



Tree Surveys

BS5837 – Pre Planning – Mortgage – Risk Management & Prediction – Expert Witness

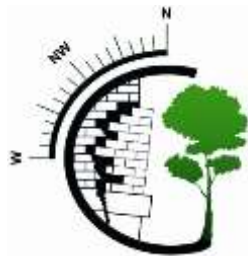
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT FOR TROSNANT INFANT SCHOOL AND TROSNANT JUNIOR SCHOOL



**Prepared on instructions from:
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Ref: SPH/AS/AMS-01/15.12v5

15th December 2016



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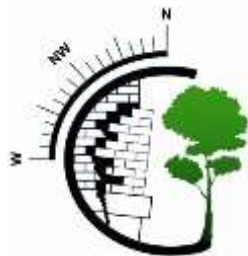
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The statements made in this report do not take account of extremes in weather, accidental damage including fire, chemical and physical injury, or vandalism. Tree Surveys cannot therefore accept any liability in connection to these factors, or for work not carried out to current industry best practice. The validity of this report ceases at the prescribed time limit or after two years from the site inspection, or if the site conditions change due to unspecified works that affect the subject tree(s) whichever is the sooner.



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Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

1. General

1.1 The key protection issues associated with this scheme in relation to existing trees, in the short, medium and long term, are the need for:

- Specification, supervision and auditing of tree works.
- The protection of trees to be retained from physical damage to their above and below ground structures.
- The protection of tree habitat.
- The protection of the soil structure and prevention of damage to tree root systems by chemicals and other noxious substances/materials.
- Monitoring, supervision and liaison.

Tree Preservation Order Status:

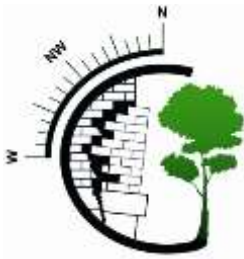
Tree Surveys called Havant Borough Council customer services and were advised that there are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) within the school site and the site is not within a Conservation Area.

2. Introduction

2.1 Terms of reference:

We are to review the British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 tree survey reference data in order to integrate the proposed development options and safeguard the long term preservation of the retained trees. This AMS provides general guidance on the typical range of processes that are involved during development and seeks to ensure that appropriate methods of implementation are carried out. It further aims to provide a holistic view of the development process and seeks to address any potential issues and conflicts that may arise and provide solutions to these, resolving them in line with current arboricultural and industry best practice guidance.

2.2 The AMS sets out the general management and protection details in support of the planning proposal that should be implemented to secure successful tree retention. This is based upon the assumption that the minimum general standards for development are those set out in BS 5837:2012 and the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) 2007 Volume 4, Issue 1: *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*. We have used our extensive experience to interpret these references in the context of evolving good practice and site specific issues relating to the proposed school development at the Trosnant Infant School and Trosnant Junior School.



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2.3 Hampshire County Council has developed a design and this is set out on the proposed external site plan Ref: P10759-L-7020 Rev P2, included at Appendix 4. The building element of the proposal involves the construction of a new building located centrally to the site with remedial works to existing play areas, new play areas, additional parking areas for cars and remedial screening and landscape improvements. The development affects individual trees, tree removals and root protection area (RPA) incursions are anticipated. We have used the drawing to consider the wider impacts on trees. The drawing has also been used to assess the measures required to limit the impacts associated with development in close proximity to trees.

2.4 The root protection area drawing SPH/AS/RPA-01/19.09 Rev B, included at Appendix 1, is illustrative and based entirely on information provided by Hampshire County Council. The drawing can only be used for dealing with the tree issues. The precise location of the tree protective measures must be confirmed at a pre-commencement meeting before any construction activity starts.

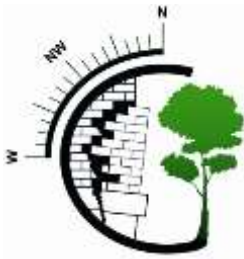
2.5 General precautions when working in the RPA.

The following prohibitions apply within any tree RPA:

- No linear mechanical excavation whatsoever without prior agreement from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and Arboricultural Consultant (AC), unless site specific mitigation has been agreed and implemented.
- No excavation by any other means unless a scheme of arboricultural site monitoring is agreed, implemented and a documentary record maintained.
- No lowering of levels unless agreed in writing with the LPA and AC, except for the removal of grass sward using hand tools in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (section 7.4.2.1).
- No construction of sealed hard surfacing unless site specific mitigation is in place.
- No storage of plant, fuel, oil or materials.
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings, unless site specific mitigation is approved by the AC.
- No vehicular access unless site specific mitigation is in place.
- No fire lighting.

2.6 In addition to the measures in 2.5 further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

A 10 metre separation distance shall be observed between any tree RPA during the cement mixing phases including storage and other substances injurious to tree health, this should include such things as fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals.



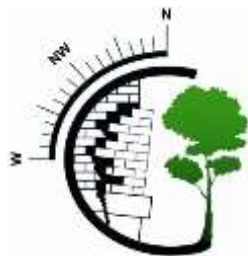
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- 2.7 Avoiding damage to stems and branches:
Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity to trees to ensure that contact with the retained trees and overhanging branches is avoided. Such contact can result in serious injury to the tree and might make the safe retention impossible. Consequently, any tree protection in proximity to the trees shall be constructed and agreed by the AC, to ensure that adequate clearance from the trees is at all times maintained.
- 2.8 Access pruning:
Pruning operations are not anticipated for this scheme at this design stage however crown lifting works to allow construction activities and access may be required. Any work required must only be undertaken following consent and must be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and current arboricultural practices. At no time must the trees be pruned by construction contractors. All tree pruning must be undertaken by suitably qualified and insured arboricultural contractors and may only be undertaken following a 'tool box talk' by the AC to ensure the scope of work is clearly understood.

3. Tree Protection General

- 3.1 Default fencing location:
It is considered that the minimum default type fencing must be that shown at Appendix 2. The location for this type of fencing is shown on drawing ref: SPH/AS/RPA-01/19.09 Rev B, included at Appendix 1. If alternate tree protection barriers are to be considered a contingency plan must be submitted to the AC, it should identify the reasons why the default cannot be used, the location and duration required for the substitute fence and it must be inspected by the AC prior to work commencing on site. The AC must be given reasonable time to provide advice on any changes.
- 3.2 Ground protection measures:
Ground protection is required to protect at least a functional minimum mass of undisturbed ground during the construction process and is required to limit compaction or contamination of the RPA. The specific ground protection measures must be installed and maintained during all the construction phases, this should include a scheme of arboricultural site monitoring with the AC. The proposed works on this site have been assessed and on the basis of the drawings supplied the following site specific mitigation is required.
- 3.3 Due to the site topography and the access required for the construction processes the default tree protection barrier location may be impracticable or impossible to implement. If this is the case, then the main contractor must supply an access statement and drawing to a scale of 1:200 setting out the transport and welfare arrangements on site. This must be approved by the AC. The alternate arrangements must remain in place for the duration of the works. When these works are completed the ground protection may be removed and replaced with the default tree protection fencing located at the outer extent of the RPA. Care must be taken to avoid physical damage to tree stems and if there is a likelihood of damage the trees should be protected with a wood-panelled structure constructed on a free-standing framework encircling the main stem. This protection must not be directly attached to the tree.



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4. Site Specific Precautions and Mitigation

4.1 Tree loss

Tree Loss:

4 Category 'B' trees - numbers 22, 24, 28 and 52

4 Category 'U' trees - numbers 29, 30, 49 and 56

A total of 8 trees are anticipated to be lost at this design stage. The loss of the trees in this location is unlikely to have any long term landscape impact. A landscaping scheme has been produced by Hampshire County Council with replacement tree planting locations and details shown on drawing Ref: P10759-L-7020 Rev P2. Full details of the trees to be lost are listed on drawing SPH/AS/RPA-01/19.09 Rev B.

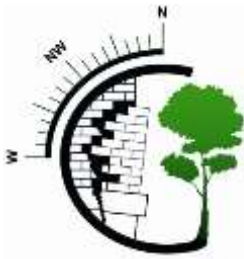
Mitigation:

- The tree protection fence must be erected and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed. Prior to any barrier being moved temporarily or otherwise, the AC must be informed and given reasonable time to provide advice. If the barrier has to be temporarily moved to allow construction access ground protection must be applied. An example of ground protection is set out at Appendix 3 and is considered generic to this scheme. Changes to this specification must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made. The AC
- Hampshire County Council landscaping are providing details of the landscape improvements required as a consequence of this work.
- We are advising that a scheme of improvements to include replacement shrubs and semi mature trees be implemented alongside the proposed development to improve the tree quality and provide a long term, resilient and sustainable tree stock in this location.
- A maintenance scheme will be required to ensure any newly planted trees and shrubs become established and to replace any dead or dying plants. The details of the maintenance scheme must be agreed with the LPA.

4.2 Access Pruning – Access pruning is not anticipated at this design stage and the following mitigation applies.

Mitigation:

- If pruning works are required they must be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and current arboricultural practices. At no time must the trees be pruned by the construction contractors. All tree pruning must be undertaken by suitably qualified and insured arboricultural contractors and may only be undertaken following a briefing by the AC to ensure the scope of work is understood.
- A detailed specification must be provided by the AC for any tree pruning operations and where required consent must be obtained prior to any pruning work. All pruning must be restricted to secondary branches only and in the specific areas of the canopy where clearance is required.



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- 4.3 Excavations within the RPA of trees for the construction of the remedial screening for the school bin store. RPA incursions are anticipated for trees (T) T37, T38 and T39. The RPA incursions are anticipated to be less than 5% of the total area therefore specialised construction methods are not required.

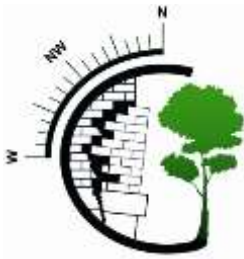
Mitigation:

- The tree protection fence and ground protection must be installed and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed. Prior to any barrier being moved temporarily or otherwise, the AC must be informed and given reasonable time to provide advice. Where the barrier has to be temporarily moved to allow construction access additional ground protection must be applied. An example of ground protection is set out at Appendix 3 and is considered generic to this scheme. Changes to this specification must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made. The AC must be given reasonable time to provide advice.
- Any surface vegetation requiring removal within the RPAs must be agreed with the AC, furthermore it must be removed by hand tools in accordance with BS 5837:2012, 7.4.2.1. Under no circumstances must mini diggers or similar machinery be used to remove the surface vegetation in RPAs, this includes landscaping operations.
- It is reasonable to assume that mini diggers are likely to be used for grading operations therefore ground protection such as track mats must be used to support the machinery within the tree RPA and under the supervision of the AC.
- All poured concrete construction work must incorporate an impermeable membrane such as 1000 gauge polythene sheeting to avoid root damage and soil contamination from leachate.
- If roots less than 25 millimetres in diameter are encountered during excavation they must be cut cleanly with a sharp hand saw and covered with damp hessian to prevent them from drying out. Roots greater than 25 millimetres in diameter must remain in place and the AC contacted.
- Spoil and building materials must not be stored in the RPA of retained trees.

- 4.4 Construction of additional parking bays within the RPA of retained trees. RPA incursions are anticipated for trees T10, T12, T14, T15, T17, T19, T26 and T34. The RPA incursions are anticipated to be less than 5% of the total area therefore specialised construction methods are not required.

Mitigation:

- The tree protection fence and ground protection must be installed and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed. Prior to any barrier being moved temporarily or otherwise, the AC must be informed and given reasonable time to provide advice. Where the barrier has to be temporarily moved to allow construction access additional ground protection must be applied. An example of ground protection is set out at Appendix 3 and is considered generic to this scheme. Changes to this specification must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made. The AC must be given reasonable time to provide advice.



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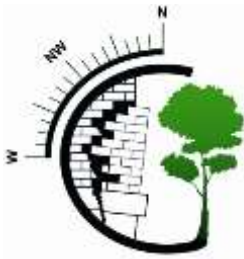
4.4 Mitigation continued:

- Any surface vegetation requiring removal within the RPA must be agreed with the AC, furthermore it must be removed by hand tools in accordance with BS 5837:2012, 7.4.2.1. Under no circumstances must mini diggers or similar machinery be used to remove the surface vegetation in RPAs, this includes landscaping operations.
- It is reasonable to assume that mini diggers are likely to be used on site therefore ground protection such as track mats must be used to support the machinery within the tree RPA and under the supervision of the AC.
- If roots less than 25 millimetres in diameter are encountered during excavation they must be cut cleanly with a sharp hand saw and covered with damp hessian to prevent them from drying out. Roots greater than 25 millimetres in diameter must remain in place and the AC contacted.
- Spoil and building materials must not be stored in the RPA of retained trees.
- Any poured concrete construction such as kerb edging within retained tree RPA must incorporate an impermeable layer of 1000 gauge polythene sheeting or similar to minimise leachate damage to tree roots.

4.5 Improvements to the main pedestrian entrance. RPA incursions are anticipated for T45, T46, T47 and T48. The RPA incursions are anticipated to be less than 5% of the total area therefore specialised construction methods are not required.

Mitigation:

- The tree protection fence and ground protection must be installed and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed. Prior to any barrier being moved temporarily or otherwise, the AC must be informed and given reasonable time to provide advice. Where the barrier has to be temporarily moved to allow construction access additional ground protection must be applied. An example of ground protection is set out at Appendix 3 and is considered generic to this scheme. Changes to this specification must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made. The AC must be given reasonable time to provide advice.
- Any surface vegetation requiring removal within the RPA must be agreed with the AC, furthermore it must be removed by hand tools in accordance with BS 5837:2012, 7.4.2.1. Under no circumstances must mini diggers or similar machinery be used to remove the surface vegetation in RPAs, this includes landscaping operations.
- It is reasonable to assume that mini diggers are likely to be used on site therefore ground protection such as track mats must be used to support the machinery within the tree RPA and under the supervision of the AC.
- If roots less than 25 millimetres in diameter are encountered during excavation they must be cut cleanly with a sharp hand saw and covered with damp hessian to prevent them from drying out. Roots greater than 25 millimetres in diameter must remain in place and the AC contacted.
- Spoil and building materials must not be stored in the RPA of retained trees.
- Any poured concrete construction such as kerb edging and fencing support posts within retained tree RPA must incorporate an impermeable layer of 1000 gauge polythene sheeting or similar to minimise leachate damage to tree roots.



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- 4.6 Improvements to the main pedestrian entrance. RPA incursions are anticipated for T45, T46, T47 and T48. The RPA incursions are anticipated to be less than 5% of the total area therefore specialised construction methods are not required.

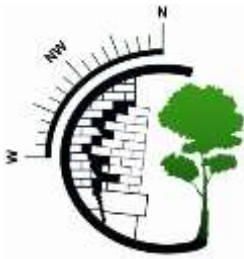
Mitigation:

- The tree protection fence and ground protection must be installed and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed. Prior to any barrier being moved temporarily or otherwise, the AC must be informed and given reasonable time to provide advice. Where the barrier has to be temporarily moved to allow construction access additional ground protection must be applied. An example of ground protection is set out at Appendix 3 and is considered generic to this scheme. Changes to this specification must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made. The AC must be given reasonable time to provide advice.
- Any surface vegetation requiring removal within the RPA must be agreed with the AC, furthermore it must be removed by hand tools in accordance with BS 5837:2012, 7.4.2.1. Under no circumstances must mini diggers or similar machinery be used to remove the surface vegetation in RPAs, this includes landscaping operations.
- It is reasonable to assume that mini diggers are likely to be used on site therefore ground protection such as track mats must be used to support the machinery within the tree RPA and under the supervision of the AC.
- If roots less than 25 millimetres in diameter are encountered during excavation they must be cut cleanly with a sharp hand saw and covered with damp hessian to prevent them from drying out. Roots greater than 25 millimetres in diameter must remain in place and the AC contacted.
- Spoil and building materials must not be stored in the RPA of retained trees.
- Any poured concrete construction such as kerb edging and fencing support posts within retained tree RPA must incorporate an impermeable layer of 1000 gauge polythene sheeting or similar to minimise leachate damage to tree roots.

- 4.7 Construction of the new outdoor learning area (Years 5/6), remedial works associated with the new play areas, buildings and nursery areas. No RPA incursions are anticipated and no specific mitigation is required. The following generic mitigation applies.

Mitigation:

- The tree protection fence and ground protection must be installed and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed. Prior to any barrier being moved temporarily or otherwise, the AC must be informed and given reasonable time to provide advice. Where the barrier has to be temporarily moved to allow construction access additional ground protection must be applied. An example of ground protection is set out at Appendix 3 and is considered generic to this scheme. Changes to this specification must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made. The AC must be given reasonable time to provide advice.



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4.7 Mitigation continued:

- It is reasonable to assume that mini diggers are likely to be used for grading operations therefore ground protection such as track mats must be used to support the machinery within the tree RPA and under the supervision of the AC.
- If roots less than 25 millimetres in diameter are encountered during excavation they must be cut cleanly with a sharp hand saw and covered with damp hessian to prevent them from drying out. Roots greater than 25 millimetres in diameter must remain in place and the AC contacted.
- Spoil and building materials must not be stored in the RPA of retained trees
- Spoil movements, storage of materials, welfare facilities and contractor parking.

4.8 Installation of services to the new buildings. No RPA incursions are anticipated at this design stage and we have not been supplied with any information regarding the location and type of services.

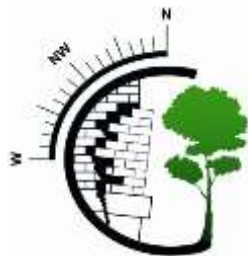
Mitigation:

- The tree protection barrier must be installed prior to any construction activity and in the locations as shown on drawing SPH/AS/RPA-01/19.09 Rev B and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed.
- Prior to any barrier being moved temporarily or otherwise, the AC must be informed and given reasonable time to provide advice. Where the barrier has to be temporarily moved to allow construction access additional ground protection must be applied. An example of ground protection is set out at Appendix 3 and is considered generic to this scheme. Changes to this specification must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made. The AC must be given reasonable time to provide advice.
- The new services are required to comply with the minimum standards set out in the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) 2007 Volume 4, Issue 1: Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees.
- Soakways and septic tanks must be sited outside of any RPA.
- Spoil and building materials must not be stored in the RPA of retained trees.

4.9 Spoil movements, storage of materials, welfare facilities and contractor parking.

Mitigation:

- There is adequate space for the storage of materials on site out of term time however during term time there may be limited space for the storage of materials on the site. The main contractor must provide a contingency plan setting out a phased program of works and any storage/access arrangements to ensure that the work phases can be completed without compromising the RPA.



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4.9 Mitigation continued:

- The tree protection barrier must be installed prior to any construction activity and in the locations as shown on drawing SPH/AS/RPA-01/19.09 Rev B and remain in situ until all construction activity is completed. This will also include any landscape operations. It is anticipated that some stages of the construction work will require temporary movement of the tree protection barrier. Any changes to the default location must be agreed by the AC before the changes are made.
- Contractor parking arrangements must be set out within the contractor's contingency plan. Where vehicle access is required within the RPA of retained trees the main contractor must provide a contingency plan setting out the equipment and procedures for dealing with vehicle spillages, for example the use of spill kits or temporary ground protection.
- Spoil and building materials must not be stored in the RPAs.

5. Site Monitoring

5.1 Site supervision during work within or close to the RPAs must be undertaken at regular intervals and a written record of the meetings maintained. This scheme should include the following supervision visits at key stages including:

- Pre-commencement site meeting and 'tool box talk'.
- Tree and ground protection installation.
- Temporary relocation of fencing for pre-approved works within the RPA.
- Installation of contractors access

Upon completion a copy of the site monitoring notes must be forwarded to the LPA.

5.2 The AC must attend all meetings associated with changes or modifications to work within the RPAs not already covered by mitigation within this document. For example moving tree protection fencing, alteration to agreed ground protection and alterations to services.

6. Contingency Plans

A general contingency plan for this project should be prepared by the main contractor for controlling such things as storage of materials, chemical/fuel spillage, run off from cement washings, sewage or water leaks, site collisions and emergency access into or adjacent to tree RPAs. A copy should be forwarded to the AC.



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7. Queries

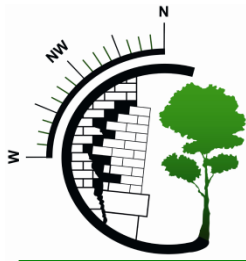
Any queries regarding this AMS should be addressed, in the first instance, to Tree Surveys:

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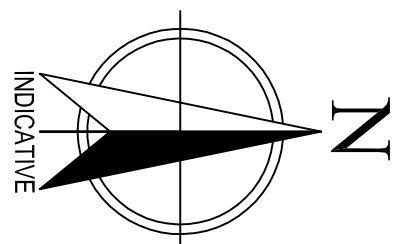
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APPENDIX 1

NOTES

-All dimensions must be checked on site and not assumed from drawings.
-The colour of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
-Drawings to be read in conjunction with arboricultural report



Trees listed for removal:
Category B: 52, 22, 24, 28
Category U: 29, 30, 49, 56

Key:

- Root protection area (RPA)
 - Tree protection barrier (indicated) - refer to report for information
 - Tree Category A 1, 2 or 3 - trees of high quality
 - Tree Category B 1, 2 or 3 - trees of moderate quality
 - Tree Category C 1, 2 or 3 - trees of low quality
 - Tree Category U - trees of poor condition - refer to report for information
 - Tree number
 - Existing site features
 - Proposed structures
 - Trees removed due to proposed works - refer to report for information
 - Ground protection, - refer to arboricultural method statement
- 0 5 10m 20m

Rev B: Amended further to clients comments
Rev A: RPA amended according to Proposed Site Logistics & Traffic Management drawing No. P1079A-1800

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Client Hampshire County Council

Use Title Trostant Infant and Junior Schools

Drawing Title
ROOT PROTECTION AREA PLAN

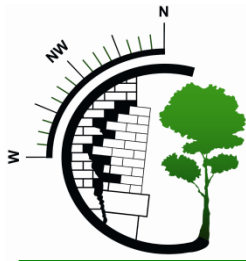
Scale 1:250 @ A0

Date September 2016 Drawn: KLE Checked: SH

Dwg No. SPH/AS/PPA/01719.09

Rev B





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APPENDIX 2



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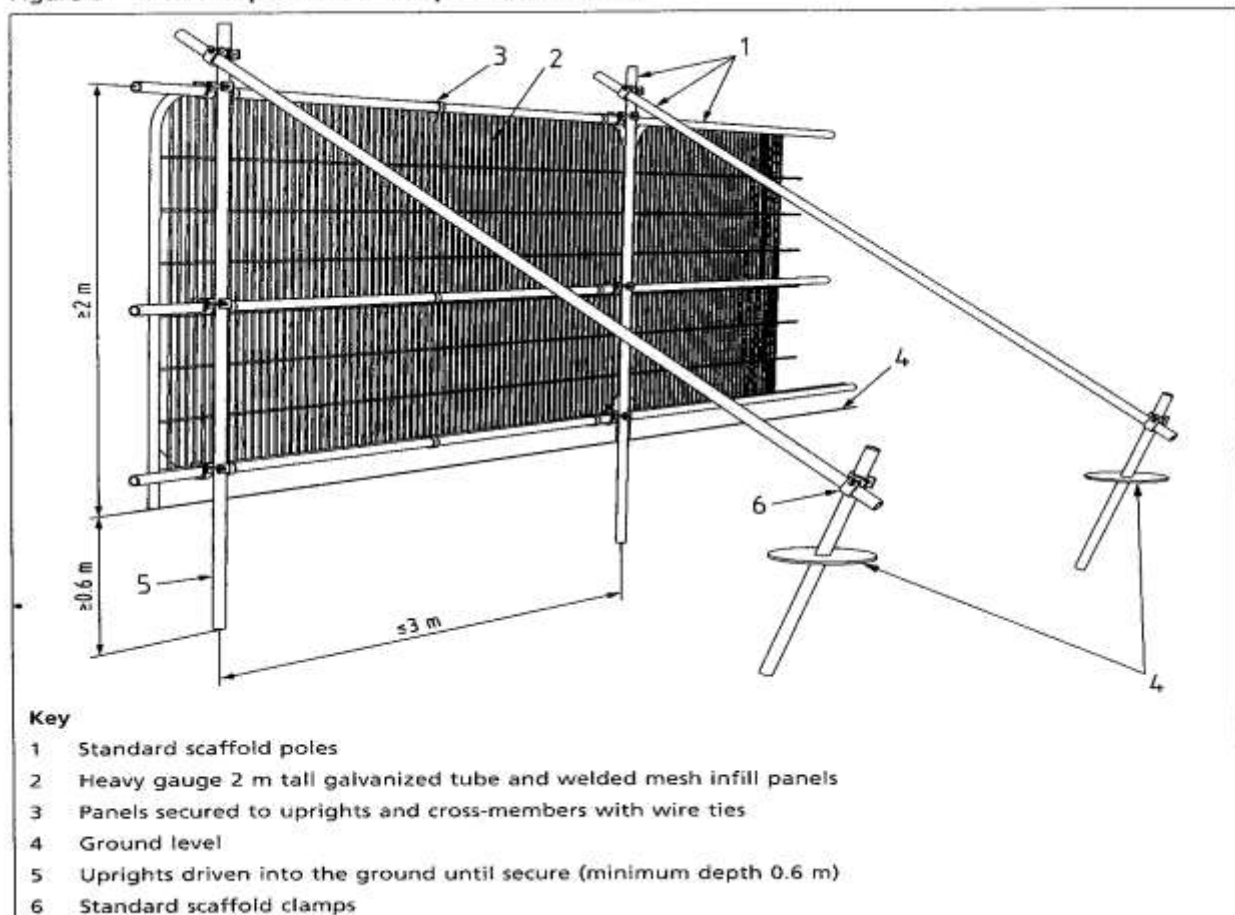
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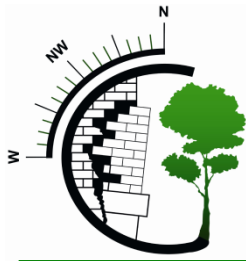
BS 5837 FIGURE 2 TREE PROTECTION

Root Protection Areas (RPAs), enclosed by Default Temporary Protective Fencing, as detailed below and to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), shall:

1. Be protected throughout the development process, as specified and detailed in BS 5837:2012 Section 6.2, Fig 2
2. Be erected prior to any construction, demolition or excavation works and remain in place for the duration of the project.
3. Preclude any delivery of site accommodation and or materials and or plant machinery.
4. Preclude all construction related activity, with the sole exception of specified arboricultural works and any other works carried out under supervision that has been agreed by all parties, and:
5. Preclude the storage of all development related materials and substances including fuel, oils, additives, cement and or any other deleterious substances.
6. Any incursions into RPAs must be by prior arrangement, following consultation with the LPA.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier





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APPENDIX 3



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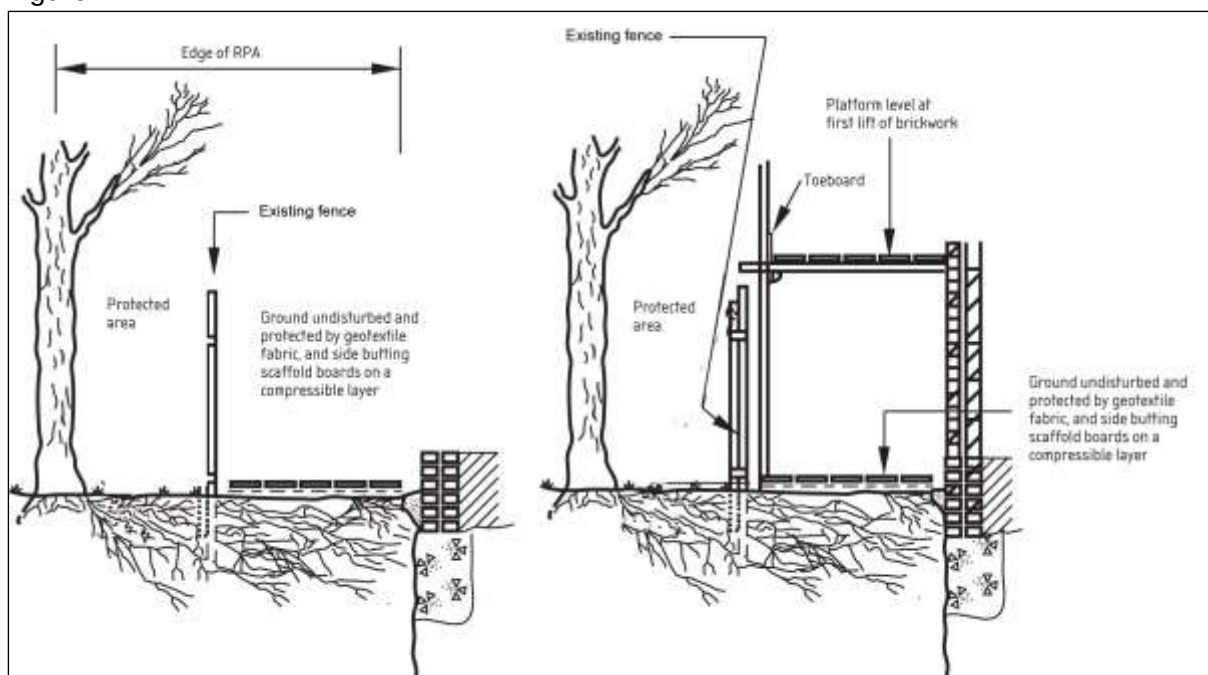
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GROUND PROTECTION

Temporary Ground Protection

Any temporary ground protection that may be required within an RPA shall conform to section 6.2.3. of BS 5837:2012, an example is shown in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1.

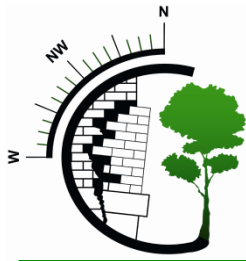


Option 1 – No vehicle access required.

1. Prior to installing ground protection the area beneath it must be lined with heavy duty polythene (1000/250 microns) to prevent contamination of the soil within the protected RPA.
2. Side butting scaffold boards shall be fitted to ensure adequate cover of the area to be protected.
3. Prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials the Arboricultural Consultant shall inspect the temporary ground protection.
4. The temporary ground protection shall remain in place until completion of the project and only removed following receipt of written permission from the LPA.

Option 2 - Vehicle access required

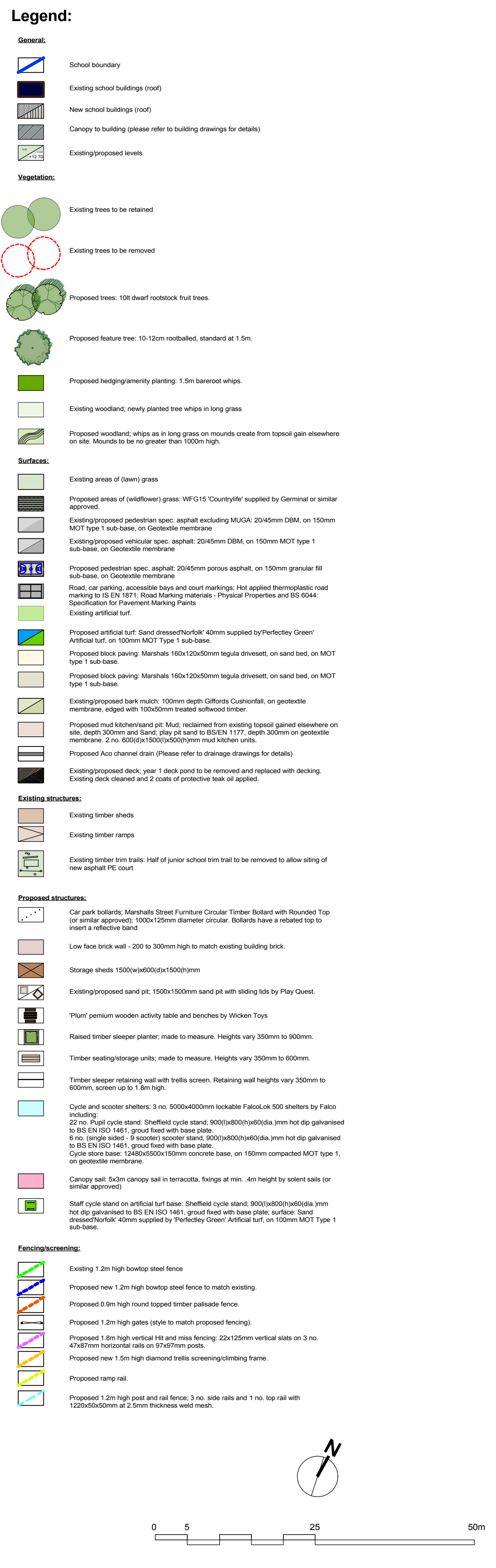
In place of the above items 1, 2 and 3 the use of a temporary metal track, such as DuraDeck® ground protection mats, MegaDeck™ or Rig Mats, they should be laid on a 150mm deep layer of woodchip or sharp sand to minimise compaction and prevent damage to surface roots.



Tree Surveys

BS5837 – Pre Planning – Mortgage – Risk Management & Prediction – Expert Witness

APPENDIX 4



 Hampshire
County Council

HCC Property Services,
Three Minsters House,
76 High Street, Winchester SO23 8UL.
tel: (01962) 847801

 Property Services

PROJECT				SHEET CONTENTS	
Trosnant Schools Stockheath Lane, Havant Hampshire, PO9 3BD				1FE Expansion External works Site Plan	
SCALE	DATE	DRAWN	CHKD	DRAWING No.	REVISION
1:500 @ A1				P10759-L-7020	
1:1000 @A3	08/09/16	GB	MR	FILE REF. File name	P2

Notes	rev	description	date	by
1 This drawing is © copyright Hampshire County Council 2013. No unauthorised reproduction of any kind is permitted.	D1	Project advance to stage D	27.10.16	GB
	P1	STAGE D PLANNING	14.11.16	GB
	P2	Infants sports field retained as existing, sail canopy added	21.11.16	GB
2 No Dimensions to be scaled from this drawing				
3 This map is reproduced from Ordnance Survey material with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. (100019180), (2013)				