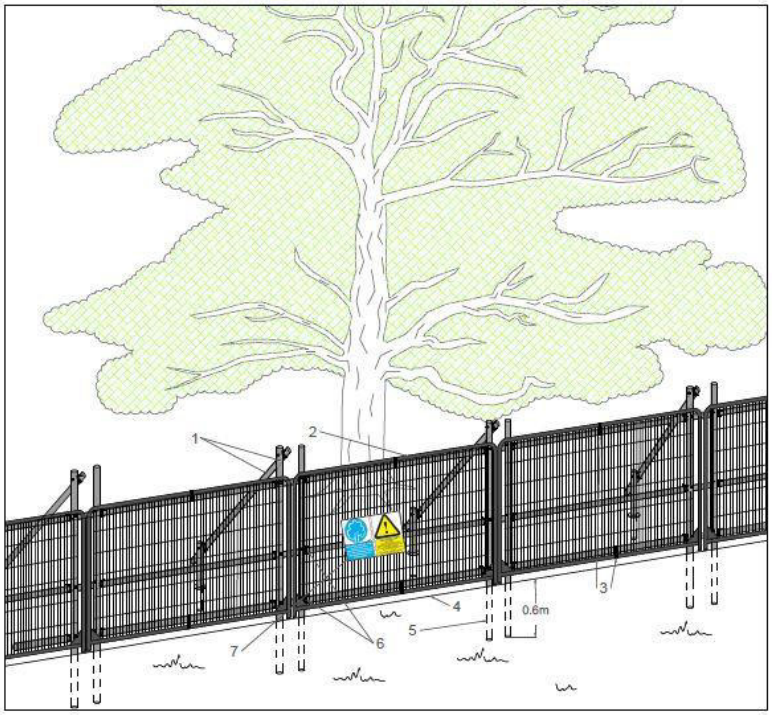
Table 1: Related Reference Material

Plan Name	Drawing Number
Tree Protection Plans	110511-T-03
Appendices	**Appendix Title**
Appendix A	Tree Schedule
Appendix B	Protective Fencing Signage

Tree Protection Fencing will be installed as detailed in Tree Protection Plans (referenced above) at, where possible, the extent of the root protection areas of retained trees using the dimensions indicated on the relevant plans. The positioning of the Tree Protective Fencing shall be measured out with assistance from the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and, where deemed necessary, with the Site Manager present. Highly visible fluorescent paint and / or marker pegs / stakes will be used to assist in identification.

STANDARD FENCING SPECIFICATION

Unless stated below, Protective Fencing will comprise a Heras HSG151 panel framework supported by scaffold poles driven into the ground. An example of this has been illustrated below.



Standard specification for High Intensity Protective Barrier

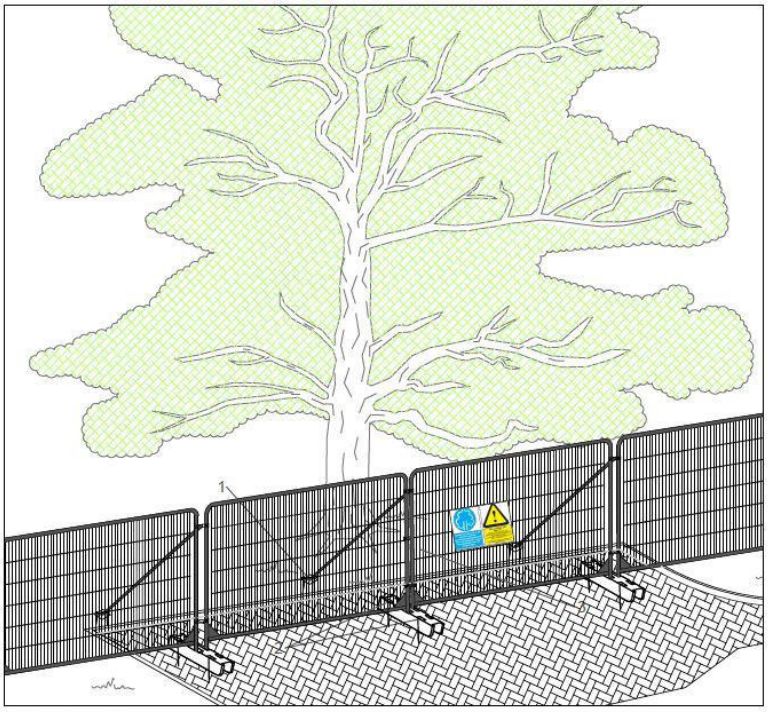
1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

Installation Guide

- The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights.
- The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with clamps to each joint.
- The diagonal scaffold pole struts shall be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45º angle and extend back into the root protection area and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
- No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.

TEMPORARY FENCING SPECIFICATION

This fencing specification shall only be used where specified on the relevant Tree Protection Plans as is not to be used as an alternative to the standard specification unless determined by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.



Standard Specification for Above Ground Stabilizing Systems
1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

Heras Fence Panel to be supported by rubberised stabiliser blocks with a base plate which is secured to the ground using ground pins (as shown above).

GENERAL TREE PROTECTIVE FENCING METHODOLOGY

The fencing will be strong and suitable for the location, type and proximity of construction activity and prevent access of machinery, plant or operative beyond the area required to construct the development.

Tree Protection Fencing and work exclusion zones will be clearly marked using appropriate signage, an example of which has been included as Appendix B. These signs shall be laminated to ensure they last the duration of the construction works and shall be fixed to the fencing panels every 10 metres along its length.

All Tree Protective Fencing will remain rigid and in place for the duration of the development and should be inspected at weekly intervals by the Site Manager alongside regular inspections to be carried out by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.

Following the completion of construction works and in agreement with the Arboricultural Clerk of Works, the Tree Protection Fencing will be removed carefully as to avoid causing root disturbance or leaving in situ any lengths of scaffold framework. This operation can be carried out prior to soft landscaping works such as new planting, mulching grass sowing etc.

Appendix C3: Level Changes Within RPA and Fencepost Installation - Working Methodology

Table 1: Related Reference Material

Plan Name	Drawing Number
Tree Protection Plans	10511-T-03
Appendices	
Appendix A	Tree Schedule

The purpose of the Working Methodology is to ensure that the rooting area of retained trees is protected from unnecessary damage.

Level Increase–

The rear gardens of 24 plots fall within the RPA of tree groups G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and G7 along with a single tree of T6. To achieve the required finished level the surface of these areas are expected to be made good using topsoil. The following principles will apply during the levelling of these rear gardens:

- Tree Protection Fencing will be moved to carry out the works.
- The ground level will be raised. No excavation will occur within the RPA of these trees, therefore severance of the trees' roots will be avoided.
- All material used to create the level garden will be moved using an excavator bucket with the digger located outside of the RPA.
- Should the digger not be able to safely navigate under the canopy of any tree hand tools and wheelbarrows will be used to introduce the topsoil within the RPA.
- Topsoil will be levelled using hand tools.
- The additional topsoil depth shall be no deeper than 100mm when located within an RPA

Fencepost Installation–

The perimeter fencing of the previously mention 24 plots fall within the RPA of tree groups G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and G7 along with a single tree of T6. The following principles will apply during the excavation for fence post holes required:

- Holes for fence posts will be hand dug under supervision
- Any roots under 25mm pruned back to the edge of the hole and covered with hessian.
- If roots over 25mm are encountered the hole should be backfilled with the material removed from it and an alternative location sought avoiding the root.

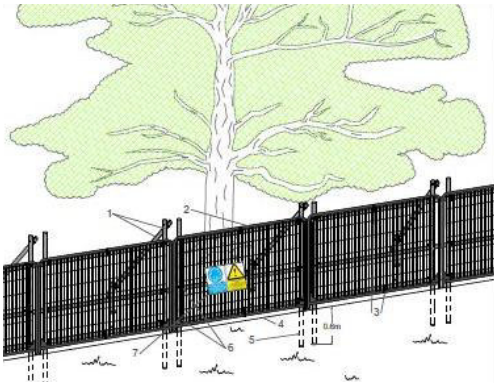
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WORKING NEAR TREES

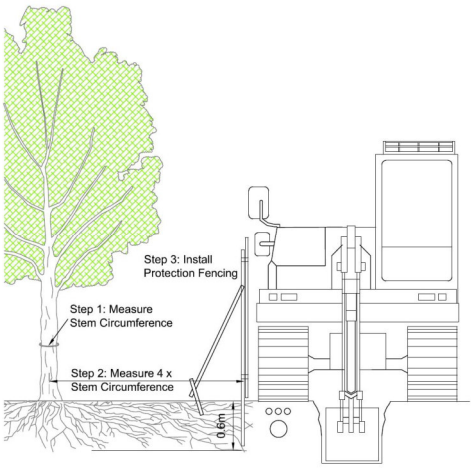
This advice note provides a brief overview of the methods of protection for trees located across the site. Compliance with these guidelines will be a requirement of all contractors working near retained trees.

Any construction works which are to be carried out near to or within the fenced off areas should be carried out in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement and as explained by the Site Manager during the site induction. Failure to adhere to the correct sequence, manner and timing of operations detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement may result in irremediable damage to trees or disturbance to retained tree cover.

Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or non consented tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or prosecution by the LPA.

Trees make a significant contribution to the landscape character of the development and they are to be treated as important assets. To protect these assets, tree protective fencing has been installed where required across the site.





The following points are to be considered at all times.

1. Protective fencing has been installed at the extent of the calculated root protection area (RPA) - **Do not use or access** the ground within the fenced area. This is particularly the case for placement of site offices, stockpiles of soil or fuel and material storage, storing machinery or parking of vehicles, debris or building materials or fires.
2. **Avoid** excavations, changes in ground levels or tracking of machinery within the fenced area at **all times.** These activities can seriously compromise the long term survival of trees due to the impact on a trees roots.
3. **Report** any instances where the fencing has been removed, repositioned, damaged or is not fit for purpose (see images below) to the Site Manager. This shall help the Site Manager to ensure that the fencing is maintained throughout the construction process. It will also reduce the risk of any staff and contractors accidently and inadvertently causing damage to trees as a result.

Unacceptable example of tree protection due to a lack of adequate fencing and poor site management. Note mounds of soil have been placed within the Root Protection Area.

Tree Protection Fencing which has been erected prior to the commencement of any site works and the correct signage has been provided to clearly highlight that this is a protected zone.

Please acknowledge you have read and understand this document by visiting the website http://bit.ly/2EprKu8 or scanning the QR Code on a Smartphone or Tablet.

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