



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

In accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design,
demolition & construction – Recommendations

Date of Assessment

21st October 2025

Site

Land at Parr Hill
Whitefield
M45 7EZ

Author

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Client

FISK & associates

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban Tree Management has been instructed to provide arboricultural advice and guidance to a development proposal at, Land at Parr Hill, Whitefield, M45 7EZ for the proposed dwelling and hard & soft landscaping to the application address.

A tree survey has been completed in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction, and a report prepared to assess the impact of the proposal on the existing tree stock.

The survey recorded a total of 2 trees 1 hedge and 1 group within the development area:

- 2 trees 1 hedge and 1 group were recorded as being of low quality with a remaining useful contribution of at least 10 years (Category C)

The development proposal will result in the loss no trees.

The proposed dwelling and hard & soft landscaping will be within close proximity the root protection area of retained trees, groups and hedge but special measures will be utilised during demolition and construction to ensure that the rooting environment is not harmed.

This will be achieved by use of existing fencing, trunk protection and ground compaction were required within the site, adopting a no-dig approach to demotion and construction within and close proximity to the root protection areas.

Care must be taken to avoid physical contact with offsite trees during the demolition works and construction to protect branches, stems from not accidentally being damaged.

The foundations for the dwelling will be constructed with conventional strip method, for all construction within close proximity to RPAs such as new hard surfacing or land scaping, excavations shall be lined and sealed to prevent any leaching of the concrete into the soil and causing desiccation of retained roots by concrete run off, this will reduce the impact on adjacent root protections areas and the surrounding soil.

INTRODUCTION

Written instruction was received from (Fisk & associates), (at the Site') 17th October 2025 to undertake a tree survey to assist in the design and impact of proposed development on the site.

Site Description

(the Site') is an empty plot of land in Whitefield. The site is located at postcode M45 7EZ. The Site consists of semi-detached dwelling, with young to mature trees and shrubs surrounding adjacent properties.



Figure 1: OS Map (Bing Maps) This content is for educational and informative purposes; so, parts of it are reproduced from BSI Global

Caveats and Limitations

While all reasonable efforts have been made to identify defects in the subject trees, the statements made in this report do not take into account the effects of extreme weather events, vandalism or accidents, or changes to the site that may affect trees that have taken place since the date of the survey.

While the author warrants that the survey has been undertaken in accordance with industry best practice recommendations and guidance, no warranty is provided in relation to changes to the site that occur after the date of the survey that may have an impact on the tree stock present at the time of the survey.

The comments and observations made within this report will cease to be valid either within two years of the date of the survey (unless specifically stated elsewhere within the report), or when site conditions change or any works to trees take place that have not been specified within this report, whichever is the sooner.

The location of all trees and groups detailed in this report have been these have been plotted using a handheld GPS Trimble. This is not as accurate as professional grade surveying equipment, and the locations are indicative only. Any such features have been marked on the plans and schedule.

This survey has been limited to identifying arboricultural features within the site. It therefore does not include any ecological, archaeological assessment or landscape appraisal of trees, groups, woodlands or hedges beyond the scope of BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction ('BS5837').

Unless stated differently in captions, all photographs used in this report have been taken by the author at the time of the site visit.

We have not checked if there is any statutory protection on the trees because this can delay the production of the report. If any tree works are proposed before a planning consent is given, then the possible existence of any statutory protection must be checked with the LPA.

GENERAL ARBORICULTURAL PRINCIPLES

General Principles

Trees are dynamic living organisms which provide essential benefits to society and the wider environment. Any development with the potential to impact on trees must take into consideration the value of trees on Site, the impact of any proposed activity along with any potential future conflicts. Suitable measures to safeguard retained trees or mitigate the loss of trees to be removed will need to be fully considered and may be a condition of planning consent. Tree branches and roots frequently grow across Site boundaries and off-Site trees can pose a significant constraint and should be carefully considered when assessing the developable space within a Site.

Trees and Risk in the Context of Development

Tree owners/managers have a legal duty to prevent foreseeable harm. It is generally accepted that this duty can be fulfilled by undertaking proactive inspections of significant trees to identify obvious defects and by taking appropriate remedial action or gaining further advice as appropriate. Urban Tree Management can provide surveys and advice in relation to tree risk management if required. Further guidance is available from the National Tree Safety Group.

The tree survey carried out as the basis of this report is primarily for planning purposes, focusing on the quality and benefits of the trees, and is not specifically designed to assess the safety of trees on Site. However, when obvious issues have been identified recommendations have been included in the Tree Survey Schedule.

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015) states that developers and contractors have responsibilities for health and safety as a result of their actions. Should trees be left in an unstable or hazardous condition the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) could seek to prosecute those responsible along with the potential for further Civil claims for damages.

TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS

Tree Survey Methodology

I carried out and completed the tree survey on 21st October 2025.

The survey area refers to areas surveyed within the Site and where trees have the potential to be affected by the development.

Observations were conducted from ground level, utilising the “Visual Tree Assessment” (VTA) system as outlined in The Body Language of Trees, A Handbook for Failure Analysis Research for Amenity Trees No.4 (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994) with the aid of binoculars.

General Data Capture

For reference, individual trees are identified with the letter T and associated number on the Tree Schedules and on a plan showing the extent of tree constraints. The stem diameter of the trees on Site was recorded using a rounded down diameter tape or a digital hypsometer, measured at 1.5m above ground level. Measurements were recorded in millimetres, rounded to the nearest 10mm. The height of the subject trees was measured to the nearest metre using a digital Haglof Laser Geo.

Maximum crown spread of the subject tree was measured from the edge of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches taken at four compass points (N-E-S-W) using a Leica Disto digital laser measure. Crown spread measurements were taken in metres.

Tree age was estimated from visual indicators (such as tree size and appearance of bark) which is provided as a provisional guide.

Groups of trees were identified with the letter G and number on the associated schedules and plans. Crown spread was assessed using topographical data to position the extents. Stem diameter of groups of trees was set as an average stem diameter of the trees within these individual groups and a maximum height of the tallest tree within the group.

Hedgerows were identified with the letter H and number on the associated schedules and plans. A 30m section of hedgerow was surveyed for each hedgerow, recording the number of species, average stem diameter, and the maximum height. Any individual trees present within the hedgerow were recorded as individual trees.

No woodlands were recorded on site.

If direct access to a tree was not possible, estimations from appropriate vantage points were taken. Any limitations or estimations are presented within the survey limitations section and noted in the associated schedules.

Categorisation

In compliance with Table 1 of BS5837 the trees surveyed have been categorised according to their arboricultural quality and value which is summarised in Table 1

Table 1 - Summary of BS5837 categorisation colours

Category	Colour	Description
A	Green	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
B	Blue	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
C	Grey	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
U	Red	Those trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years

Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the trees were calculated in accordance with Section 4.6.1 in BS5837. This is calculated from the measurement of the stem diameter as recorded in the tree schedule attached to this report and are plotted on a plan showing the extent of tree constraints (hereinafter referred to as the Tree Constraints Plan).

The RPA forms the initial Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) to protect the trees within and adjoining the Site and is plotted on the plan by grey horizontal lines. The shape and size of RPAs can be amended in accordance with Section 4.6.3 in BS: 5837:2012.

The default position of this proposal is that there should be no development should within the RPA of retained trees. However, where there is an overriding need for construction and associated activity with the RPA of trees arboricultural mitigation should take place to protect the trees.

Tree Constraints

A copy of the recorded data can be seen in the tree schedule attached to this report and plotted on the Tree constraint plan.

The above ground constraints posed by canopy spread are plotted as a continuous line around the tree, with the extent of the canopy spread hatched in the corresponding BS5837 retention category colour.

The below ground constraints posed by the Root Protection Area (RPA) have been plotted as a magenta line with the text RPA inscribed.

Assessment of Existing tree stock

A summary of the assessment on the quality of the trees can be seen in Table 2

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U	Total
Trees	0	0	2	None	2
Groups	None	None	1	None	1
Hedges	None	None	1	None	1
Total	0	0	4	None	4

Soils

I have not been supplied with any detailed site soil analysis or been engaged to undertake such investigations by my client. A site-specific soil assessment may inform decisions relating to the root protection area (RPA), tree protection, new planting design and foundation design to take account of retained, removed and new trees. As and when such information becomes available results should be forwarded to the project Arboricultural consultant and other relevant professionals involved in site layout, planning, and design (e.g., structural engineer, landscape architect).

Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) & Conservation Areas

TPOs cannot always be reliably interpreted from the documentation to identify which trees are protected, especially as time passes and site conditions change from when they were originally made. It is common for TPO plans to be inaccurate and schedules often become out of date as trees die or are removed. Frequently, trees deteriorate and, although they may be technically protected by the TPO, are in such poor condition or causing such unreasonable inconvenience that their suitability for retention becomes questionable.

In a planning context, if poor trees are assessed as unsuitable for retention, then it would be inappropriate to show them as a material constraint in development planning. For these reasons, although TPOs do need to be considered, they do not form the primary basis for tree categorisation.

Poor quality trees assessed as not worthy of retention will be shown as such, irrespective of whether they are protected or not. Similarly, good quality trees that are not protected will still be shown as material constraints. The same rationale will be applied to Conservation Areas

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Assessing Impacts

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is written to inform planning decision makers as to the actual and potential impact to the existing tree stock from the proposed development scheme. Impacts can be defined as being direct or indirect, and can occur over short-, medium- and long-term time periods.

- **Direct impacts** may arise from activities that result in tree removal, or as a result of root severance, soil compaction or soil contamination, all of which may cause the tree to decline and be lost. Other direct impacts include loss of vitality and exposure to pests and disease as a result of excessive canopy pruning.
- **Indirect impacts** may arise from future pressures from trees such as future growth, daylight, shading and sunlight, tree domination and/or soil movement.

The impact of any tree loss is assessed against a criterion in relation to the arboricultural significance of the loss, the detail of which is provided in Table 4. This table is not related to the quality categories provided in BS5837 but has a closer relationship to the sub-categories through assessing the impact that tree loss may have at the Site and its setting in the wider locality. This assessment is also useful in considering the impact of any potential loss against planning policy.

Table 4: Impact Assessment definitions

Scale of Impact	Definition
Major	Total loss or major/substantial alteration to key trees/features of the baseline (pre-development) conditions such that the post development character or composition will be fundamentally changed. This would generally apply to tree(s) that are of exceptional or high quality and condition and their loss would be irreplaceable. This would also include trees that have been categorised as being Ancient or Veteran, trees are rare examples of their species and or trees that offer significant amenity value to the character and setting of the area.
Moderate	Loss or alteration to one or more key trees/features of the baseline conditions such that post development character or composition of the baseline will be materially changed. This would generally apply to tree(s) that are of good quality and condition and make a notable contribution to the setting or character of the locality (visual amenity). This may include trees that would be hard to replace but for which there could be some mitigation over a medium timeframe (20-40 years).
Minor	A minor shift away from baseline conditions. Change arising from the loss/alteration will be discernible/detectable but not material. The underlying

	character or composition of the baseline condition will be similar to the pre-development circumstances/situation. This would generally apply to tree(s) that are of low quality and condition and/or their loss would have low impact on the locality. These trees would be relatively easy to replace within a short timeframe (10-20 years).
Negligible	Very little change from baseline conditions with any change barely distinguishable. This would generally apply to tree(s) that are of low quality and condition, and/or their loss would barely be noticeable. Any replacement planting would offer an improvement to the setting of the site in a very short time frame (1-10 years)
No Change	There is no change to the baseline conditions to trees from the development proposal.

While development is generally considered in terms of the potential harm that may result to trees from construction processes or post-development pressures, there are also positive impacts that can accrue through development, and these will also be considered as part of the impact assessment.

The duration of the impact is also considered and is assessed as being long-term (20 years+), medium term (10 years+) and short-term (<10 years). This will help guide any compensation or mitigation that is required for losses or other impacts.

General Considerations

Development can have an adverse impact on trees and other woody vegetation within a site, which can result in:

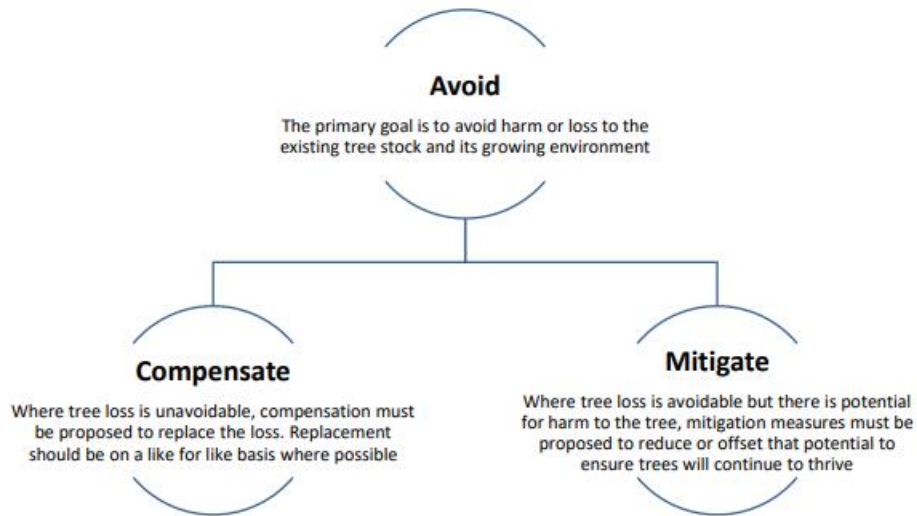
- i. Immediate tree removal to facilitate the footprint of a new development.
- ii. Potential future tree loss through the early decline of trees due to soil compaction or damage.
- iii. Root disturbance and damage within a tree's rooting area; and
- iv. Canopy removal or damage due to plant movement.

Best practice guidance proposed by the arboricultural sector seeks to ensure that there is a harmonious relationship between trees and development that will ensure that both trees and structures can be retained in the long term.

Where practical, development should seek to work with the natural environment, and development schemes that might result in harm should follow a mitigation hierarchy to ensure harm is minimised.

To assist the planning decision makers, this scheme should use the following mitigation hierarchy to consider the influence that trees might have on site design while also continuing

to make a positive contribution to the site and local character of the area, both during and post development:



Direct Arboricultural Impact

Tree Loss

The proposed development scheme will result in the loss of no tree, groups or hedges.

A more detailed summary of these losses is presented in Table 4.

All trees for removal have been highlighted in the tree schedule in red text and on the tree removal and retentions plan with a red dashed line.

	A	B	C	U	Grand Total
Partial Removal					
Group	0	0	0	0	0
Hedge	0	0	0	0	0
Woodland	0	0	0	0	0
Remove					
Group	0	0	0	0	0
Hedge	0	0	0	0	0
Tree	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	0

A review of the age profile of the loss is presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Summary of tree losses by age

	A	B	C	U	Grand Total
Partial Removal					
Mature	0	0	0	0	0
Early Mature	0	0	0	0	0
Semi Mature	0	0	0	0	0
Young	0	0	0	0	0
Remove					
Young	0	0	0	0	0
Semi mature	0	0	0	0	0
Early mature	0	0	0	0	0
Mature	0	0	0	0	0
Over mature	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	0

Tree Loss

No trees are being removed for the footprint of the proposed structure within the site.

Tree Retention

The remaining trees within or in close proximity to the proposed development area will all be retained through the development. All of these trees make a very notable contribution to the visual setting of the area.

The primary form of protection will come through the use of existing fencing, ground protection and arboricultural supervision within close proximity to especially T001 & T002. The location of the CEZ have been marked on the Tree Protection Plan prepared for this application.

The general principles of tree protection stated within this report, provide principles that will be adopted by the construction contractor and will be adhered to throughout the development process.

Demolition

The demolition of hard surfaces on the Application Site will have the potential to impact upon retained trees T001 & T002. Where these operations are to take place within the root protection area (RPAs) of retained trees, special methods of work will be required. These specific areas are highlighted, and precautionary measures outlined in the tree protection plan.

Arboricultural Supervision will be required to directly supervise all demolition, and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will minimise the potential of physical harm to retained trees.

Buildings

Retained trees T001, T002 & hedge H004 have the potential for disturbance of the rooting environment through the construction process.

Trees T001, T002 & hedge H004 growing and their bases are approximately the same for the proposed structure no changes are to be required.

The process of construction has the potential to cause harm to the rooting environment to be retained trees.

Specific measures will be required to ensure that all demolition and construction is carried out under arboricultural supervision to directly supervise all works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas to prevent root severance, soil compaction, or soil contamination.

Care must be taken to avoid physical contact with offsite trees throughout the whole process of the demolition and construction works to protect branches, stems from not accidentally being damaged.

The successful retention of all retained trees will be dependent upon measures put in place to minimise the impact of root severance for the construction of the buildings. Details of the generic methodology to be employed are given in the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) found in of this report.

Foundations for dwelling

- For the construction of foundations for new foundation, strip method will be used

In principle, this will require the excavations to be lined with an impermeable membrane, with similar precautions to contain spillage or seepage out to into adjacent soil.

It is anticipated that adhering to this guidance will allow all trees to be retained without long term detrimental impact on tree health.

The successful retention of all retained trees will be dependent upon measures put in place to minimise the impact of root severance for the construction of the buildings. Details of the generic methodology to be employed are given in the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) found in of this report.

Hazardous Materials

- All hazardous materials (including cement and petrochemical products) will need to be controlled according to COSHH regulations in order to ensure there is no detrimental impact on tree health, any mixing of hazardous materials is to take place outside the RPAs of all trees.
- Provision shall be made to ensure that the mixing area is contained so that no water runoff enters the RPA of any trees. It is anticipated that adhering to this guidance will allow all trees to be retained without long term detrimental impact on tree health.

Installation of drainage

Where new drainage runs are required, they shall be located outside the RPAs of retained trees. If it is necessary to locate new drainage runs within the RPAs of retained trees, it is necessary that these works be undertaken with Arboricultural supervision.

The methods of work will follow the recommendations in the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) guidance, in order to reduce the adverse impact to trees resulting from root damage and severance during installations; BS5837 (2012) recommends the NJUG guidance as a normative reference to be used in these circumstances as referred to in the arboricultural method statement.

Installation of services

Where new service runs are required, they shall be located outside the RPAs of retained trees. If it is necessary to locate new service runs within the RPAs of retained trees, the same protocol as detailed for drainage runs will be followed and for the same reasons.

Facilitation pruning

Trees do not require access facilitation pruning to enable the proposed construction works.

Future growth of retained trees

The proposed development has considered possible future conflicts between occupants and retained trees. Any pruning works which may become necessary to maintain a suitable separation between trees and the proposals can be undertaken without detriment to the health or visual appearance of the trees concerned, with specific reference to T001 & T002.

Seasonal nuisance issues can be expected to arise; provision should be made for leaf guards and grills to be installed on gutters with cleanable traps on down pipes factored into the design.

Daylight and sunlight

The proposed new development will be subject to an element of shading although shading by trees is not considered a significant issue in relation to these proposals. It is recognised that shade from retained trees contributes to reducing the degree of internal building temperatures as caused by direct sunlight on to building

Principles of Tree Protection

All construction activities have the potential to cause harm to the retained trees on site. It is therefore necessary that measures are employed across the site to limit the potential for such harm and prevent any long-term negative impacts on the trees.

Arboricultural Method Statement within this report which provides generic details on what protective measures are required, how they will be implemented and what supervision is required to ensure that the measures remain in place and fit for purpose. It has been prepared to inform the planning and the construction/ development process.

The following principles for the protection of retained trees will be adopted across the site for the duration of the project:

- All retained trees will be protected by fencing that will form the CEZ.
- Where fencing cannot provide the necessary protection measures, alternative systems will be installed that will ensure retained trees are protected. This may include the use of either temporary or permanent ground protection.
- There will be no storage of materials, or access for construction workers or machinery within any CEZ. There will be no excavation within a CEZ. All utilities and underground services will be located outside the CEZ or tap into existing service routes.
- Any storage or mixing station located outside of a CEZ will be located in a place that minimises the risk of contaminated runoff entering the CEZ and damaging the rooting environment. This may be achieved by using a non-permeable membrane on the ground, surrounded by sandbags to contain any spillage.
- There will be no fires within a CEZ.
- There will be no use of herbicides within a CEZ.

CONCLUSION

The proposed development at Land at Parr Hill Whitefield M45 7EZ will result in the loss of no trees. The remaining trees on site can be protected through development through the use of existing fencing and temporary compaction boards, to exclude harmful activity from protected zones around the trees.

All operations that could adversely affect trees may be required by the local planning authority to be overseen by the project arboriculturist.

Where impacts will occur, these are identified specifically in this report and are all demonstrably acceptable (subject to appropriate arboricultural supervision, methods of protection, which will broadly negate these impacts).

All impacts can therefore be sufficiently addressed through the Arboricultural method statement, which uses this impact assessment as the key basis for the methodologies specified.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The tree survey and this report have been completed by Carl Riva, Owner of Urban Tree Management and principal arboricultural consultant to the company.

Carl has 15 years' experience in the arboricultural sector and has a Royal Forestry Society Certificate in Arboriculture, ABC Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture, Professional Member Arboricultural Association, LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection. Qualified and experienced to produce reports for trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction.

If you have any queries or wish to discuss further, please do not hesitate to call. Best Regards
0800 222 9529 - 07765858090

REFERENCES

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990 www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents
- National Planning Policy Framework https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf
- BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations, BSI www.shop.bsigroup.com/
- BS 8545 (2014) Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations, www.shop.bsigroup.com/
- BS 3998 (2010) Tree work – Recommendations, BSI www.shop.bsigroup.com/
- Trees in the Townscape: A Guide for Decision Makers, published by the Trees & Design Action Group <http://www.tdag.org.uk/>
- Trees in Hard Landscapes: A Guide for Delivery, published by the Trees & Design Action Group www.tdag.org.uk/
- National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees www.njug.org.uk/publications/

APPENDIX A - BS 5837 (2012) Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Trees unsuitable for retention (See Note)				
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		Identification on plan
Category 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 another category U trees. (e.g., were, 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. NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7		Red
Trees to be considered for retention				
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A 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 See Table 2 of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g., veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
Category B 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
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 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
ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA): These are normally represented as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level, but the shape of the RPA may be altered where site conditions dictate that there are sound reasons to do so.		VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE BUFFER (VTB/ATB) In line with the Standing Advice produced by the Forestry Commission and Natural England this is a buffer zone (in metres) around an ancient or veteran tree that should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's stem diameter.		ANCIENT WOODLAND BUFFER (FOR ASNW, PAWS OR ARW) In line with the Standing Advice produced by the Forestry Commission and Natural England this is a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, a larger buffer zone may be required.

SPECIAL IMPORTANCE:

Trees that are particularly notable as high value trees such as ancient trees/woodland, or veteran trees. Such trees may be regarded as the principal Arboricultural features of a site, and pose a significant constraint to potential development. An ancient tree is one that has passed beyond maturity and is very old compared with other trees of the same species. Very few trees reach the ancient life-stage.

Veteran trees are often very old, but not necessarily so; they may be regarded as 'survivors' that have developed some of the characteristic features of an ancient tree but have not necessarily lived as long. All ancient trees are veterans, but not all veteran trees are ancient.

An ancient woodland is an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW), plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and ancient replanted woodland (ARW)

QUALITY CATEGORY:

Trees are classed as category U, A, B or C, based on criteria given in BS5837:2012; summary definitions as follows (see BS5837 for further details). Categories A, B and C are further characterised by the use of sub-categories, which attempt to identify what aspect of the tree is the main source of its perceived value:

1. Arboricultural qualities
2. landscape qualities, and
3. cultural, historic or ecological/conservation qualities.

Examples of these qualities for each of the three categories are given below, although these are indicative only. Note: This is NOT a health and safety classification; the classification does not take into account any requirement for remedial tree care or ongoing maintenance apart from that which may affect the trees' general suitability for retention.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA):

These are normally represented as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level, but the shape of the RPA may be altered where site conditions dictate that there are sound reasons to do so.

VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE BUFFER (VTB/ATB)

In line with the Standing Advice produced by the Forestry Commission and Natural England this is a buffer zone (in metres) around an ancient or veteran tree that should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's stem diameter.

ANCIENT WOODLAND BUFFER (FOR ASNW, PAWS OR ARW)

In line with the Standing Advice produced by the Forestry Commission and Natural England this is a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, a larger buffer zone may be required.

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Urban Tree Management

Client: Fisk & Associates
 Project: Land at Parr Hill Whitefield M45 7EZ
 Survey Date: 21/10/2025
 Surveyor: Carl Riva

Mobile: 0800 222 9529



Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
G003												Estimated Measurements	
A Group	13	6	980	(Eq)	N	12	3	M	A: 434.4	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: No action	C.2
- -					E	5.5	3		R: 11.75		S: Good		20 to 40 yrs
					S	12	3				B: Good	Thrid Party Trees. Group of 6 trees, Sycamore & Lime. Limited inspection due to access	
					W	5.5	3						
H004												Estimated Measurements	
A Group	4.5	10	316	(Eq)	N	9	0	Y	A: 45.2	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: No action	C.2
- -					E	1.2	0		R: 3.79		S: Good		10 to 20 yrs
					S	9	0				B: Good	Hedge row	
					W	1	0						
T001													
Silver Birch	7	1	125		N	1	1	Y	A: 7.1	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: No action	C.2
<i>Betula pendula</i>					E	2	1		R: 1.5		S: Good		10 to 20 yrs
					S	2	1				B: Good	Suppresed crown	
					W	1.3	1						
T002													
Common Beech	9.5	1	300		N	3.5	7.5	SM	A: 40.7	Fair	C: Fair	No action :: No action	C.2
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>					E	1	7.5		R: 3.59		S: Good		20 to 40 yrs
					S	4	4				B: Good	Third Party Tree. Suppressed crown and growth.	
					W	4.5	5						
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature				Condition:	C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature					S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature					B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio

Report selection criteria.

Projects.

Land at Parr Hill Whitefield M45 7EZ

Date Range.

Any Date

Work types.

----> No action :: No action

Latest Survey.

All surveys for the selected trees.
---> Last survey for each selected tree.

Work Completed.

---> Work Completed
---> Work Not Completed

Number of trees in selected Project(s) 4
Number of trees in Report selection 4

Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:	C	Crown	Stems:	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature		S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature		B	Basal area		ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

Urban Tree Management

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Tree Constraint Plan

SCALE :
1 : 200

@ A3

DATE :

14/12/2025

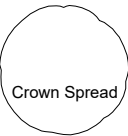
N



MAP FILENAME :

Land at Parr Hill Whitefield

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Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'

0

15m



There is insufficient information relating to below ground infrastructure available at present to comment as to whether or not their would-be adequate space for these to be installed outside of RPAs. If services do enter RPAs the use of hand digging as detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group publication 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees' (NJUG 10, Volume 4, 2007) will be undertaken to minimise the impact on the tree roots.

26 to 27

111.9m

T001
C

T002
C

G003
C

H004
C



Soft Landscaping



Existing Hard Landscaping



Proposed Hard Landscaping



Proposed Structure

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Tree Protection Plan

SCALE :
1 : 200

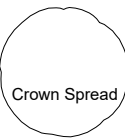
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DATE :
14/12/2025



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Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'

0

15m



Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas.
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas, or against the fencing.
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching of objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation. Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used or mixed within a root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent pillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones. It is essential that allowance should be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies a banks man will be required at all times whilst setting up, moving or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.
- Storage of all caustic material and chemicals are to be situated well clear of protected areas and preferably on

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Manual excavation within RPAs of tree retained trees T001, T002 for:
4. Any excavations or construction within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard or soft landscaping or underground services.
5. Removal of protective measures and sign off.

Key

- Soft Landscaping
- RPA Where ground protection must be installed
- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Existing Hard Landscaping
- Proposed Hard Landscaping
- Proposed Structure

Construction Exclusion Zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is a designated area where there is to be no construction activity what-so-ever. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited and there is no scope for materials or waste storage etc.

Ground protection:
Any existing hard surface may be retained to act as ground protection within the RPAs of retained trees
When this is removed it should under direct on site arboricultural supervision and replaced immediately with either temporary ground boarding

T001
C

T002
C

G003
C

H004
C

111.9m

1 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Land at Parr Hill Whitefield M45 7EZ

In accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction – Recommendations

Overview

- 1.1 This Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) provides best practice measures to be adopted protect retained trees during the development process. It has been prepared to inform the planning and the construction/development process.
- 1.2 The document also provides details of specific measures required to protect retained trees from potentially harmful activities such as the construction of hard surfaces within the RPA.
- 1.3 A copy of this report must be kept at each site and be permanently available for the duration of the development process. It can be:
 - Included in the tender documents to identify and quantify the tree protection measures and management requirements.
 - Used to plan the timing of site operations to minimise the impact to trees; and
 - Referenced on site for practical guidance on how to protect trees.
- 1.4 A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has been prepared to provide graphical illustration of the protection measures required.

Sequence of Activities

- 1.5 To ensure adequate protection of retained trees, the following activities should be adhered too:
 - The Main Works Contractor (MWC) must be provided with a copy of this method statement and all associated attachment prior to the commencement of any site clearance, enabling or construction works.
 - Undertake tree works and removals as detailed in this method statement.
 - Erect tree protective fencing and install ground protection measures in accordance with attached plans.
 - Brief all site operatives and sub-contractors on the requirements of tree protection measures and Construction Exclusion Zones across the site.
 - Ensure site monitoring and report of the protection measures are undertaken in accordance with the Arboricultural Monitoring Programme

Supervision

- 1.6 A suitably competent and qualified arboriculturist will be appointed as the 'Project Arboriculturist'; to provide advice to the site enabling and construction team and to supervise any works that have the potential to cause harm to retained trees.
- 1.7 Site inspections will be undertaken at key points in the development programme as well as at frequent intervals.
- 1.8 The Project Arboriculturist shall be the principle point of contact for the MWC on all matters relating to trees and shall liaise as required with the LPA tree officers.
- 1.9 An Arboricultural Monitoring Programme (AMP) has been prepared to support this method statement and is detailed in Table 1 below.
- 1.10 The full extents of site visits will be dependent on construction plans and details will be agreed during the pre-commencement meeting with the MWC.

Table 1 - Arboricultural Monitoring Programme

Details	Timing
Meet with the MWC to confirm extent of tree protection measures and agree any variations.	Pre-commencement
Site visit to check tree removals and pruning works have been undertaken Appropriately	During development
Site visit(s) to ensure Tree Protective Fencing have been installed correctly.	During development
Site visit(s) to supervise permanent ground protection installation within the RPAs of retained trees	During development
Site visit to address any snagging issues and confirm Tree Protective Fencing and temporary ground protection can be removed.	Post development

- 1.11 Any damage to TPF will be rectified as soon as practically possible and any machinery works ceased in the immediate vicinity until repairs are complete.
- 1.12 Following each site visit a File Note will be prepared and circulated to relevant project contacts and the LPA Tree Officer.
- 1.13 All tree protection measures will remain in place throughout the development phase.
- 1.14 The project arboriculturist will undertake site visits at key stages of the development process and a post-inspection report will be prepared after every site visit detailing observations and any recommendations for specific measures that may be required in the forthcoming period. A copy of this report will be sent to the LPA tree officer and circulated to the project team including the site manager for the main works contractor.

Responsibilities

- 1.15 It will be the responsibility of the MWC to ensure that the requirements included in this method statement are adhered to at all times and that the monitoring regime is adopted on site for the duration of the project.
- 1.16 The MWC will be responsible for contacting the retained project arboriculturist at any time issues are raised relating to trees on site. This includes but is not limited to:
 - Additional tree pruning or removals.
 - Amendments to or removal of tree protection measures.
 - Access to Construction Exclusion Zones; and
 - Potential impacts to retained trees (i.e. construction access, utility installation etc.) that have arisen since the preparation of this method statement.
- 1.17 The MWC will be responsible for ensuring any sub-contractors are suitably briefed on the necessary tree protection measures that are required on the site. This method statement and attached plans should be utilised in 'toolbox' talks.
- 1.18 If at any time pruning works or additional tree removals are required, permission must be sought from the relevant Local Planning Authority or Forestry Commission (as appropriate) before tree works commence. Any such approved works must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.
- 1.19 The MWC must also be aware of the need to comply with the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) in relation to any additional tree works

Protection of Retained Trees

- 1.20 Where practical all retained trees will be protected through the construction phase using barriers to limit the potential for harm from machinery, materials or personnel.
- 1.21 The primary form of protection is the use of existing fencing and trunk protection around the trees to prevent access within a protected buffer zone. This buffer zone is a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and there will be no access within it during the construction phase.

Protective trunk Wrapping

- 1.22 To be attached to the trunks of retained trees prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise of a minimum of three wrappings of clean dry hessian around the trunk from ground level up to 2.3m high and held in place using sisal. Onto the hessian a minimum of three wraps of chestnut paling and is to be held in place by 2.50mm mild steel galvanized wire in three locations and fixed into place using fencing staples fixed into the chestnut paling.

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

- 1.23 The CEZ is the area identified by the Project Arboriculturist as the area to be protected during development from Site clearance and construction work through the use of barriers and/or ground protection to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree. Fencing or ground protection shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without prior agreement and/or Site supervision as recommended by the Project Arboriculturist.
- 1.24 All areas excluded by protective tree fencing shall be treated as CEZs and the following restrictions shall apply:
 - No construction activity can occur within these areas.
 - No works on trees unless agreed by the Project Arboriculturist.
 - No alterations of ground levels or conditions.
 - No chemicals or cement washings.
 - No excavation.
 - No temporary structures.
 - No storage of soil, rubble or other materials.
 - No vehicles or machinery to be used or parked without appropriate ground protection measures as per BS5837 recommendations. This will require the use of a proprietary system of reinforced concrete slabs/steel road plates on a compressible layer, or side butting scaffold boards/ 18mm plywood sheets on a compressible layer. The type of ground protection used shall be appropriate for the potential loading applied.
 - No fixtures (lighting, signs etc.) to be attached to trees.

- No fires within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or hedgerow.

*Site huts, provided they are of the “Jack Leg” type, can be sited to act as ground protection for the duration of the construction.

Removal of Existing Surfaces

1.25 Any enabling works within the RPA of retained trees will be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- Care must be taken to avoid physical contact with the canopies of trees during the enabling works. A banksman will be used where such conflicts could occur.
- If localised pruning is required, the LPA Tree Officer shall be contacted and the scope of works agreed in writing.
- All machinery used to undertake enabling works will be sited outside the RPAs of existing trees or working from on top of existing hard standing.
- Debris may be removed from the RPAs of retained trees by using machinery with a long reach or through pedestrian access. Care must be taken to avoid damage to the existing ground surface to ensure the rooting environment remains sustainable post demolition.
- The removal of existing hardstanding or foundations within the RPAs of retained trees will be undertaken using hand tools only. Appropriate tools for manually removing debris may include a pneumatic breaker, crowbar, sledgehammer, pick, mattock, shovel, trowel and fork.
- Severance of roots over 25mm diameter should be avoided unless advised by the retained Project Arboriculturist. Secateurs and a handsaw must be available to deal with any roots that are exposed. Where roots will remain exposed for any period of time the roots must be wrapped in hessian sacking for protection.

Temporary Ground Protection

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

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

General Canopy Protection

- 1.27 Since the canopies of retained trees may be in close proximity to areas of plant operation, the following restrictions will apply:
- All plant will be sited outside the defined RPAs of retained trees / groups, and the appointed contractor will ensure all relevant personnel shall be made aware of the location of branches and the need to avoid causing damage to them.
 - Prior to the implementation of lifting operations, a representative from the equipment supply company shall visit the Site and ensure all operations can be completed without causing damage to retained trees. A lifting plan will be prepared and submitted for approval prior to all lifting operations. The lifting plan will make provision for the potential for damage of retained trees.
 - All lifting operations will be completed under the close direction of a qualified banksman, who will be briefed by the appointed contractor as to the need to avoid damage the stems and branches of retained trees.
- 1.28 Should additionally tree removal or pruning be required the LPA Tree Officer shall be contacted and the scope of works agreed in writing.

Demolition

- 1.29 Any demolition works within the RPA of retained trees will be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:
- Demolition works will be undertaken using a 'top down, pull back' technique. This will minimise the potential of physical harm to retained trees.
 - Care must be taken to avoid physical contact with the canopies of offsite trees during the demolition works. A banksman will be used where such conflicts could occur.
 - If localised pruning is required, the LPA Tree Officer shall be contacted, and the scope of works agreed in writing.
 - All machinery used to undertake demolition works will be sited outside the RPAs of existing trees or working from on top of existing hard standing.
 - Debris may be removed from the RPAs of retained trees by using machinery with a long reach or through pedestrian access. Care must be taken to avoid damage to the existing ground surface to ensure the rooting environment remains sustainable post demolition.
 - The removal of existing hardstanding or foundations within the RPAs of retained trees will be undertaken using hand tools only. Appropriate tools for manually removing debris may include a pneumatic breaker, crowbar, sledgehammer, pick, mattock, shovel, trowel and fork.
 - Severance of roots over 25mm diameter should be avoided unless advised by the retained Project Arboriculturist. Secateurs and a handsaw must be available to deal with any roots that are exposed. Where roots will remain exposed for any period of time the roots must be wrapped in hessian sacking for protection.

Supervised Excavation

- 1.30 Excavation within and adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision. Excavation will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation. Initial excavation will be undertaken by hand under to a minimum of 200mm deep of any excavation, the soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and then cleared with the aid of an air-spade, air-vac or shovel.
- 1.31 There after excavation can be undertaken using an excavator with a suitably sized toothless grading bucket using a grading motion rather than digging and taking no more than 10 - 20mm deep swipes at any time, if any roots are discovered mechanical excavation will be stopped immediately and manual excavation will resume to expose the root.
- 1.32 All roots to be cut will be cleanly severed with the use of a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete. If appropriate soil beneath the depth 600mm may be sheet piled, tegular piled or individual piles. Any deeper excavations may be undertaken by a machine provided it works form outside of the RPA or has appropriate ground protection in place to move and work upon

Construction

- 1.33 Prior to the construction of the proposed development, a copy of the construction method statement should have been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement. All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Foundation design

- 1.34 Concrete foundations/slabs
- Prior to concrete being poured to form the foundations/slabs within or immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees the excavation is to be lined and sealed to prevent any leaching of the concrete into the soil and causing desiccation of retained roots by concrete run off.

Hazardous Materials

- 1.35 Any mixing of cement-based materials is to take place outside the RPAs of all trees. Provision shall be made to ensure that the mixing area is contained so that no water runoff enters the RPA of any trees. All mixers and barrows shall be cleaned within this dedicated mixing area.
- 1.36 All other chemicals hazardous to tree health, including petrol and diesel, are to be stored in suitable containers as specified by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations (HMSO, 2002: The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002), and kept away from the RPAs.

Contractor compound, site huts and welfare units.

- 1.37 The contractor's compound, including all site huts, storage and welfare units, will be located outside the CEZ of retained trees.

Service installation overhead and underground

- 1.38 Where new services are required within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees these will be undertaken in accordance with the following methodology.
- 1.39 Should plans deviate when on-site works commence and require additional service installation with the RPAs of retained trees, the Project Arboriculturist must be consulted before being installed.
- 1.40 Should it not be possible to redesign new services outside the RPAs of retained trees then the installation of any services or ducting must be carried out following the National Joint Utilities Group 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.
- 1.41 Any such services which are required within the RPAs of retained trees must adhere to the following methodology:

General Guidance

- Any machinery used to remove existing hardstanding will work from on top of existing hardstanding or from temporary load-bearing matting.
- Any topsoil that is stripped will be reinstated once the project is complete.
- Any exposed roots will be wrapped in hessian to prevent desiccation. All hessian will be removed prior to backfilling with soil.
- Replaced soil will be compacted by footfall and the use of whacker plates or rollers are prohibited. The soil should be left slightly mounded to help with settlement.

Airspade

- The air spade will be used by an experienced operator, who is also a trained arboriculturist.
- The air spade should enable the flow of air to be controlled by a hand-trigger.
- The air spade compressor will be fitted with crack oil filters to prevent oil spillage onto the ground to prevent any contamination of the soil. Spill kits should be kept readily available.
- The air spade will be used in short bursts to loosen soil around major roots (>50mm diameter) and loosened soil will be removed using hand-tools only.
- A barrier will be erected around the extents of the trench to minimise soil being blown away from the excavation area.
- Hand-tools will be utilised to loosen soil around tree roots or areas that cannot be penetrated by the air spade. These tools may include spade, mattock, fork and trowel.

- Wherever possible tree roots will be retained. This includes fibrous roots that may be exposed during the excavation process.
- Root severance of any roots between 10-50mm diameter will only be undertaken in liaison with the project arboriculturist.

Hand-dig

- Appropriate tools for manually removing debris may include a crowbar, sledgehammer, pick, mattock, shovel, spade, trowel, fork and wheelbarrow.
- Wherever possible tree roots will be retained. This includes fibrous roots that may be exposed during the excavation process.
- Root severance of any roots between 10-50mm diameter will only be undertaken in liaison with the project arboriculturist.

Boundary fences

- 1.42 Proposed and or replacement boundary fence posts are to be located so that they will not damage or require the removal of roots important to the stability of any trees. This may require individual posts to be relocated which will increase or decrease the spacing between the posts (bay lengths).
- 1.43 All posts within or close proximity to retained trees are to be excavated manually, using handheld tools (spade, shovel, rabbiting spade, shove holer's / post hole digger), no mechanised equipment (handheld or plant mounted post borer) is to be used

Soft Landscaping

- 1.44 New tree and shrub planting is proposed in close proximity to existing trees. If new planting is required within the RPAs of retained trees, then the following methodology must be adhered too:
 - Wherever possible tree roots will be retained. This includes fibrous roots that
 - Wherever possible tree roots will be retained. This includes fibrous roots that
 - Wherever possible existing levels will remain in situ. A De-Vegetation strip (<10mm depth) will be undertaken by machinery working from outside the RPAs of retained trees and under supervision of the project arboriculturist.
 - It may be appropriate to utilise hand-tools in close proximity to the base of trees, or where surface roots are evident. Appropriate hand tools may include pick, mattock, shovel, trowel and fork.
 - Severance of tree roots will be avoided unless advised by TFL.
 - The use of scarifiers or cultivators within the RPAs is strictly prohibited.
 - Introduction of topsoil within the RPAs of trees will be limited (maximum 50mm depth). This should be introduced via machinery working outside the RPAs and distributed by hand-tools only.

Post Development

- 1.45 No fencing or other protective measures will be moved, dismantled or taken off site until the Project arboriculturist has confirmed that all machinery has been removed from the site and any construction activity that could cause harm to retained trees has been completed.
- 1.46 The project arboriculturist will review the condition of the trees post-construction to check for signs of intolerance to the change in conditions, the effect of development works and any accidental damage.
- 1.47 This may result in additional remedial measures or tree works to rectify the harm caused.
- 1.48 A site inspection note will be provided to the MWC detailing any remedial treatments/tree works