



Witherslack Group Ltd

21/00398/FUL - Lakeside School, Liverpool

Arboricultural Method Statement

December 2021

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Witherslack Group Ltd to provide the methods of protection and pruning requirements for retained trees located at the Lakeside School, Liverpool (hereafter referred to as 'the site').
- 1.2 This AMS outlines the methodology by which construction will be undertaken in order to safeguard trees in a satisfactory condition during the construction of the approved detached garage. This method statement sets out a definitive account for the treatment of retained trees during construction and specifies industry approved construction methods.
- 1.3 The detail and requirements of this Method Statement comprise commitments to complete the construction phase of the development in a specific manner and will inform the production of all relevant tender documents and instructions to contractors.
- 1.4 **Failure to adhere to the correct sequence, manner and timing of operations detailed in this Method Statement may result in irremediable damage to trees or disturbance to retained tree cover. Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or prosecution by the Local Planning Authority.**

Planning Consent

- 1.5 Planning consent for Demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a new secondary school building, multi-use games area (MUGA) and associated car parking and landscaping, was granted by Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council (Planning Reference 21/00398/FUL) on 25th October 2021.
- 1.6 This AMS has provided details to discharge Conditions 9 of the outline planning consent granted as detailed below.

Condition 9:

'Notwithstanding any submitted details the development hereby permitted shall not be commenced until an Arboricultural Method Statement has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall be implemented in accordance with these approved details.'

All works identified in the Method Statement shall be in accordance with British Standard documents No's 3998:2010 and 5837:2012.

No part of the development including demolition, or works to trees, shall be carried out except in accordance with the agreed Method Statement.'

Reason: *To ensure that the proper protection of trees has been carried out in the interests of visual amenity and to comply with Policies CS2, CS19 and CS21 of the Knowsley Local Plan Core Strategy adopted January 2016 and saved Policy DQ4 of the Knowsley Replacement Unitary Development Plan adopted June 2006.).*

- 1.7 This AMS sets out the methodology for all proposed works that affect trees on the site. Compliance with this AMS, once approved by the Local Planning Authorities (LPA) Arboricultural Officer, will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development proposals.

Overview of Trees on Site

- 1.8 The Site comprises of a school and a derelict riding school. There are 21 buildings/structures and a pond stocked for fishing on Site. A total of thirty-three individual trees and twenty-two groups of trees were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment.
- 1.9 Of the trees across the site, seven trees of moderate arboricultural quality and retention category B were recorded with twenty-five individuals and twenty-one groups of trees recorded as low quality and category C. A single tree and a group of trees were deemed unsuitable for retention in their current context and were recorded as category U.
- 1.10 A Tree Preservation Order, namely Wheathill Farm Naylor's Road Roby Knowsley L27 2YA, No. 12-2005 applies to a single tree, T22, present within the assessment site and therefore statutory constraints apply to the development in respect of trees.

Statutory Constraints

- 1.11 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in order to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location. Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or willfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA. Anyone found guilty of such an offence is liable and in serious cases, may result in prosecution and incur an unlimited fine.
- 1.12 Following consultation with the Local Planning Authority and having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Knowsley Council it is understood that there is a Tree Preservation Order, namely Wheathill Farm Naylor's Road Roby Knowsley L27 2YA, No 12-2005 which applies to T22 and therefore statutory constraints apply to the development in respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.

Limitations

- 1.13 The Method Statement is concerned solely with arboricultural issues related to the site referenced only.
- 1.14 Any changes in ground level, or excavations near to tree roots not detailed within this AMS has the potential of adversely affecting the stability and physical condition of the retained trees and as such further examinations would be required.

- 1.15 The timescales for the construction program are not absolute. The timescales set out in this AMS are based on all supplied preliminary information available at the time of writing and is subject to change. As such the processes set out in the AMS may need to be reviewed and amended to suit as required.

2.0 CONDITION REQUIREMENTS

Specific Condition Requirements

- 2.1 To satisfy planning Condition 9 the following table provides a summary of the specific requirements of the AMS and how evidence of its action shall be provided.

Table 1: Condition Requirements and Evidence of Action

Condition Reference	Evidence of Action
Condition 9	A Tree Protection Plan (9248-T-03) has been produced and accompany the AMS. The plan shows: • Trees to be retained (green) • Extent of calculated Root Protection Areas (blue circle) • Overlaid development proposals for reference • The position of Primary / Fixed Tree Protection fencing (pink line) • Measurements and Annotations for ease of interpretation (pink text) • Arboricultural Supervision during construction (Yellow hatched area) The Tree Protection Plans have been annotated for ease of interpretation.

General Condition Requirements

- 2.2 This AMS, the appended Task Specific Method Statements and accompanying Tree Protection Plans should be reproduced in their entirety in colour and copies should be kept on file in the site office for reference.
- 2.3 The relevant contractors should be provided any Task Specific Method Statements appended as part of this AMS, where relevant to their work.
- 2.4 The Site Manager will read this AMS. It will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure its compliance throughout the construction processes.
- 2.5 All operations will be monitored by the Site Manager, and they will be responsible for ensuring that any sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation which is likely to impact adversely upon any retained tree or hedge.
- 2.6 The contractor carrying out each task specific to their work shall be responsible for ensuring the AMS is adhered to at all times, The Site Manager is to ensure there is a monitoring regime for the maintenance of tree protection adopted on site.

3.0 TREE PROTECTION METHODOLOGY

Pre-commencement Tree Work

- 3.1 All agreed works will need to be undertaken prior to the main construction activities commencing and so that tree protection fencing can be erected in the positions demonstrated on the Tree Protection Plans.
- 3.2 Appendix C1 outlines all the required pre-commencement tree work. Those trees which will be removed to facilitate the approved development layout are not detailed within the appendix.
- 3.3 All tree works will be subject to permission from the third-party owner of the trees.
- 3.4 All tree works undertaken will comply with *British Standard 3998 'Tree Work - Recommendations' (2010)* and be carried out by skilled tree surgeons preferably those approved by the Arboricultural Association (AA). The AA is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors. To become an Approved Contractor a company must satisfy the Associations Professional Committee of its consistently high standard of tree work.
- 3.5 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

Tree Protection Programme – Construction Phase

- 3.6 The key stages where tree protection are to be implemented along with the requirements for site supervision have been outlined in the following sections and within the relevant tables.
- 3.7 The timing of these stages may be subject to alteration in line with any future amendments of the construction program and as such, it is important to emphasise that the timeframe is designed to be flexible to accommodate these alterations whilst ensuring the protection of the trees on site.

Table 2: Timelines of Tree Protection for Construction Works

Timetable	Actions	Project Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements	Task Specific Method Statement / Appendix reference
TBC	Pre-commencement meeting prior to the start of construction works on site. Timeline of construction processes to be shared with ACoW and changes made to the AMS as required.	Toolbox talk via Microsoft Teams by ACoW (refer to Section 3.11) to ensure that the AMS has been read by the relevant person, including the Site Manager and Tree Surgeon. Site Manager to provide working Gantt Chart or Timetable of construction processes and to ensure that Tree Protection measures have been included. ACoW to check that copies of Task Specific Arboricultural Method Statements (located in Appendix C) are present.	AMS 9248-T-03 Appendix A Appendix B Appendix C1 Appendix C2 Appendix D
Erect Tree Protection Fencing	Tree Protection Fencing to be erected in accordance with Tree Protection Plan.	Photographic evidence to be provided by the site manager to show fencing.	9248-T-03 Appendix C1
Commence Construction Works			

Timetable	Actions	Project Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) requirements	Task Specific Method Statement / Appendix reference
Once fencing has been erected	Supervision of excavation within RPA of T21 and T22. The cutting of roots shall not entirely be avoidable during these works. As such any roots located / identified during these works shall be pruned back to the face of the trench as they became exposed. Roots shall be wrapped with hessian material, which is to be kept damp, until the area can be back filled with topsoil.	ACoW to be present to ensure that no major / structural roots are severed or unnecessarily damaged. An assessment shall be made prior to any decision on cutting roots is made. Record of visit to be completed by ACoW and a copy is to be handed to Site Manager and LPA upon request.	9248-T-03 Appendix C2 Tablet based Auditing App (ACoW use only)
Access Construction Complete			
Post Construction			
After completion of access road	Removal of Tree Protective Fencing.	Photographic evidence to be provided by the site manager to show fencing.	
Tree Protection Program Completed			

Arboricultural Supervision

Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works

- 3.8 The Site Manager / Project Manager will be responsible for appointing the Arboricultural Clerk of Works in advance of any operations detailed in this Method Statement and in any instance where full compliance cannot be guaranteed i.e., where construction works within areas fenced off to protect trees may be required.

FPCR Arboricultural Consultant Contact Details

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- 3.9 An overview of the specific involvement of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works has been provided in Tables 1 and 2.
- 3.10 An initial meeting via Microsoft Teams prior to starting any construction works, implementing tree surgery and erection of tree protection fencing, may be required. At the meeting the Site Manager and Arboricultural Clerk of Works will discuss the methodology and various tree protection measures to be implemented subject to approval by the LPA.
- 3.11 A toolbox talk will also be given to the Site Manager and any on site operatives on the day of the Microsoft Teams meeting. The purpose of this toolbox talk will be to inform the Site Manager and Operatives of how to protect all retained trees. The toolbox talk shall then be repeated by the Site Manager when new external trades / Contractors commence work on site.
- 3.12 The toolbox talk shall focus on informing Contractors on the following topics:
- The protection of trees is a requirement of planning approval and failure to comply could result in stop notices being applied or fines;
 - How trees can be harmed on development sites;
 - How the trees on this site will be protected by tree protection fencing and ground protection;
 - Discussion on particular methods of working near the trees as outlined in this Method Statement;
 - How to report an issue before it becomes a problem;
- 3.13 Evidence of the toolbox being carried out shall be collected. This evidence can be viewed at any time by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and shared with both the client and the LPA upon request.
- 3.14 The Arboricultural Clerk of Works will be responsible for specifying any tree work requirements and shall assist in, where required, the appointment of a suitably qualified Arboricultural Contractor to undertake the removal and pruning of trees.

Key Appointment, Supervision and Monitoring Stages of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works

- 3.15 The following stages of supervision shall be required:
- Tree protective fencing to be installed in line with the Tree Protection Plan (9248-T-03). Photographic evidence to be provided by the site manager to ACoW. Fencing can be checked during the supervised excavation.
 - Arboricultural Clerk of Works to be present to supervise excavation works within the RPA of T21 and T22.

Specific Tree Protection Measures

- 3.16 For each of the works required a Task Specific Method Statement has been provided outlining the action required. These Method Statements have been provided in chronological order and have been produced as 'pull out' sheets to be kept on record in the site office and handed to the appropriate contractors during site inductions.
- 3.17 The methodologies accompanying this AMS have been provided as separately titled appendices for ease of identification. These include:
- Appendix C1: Fencing Contractor – Working Methodology
 - Appendix C2: Excavation Under Supervision – Working Methodology

General Tree Protection Measures

- 3.18 This section details non-specific precautionary measures to be applied at all times.
- 3.19 No trees will be removed or pruned during construction other than those detailed within this method statement. Any proposed deviation from the tree removal and retention presented in this document must be discussed with the project Arboricultural Consultant prior to implementation.
- 3.20 All the retained trees will need to be adequately protected during works. Measures to protect these trees should follow the best practice principles set out in *BS5837: Trees in Relation to Construction Recommendations (2012)*. These have been broadly summarised below.
- 3.21 No Root Protection Areas will be affected by excavation works, storage of materials, plant or machine access, other than as described by this Method Statement.
- 3.22 Site compounds, Portakabins, Containers and other temporary buildings can in some cases be used in root protection area if prior consent is agreed by the acting local planning authority. The method for installing the buildings and an assessment of whether temporary ground protection is required is to be agreed with the project Arboriculturist and specified prior to installation.
- 3.23 No materials or soils are to be stored within the Root Protection Area of the retained trees.
- 3.24 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees will not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete mixing will be done within 10m of a tree. Allowance will be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 3.25 Wide or tall loads etc. should not come into contact with retained trees. Banks man should supervise transit of vehicles where they are in close proximity to retained trees.
- 3.26 No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.
- 3.27 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of a retained tree.
- 3.28 If unexpected large roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered during excavation for construction works the arboricultural consultant should be contacted immediately. No exposed roots will be left uncovered. They will be covered over as soon as possible to minimise the risk of drying out and dying.

- 3.29 As recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, all retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management where there is public access in order to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.

Removal of Tree Protection Measures and Protective Fencing

- 3.30 Following the completion of all construction works and in agreement with the project arboriculturist the tree protection fencing will be removed carefully as to avoid causing root disturbance.



KEY

Tree/Group to be Retained

Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)

Line of Protective Barriers (and distance from tree or retained structure)

Area of Arboricultural Supervision

Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category

Individual tree subject of TPO

Scale 1:1000 @ A3

02550m

NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

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06.12.21

First Issue

AW

rev	date	description	by

masterplanning

environmental assessment

landscape design

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ecology

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arboriculture

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client

Cushman & Wakefield

project

Lakeside School
Liverpool

drawing title

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

scale

1:1250 @ A3

drawn/checked

AW/TCB

date

December 2021

drawing number

9248-T-03

rev

CAD file: \\FPCR-FS-01\EarlyWork\9200\9248\ARB\AMS\Plans\Tree Protection Plan.dwg

Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category U - 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.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	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 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead

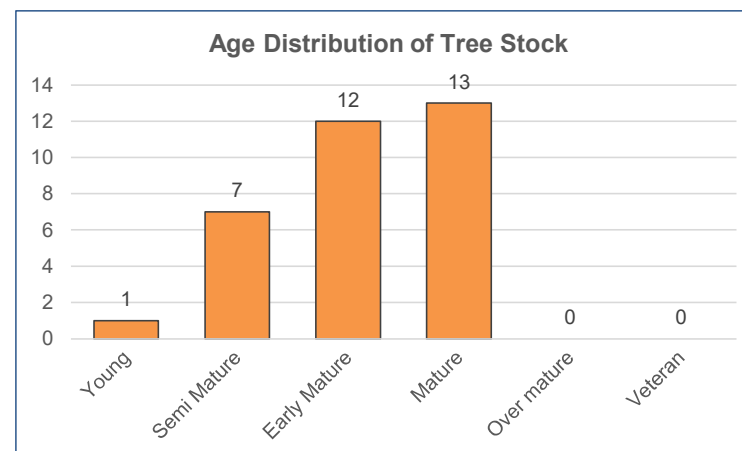
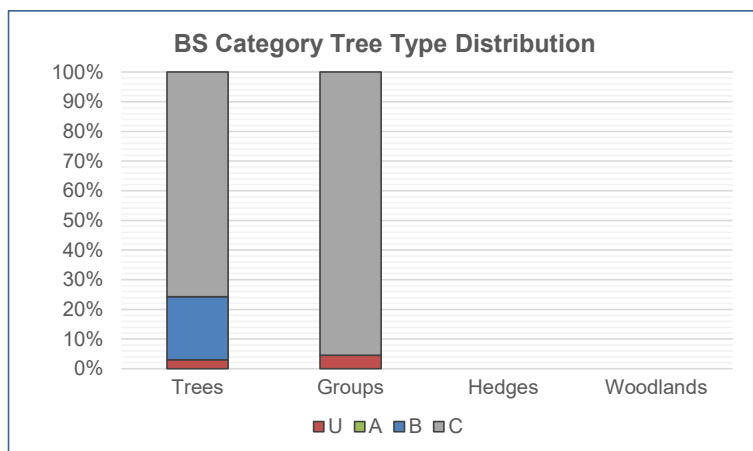
Root Protection Area (RPA)
• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.

Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T9	1	G20	1
Category A		0		0
Category B	T1, T2, T19, T20, T21, T22, T23	7		0
Category C	T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, T16, T17, T18, T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T33	25	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, G16, G17, G18, G19, G21, G22	21
	Total	33	Total	22

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.

Age Distribution of Tree Stock shows the number of trees in each age category across the tree stock allowing assessment of their longevity to be made.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	600	7	M	F	Broken branches evident Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	163	7.2	B (i)
T2	English Oak Quercus robur	13	600 780	N - 3 S - 8 E - 5 W - 6	M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	438	11.8	B (i)
T3	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	10	230	3	EM	P	Base obscured Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	24	2.8	C (i)
T4	Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis 'Chrycosoma'	10	est 300 300 300	3	M	P	Base obscured Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Tree has collapsed and continued to grow	122	6.2	C (i)
T5	Weeping Willow Salix x sepulcralis 'Chrycosoma'	13	540	6	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Chain has occluded to base	132	6.5	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T6	Weeping Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <i>Pendula</i>	8	550	4	M	P	Bark wounds noted Branch socket cavities observed Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Crown had been topped Dieback of the crown observed Epicormic growth evident within the crown Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Significant waterlogged ground to base tree house in crown tag 0004 Daldinia concentrica King Alfreds Cakes present	137	6.6	C (i)
T7	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	6	avg 120 120 120	3	EM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Included bark union Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	20	2.5	C (i)
T8	Purple Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i> <i>Pissardii</i>	5	avg 10x 60	2	M	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Included bark union Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	16	2.3	C (i)
T9	Spring Cherry <i>Prunus x subhirtella</i>	3	80 110	N - 2 S - 2 E - 0 W - 2	SM	P	Base obscured Crossing and rubbing branches Epicormic growth evident within the crown Established ivy cover Limited future potential Low crown form Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted Specimen in extensive decline	N/A	N/A	U
T10	Sessile Oak <i>Quercus petraea</i>	4	160 110	3	SM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Epicormic growth evident within the crown Low crown form	17	2.3	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T11	Spring Cherry Prunus x subhirtella	5	240	3	EM	F	Basal suckers present Crossing and rubbing branches Epicormic growth evident within the crown Included bark union Low crown form	26	2.9	C (i)
T12	Spring Cherry Prunus x subhirtella	4	170	N - 1 S - 1 E - 2 W - 1	SM	F	Basal suckers present Crossing and rubbing branches Epicormic growth evident within the crown Included bark union Low crown form	13	2.0	C (i)
T13	Goat Willow Salix caprea	9	6x 120	4	EM	F	Basal suckers present Crossing and rubbing branches Epicormic growth evident within the crown Established ivy cover Included bark union Low crown form Multi stemmed from base	39	3.5	C (i)
T14	Common Lime Tilia x europaea	16	630	N - 4 S - 4 E - 1 W - 4	M	F	Basal suckers present Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Low crown form Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	180	7.6	C (i)
T15	Common Lime Tilia x europaea	16	720	N - 4 S - 4 E - 4 W - 1	M	F	Basal suckers present Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Epicormic growth evident within the crown Low crown form Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	235	8.6	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T16	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	10	230	N - 4 S - 0 E - 2 W - 1	SM	P	Crossing and rubbing branches Etiolated form	24	2.8	C (i)
T17	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	110	2	Yng	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Etiolated form	5	1.3	C (i)
T18	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	6	180 110	2	EM	P	Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Etiolated form	20	2.5	C (i)
T19	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	16	530 230	N - 4 S - 6 E - 1 W - 5	M	F	Basal suckers present Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dieback of the crown observed Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	151	6.9	B (i)
T20	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	16	610	N - 4 S - 6 E - 6 W - 2	M	F	Basal suckers present Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	168	7.3	B (i)
T21	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	16	Over ivy 640 650	10	M	F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dieback of the crown observed Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Sparse / thinning crown Bat boxes present	376	10.9	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T22	English Oak Quercus robur	16	Over ivy 1050	8	M	F	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Epicormic growth evident within the crown Established ivy cover Low crown form Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Bat boxes present TPO-00012-TPO	499	12.6	B (i)
T23	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	12	Over ivy 290 280	5	M	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Established ivy cover Included bark union Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Twin stemmed from base	74	4.8	B (i)
T24	White Willow Salix alba	9	Over ivy 510	4	EM	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form	118	6.1	C (i)
T25	White Willow Salix alba	6	est 220 220 200 190 120	2	EM	F	Characteristic for species Included bark union Light ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	85	5.2	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T26	Goat Willow Salix caprea	9	90 100 110 90 120	N - 3 S - 2 E - 1 W - 3	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Included bark union Limited future potential Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	24	2.8	C (i)
T27	Goat Willow Salix caprea	5	80 80 100 70	2	SM	F	Bark wounds noted Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Epicormic growth evident within the crown Limited future potential Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	13	2.0	C (i)
T28	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	11	est 250	3	SM	P / F	Base obscured Broken branches evident Limited future potential Over run by bramble and undergrowth.	28	3.0	C (i)
T29	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	5	80	1	SM	P / F	Base obscured Broken branches evident Limited future potential Bramble and undergrowth.	3	1.0	C (i)
T30	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	11	est 170 180 200	4	EM	F	Bark wounds noted Base obscured Crossing and rubbing branches Lateral lever arm observed Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	46	3.8	C (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T31	Japanese Maple Acer palmatum	4	70 70 70 80 80	2	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Included bark union Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	12	2.0	C (i)
T32	Japanese Maple Acer palmatum	4	70 70 70 80 80	2	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Included bark union Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	12	2.0	C (i)
T33	Japanese Maple Acer palmatum	4	70 70 70 80 80	2	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Included bark union Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	12	2.0	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	13	avg 340	3	EM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Low crown forms	52	4.1	C (ii)
G2	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	9	est 100 100	1	EM	P	Base obscured Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the bases Interlocking crowns Low crown forms Outgrown hedgerow Unable to gain access	9	1.7	C (ii)
G3	Crack Willow Salix fragilis English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula	10	est 90 90 90	2	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the bases Interlocking crowns Low crown forms Minor dead wood evident in the crowns (<75mm) Trees around pond	11	1.9	C (ii)
G4	Crack Willow Salix fragilis	10	avg 200 200 200	4	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Established ivy cover Minor dead wood evident in the crowns (<75mm) Multi stemmed from base	54	4.2	C (ii)

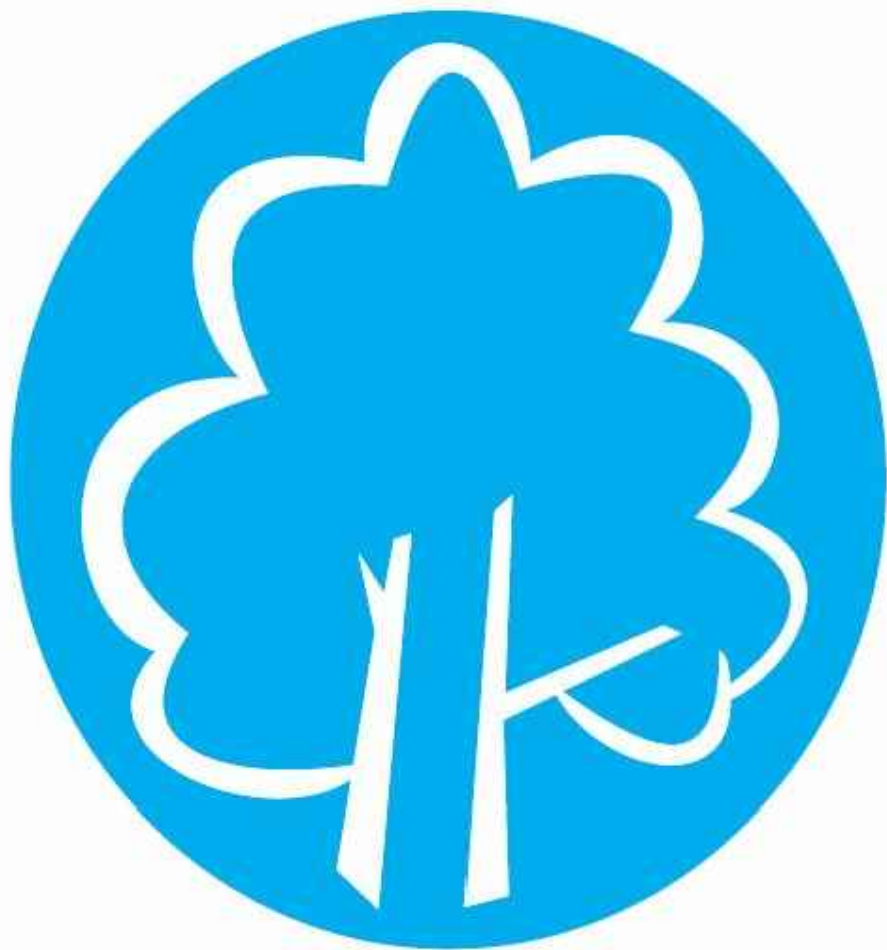
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G5	Elder Sambucus nigra English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Holly Ilex aquifolium Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	13	avg 300	3	SM / EM	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Established ivy cover Interlocking crowns Low crown forms	41	3.6	C (ii)
G6	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 80 80 80	1	SM	F	Base obscured Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the bases Interlocking crowns Low crown forms Unable to gain access	9	1.7	C (ii)
G7	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	9	avg 200 200 200	2	EM	F	Base obscured Crossing and rubbing branches Crowns had been heavily reduced Interlocking crowns Low crown forms	54	4.2	C (ii)
G8	Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	6	avg 100	2	SM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Interlocking crowns Low crown forms Sporadic self-seeded group of trees	5	1.2	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G9	Beech Fagus sylvatica Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Holly Ilex aquifolium	8	avg 6x 80	2	EM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Interlocking crowns Low crown forms Minor dead wood evident in the crowns (<75mm)	17	2.4	C (ii)
G10	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	4	est 6x 60	1	EM	F	Crossing and rubbing branches Interlocking crowns Low crown forms Outgrown hedgerow	10	1.8	C (ii)
G11	Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Wild Cherry Prunus avium White Willow Salix alba	6	170 150 140 80	3	Yng / SM	F	Characteristic for species Coppiced form Crossing and rubbing branches Included bark union Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base Variety of regeneration vegetation with dense bramble	35	3.3	C (i)
G12	Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Norway Maple Acer platanoides White Willow Salix alba	9	80 210 230 90	2	Yng / SM	F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Included bark union Interlocking crowns Limited future potential Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	50	4.0	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G13	Goat Willow Salix caprea White Willow Salix alba	7	80 120 80 90	2	Yng / SM	F	Basal suckers present Base obscured Characteristic for species Crossing and rubbing branches Included bark union Interlocking crowns Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	16	2.3	C (i)
G14	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Norway Maple Acer platanoides	8	est 250 180 170 150 80	3	SM	F	Bark wounds noted Base obscured Broken branches evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dead trees noted Dense undergrowth at the base Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	69	4.7	C (i)
G15	Goat Willow Salix caprea	9	est 140	2	Yng / SM	F	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Limited future potential Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	9	1.7	C (i)
G16	Goat Willow Salix caprea Silver Birch Betula pendula	9	est 90 80 110	2	Yng / SM	F	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Limited future potential Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base Fire damage	12	2.0	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G17	Goat Willow Salix caprea	10	est 90 180 110	2	Yng / SM	F	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Base obscured Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Limited future potential Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base Fire damage	24	2.8	C (i)
G18	Goat Willow Salix caprea White Willow Salix alba	11	140 140 160 80	3	Yng / SM	F	Bark wounds noted Base obscured Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Epicormic growth evident within the crown Included bark union Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	32	3.2	C (i)
G19	Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Norway Maple Acer platanoides	9	avg 210 80 90 180	3	Yng / SM	F	Bark wounds noted Base obscured Branch stubs evident Crossing and rubbing branches Dense undergrowth at the base Interlocking crowns Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	41	3.6	C (i)
G20	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	9	upto 230	2	EM	D / P	Extensive fire damage only one tree remains alive	N/A	N/A	U

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G21	Prunus sp. Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	upto 440	2	SM / EM	F	Base obscured Dense undergrowth at the base Light ivy cover	88	5.3	C (i)
G22	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	7	190 80 80 80 100	2	SM	F	Characteristic for species Dense undergrowth at the base Included bark union Multi leadered form Multi stemmed from base	30	3.1	C (i)



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.

CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

The following points are to be considered at all times:

1. Protective fencing has been installed at the extent of the calculated root protection area (RPA) - **DO NOT USE OR ACCESS** the ground within the fenced area. This is particularly the case for placement of site offices, stockpiles of soil or fuel and material storage, storing machinery or parking vehicles, debris or building materials or fires.
2. **AVOID** excavations, changes in ground levels or tracking machinery within the fenced area at ALL TIMES. These activities can seriously compromise the long term survival of trees due to the impact on a trees roots.
3. **REPORT** any instances where the fencing has been removed, repositioned, damaged or is not fit for purpose to the Site Manager. This shall help the Site Manager to ensure that the fencing is maintained throughout the construction process. It will also reduce the risk of any staff and contractors accidentally and inadvertently causing damage to trees as a result.

Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or non consented tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or prosecution by the LPA



For more information on Tree Protection please visit the website link <https://goo.gl/hpBkTv> or scan the QR code on a Smartphone or Tablet.

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Appendix C1 Tree Protection – Working Methodology

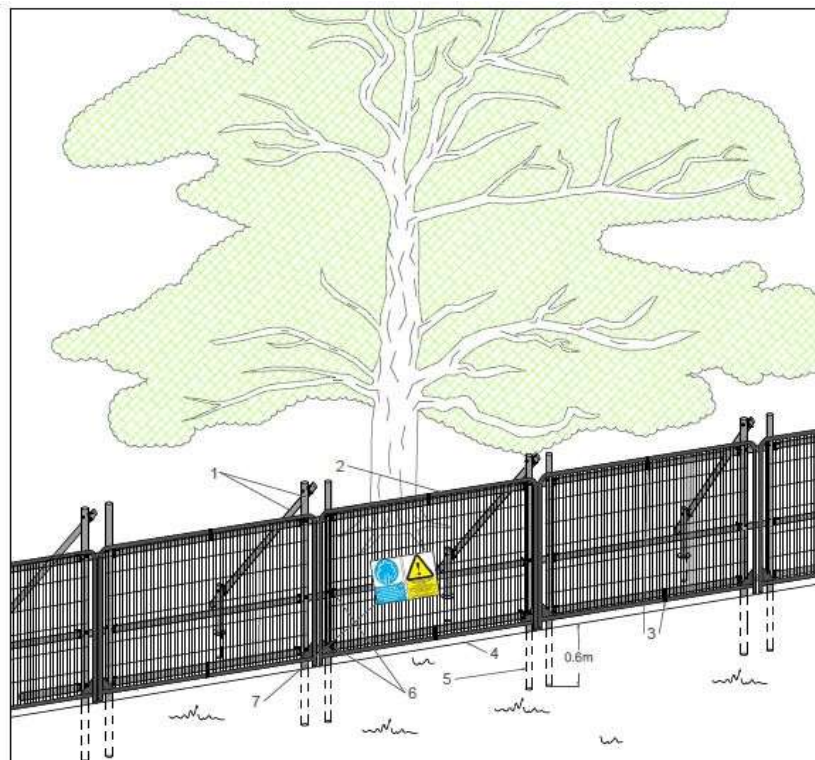
Table 1: Related Reference Material

Plan Name	Drawing Number
Tree Protection Plan	9248-T-03
Appendices	Appendix Title
Appendix A	Tree Schedule
Appendix B	Protective Fencing Signage

Tree Protection Fencing will be installed as detailed in Tree Protection Plans (referenced above) at, where possible, the extent of the root protection areas of retained trees using the dimensions indicated on the relevant plans. The positioning of the Tree Protective Fencing shall be measured out with assistance from the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and, where deemed necessary, with the Site Manager present. Highly visible fluorescent paint and / or marker pegs / stakes will be used to assist in identification.

STANDARD FENCING SPECIFICATION

Unless stated below, Protective Fencing will comprise a Heras HSG151 panel framework supported by scaffold poles driven into the ground. An example of this has been illustrated below.



Standard specification for High Intensity Protective Barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

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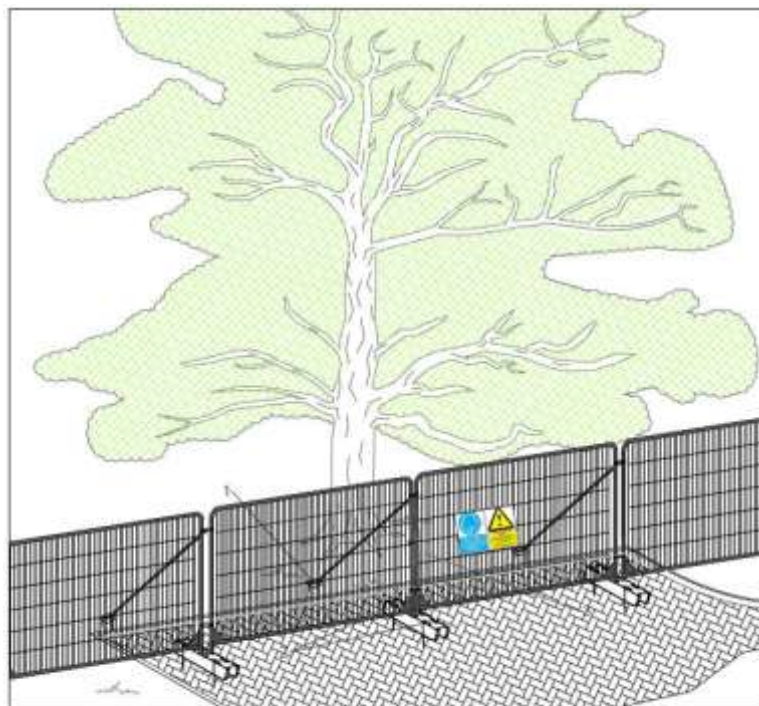
Offices also at
Addlepool Business Centre, Clyst St George, Exeter, Devon EX3 0NR Tel: 01392 874499
Studio 2 Dunley Hill Court, Dunley Hill Farm, Rainmore, Dorking, Surrey RH5 6SX Tel: 01483 282523
and York Biotech Campus, Sand Hutton, York YO41 1LZ Tel: 01904 406112

Installation Guide

- The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights.
- The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with clamps to each joint.
- The diagonal scaffold pole struts shall be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45° angle and extend back into the root protection area and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
- No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.
- Wooden post can be used as an alternative to scaffold poles if required. Post holes must be kept to a minimal to reduce any impacts to rooting material.

TEMPORARY FENCING SPECIFICATION

This fencing specification shall only be used where specified on the relevant Tree Protection Plans as is not to be used as an alternative to the standard specification unless determined by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.



Standard Specification for Above Ground Stabilizing Systems
 1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
 2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
 3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

Heras Fence Panel to be supported by rubberised stabiliser blocks with a base plate which is secured to the ground using ground pins (as shown above).

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 and York Biotech Campus, Sand Hutton, York YO41 1LZ Tel: 01904 406112

GENERAL TREE PROTECTIVE FENCING METHODOLOGY

The fencing will be strong and suitable for the location, type and proximity of construction activity and prevent access of machinery, plant or operative beyond the area required to construct the development.

Tree Protection Fencing and work exclusion zones will be clearly marked using appropriate signage, an example of which has been included as Appendix B. These signs shall be laminated to ensure they last the duration of the construction works and shall be fixed to the fencing panels every 10 metres along its length.

All Tree Protective Fencing will remain rigid and in place for the duration of the development and should be inspected at weekly intervals by the Site Manager alongside regular inspections to be carried out by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.

Following the completion of construction works and in agreement with the Arboricultural Clerk of Works, the Tree Protection Fencing will be removed carefully as to avoid causing root disturbance or leaving in situ any lengths of scaffold framework. This operation can be carried out prior to soft landscaping works such as new planting, mulching grass sowing etc.

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Appendix C2: Excavation Under Supervision – Working Methodology

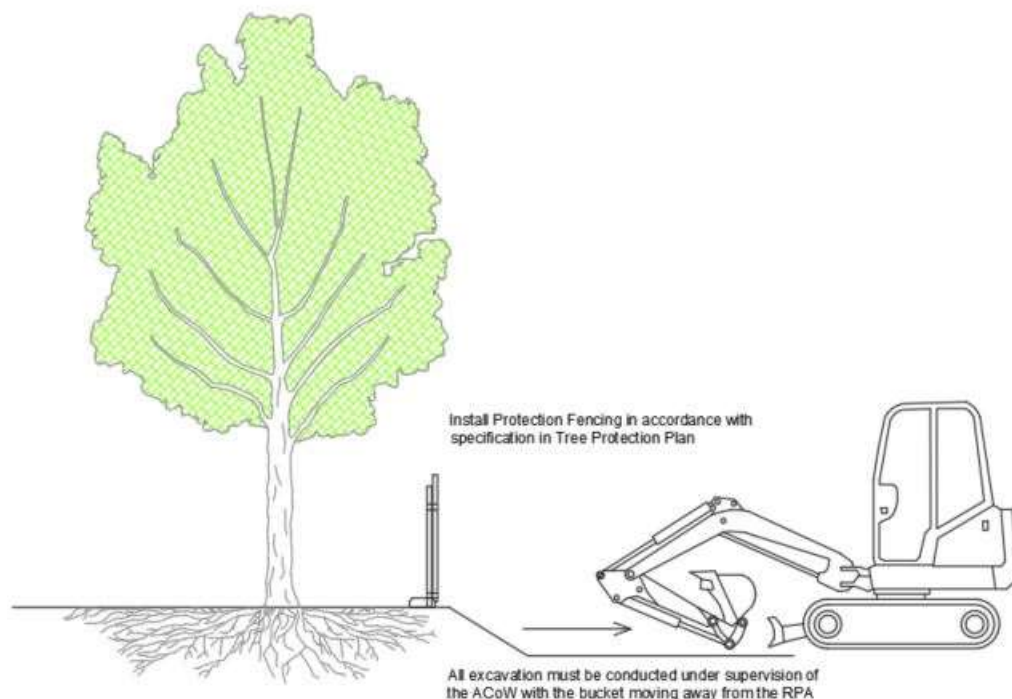
Table 1: Related Reference Material

Plan Name	Drawing Number
Tree Protection Plan	9248-T-03
Appendices	Appendix Title
Appendix A	Tree Schedule

The purpose of the Method Statement is to ensure that damage to the rooting area of all retained trees is protected from unnecessary damage. Due to the requirement for excavation within the root protection areas of T21 & T22 it is not possible to use “no-dig” construction for all proposed works.

The cutting of roots shall not entirely be avoidable during the removal of existing ground material to construct the certain parts of access road and residential plots. As such the excavation of this material is to be carried out under the supervision of the project Arboriculturalist. Any roots located / identified during these works shall be pruned back to the face of the trench as they became exposed. Roots shall be wrapped with hessian material, which is to be kept damp, until the area can be back filled.

Tree Protection Fencing positioned as shown on the Tree Protection Plans is not to be removed or moved back. No heavy machinery is to be positioned within the RPA of the tree and excavation is to be carried out with bucket of the excavator moving away from the tree.



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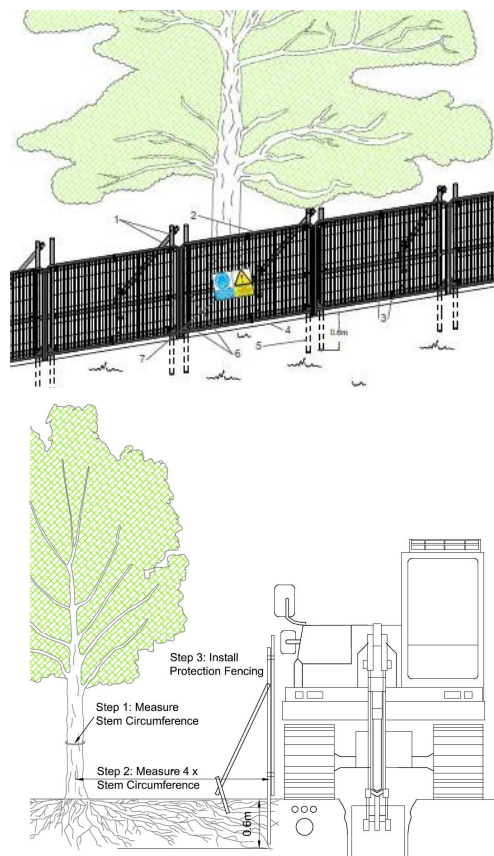
WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT WORKING NEAR TREES

This advice note provides a brief overview of the methods of protection for trees located across the site. Compliance with these guidelines will be a requirement of all contractors working near retained trees.

Any construction works which are to be carried out near to or within the fenced off areas should be carried out in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement and as explained by the Site Manager during the site induction. Failure to adhere to the correct sequence, manner and timing of operations detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement may result in irremediable damage to trees or disturbance to retained tree cover.

Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or non consented tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or prosecution by the LPA.

Trees make a significant contribution to the landscape character of the development and they are to be treated as important assets. To protect these assets, tree protective fencing has been installed where required across the site.

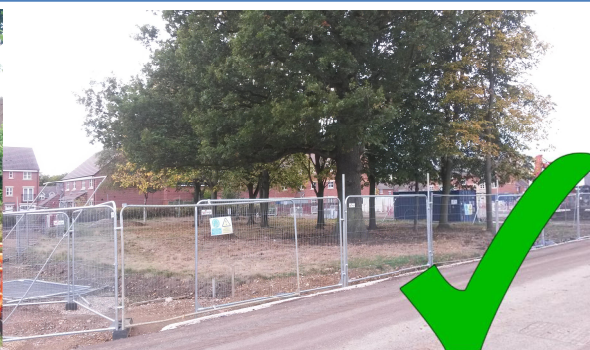


The following points are to be considered at all times.

1. Protective fencing has been installed at the extent of the calculated root protection area (RPA) - **Do not use or access** the ground within the fenced area. This is particularly the case for placement of site offices, stockpiles of soil or fuel and material storage, storing machinery or parking of vehicles, debris or building materials or fires.
2. **Avoid** excavations, changes in ground levels or tracking of machinery within the fenced area at **all times**. These activities can seriously compromise the long term survival of trees due to the impact on a trees roots.
3. **Report** any instances where the fencing has been removed, repositioned, damaged or is not fit for purpose (see images below) to the Site Manager. This shall help the Site Manager to ensure that the fencing is maintained throughout the construction process. It will also reduce the risk of any staff and contractors accidentally and inadvertently causing damage to trees as a result.



Unacceptable example of tree protection due to a lack of adequate fencing and poor site management. Note mounds of soil have been placed within the Root Protection Area.



Tree Protection Fencing which has been erected prior to the commencement of any site works and the correct signage has been provided to clearly highlight that this is a protected zone.

Please acknowledge you have read and understand this document by visiting the website <http://bit.ly/2EprKu8> or scanning the QR Code on a Smartphone or Tablet.



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