

## **TREE SURVEY, ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN**

A report to accompany a planning application for the construction of an extension on land at  
40 Wallis Road, Waterloooville, PO7 7RX

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On the instructions of Chris Flint Associates Ltd

*9<sup>th</sup> October 2017*

MDA reference H36



## Contents

|        |                                                          |         |
|--------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Part 1 | Introduction                                             | Page 3  |
| Part 2 | Tree survey                                              | Page 4  |
| Part 3 | Soil assessment                                          | Page 5  |
| Part 4 | Arboricultural impact assessment                         | Page 6  |
| Part 5 | Arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan | Page 8  |
| Part 6 | Conclusions                                              | Page 13 |

### ***There are six appendices***

|     |                                    |         |
|-----|------------------------------------|---------|
| MD1 | Tree survey schedule (BS5837:2012) | Page 14 |
| MD2 | Tree constraints plan              | Page 16 |
| MD3 | Schedule of root protection areas  | Page 17 |
| MD4 | Tree protection plan               | Page 18 |
| MD5 | Induction sheet                    | Page 19 |

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Martin Dobson Associates Ltd were instructed by Chris Flint Associates Ltd on 15<sup>th</sup> September 2017 to carry out a survey of trees on and immediately adjacent to land at 40 Wallis Road, WaterlooVille. The purpose of the survey was to inform architects of potential tree-related constraints on the site and to provide advice on tree protection during the proposed construction of an extension on the western and southern sides of the existing dwelling.
- 1.2 The British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* provides a framework for considering trees in the planning process. It gives guidance on categorising the qualities of trees in order to enable decisions to be made as to which trees are appropriate for retention within a development. It then advises on options for protecting trees to be retained during the development (at all stages including demolition, construction and hard landscaping), and the means of incorporating trees into the developed landscape.
- 1.3 40 Wallis Road is not within a Conservation Area but T10, an Oak in the garden of 42 Wallis Road, is protected by Havant Borough Council Tree Preservation Order (TPO) 1828. This means the tree benefits from statutory protection. No work can be carried out to it (including cutting roots or branches or felling) without an application being made to the local planning authority. If any work to a protected tree is approved as part of planning consent the work may be implemented without further reference to the council.
- 1.4 Five trees and eight groups of trees were surveyed; one of these, the protected oak T10, is considered to be category A and of high value and two are considered to be category B and of moderate value (T1 oak and G9 mixed species). The remainder are considered to be category C and are of low value.
- 1.5 In general category C trees should not be considered a material constraint to development.
- 1.6 The proposed development includes the removal of two category C trees (T11 mountain ash, T12 crab apple) as they have reached the end of their useful life.
- 1.7 The retained trees will be protected during development. Details of tree protection are contained in this report.

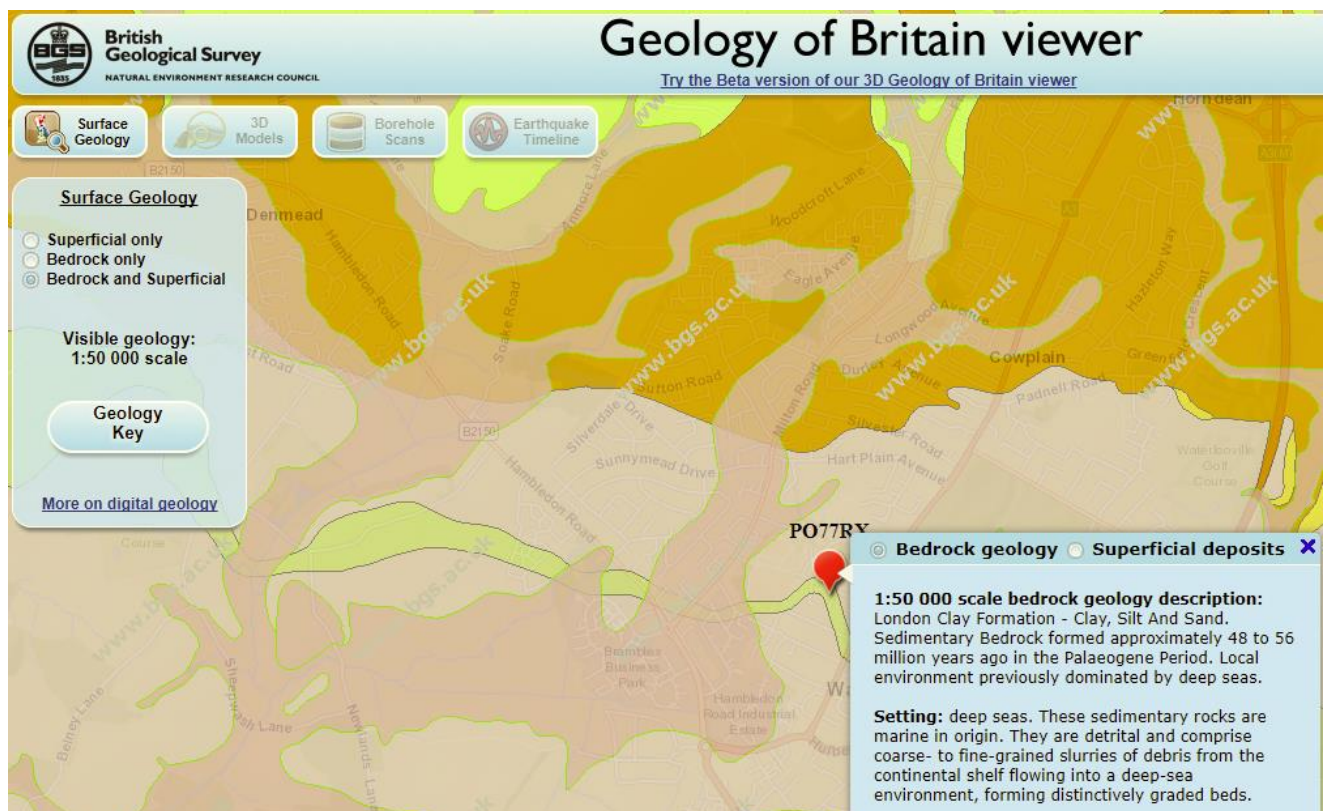
## 2. Tree survey

- 2.1 The tree survey was carried out by William Ross on 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2017.
- 2.2 Appended at **MD1** is the tree survey schedule which provides details of the five trees and eight groups present within or immediately adjacent to the property.
- 2.3 The site survey drawing appended at **MD2** shows the positions of the surveyed trees and gives a reasonable indication of their comparative branch spreads. The drawing has been colour coded as follows:
- |                                                                              |             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| A trees (high quality and value, minimum 40 years useful life)               | LIGHT GREEN |
| B trees (moderate quality and value, minimum 20 years useful life)           | MID BLUE    |
| C trees (low quality and value, minimum 10 years useful life)                | GREY        |
| U trees (unsuitable or dead/dying/dangerous, less than 10 years useful life) | RED         |
- 2.4 It should be understood that no individual safety inspection has been carried out on any tree. Similarly, any suggestions for tree work should not be taken as a specification for tree works.
- 2.5 Adequate protection, both above and below ground, is essential for trees that are to be retained as part of a development. The British Standard BS5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* advises that there should be a root protection area (RPA) around trees which is kept free of construction activities by means of an exclusion zone enforced by protective fencing and/or ground protection. The RPA is calculated as the area equivalent to a circle with a radius of 12 times the trunk diameter at a height of 1.5 m above ground level. Based on the tree survey data root protection areas (and radial distances from the trunk to be protected) have been calculated and these are shown as circles around the trees on the tree constraints plan at **MD2** and are tabulated at **MD3**.

### 3. Soil assessment

- 3.1 BS5837: 2012 advises that soil properties should be considered as part of a tree survey report. This is necessary because trees can cause damage to structures founded on soils that shrink and swell with changes in moisture content (principally clays). Such movement is exacerbated by the influence of trees and therefore if a shrinkable soil is suspected foundations should be designed to extend below the likely zone of seasonal moisture change.
- 3.2 The British Geological Survey 1: 50,000 scale map indicates that the underlying geology of the site is shrinkable Clay (Figure 1). Thus, foundations will need to be deepened to take account of nearby trees. The National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 *Building near trees* provides guidance on suitable foundation depths in relation to trees and separates tree species into three water demand categories, high, moderate and low. The water demand category of each species should be confirmed together with the shrinkage potential of the soil in order for contractors to determine the correct foundations depth.

**Figure 1.** British Geological Survey 1: 50,000 scale map showing that the site is underlain by the London Clay Formation.



#### 4. Arboricultural impact assessment

- 4.1 The purpose of an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of proposed development on trees and, where necessary, to consider appropriate mitigation. It should set out which, if any, trees are to be removed to facilitate the development and should consider the possible effects on retained trees of potentially damaging activities on the site (for example changes in ground level and installation of below ground services). Requirements for access around trees should be considered and potential conflicts identified, for example, where branches overhang the development area and may require pruning.
- 4.2 Mitigation for any issues identified should be proposed and addressed in the arboricultural method statement (AMS).

##### *Tree removals*

- 4.3 The proposed development does not require the removal of any trees in order for the implementation of the construction. However, two poor quality category C trees in the front garden are considered to have reached the end of their useful life (T11 mountain ash and T12 crab apple) and it is recommended that they are removed as part of routine garden maintenance (Figure 2).

**Figure 2.** Mountain Ash T11 and Crab Apple T10, which are to be removed in the front garden



##### *Tree pruning*

- 4.4 The trees to the west of the property (G5 – G7) will require reduction of overhanging lateral branches back to the boundary fence in order to ensure there is adequate space between the proposed development and the retained trees. The reduction of the trees will involve relatively small branches only and will have no impact on public amenity as the branches extending over the property are not publicly visible.

### ***Tree protection***

- 4.5 The trees in G3 – G9 are all outside the boundaries of the site and are protected from damage to their trunks and branches by the low boundary wall, and fence above it, which marks the boundary. Trees in G13 are within the site and therefore they will be protected by the erection of temporary protective fencing.
- 4.6 The calculated RPAs of G5, T6, and T10 overlap with the proposed extension and therefore the extension will be constructed onto a piled raft foundation (which will likely be necessary in any event due to the possible influence on the shrinkable soil of the high water demand oak T10). As the boundary wall will restrict roots to a depth below about 300 mm it is considered that the piled raft will cause no undue harm to trees as the majority of roots will be avoided by the 'hit-and-miss' piling.
- 4.7 To create access for workers during construction of the extension temporary ground protection will be installed to protect the rooting areas of T6, G7 and T10.

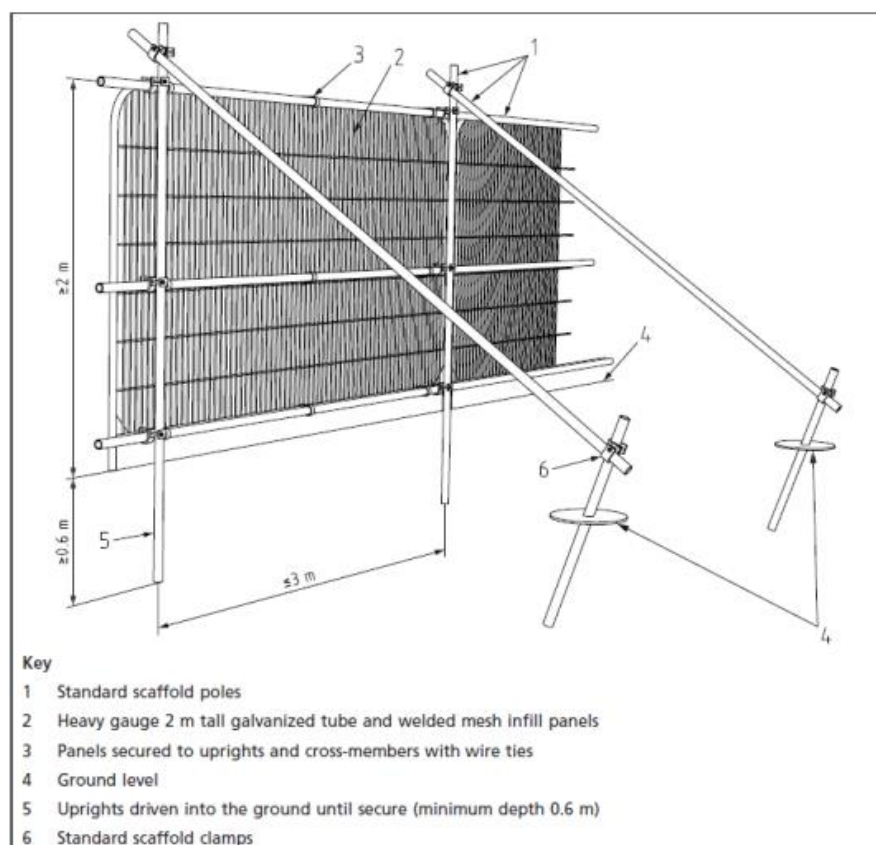
## 5. Arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan

- 5.1 Trees can very easily be damaged during construction activities through their branches being broken by construction traffic passing close to the canopy or by root severance during the digging of foundation or service trenches. The majority of roots are to be found in the upper 600 mm of soil and so even relatively shallow trenches can sever a significant number of roots growing across the direction of the trench. Similarly, the diameter of tree roots tapers sharply within a few metres of the trunk of a tree, so that what might seem to an uninitiated site worker to be an insignificant root (perhaps only a few centimetres in diameter) may actually be highly important.
- 5.2 Tree roots can also be damaged indirectly, often inadvertently, through soil compaction, which disrupts soil structure and can lead to root death through the development of anaerobic soil conditions. Spillage of toxic materials (e.g. oil or diesel) can also result in root damage and ultimately the death of a tree. Protection of the soil around trees by means of a construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is therefore vitally important in order to preserve roots undamaged.

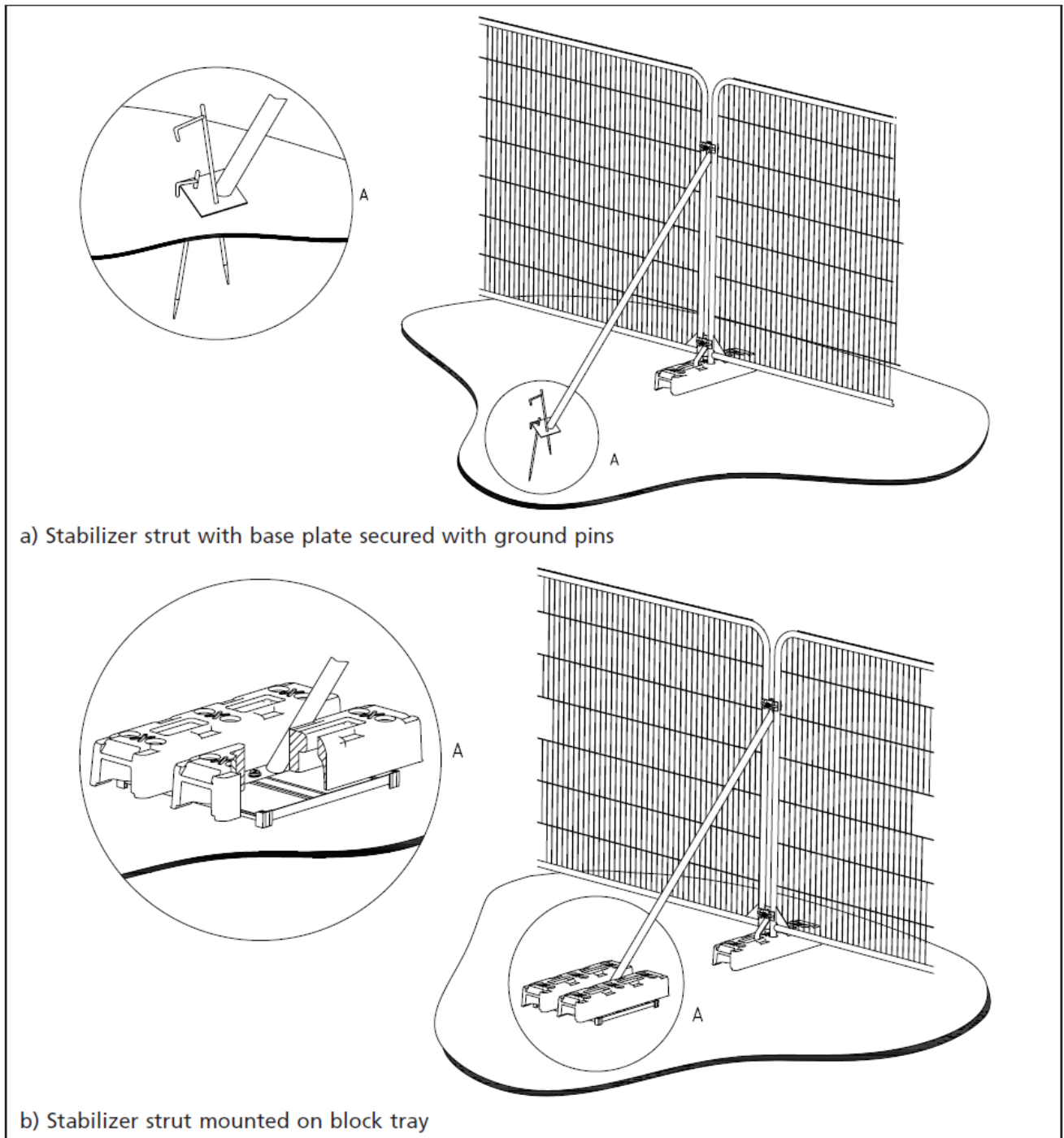
### Fencing and ground protection

- 5.3 Tree protection will comprise of 2 m tall fencing installed in the positions shown at **MD4** before materials are delivered to site or construction commences. The fencing will consist of a scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m (Figure 3). Onto this, weld mesh panels or 2 m high shuttering board will be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Un-braced weld mesh panels on unsecured rubber or concrete feet will not be used as these are not resistant to impact and are too easily removed by site operatives. An alternative system of bracing which does not require a scaffold framework is shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 3.** Diagram to illustrate design of protective fencing with scaffolding anchored into the ground



**Figure 4.** Diagram to illustrate alternative design of protective fencing



**Figure 5.** Photograph to illustrate installed protective fencing



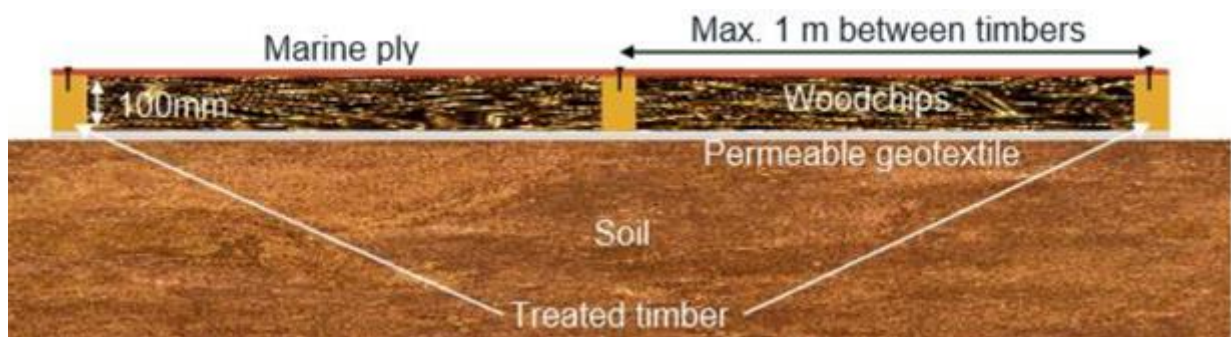
- 5.4 High visibility all weather notices at a size no less than A3 will be securely attached to each panel of the barrier around the CEZ with wording as shown in Figure 6.

**Figure 6.** Wording to be included in high visibility all-weather sign attached to protective fencing



- 5.5 In order to allow access for construction workers around the development it is proposed that part of the RPA will be protected by ground protection. This area, hatched orange on the tree protection plan (**MD4**), will be covered by a permeable geotextile such as Terram. Onto this will be placed treated timber (100 mm x 80 mm) at spacing's of no more than 1 m. The area between the timber bearers will be filled with a compressible material such as woodchips and will then be covered by 20 mm thick marine ply which will be screwed down onto the timber (Figures 7 and 8). The plywood may need to be coated with a non-slip paint.

**Figure 7.** Specification for ground protection



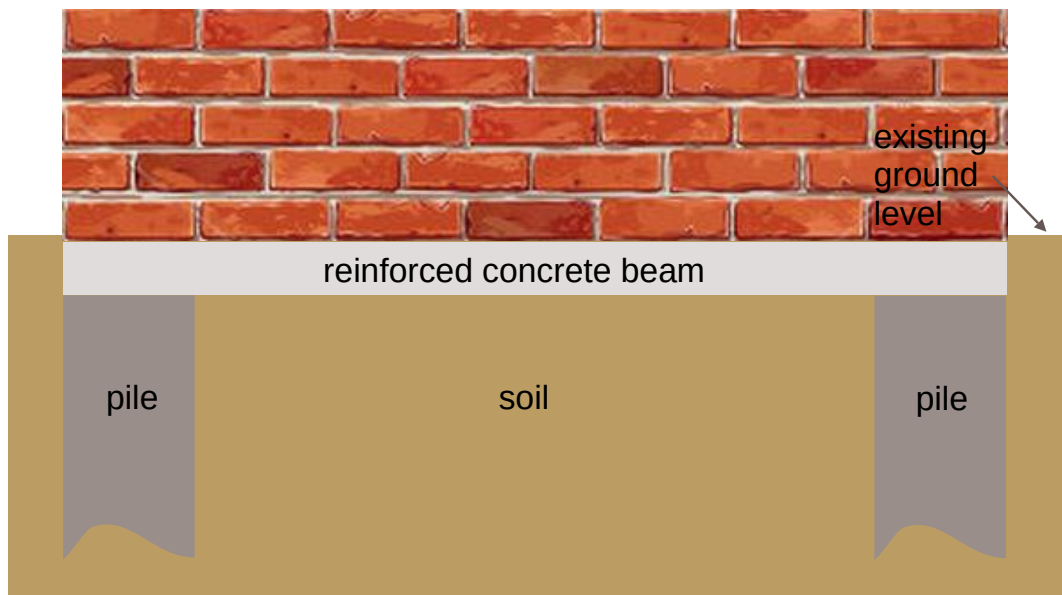
**Figure 8.** Plywood sheeting used as ground protection.



## Pile and beam foundations

- 5.6 Pile and beam foundations will be designed by a structural engineer but are intended to minimise ground disturbance and root severance by avoiding excavating a continuous trench (Figure 9). Piles will not exceed 400 mm diameter and the concrete beams/floor slab will be installed at a depth of no more than 300 mm below existing ground level. The specific position of the piles will be determined by hand digging in the proposed pile location. If roots larger than 25 mm diameter are encountered the position of the pile will be moved.

**Figure 9.** Illustrative diagram to show pile and beam foundation construction.



## Arboricultural supervision

- 5.7 It is recommended that a project arboricultural consultant is appointed to oversee tree protection for the duration of the construction/landscaping contract(s). Alternatively, a designated person (site foreman or site owner) should take on the responsibility of overseeing tree protection. If appointed, the project arboriculturalist will be consulted on any issues that may arise concerning trees and will visit the site as often as necessary to ensure that trees are protected and/or at the following key stages:
- Prior to contractors commencing works on site in order to meet with the supervising architect and/or the contractor's nominated site manager to ensure that the principles of tree protection are understood and the procedure, timescale and materials for installation of tree protection are agreed;
  - Following installation of tree protection but prior to any works commencing on site to confirm that it is fit for purpose;
  - During installation of piles;
  - At any time that there are potential conflicts with tree protection;
  - At the completion of construction works to confirm that tree protection may be removed to enable final landscaping;

- 5.8 A pre-start meeting should be held on site with the project arboriculturalist and the contractor's representative(s) so that the precise details of the schedule of works together with details of installation of tree protection can be agreed and personnel induction carried out. The site manager/foreman will be fully briefed on tree protection measures and procedures before any workers or sub-contractors are permitted onto the site. Following induction, a copy of the Induction Sheet (**MD5**) will be provided to and be signed by the site manager/foreman in recognition of acceptance of their role in enforcing day to day tree protection.
- 5.9 All contractors involved in the project have a duty to comply with all the specified tree protection measures and all workers will be provided with induction by the site manager/foreman and be required to sign an Induction Sheet confirming they have understood the protection measures. Signed sheets will be kept on site for inspection.
- 5.10 No enabling works will take place until after the meeting has been held and tree protection has been installed, inspected and approved as fit for purpose.
- 5.11 Fencing and ground protection will not be removed under any circumstances during construction unless with the express approval of the local authority. If in any doubt the site manager must contact the nominated arboricultural consultant.

#### ***Burning of waste***

- 5.12 No fires will be lit on site within 3 m of root protection areas due to the danger of scorching of leaves and branches of overhanging trees.

#### ***Space for machinery, parking of vehicles, storage of materials and site huts***

- 5.13 All machinery required on site will operate outside of root protection areas or from the ground protection or the driveway.
- 5.14 Delivery vehicles will park in the drive or off site and storage of materials will be outside root protection areas.

#### ***Services***

- 5.15 It is assumed that existing service runs will be used. However, if new connections need to be made or drainage installed which requires that a trench is dug through an RPA a specific method statement will be required which will need to specify that the trench will be hand dug and that care will be taken to preserve all roots encountered which are larger than 25 mm diameter.

#### ***Tree works***

- 5.16 Tree removals and pruning will be undertaken as preliminary works. This will be carried out by suitably qualified arboriculturalist to the standards set out in BS3998: 2010 *Tree works – recommendations*.

#### ***Landscaping***

- 5.17 Once construction has demonstrably finished (to the satisfaction of the project arboriculturalist) fencing may be removed in order to allow final landscaping to be undertaken. Landscaping plans will not involve any changes in soil levels, digging of any trenches or construction of masonry or retaining walls within root protection areas.

## **6. Conclusions**

- 6.1 A BS5837: 2012 survey five of trees and eight tree groups has been carried out on land at 40 Wallis Road, Waterloooville. One tree is considered to be category A and of high value (T10) and two are considered to be category B and of moderate value (T1 and G9). The remainder are considered to be category C and are of low value.
- 6.2 Two category C trees are proposed to be removed as they have reached the end of their useful life (T11 mountain ash, T12 crab apple).
- 6.3 The trees to be retained will be protected during development and methods for ensuring their protection have been described.
- 6.4 It is considered that the proposed development will pose no threat to trees to be retained and is sympathetic to a suburban area with adjacent public open space and good tree cover with an uneven age structure.

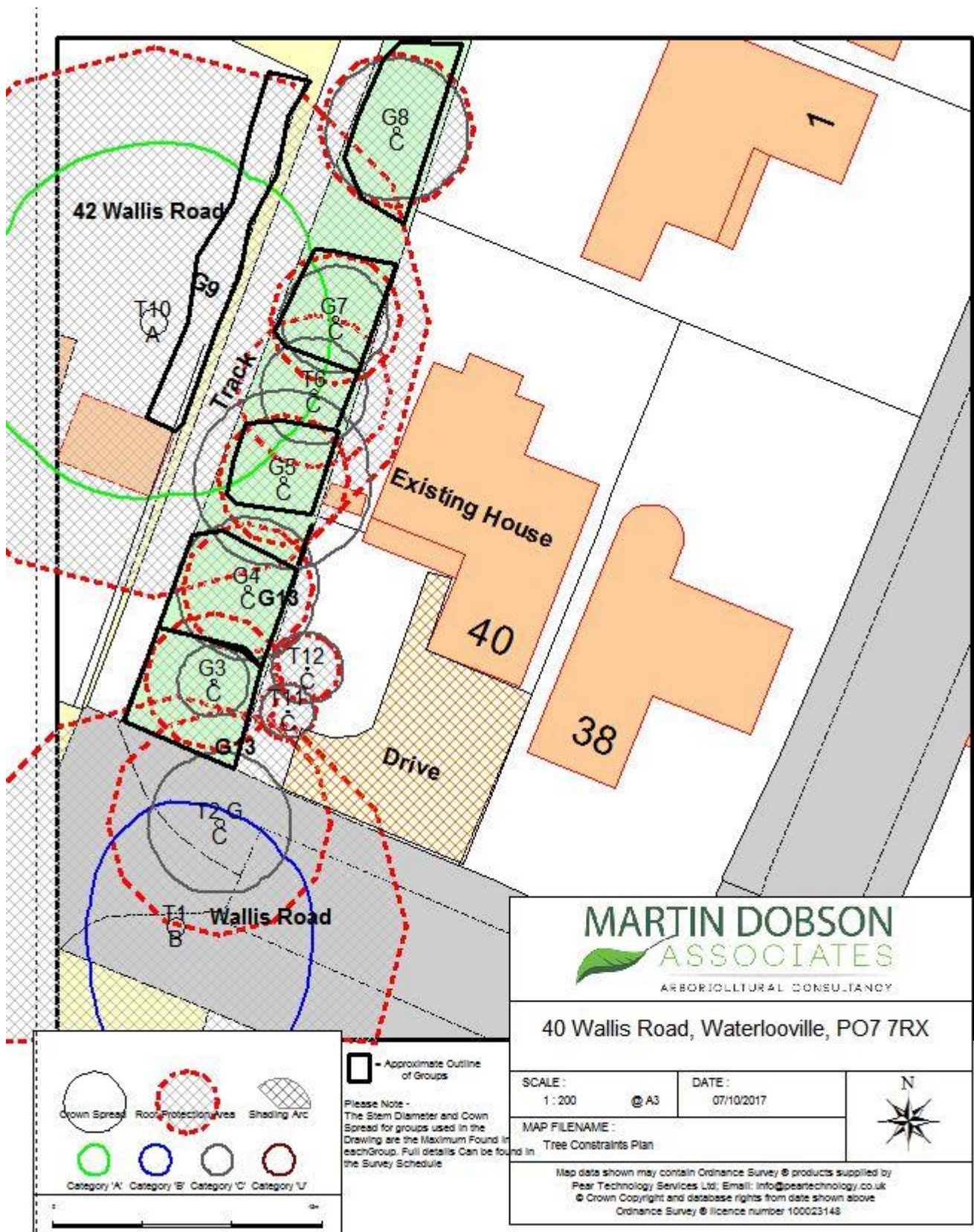
**APPENDIX MD1**  
**Tree survey schedule (BS5837: 2012)**

| Tree No | Species                                                                                                                                    | Ht (M)                        | Crown spread (M)                                | Dia @ 1.5m (mm)                    | Ht of lowest branch (M) | Age class | Est Cont years             | Cat Ret | Condition Physical- P Structural- S Good-G Fair-F Poor - P | Observations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Management recommendations                                             |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T1      | English Oak<br>( <i>Quercus robur</i> )                                                                                                    | 22                            | N7<br>E7.7<br>S10<br>W5                         | 1050                               | 3                       | M         | 50                         | B       | P-F<br>S-F?                                                | Situated in grass verge on opposite side of Wallis Road to number 40. Fungal bracket @ground level to E due to condition unable to positively ID but possibly <i>Fistulina hepatica</i> . Investigation with probe identifies decay to an approx. depth of 500mm inward, 450mm in height, visible wound 150mm wide although decay radiates to either side. Forks N/E at approx. 4.5m, E forks again at 6.6. Historic semi occluded pruning wounds throughout with deadwood.<br>Tree pre-dates surrounding houses | Notify owner, probably Local Authority. Further investigation required |
| T2      | Common Ash<br>( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )                                                                                                | Max 18                        | Av4                                             | 2 Stems<br>N430<br>S270            | 1.5                     | M         | <30<br>Due to Ash Die Back | C       | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Multi-stem Ash, forks N/S, likely to be self-seeded.<br>In verge adjacent to Hedge belonging to 40 WR                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | NA                                                                     |
| G3      | Lawson's Cyprus<br>( <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> )<br>3 x Yew ( <i>Taxus baccata</i> )<br>1x Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> )    | Max 9                         | Av2                                             | 310<br><br>250<br>100              | 1.5                     | M         | 30>                        | C       | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Mixed group, yews of significant amenity value, largest yew topped at approx. 2m<br>Forks N/S                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | NA                                                                     |
| G4      | Lawson's Cypress<br><br>Yew<br>Yew<br>Beech<br>( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )<br>Holly                                                         | 9<br><br>8<br>8<br>9<br><br>6 | N,S,W -1<br>E-5<br>Av4<br>Av3<br>Av2<br><br>Av1 | 250<br>100<br>300<br>200<br><br>75 | Varies<br>1m            | M         | 50>                        | C       | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Quality of trees within group varies although are typical of type growing in semi woodland conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | NA                                                                     |
| G5      | 2xLawsons Cypress<br>Yew<br>Hawthorn<br>Purple Plum<br>( <i>Prunus cerasifera pissardii?</i> )<br>Field Maple<br>( <i>Acer campestre</i> ) | Av<br>8-9                     | Av2<br>Av2<br>Av1.5<br>Av3<br><br>Av3.5         | Max within Group<br>300            | Varies<br>1m            | M         | <50                        | C       | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Quality of trees within group varies although are typical of type growing in semi woodland conditions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | NA                                                                     |

| Tree No   | Species                                                                                | Ht (M)                  | Crown spread (M)       | Dia @ 1.5m (mm)                           | Ht of lowest branch (M) | Age class  | Est Cont years | Cat Ret        | Condition Physical- P Structural- S Good-G Fair-F Poor - P | Observations                                                                                                          | Management recommendations |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| T6        | Field Maple                                                                            | 9                       | Av3                    | NE240 SW250                               | 0                       | M          | 30>            | C              | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Forks at ground level, stem with ribs, deadwood throughout, semi occluded wound to N on S stem                        | NA                         |
| G7        | Yew x3<br><br>Beech x1<br>Mountain Ash<br>Field Maple x 3<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>Plus Mixed | Av 8-9<br><br>Dead Av11 | Av3<br><br>NA<br>Av3/4 | Max NE100 SE250 250 NA<br><br>300 190 170 | 0<br><br>NA             | <br><br>NA | <br><br>NA     | <br><br>U<br>C | <br><br>NA<br>P-F<br>S-F                                   | NA<br><br>Typical of type for woodland trees growing close together under influence of other mixed species            | NA                         |
| G8        | Mixed to include Yew and Field maple                                                   | Av 9                    | Av 3-4                 | Max 350                                   | G                       | M          | 40>            | C              | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Typical of woodland grown trees Growing on rear boundary of 40 WR and beyond                                          | NA                         |
| G9        | Mixed to include Beech, Oak, Field Maple, Holly, Ash And Leyland Cypress               | Av 12/15                | Av 3-4                 | Visual estimate 300                       | G                       | M          | 40>            | Group B        | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Growing in hedge row of property on W side of footpath                                                                | NA                         |
| T10       | Oak                                                                                    | 22+                     | Est 10m av             | Est 1500                                  | 6                       | Vet        | 40>            | A              | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Situated in above property Appears to Fork E/W at 7m, no entry Storm damage visible. Tree is of great visual amenity. | NA                         |
| T11       | Mountain Ash ( <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> cultivar)                                       | 5                       | Av1.5                  | 130                                       | 1.2                     | M          | <10            | C/U            | P-P<br>P-P                                                 | Poor specimen situated in front garden of 40 WW, canker and possible fire blight, hedge to W                          | Fell                       |
| T12       | Crab Apple (Malus)                                                                     | 4                       | Av2                    | 150                                       | 1.5                     | M          | <30            | C              | P-P<br>P-P                                                 | Poor specimen with hedge to W                                                                                         | Fell                       |
| G13 Hedge | Leyland Cypress                                                                        | 5/6m                    | Av2                    | 150 Av                                    | G                       | M          | 30>            | C              | P-F<br>S-F                                                 | Typical of maintained garden hedge, Patches of dead foliage on E side. Growing against boundary fence                 | Retain and maintain        |

## APPENDIX MD2

Tree constraints plan (TCP) showing existing plot layout with tree numbers, BS5837: 2012 colour codes (A – Green, B – Blue, C – Grey, U – Red) and root protection areas (dashed circles). The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 200 @ A3.

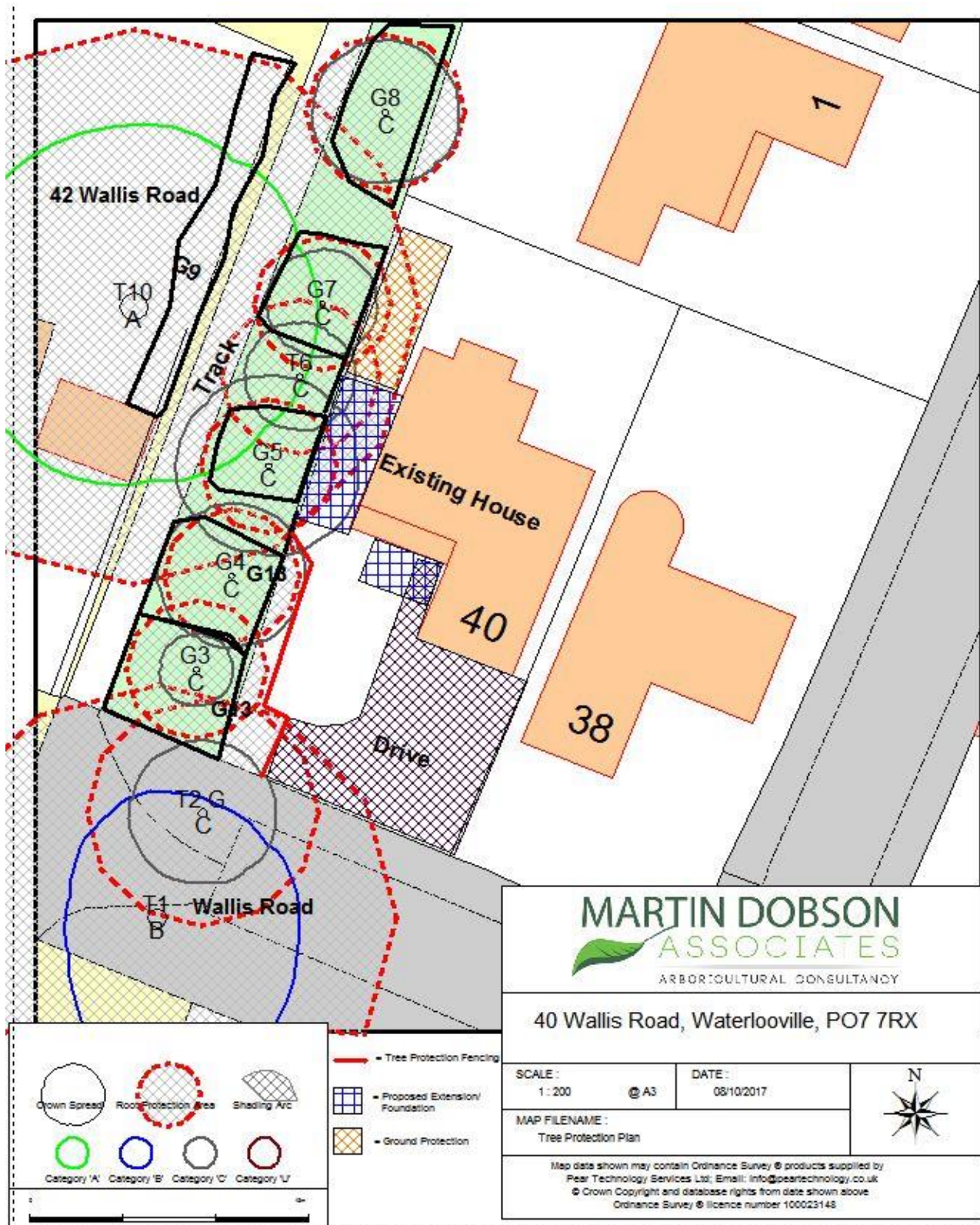


**APPENDIX MD3**  
**BS5837 schedule of root protection areas (RPA)**

| Tree No. | Species                                                                        | Trunk diameter (mm) | BS5837: 2012 Root protection area, RPA, (m <sup>2</sup> ) | BS5837: 2012 Radial protection distance (m) |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| T1       | Oak                                                                            | 1050                | 498.8                                                     | 12.6                                        |
| T2       | Ash                                                                            | 430, 270            | 116                                                       | 6.1                                         |
| G3       | Yew/Hawthorn/ Lawson Cypress                                                   | 310                 | 43.5                                                      | 3.7                                         |
| G4       | Lawson Cypress/Chamaecyparis                                                   | 300                 | 40.7                                                      | 3.6                                         |
| G5       | 2xLawsons Cypress<br>Yew /Hawthorn<br>Purple Plum/Field Maple                  | 300                 | 40.7                                                      | 3.6                                         |
| T6       | Field Maple                                                                    | 240, 250            | 54.3                                                      | 4.2                                         |
| G7       | Beech x1<br>Mountain Ash<br>Field Maple x 3                                    | 300                 | 40.7                                                      | 3.6                                         |
| G8       | Mixed to include<br>Yew and Field maple                                        | 350                 | 55.4                                                      | 4.2                                         |
| G9       | Mixed to include Beech,<br>Oak, Field Maple, Holly, Ash<br>And Leyland Cypress | Estimate 300        | 40.7                                                      | 3.6                                         |
| T10      | Oak                                                                            | 1500 Est            | Capped at 707(1017.9)                                     | Capped at 15(18)                            |
| T11      | Mountain Ash                                                                   | 130                 | 7.6                                                       | 1.6                                         |
| T12      | Crab Apple                                                                     | 150                 | 10.2                                                      | 1.8                                         |
| G13      | Leyland Hedge                                                                  | 150 Av              | 10.2                                                      | 1.8                                         |

## APPENDIX MD4

Tree protection plan (TPP) showing retained trees, tree numbers and root protection areas (dashed circles). The location of protective fencing is shown as red lines, ground protection as orange hatching and pile and beam foundations as blue hatching. The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 200 @ A3



## APPENDIX MD5

# TREE AWARENESS – SITE INDUCTION SHEET

SITE NAME: 40 Wallis Road, Waterlooville, PO7 7RX

Trees are an important part of this development and all trees noted on the Tree Protection Plan are protected by planning conditions and by virtue of being in a Conservation Area. Trees must not be damaged in any way, including indirectly through compaction/contamination of soil, so that they can fully integrate into the finished project and stay healthy well into the future. All persons working on this site have a responsibility to be aware of trees and to abide by tree protection procedures.

### How can trees can be damaged?

*Above the ground* – contacts and impacts with branches and trunk (for example by machine operations: piling rigs, high-sided vehicles, crane use, fixings to trunk, unauthorised cutting back of branches). Make sure there is adequate clearance under the tree canopy and don't stray close to the trunk. Damage to bark allows infections to enter the tree.

*Below the ground* – roots spread out from the trunk horizontally at shallow depth and are therefore easily damaged. Vehicle and pedestrian movements and storage of materials on unprotected ground causes compaction, especially in wet weather, and must be avoided. Soil stripping during site clearance or landscaping is prohibited in root protection areas. The effects of root damage may take some time to become obvious, but can result in disfiguring dieback of leaves and branches, or even death.

### Tree protection procedures

Provided that the simple steps below are followed most tree protection is straightforward:

- Stay out of tree Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs). These are the areas of ground surrounding retained trees that are protected by barriers and/or ground protection. If you need to go into a CEZ, you must first gain authorisation from the Site Manager.
- No construction activity of any description within CEZs, e.g. soil stripping, cement mixing, services installation, storage of materials etc.
- No fires within 20m of trunk of any retained tree.
- If authorised to work within a CEZ, for example, for installation of an above-ground no-dig driveway you must follow the procedures set out in the **Arboricultural Method Statement**.
- If damage occurs, you must inform the Site Manager who must, in turn, inform the project arboriculturalist.

### Planning Authority enforcement action needs to be avoided:

- 'Breach of Conditions' notices can prevent a site from being signed-off.
- 'Temporary Stop Notices' halt site operations and result in associated high costs.
- Wilful damage/destruction of TPO/Conservation Area trees can result in company and/or individual prosecutions - fines can be anything up to £20,000 (County Court fines are unlimited). Remember that fines may apply to the person committing the offence as well as the site owner and main contractors!

I have received site induction in tree awareness and tree protection procedures

PRINT NAME

SIGN

DATE