



Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement



'Hall Place', South Street, Havant

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

'HALL PLACE', SOUTH STREET, HAVANT

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by PLC Architects to report on a small number of trees to the rear of Hall Place, South Street, Havant and prepare an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to support a planning application on the site.

1.2 **Document disclosure:** I have been provided with PDF copies of the following drawings:

- 13.2946. 100 Site - (Existing Site Plan)
- 13.2946. 101 Explans - (Existing Floor Plans)
- 13.2946 102_A PropPlans - (Proposed Floor Plans)
- 13.2946 103 ExElev - (Existing Elevations)
- 13.2946_ A PropElev - (Proposed Elevations)
- 13.2946 105 ExPropRoof - (Existing and Proposed Roof Plans)
- 13.2946 106 ExPropSection - (Existing and Proposed Sections)
- 13.2946 108_ A Prop Site – (Proposed Site Plan)
- 14-11-2014 - (Sketch of Tree Positions)

I was also supplied with a CAD version of the proposed layout, drawing reference 'site' showing a new site configuration.

1.3 **Scope of report:** All my tree observations are of a preliminary nature, with the tree survey carried out from ground level without any investigations using invasive or diagnostic equipment. I have not checked the accuracy of the positions of the trees shown on the provided plans and I have estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated.

1.4 **The Tree Protection Plan:** This is included in Appendix 1 and is a composite drawing derived from the plan information provided. It shows '13.2946 108_ A Prop Site', together with an outline of the trees and their canopies derived from '14-11-2014' drawing. This allows the relationship between the two to be clearly seen. The Tree Protection Plan has also been annotated to show protection measures for the trees that

could realistically be affected by the proposed development. It shows any activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and if trees are to be removed, they are shown with a red dashed crown outline.

- 1.5 **Qualifications and experience:** This report is based on my site observations, and I have come to my conclusions in the context of my experience as a former local government tree officer and a private practice arboricultural consultant. I have qualifications in both arboriculture and forestry, and details of these, together with a career summary are provided in Appendix 6.
- 1.6 **Ecological issues and statutory tree protection:** Providing guidance on ecological issues is not within my sphere of expertise. However, trees and other vegetation can often provide nesting, roosting and feeding opportunities for protected species. Therefore, before any tree work proceeds on site, I advise that appropriate advice is sought to see whether the trees to be removed are being utilised by any protected species.

I understand that the site is located in a conservation area. Therefore, any person intending to carry out any operations involving trees (before a formal planning consent is issued) should consult the council before any such works are carried out.

2 SITE VISIT, DESCRIPTIONS, OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 **Site visit:** I visited the site on 5 December 2014 to gather my tree data. The weather at the time of my survey was clear, still and dry, with good visibility.

2.2 **Description of site and surrounds:** The site is located in South Street, which is situated centrally in the town of Havant (Figure 1). Hall Place is on the western side of the road and consists of a large detached town house type property (converted to office use), with car parking to the front and rear.

2.3 **Observations of trees and other vegetation:** FOUR trees/groups are located to the rear of the property and consist of Turkey oak and yew.

2.4 **Description of proposed development:** This development proposal is to return the existing property to residential use.

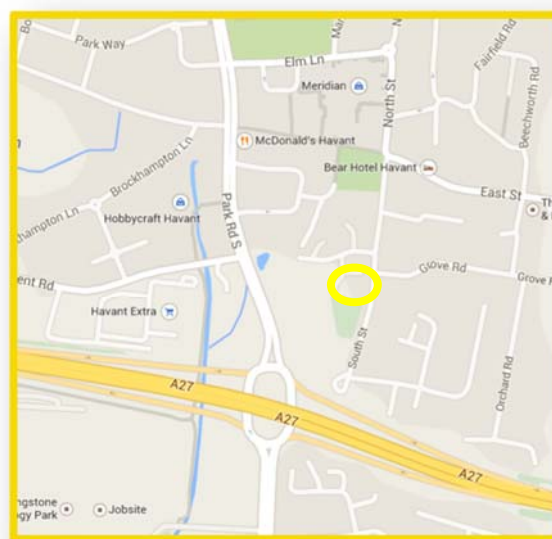


Figure 1: Approximate geographical location of site in yellow

2.5 **Soil assessment:** BS 5837 (2012) advocates that a soil assessment should be carried out to inform decisions relating to Root Protection Areas (RPAs), tree protection, new planting and foundation design. I have consulted the British Geological Survey (BGS) website and their Geology of Britain viewer and this advises that the bedrock geology for the site is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Forma. I did not undertake any excavations on site to confirm this and a full geotechnical site investigation may need to be undertaken to provide a more in-depth level of information regarding soil type for the site.

2.6 **Tree survey methodology:** My inspection of the trees was visual, and did not involve any climbing or exploratory investigation. During my visit, I identified obvious groups

where this was appropriate and I assigned an identification number to each tree or group, as shown on the plan in Appendix 1. I then collected the tree data included in Appendix 2 and placed the vegetation in one of four categories (U, A, B or C), as set out in British Standard (BS) 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 5 for easy reference. Where of relevance, I also estimated the crown spreads for each tree at the appropriate cardinal compass points and this information is also shown in the tree schedule in Appendix 2.

Although this document is not meant to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant visible structural defects or physiological conditions identified, together with preliminary tree works, are also noted in the appropriate columns in the tree schedule in Appendix 2. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.

- 2.7 **Data interpretation:** The Root Protection Area (RPA) calculations are included in Appendix 2. As set out in paragraphs 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of the BS, the RPAs may have been adjusted as a matter of arboricultural judgement, to indicate the estimated likely position of tree roots. These modified (or unmodified) RPAs dictate the location of the tree protection barriers, which encompass the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) and other protective measures as shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Where there is a need for incursions into RPAs, an assessment of the implications of these activities is set out in Section 3 (Arboricultural Implications Assessment) of this report. Where appropriate, details of suitable work methodologies to mitigate any impact are set out in Section 5 (Arboricultural Method Statement).

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

3.1 Overview of the implications of the development proposal on trees: BS 5837 (2012) – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations sets out in some detail how trees on development sites should be managed. It is generally accepted that Category A (high quality) and Category B (moderate quality) trees are potential constraints on any development proposal, whereas those belonging to Category C (low quality) are considered to be generally less important. Category U trees are in such poor condition that they are considered unsuitable for retention. This is because they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in respect of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Therefore, these trees can be effectively discounted in the context of a planning application.

On this site a total of FOUR individual trees/groups were recorded during the tree survey and were assigned to the BS 5837 (2012) categories, as set out in Table 1 below:

Category A and B trees	A total of THREE trees/groups (T1, G2 and T4) were rated Category B
Category C trees	A total of ONE tree (T3) was rated Category C
Category U trees	No trees, groups or hedges were rated Category U

Table 1: Tree numbers and BS categories

No Category A trees were recorded during my survey and I have focussed on the implications of the development proposal mainly on the Category B trees on or near the site and to a lesser extent on the Category C tree present. I have also reviewed the proximity and orientation of the building to the canopies of the nearest trees, and considered any possible implications in terms of residential occupancy and trees.

Of the total of FOUR trees/groups surveyed, ALL will be retained and NONE will need to be removed to facilitate the development. However, all FOUR trees will have activities arising from the development occurring in their RPAs. I have summarised the

development related implications on trees in Table 2 below and set these aspects out in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Trees to be removed for development		Activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal	
Category A and B	Category C	Category A and B	Category C
n/a	n/a	T1, G2 and T4 (removal of existing compacted aggregate surfacing, with area returned to soft landscaping)	T3 (removal of existing compacted aggregate surfacing, with area returned to soft landscaping)

Table 2: Trees lost and activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal

3.2 Direct implications of the development proposal - Tree retention and tree loss

3.2.1 BS Category A and B trees to be retained (trees of high and moderate quality): All the Category B trees surveyed will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012). Consequently, no high or moderate category trees will need to be removed to facilitate this development proposal.

3.2.2 BS Category C trees to be removed (or those of low quality): No Category C trees are likely to be compromised or will need to be removed to facilitate the development proposal.

3.3 Additional implications arising from the development proposal

3.3.1 BS Category A and B trees and activities in RPAs: The existing car parking around Category B trees T1, G2 and T4 (along with Category C tree T3) is scheduled for removal, with the area returned to soft landscaping (grass). This has the potential to improve the situation for the retained trees, but the action of removal may have implications if it is not carried with care.

I have set out some guidance on tree protection in section 5 of this report so that these trees remain in an acceptable condition post development. The protective barriers around tree T4 will need to be set back to allow sufficient room for the movement of materials and personnel around the existing building during its refurbishment.

The protective barrier positions around the trees are shown on the plan in Appendix 1. The area of the RPAs that is outside of the barriers will be covered in ground protection and this will be installed after the erection of the barriers, but before any clearance or construction work starts on site. The provision of ground protection to allow pedestrian access in RPAs is supported in paragraph 6.2.3 of BS 5837 (2012) and I do not perceive this to be a particular problem provided it is implemented correctly. Provided the guidance set out in section 5 is adhered to, I believe that there is a low risk of any long term implications for the health and wellbeing of the trees concerned.

- 3.4 **Residential occupancy and possible post development pressure on trees:** Concerns have been expressed by the council regarding the prospect of any future pressure on trees to the rear of the site once the building returns to residential occupancy. In my view, the issue is not whether there is likely to be any possibility of pressure on the trees concerned, but whether this is likely to be so great that it leads to actions that are contrary to the aspirations of the council. For example, the council receives a notification for unacceptable levels of tree pruning work (or tree removal), issues a TPO, refuses an application and then has its decision reversed at appeal.

In my experience, the issue surrounding acceptable levels of daylight, trees and buildings is quite subjective. In this instance, I feel that the part of the building that could be most affected is the first floor in the north western corner, which has a window directly facing tree T4. The canopy of this tree also overhangs the building in this area. I note from the proposed floor plans that the intention is for a master bedroom in this part of the building, with the existing fire escape on the northern elevation to be removed and the door replaced with a new window.

I feel that T4 may cast some shade onto the north western corner of the building toward the end part of the day. With the proximity of the canopy of the tree to the existing window, then the tree may also affect the amount of internal daylight within the bedroom. However, I note that the building has roof lights toward the eastern side of the building and that this feature is to be retained. In my opinion, the retained roof lights should ensure adequate levels of daylight in the bedroom and the provision of a new window in the northern elevation will also assist with this issue.

The potential also exists for some modest crown manipulation to cut back the tree from the property and thereby reduce its propensity for interception of daylight. Therefore, I suggest that branch extremities of T4 are pruned back to give 2m clearance from the building. In my view this work is quite modest and will not affect the amenity or health and wellbeing of the tree. In addition, I feel that in the longer term tree T3 could also be considered for removal. This tree is severely unbalanced and is being influenced by its proximity to tree T4. Overall, I feel that there is insufficient space for both trees to be retained in the longer term and this would also be beneficial in terms of the trees/building interface.

In summary, whilst the issue of trees and acceptable levels of daylight is subjective, I feel that it is unlikely in this instance to lead to unacceptable pressure on the trees and their subsequent pruning or removal. The existing roof lights and the provision of a new window, together with some modest tree surgery works should be enough to ensure acceptable levels of daylight in the room closest to the trees. In the event of spurious tree work notifications/application, I believe that the council would feel comfortable with issuing a refusal for the above reasons and would be able to successfully defend its position at an appeal.

- 3.5 **Protection of trees during construction:** A preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement is included in Section 5 and it details the various issues associated with successful tree protection in a development context on this site. If deemed appropriate by the council, this can be specifically referred to in a suitably worded planning condition attached to any subsequent consent.

4 SUMMARY OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON TREES

- 4.1 **Summary:** Of the total of FOUR trees/groups surveyed, ALL will be retained and NONE will need to be removed to facilitate the development. However, all FOUR trees will have activities arising from the development occurring in their RPAs. I have considered the situation in some detail, and my view is that provided appropriate care is taken and the sensitive work proposed is properly supervised and implemented correctly, then the proposed development is arboriculturally acceptable and there will be minimal risk of any adverse impact on the nearby trees to be retained.

5 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Tree protection issues

- 5.1.1 **Tree Protection Plan (TPP):** The plan in Appendix 1 is illustrative, and based on the layout drawings and topographical survey provided. Therefore, all scaled measurements should be checked against the original design documents. The attached plan and all other information in this report should only be used for dealing with the tree protection issues and all other uses are prohibited, unless authorised by Ecourban Ltd. Normally, all the existing trees will have been numbered, with higher categories (A and B) highlighted in green and blue rectangles and low categories (C and U) highlighted in grey and red respectively. However, on this site no Category A or U trees were recorded. The plan also shows the locations of the proposed protective measures, including areas where special care may be required. The TPP is an important document, and a copy of it should be kept on site for reference whilst the development is under construction.
- 5.1.2 **Protective barriers:** Information on barrier design based on BS 5837 (2012) guidance is included in Appendix 3 and the approximate location of the barriers is illustrated on the plan in Appendix 1. The protective barriers will be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities occur. Once the protective barriers have been positioned, these will stay in situ for the duration of the construction, unless previously agreed with the arboricultural consultant or council's tree officer. There will be no access into the protected area and the storage of excavated debris and building materials will be prohibited in RPAs, unless authorised by the arboricultural consultant, after discussion with the council's tree officer. No fires or fuel storage will be allowed within or near to protected areas under any circumstances.
- 5.1.3 **Ground protection:** The position of ground protection is shown on the plan included in Appendix 1, with guidance for ground protection design from BS 5837 (2012) included in Appendix 4. The ground protection will be installed before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities

occur. In this instance it is proposed that the ground protection will consist of closely spaced scaffold boards over the existing aggregate surfacing.

5.2 **Arboriculturally sensitive operations**

5.2.1 **Activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs):** Work in RPAs must be done with care, as set out in the following text. Site personnel will be properly briefed before any activities start and all sensitive work will be inspected regularly during the course of operations.

5.2.2 **Removal of existing compacted aggregate:** Trees T1, G2, T3 and T4 could be potentially affected by this activity and great care must be taken to avoid damage, particularly to tree roots. With this in mind, I set out the following guidance to minimise any risk of significant impact occurring:

- **Working in RPAs:** A machine with a suitable reach may be used (under arboricultural supervision) if it can work from outside the protected area, or from the existing surfacing within the RPA. If a machine is being used, the bucket of the excavator should be used in a 'scraping' motion to minimise any disturbance to the underlying soil.
- **Potential for compaction of the soil structure:** Once the aggregate has been removed, the newly exposed soil and roots beneath are vulnerable to damage. Therefore, vehicular or repeated pedestrian access across the protected will not be permitted.
- **Tree roots:** During digging, care will be taken to locate any substantial tree roots. Once roots have been located, soil will be carefully cleared away from them without damaging the bark. Roots temporarily exposed will be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by appropriate covering. Where roots may need to be cut, roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side branch, using a proprietary cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25mm should only be severed

following consultation with an arboriculturalist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability.

- **Rubble and debris removal:** This will be removed from RPAs manually across the existing surfacing (or temporary ground protection) in a way that prevents any soil compaction. Alternatively, debris or spoil will be lifted out by machines working from outside the RPA or positioned on pre installed ground protection.

5.2.3 Installation of new soft landscaping: of soft landscaping activity after construction can be damaging to trees. No significant level changes, excavation or cultivation (especially by rotovators or other such equipment) shall occur within the RPA of the tree. Where necessary, good quality top soil should be used around the trees and this should be lightly firmed into place, but should not be over compacted for preparation for turfing or careful shrub planting. Exposed soil and tree roots are vulnerable to damage by compaction. Therefore, vehicular access will not be permitted during the soft landscape installation phase and pedestrian movements required to carry out the necessary work will be kept to a minimum.

5.3 Additional tree-related issues

5.3.1 Site supervision: Site personnel will be properly briefed regarding the tree protection issues before any work starts, and the tree protection will be inspected periodically to ensure the retained trees are protected in accordance with this document and any conditions imposed by the council.

5.3.2 Installation of new services or upgrading of existing services: Final details relating to services are traditionally left until after planning consent has been granted by the council. Where practicable, all new services will be outside RPAs, but where existing services within RPAs require upgrading or new provision is required, great care will be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation will be the preferred option, but if this is not feasible, any excavation will be carried out by hand in accordance with the guidelines set out in NJUG Volume 4 - Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

- 5.3.3 **Storage of materials, cement mixing and washing points:** All construction storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles will be outside RPAs, unless otherwise agreed with the council.
- 5.3.4 **Contractors car parking, site offices and welfare facilities:** Whilst it is possible to have site offices and welfare facilities within RPAs, care is needed in their positioning and also in the connection of water, electricity and drainage to service them. Therefore, these will generally be sited outside the RPAs, unless agreed previously with the council. Contractor's car parking facilities will also be located away from retained trees.
- 5.3.5 **Tree works:** Any tree pruning or tree removal operations are set out in the tree schedule included in Appendix 2.
- 5.3.6 **Planning, communication and preliminary timing of events:** It is not unusual for the details of timing of operations that could impact on important trees to only be finalised once planning consent has been given. Site managers, clearance and construction teams, and other important personnel are normally only appointed at this stage and it is these people who will be crucial in delivering the tree protection detailed in this report. My experience is that the pre commencement site meeting is critical in terms of avoiding damage to trees and this particular aspect, along with tree protection issues should be specifically referenced in a suitably worded planning condition imposed by the council. In the intervening time I propose the following preliminary cascading timetable of events to help minimise any risk of impact on important trees. However, the following schedule may be modified at the pre-commencement meeting, subject to discussion with all parties and agreement with the council:
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
 2. Extent of arboricultural supervision agreed
 3. Tree works undertaken
 4. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
 5. Ground protection installed before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place

6. Tree protection only removed at the end of the construction phase when there is no longer any risk to trees
7. Removal of existing aggregate surfacing and return area around trees to soft landscaping

Barrie Draper BSc (Hons) Arb TechCert(ArborA) CertArb(RFS)
Arboricultural Consultant

Date: **15 September 2014**

APPENDIX 1: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

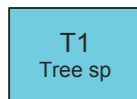
1 A3 plan



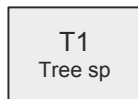
ECO 1 - TREE PROTECTION AT HALL PLACE, SOUTH STREET, HAVANT

SCALE: 1:200 @ A3

This drawing was originally produced in colour, therefore any subsequent monochrome photocopies may not show appropriate levels of detail and should not be relied upon for the purposes of dealing with site tree issues



BS Category B: Trees of moderate quality



BS Category C: Trees of low quality



Tree protective barriers with construction exclusion zone



RPA outside barriers requiring ground protection

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Background fill colour represents BS 5837 (2012) categories: A Category trees have green backgrounds, B Category trees have light blue backgrounds, C Category trees have grey backgrounds and U Category trees have red backgrounds.

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)								Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S	W							
T1	Turkey oak	19	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	6	6	M	Unbalanced canopy		B2	203	8.0
G2	Yew	13	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	4	M	Influenced by proximity to adjacent tree		B2	137	6.6
T3	Turkey oak	14	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	6	M	Severely unbalanced		C1	88	5.3
T4	Turkey oak	19	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	4	6	M	Canopy overbuilding	Cut back canopy from building to give 2m of separation	B2	147	6.8

ABBREVIATIONS:

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
T	Individual tree	M	Mature	RPA	Root Protection Area
G	Groups of trees	MA	Maturing	<	Less than
H	Hedge	Y	Young	>	More than

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

TREE SCHEDULE GUIDANCE NOTES:

Tree number	Assigned during the site visit and also referenced on the plan in Appendix 1.
Species	Common name and referenced to scientific name in the above list. Where I have some doubt over the actual tree species, the genus will have been noted followed by sp. Where trees are numerous and present in groups, not every individual species may have been noted.
Height	Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre or where clear line of site is not possible then an estimate based on interpolation of heights of nearby measured trees.
Stem diameters	Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS guidance where trees have multiple stems) with a forester's girth measuring tape. Diameters followed by asterisk symbol indicate estimated diameters because of access difficulties, presence of ivy or other obstructions. Where trees are present in a group, the tree with the largest stem diameter within the group will have been measured/estimated.
Branch spread	Where appropriate and where ground conditions allow, an estimate of the crown spread at each of the cardinal compass points. Where only part of the site is affected by trees, measurement may be in one or two directions only
Existing height above ground level	Distance in metres to first significant branch or canopy or a height above which crown lifting operations would not be appropriate
Age class	Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of FOUR categories (young, maturing, mature or over mature).
Notes	Although this document is not intended to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant structural defects or physiological conditions have been identified where these were visible. Where no entries are recorded, this indicates no observable issues were identified. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during a walkover tree survey and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground.
Management proposals	The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been identified. Monitoring may be indicated where tree risk can be adequately managed by increased frequency of site inspections. Further investigation may be indicated where additional data may be required beyond a purely visual assessment. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.

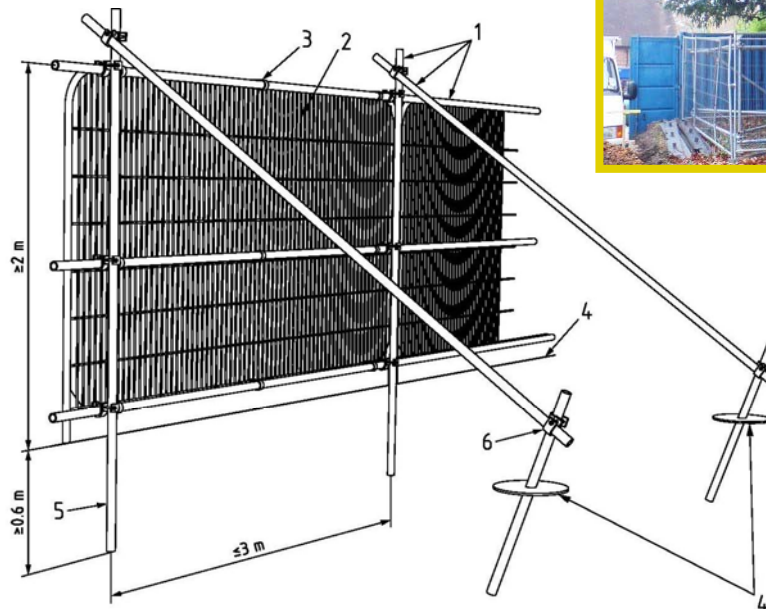
APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

BS 5837 (2012) Category	<i>Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837 (2012) guidance.</i>
RPA and RPA radius	<i>RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012).</i>

TREE INVENTORY:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Turkey oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>		Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

APPENDIX 3: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Illustration taken from British Standard 5837 (2012): Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

– BS 5837 (2012)

Ref: Tree Protection Barriers (Type 1)	Drawing No. TPB1
Scale: N/A	

APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR GROUND PROTECTION



Photograph 1



Photograph 2 (courtesy
www.groundtrax.com)

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 (**Photograph 1**), 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 (**Photograph 2**), placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

– BS 5837 (2012)

Ref: Ground Protection	Drawing No. GP1
Scale: N/A	

APPENDIX 5: BS 5837 (2012) – ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
<u>Category U</u> Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i>			RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria — Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<u>Category A</u> Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
<u>Category B</u> Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	BLUE
<u>Category C</u> Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

APPENDIX 6: QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF BARRIE DRAPER

- 1 Qualifications:** I have a BSc degree (with Honours) in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire. I also hold a BTEC Higher National Diploma (HND) in Forestry (Lowland Management), the Arboricultural Association's Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture (Tech Cert), the Royal Forestry Society's Certificate in Arboriculture (Cert Arb) and the National Examinations Board Certificate in Forestry.
- 2 Career experience:** I began my arboricultural career in 1993 as an arborist with Portsmouth City Council. During my time with the council I worked for both the direct labour organisation and for a private contractor where I obtained valuable hands on experience in all aspects of arboriculture. From 1999 to 2002 I was employed as Senior Arborist by Parchment Housing Group, a housing association based near Portsmouth. I managed the Groups' tree stock on their behalf, carrying out tree inspections and practical management operations. I have also worked in local government, spending time with Thurrock Borough Council in Essex where I was the Tree and Landscape Officer, and with Winchester City Council, where I was Arboricultural Officer for a period of 2 years. During my time working in local government I was responsible for making Tree Preservation Orders, administering applications to work on protected trees and advising on planning applications when trees were considered material constraints on development. Working within a planning environment allowed me to gain valuable experience in the management of trees in development situations and an understanding of the planning process and how it relates to trees. From January 2005 I worked for Barrell Tree Consultancy Ltd advising clients on a wide range of tree related issues. I left the company in September 2008 and set up ecourban ltd, where I am currently the sole practitioner.



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