



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

SITE LOCATION

Greencrest,
Stoke Golding

ISSUE DATE

25th October 2023

SEED REF

1596-AMS-V1-B

CLIENT

Springbourne Homes

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

SEED-ARB.CO.UK

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Author	Checked	Revision
10.07.2023	Ryan Kearney FdSc	GP	Rev A
25.10.2023	Sam Hobson <i>MICFor, BSc (Hons), MArborA</i>	GP	Rev B

COPYRIGHT ©

This report, all plans, illustrations, and other associated material remains the property of SEED Arboriculture Ltd until paid for in full. Copyright and intellectual property rights remain with SEED Arboriculture Ltd.

LIMITATIONS

The contents of this report are valid at the time of writing. SEED Arboriculture Ltd shall not be liable for any use of this report other than for the purposes for which it was produced. Owing to the dynamic nature of trees, this report is valid for a period of 12 months.

Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

The tree survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for the purposes of an assessment relevant to planning and development. This report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a tree risk assessment.

This is not an ecological report. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 make it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Where the presence of birds or bats is suspected, a qualified ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.



Contents

1. Introduction	3
2. Planning Policy and Legislation	5
3. Baseline Tree Survey	7
4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment	8
5. Arboricultural Method Statement	10
6. Tree Protection	12
7. References	13

Appendices

Appendix 1	Site Boundary
Appendix 2	Tree Schedule
Appendix 3	Plans
Appendix 4	Tree Protection Specification
Appendix 5	Temporary Ground Protection

Plans

Tree Constraints Plan

Tree Protection Plan

1. Introduction

Background & Instruction

- 1.1.1. This report has been prepared by Ryan Kearney FdSc.
- 1.1.2. This Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by Seed Arboriculture Ltd to fulfil the requirements of Leicestershire County Council (the Council) to satisfy condition 14 of the approved planning permission (ref: 22/01027/FUL) for “*Demolition of existing dwelling & erection of 2no. new build dwellings including associated access and landscaping*” at Greencrest, Stoke Golding (hereafter referred to as the ‘site’).

- 1.1.3. Condition 14 states:

No operations shall commence on site in connection with the development hereby approved until a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) in accordance with BS5837:2012 has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the protective fencing is erected as required by the AMS.

The AMS shall include full details of the following:

- a) Timing and phasing of arboricultural works in relation to the approved development;*
- b) Detailed tree felling and pruning specification in accordance with BS3998:2010;*
- c) Details of a tree protection scheme in accordance with BS5837:2012 which provides for the retention and protection of trees, shrubs and hedges on or adjacent to the site which are shown to be retained on the approved plan;*
- d) Details of any construction works required within the root protection area as defined by 22/01027/FUL Page 4 of 7 PEFULZ BS5837:2012 or otherwise protected in the approved Tree Survey;*

The development thereafter shall be implemented in strict accordance with the approved details.

Reason: *To ensure that the works are carried out in a way that safeguards the health and amenity of each tree in accordance with SADMP Policy DM6.*

Purpose

- 1.1.4. The tree survey and AMS has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations outlined within British Standard BS5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations’.
- 1.1.5. This AMS report includes:
- Updated baseline survey data of existing trees, including a Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP).
 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
 - Arboricultural Method Statement specifically in relation to the physical protection of trees, to reduce the impact on retained trees, and those located adjacent to the Site; and
 - Tree Protection Plan

Site Description

- 1.1.6. The site is centred at UK National Grid Reference (SP 39414 97172) and comprises a domestic property situated on Higham Lane, adjacent to Station Road, Stoke Golding, Leicestershire. The application boundary is illustrated on the Site Location Plan (**Appendix 1**)
- 1.1.7. An existing house stands centrally to the site which is surrounded by gardens and a range of small ornamental trees and shrubs and several larger mature trees adjacent to the site boundary.

Reference Documents

- 1.1.8. **Table 1** provides a summary of documents which provide the basis for this tree survey and AMS.

Table 1 - Reference Documents

Document	Reference Number	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Survey	21586-21-01	Castle Surveys	September 2021
Proposed Site Location Plan	235-PL-01A	Lawrence I Finley Architects	November 2022

2. Planning Policy and Legislation

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.1.1. The following paragraphs within the NPPF set out policies which guide the planning policy and decision-making process of Local Planning Authorities in relation to trees. These are:

2.1.2. **Paragraph 131**

Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

2.1.3. **Paragraph 174 (b & d)**

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

2.1.4. **Paragraph 180**

When determining planning applications, Local Planning Authority's (LPA) should apply the following principles:

If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternate site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Statutory Tree Protection & Designations

- 2.1.5. A search using the online mapping services available from Leicester County Council confirmed that no trees within the Site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order.
- 2.1.6. The site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 2.1.7. No Ancient Woodland¹ designations are present upon or adjacent to the Site.

Felling Licence

- 2.1.8. Tree felling is restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for “Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)”
- 2.1.9. If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

¹ Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>) has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.

3. Baseline Tree Survey

- 3.1.1. The tree survey was undertaken in on 27th June 2023, by Sam Hobson *MICFor, BSc (Hons), MArborA*, Director at Seed Arboriculture Ltd.
- 3.1.2. The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined within BS5837:2012.
- 3.1.3. The locations of the trees surveyed are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (**Appendix 3**) together with details of the constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including:
- Tree Retention Category
 - Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
 - Tree Canopy Spreads
- 3.1.4. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Schedule (**Appendix 2**), including; reference numbers, species, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and retention category.

Tree Survey Summary

Trees

- 3.1.5. The survey recorded 8no. individual trees, comprising of 2no. category B and 6no. category C retention value.

Hedges

- 3.1.6. 1no. single species hedgerows were also recorded; however, these are not assigned a retention category.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1.1. The impact of the proposed development upon existing trees is illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact Plans (**Appendix 3**).

4.1.2. Table 2 details the tree and group removals required to implement the Proposed Development.

Table 2 – Tree Removal for Proposed Development

Tree Removal for Proposed Development			
Reference Number	BS5837:2012 Category	Reason	Notes
T3 (Myrobalan Plum)	C1	Conflict with approved development	-
T4 (Common Apple)	C1,2	Conflict with approved development	-
T5 (Common Apple)	C1	Conflict with approved development	-
Part-Removal for Proposed Development (see Arboricultural Impact Plans at Appendix 3 for extent of part-removals)			
H1 (Cypress sp.)	-	Remove for approved new site access	-

4.1.3. None of the trees proposed for removal are considered aged or veteran and therefore the principles for refusal within the NPPF would not be considered applicable.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

4.1.4. The RPA is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for single stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided from Annex D of BS5837:2012.

4.1.5. The RPA is an area in which no ground works should be undertaken without due care in relation to the retained tree(s), to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination which

could alter the trees condition and/or stability. The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions.

- 4.1.6. The RPA for the trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and are shown in relation to the Approved Development on the Arboricultural Impact Plan at **Appendix 3**.

New RPA Incursions

- 4.1.7. The Approved Development will result in one new incursion within the RPA of T2.
- 4.1.8. T2 (Norway Maple) – Has a new incursion of 6.3m² within total 55m² RPA which equates to 4.5% of the overall RPA.

Mitigation - Negligible incursion - no specific mitigation required.

Working within RPAs – Removal / Replacement of Hard-Surfacing

- 4.1.9. The existing surface within the RPA of **T1** will be resurfaced as part of the development proposals. If undertaken with due care, then this will not have a detrimental impact upon the retained tree.
- 4.1.10. The methodology for this process is provided within Section 5 of this AMS.

Future growth

- 4.1.11. Due to the location of retained trees, future growth of trees is not considered to be an issue to the Approved Development.
- 4.1.12. Minor pruning of lateral branches will address any issues where the canopy of trees encroaches towards the buildings.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

Scheme of arboricultural supervision

- 5.1.1. To ensure that all tree protection measures are correctly implemented, and no foreseeable damage occurs to retained trees, a scheme for arboricultural supervision and a process for monitoring and reporting has been set out within this AMS.
- 5.1.2. All elements of the arboricultural supervision will be undertaken by the retained arboricultural consultant or Project Arboriculturist (PA). The PA will be a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
- 5.1.3. Based on the provisional timings for the stages of development available at this time, a framework for site supervision has been provided in **Table 3**.
- 5.1.4. Details of any required variation of the supervision scheme will be reported to the Local Planning Authority by the Project Arboriculturist and agreed in writing where required.

Table 3 – Arboricultural supervision scheme

STAGE – Construction Est. Start Date – TBC (subject to construction schedule)		
Pre-commencement meeting	Initial pre-commencement meeting with key personnel responsible for implementation of development and tree protection. Personnel: Client, Main Contractor, Project Arboriculturist - Check installation of Tree Protection Fencing as required for wider site-wide construction phase of development. - Check facilitation tree removal / tree pruning - Check installation of temporary tree root protection	c. Week Commencing 13th November
Monitoring Visit	Monitoring and progress update visit. Personnel: Client, Main Contractor, Project Arboriculturist - Check integrity of Tree Protection Fencing and other tree protection measures. - Discuss progress, incidents, queries and any variations to project schedule with project team.	January 2024 March 2024 Dates to be confirmed with contractors based on project progress.

Completion Visit	Personnel: Client, Main Contractor, Project Arboriculturist Check condition of trees following completion of development and make any recommendations for remediation or pruning as required.	Estimated June 2024
-------------------------	--	----------------------------

5.2. Supervision recording

- 5.2.1. Following each supervision visit, a supervision record sheet will be completed by the Project Arboriculturist. A copy of the supervision sheet will be issued to the site manager and other parties as required and retained by the project arboriculturist.
- 5.2.2. Details of the operations, development progress, observations and any reported issues will be recorded and where required recommendations will be made for remedial work or any required amendments to the tree protection and/or methods set out within this AMS.
- 5.2.3. During supervision visits the Project Arboriculturist will take photographs as required to provide additional evidence of the implementation of tree protection measures.
- 5.2.4. The record sheets and photographs will provide an auditable trail of evidence that all required tree protection measures have been adhered to. Copies of record sheets will be kept on site during the development process and available from the Project Arboriculturist.

5.3. Reporting process

- 5.3.1. The reporting process set out here should be adhered to when possible, to enable quick and effective communication of matters relating to tree protection and the implementation of tree protection measures.
- 5.3.2. The Site manager will be responsible for reporting any queries or incidents relating to trees to the Project Arboriculturist.
- 5.3.3. The Project Arboriculturist will contact the Tree Officer at the Local Planning Authority to discuss any issues or agree amendments to the tree protection measures set out within this AMS.
- 5.3.4. Any variation of the Approved Development which may impact upon trees should be reported to the Project Arboriculturist.
- 5.3.5. Any damage to the stem, branches or roots of any retained tree should be reported to the Project Arboriculturist. Where required, recommendations for remedial work will be made and reported to the Tree Officer if appropriate.

6. Tree Protection

Tree Protection Fencing

- 6.1.1. The principal protection for the retained trees is provided by Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) positioned to form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around retained trees. No access should be allowed to the other than for operations specified in the approved documents or those agreed with the LPA later.
- 6.1.2. The location of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plans at **Appendix 3**.
- 6.1.3. The CEZ must be in place prior to the commencement of construction work on site. The TPF must not be moved or relocated without approval from the Project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.1.4. The TPF specification should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees.
- 6.1.5. The most common specification as illustrated in BS5836:2012 Figure 3b (**Appendix 4**) comprises welded mesh panels (Heras Fencing) on rubber or concrete feet, the panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray.
- 6.1.6. Weatherproof signage will be attached to the fencing with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access'.
- 6.1.7. At the end of the project the fence will be removed only after confirmation by the Project Arboriculturist and the Council that this is appropriate.
- 6.1.8. At the end of the project the TPF will be removed only after confirmation by the PA and the Council that this is appropriate.

Temporary Ground Protection

- 6.1.9. In order to implement the development, there will be a requirement to position construction scaffolding and a working zone within the RPA of several trees to be retained. The temporary ground protection will be in place during construction of the new dwellings and will be removed following construction to allow for the landscaping scheme.
- 6.1.10. To reduce the likelihood of ground compaction through development there will be a requirement to install temporary ground protection in the locations illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 2).
- 6.1.11. BS5837:2012 - Paragraph 6.2.3.3 recommends that new temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

6.1.12. The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

Removal / Replacement of hard surfacing

6.1.13. Tree Protection Fencing should be in the locations indicated for this work stage on the Tree Protection Plan.

6.1.14. The removal of existing surfacing should be carried out beginning closest to the trees and working backwards, away from the trees so no machinery stands on the exposed ground. The use of large plant machinery should be avoided where possible.

6.1.15. Tree Protection Fencing of the default specification should be in place during the removal of the existing surfacing and moved accordingly to protect the exposed ground as the removal progresses.

6.1.16. Where new surfacing is to be laid, the existing sub-base should be retained and augmented as required.

7. References

- 7.1.1. British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'
- 7.1.2. British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'
- 7.1.3. BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations
- 7.1.4. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2021
- 7.1.5. The Forestry Act 1967
- 7.1.6. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- 7.1.7. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

Appendix 1 – Site Location Plan



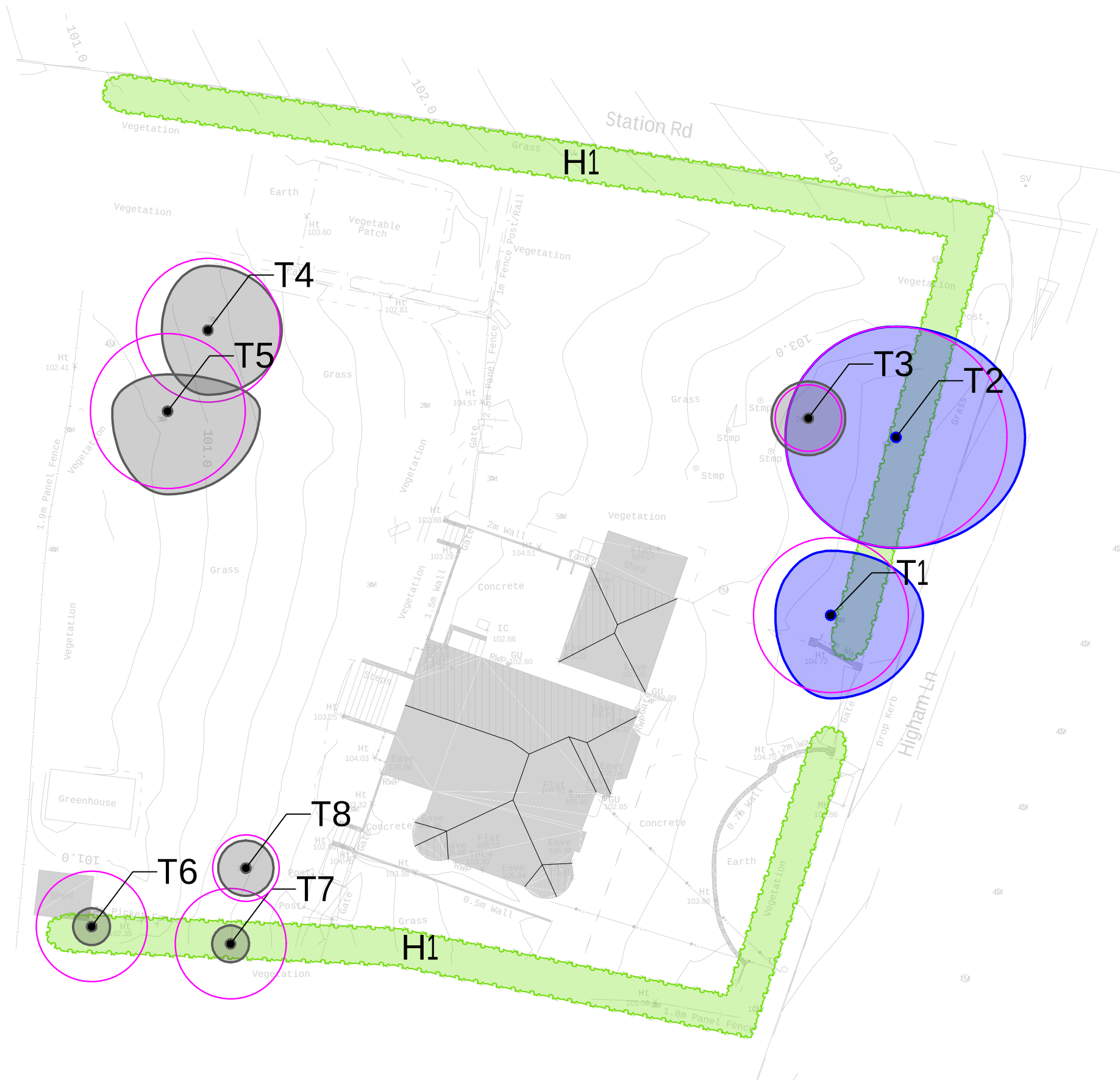
Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule



BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

														<u>DATE</u>	<u>CLIENT</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
														30/06/2023	Springbourne Homes	Greencrest, Stoke Golding	1596-TS-V1-A
Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	10	360	4	5	5	3	5	Mat	Good	Fair	Recent canopy raise to west.	No works required	B1	55	4.20
T2	Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	16	510	6	7	6	6	4	Mat	Good	Good	Well formed tree adjacent to boundary.	No works required	B1	113	6.00
T3	Myrobalan Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	3	160	2	2	2	2	0.5	S/Mat	Good	Fair	Small ornamental tree	Remove tree to facilitate approved development	C1	10	1.80
T4	Common apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	6	315	4	4	4	3	1.5	S/Mat	Fair	Declining	One of pair of Apple trees within rear garden. Several large decay pockets associated with main stem	Remove tree to facilitate approved development	C1, 2	48	3.90
T5	Common apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	6	360	2	5	5	3	1.5	Mat	Fair	Fair	As previous, canopy biased south.	Remove tree to facilitate approved development	C1	55	4.20
T6	Common apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	4	240	1	1	1	1	0	Mat	Fair	Poor	Tree has been heavily reduced with minimal re-growth	No works required	C1, 2	28	3.00
T7	Common apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	4	240	1	1	1	1	0	Mat	Fair	Poor	Tree has been heavily reduced with minimal re-growth	No works required	C1, 2	28	3.00
T8	Common apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	2	145	2	2	2	2	0	Mat	Fair	Fair	Small shrubby tree	No works required	C1, 2	10	1.80
H1	Cypress species		2.5	1	See associated plans				0	E/Mat	Good	Good	Typical cypress hedge, regularly maintained	Partial removal to facilitate approved development	C2	See associated plans	

Appendix 3 – Plans



- KEY:
- Trees / Groups
- Canopy Spread
 - Tree Stem
 - Root Protection Area
- A Category Tree
(High quality / retention value)
- B Category Tree
(Moderate quality / retention value)
- C Category Tree
(Low quality / retention value)
- U Category Tree
(No remaining retention value)
- Hedgerows
(Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

		
Rev A	Issue to client	30.06.2023
Rev	Description	
		Date

SEED

SEED Arboriculture Ltd
Suite F6.1, Adelphi Mill, Bollington, Cheshire, SK10 5JB
www.seed-arb.co.uk

PROJECT Greencrest, Stoke Golding	
TITLE Tree Constraints Plan	
DRAWING REF 1596-TCP-001-A	DRAWING NO 001
SCALE 1:250 @ A3	REVISION Rev A

Tree Protection Fencing

The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

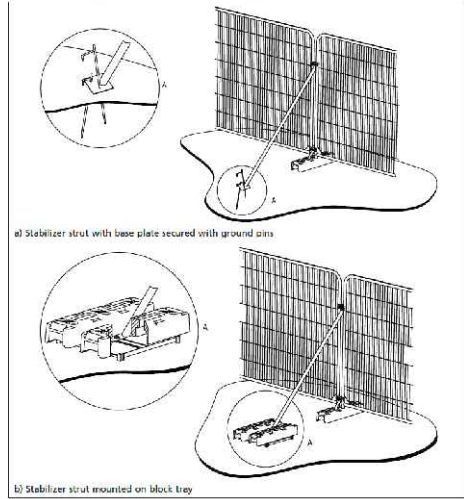
Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is shown in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured above.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a bank's person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the PA must be notified
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Tree Protection Fencing - BS5837:2012 Figure 3

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



EXAMPLE: GroundGuards temporary ground protection

TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION

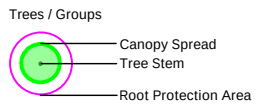
During construction there will be a requirement to provide pedestrian access around the building and scaffolding. Where this access enters the RPA of any retained tree, Temporary Ground Protection will be installed as per the recommendation below.

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

NOTE The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;

KEY:



- A Category Tree (High quality / retention value)
- B Category Tree (Moderate quality / retention value)
- C Category Tree (Low quality / retention value)
- U Category Tree (No remaining retention value)
- Hedgerows (Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

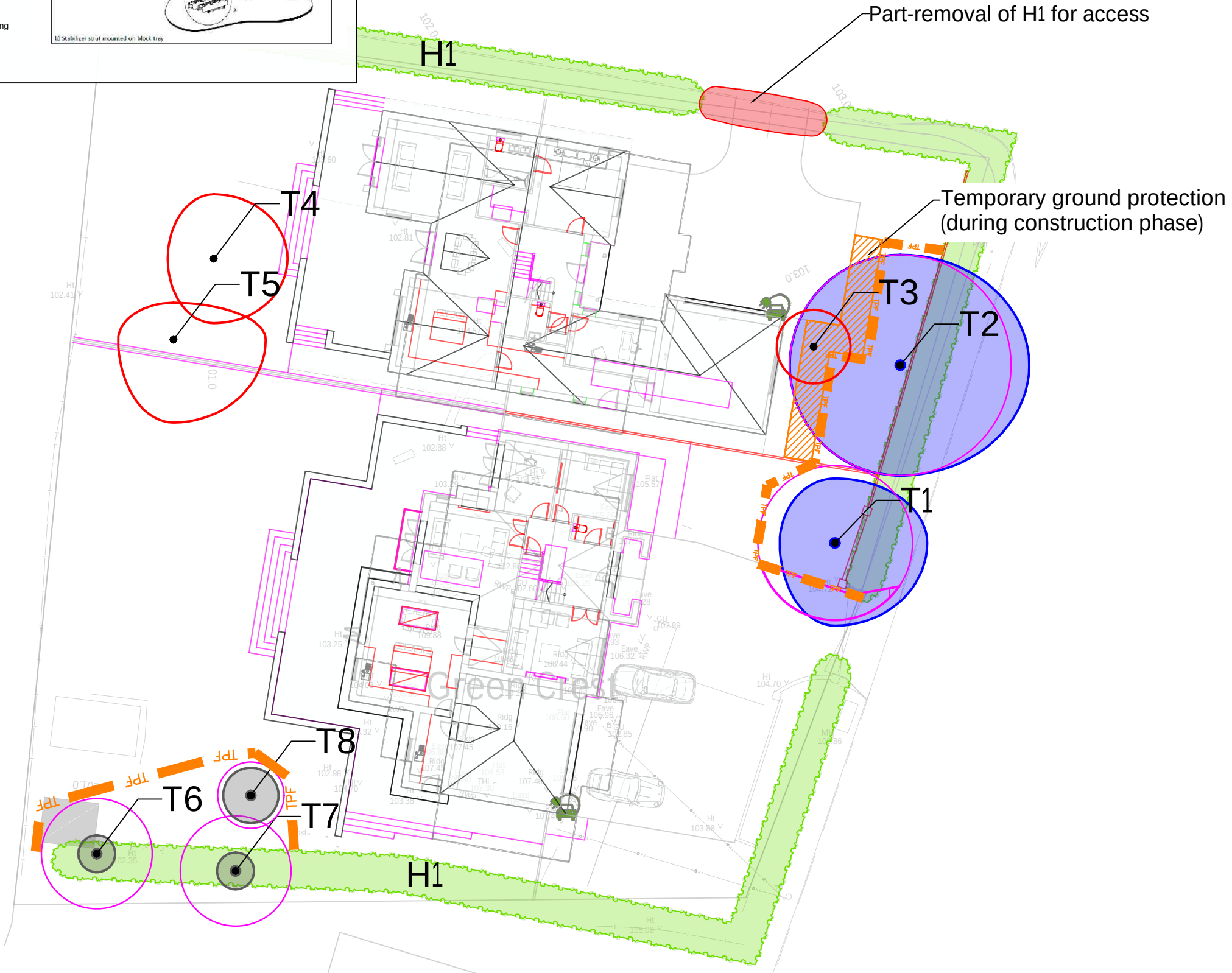
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT

- Tree / Group to be REMOVED
- Hedge to be PART REMOVED

TREE PROTECTION

TPF Tree Protection Fencing

Temporary Ground Protection (During Construction Phase)



Rev	Issue to client	Date
Rev A	Issue to client	10.07.2023
Rev	Description	Date



SEED Arboriculture Ltd
Suite F6.1, Adelphi Mill, Bollington, Cheshire, SK10 5JB
www.seed-arb.co.uk

PROJECT
Greencrest, Stoke Golding

TITLE
Tree Protection Plan

DRAWING REF
1596-TPP-003-A

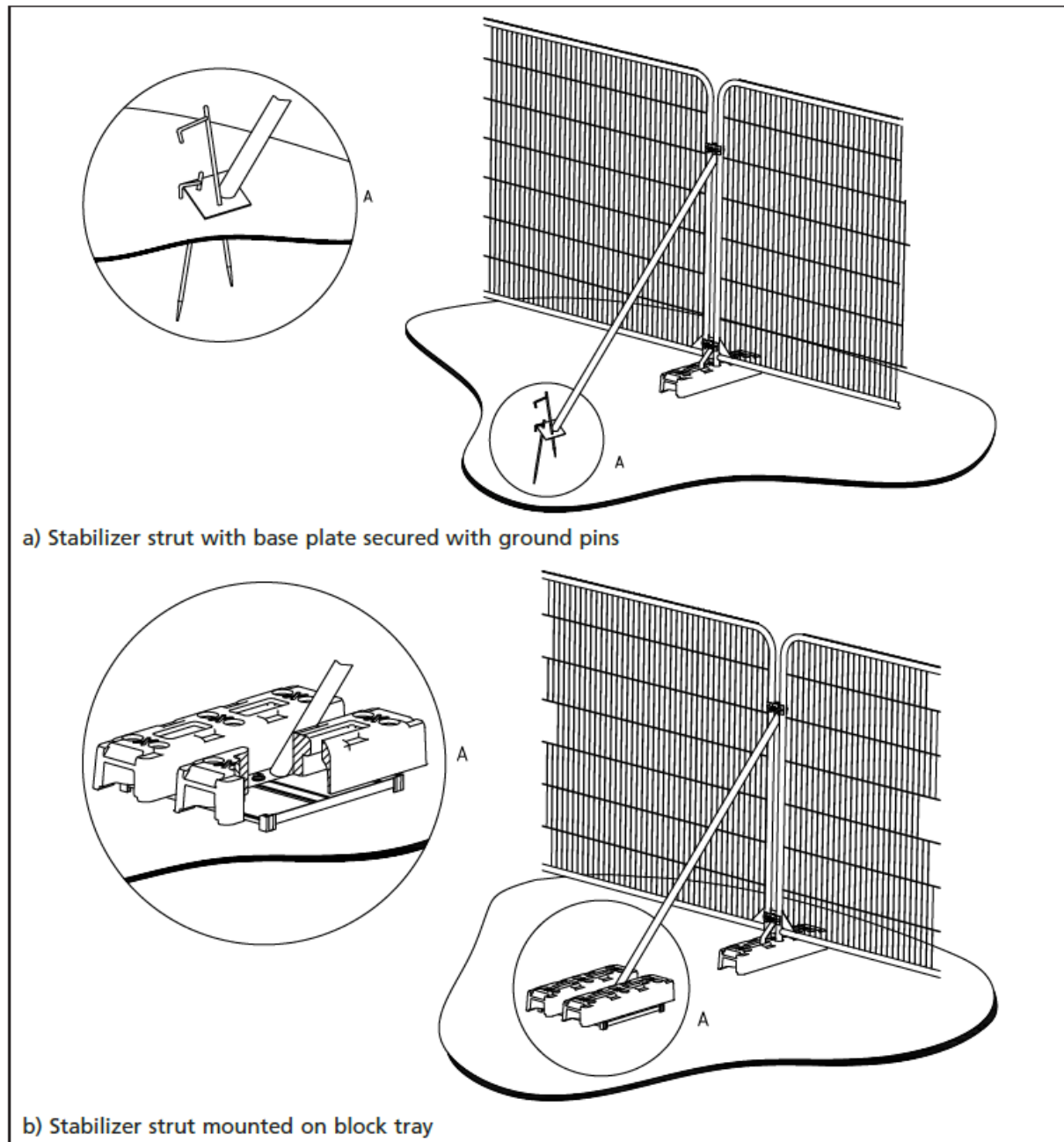
SCALE
1:250 @ A3

DRAWING NO
003

REVISION
Rev A

Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Specification

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



TREE PROTECTION AREA



NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION AREA

- NO MATERIALS, MACHINERY, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OR CHEMICALS SHALL ENTER OR BE STORED WITHIN THIS AREA
- FENCING WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR MOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT OF THE PROJECT ARBORICULTURIST.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
- UNAUTHORISED DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND COULD LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION.



ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

For any issues relating to this Tree Protection Fencing or other guidance with any arboricultural matters on this development, please contact **Seed Arboriculture Ltd.**

www.seed-arb.co.uk

- info@seed-arb.co.uk

- 01625 460 252

Appendix 5 – Temporary Ground Protection

Recommended specification

BS5837:2012 - Paragraph 6.2.3.3 - *For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.*

Membrane - TERRAM T1000 Geotextile

Compression later – woodchip (provided on-site by tree work contractors) 150mm depth

Ground Protection Boards – Ground-Guards MultiTrack 39kg mats

Edging – Timber or other similar.

