

# BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan



70 Lewes Road  
Haywards Heath  
RH17 7SX

Date: 22/09/2026

# Contents Page

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Instruction                      | p1     |
| 2. Executive Summary                | p1     |
| 3. The site                         | p1-2   |
| 4. Trees Survey Methodology         | p2-4   |
| 5. Tree Survey Data & Appraisal     | p5     |
| 6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment | p6-9   |
| 7. Arboricultural Method Statement  | p10-13 |
| 8. Conclusion                       | p13    |
| 9. Qualifications and Experience    | p13    |

## Tables

|                                                |    |
|------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Drawings and documents supplied.....        | p1 |
| 2. Tree species and their botanical names..... | p5 |

## Appendices

- A. Tree Survey Schedule
- B. Tree Survey Plan
- C. Arboricultural Impact Plan
- D. Tree Protection Plan
- E. Protective Fencing Diagram
- F. Site Supervision Example

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# 1. Instruction

Usherwood Arboriculture have been instructed to provide a tree survey, arboricultural impact assessment, arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan with regards to the erection of a rear extension at 70 Lewes Road, Haywards Heath, RH17 7SX. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations.

| Drawing No. | Title              | Drawn/Written by               |
|-------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 081-001-220 | Existing Site Plan | Jonathan Talley Architects Ltd |
|             | Proposed Site Plan | Jonathan Talley Architects Ltd |

Table 1. Key drawings and documents supplied for consideration within this report

## 2.Executive Summary

This document considers the impact of proposed development upon 3 individual trees, 2 within the application site and 1 off-site within a property to the immediate west.

Other trees are situated within the rear garden of the application site, however, they are sufficiently far away to not be impacted by development.

There will be a minor ingress into the root protection area of a single category A oak tree although the ingress as described within the arboricultural impact assessment is considered to be arboriculturally acceptable.

The arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan set out a recognised methodology that will ensure the safe and healthy retention of the subject trees.

## 3.The Site

The application site comprises a semi-detached house located within level grounds. The front garden consists of a large gravel driveway and lawn. The rear garden comprises a paved patio and lawn. The subject trees grow on the site's western boundary alongside a shallow drainage ditch.

### Soil conditions.

The British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer describes the local bedrock geology as Upper Tunbridge Wells Sand-Sandstone and siltstone. There is no information on local superficial geology.

### Legal Constraints

Trees can sometimes be the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or a property may be situated within a designated conservation area. Both a TPO and conservation area designation require the owner/occupier or those wishing to work on trees to seek the Council's consent or provide written notice prior to carrying out any works. It is a criminal

offence to carry out any works to protected trees without the Council's consent. Mid Sussex District Council's TPO Checker advises that the site and neighbouring properties are situated within the Lewes Road Conservation Area. It also suggests that the 2 oak trees within the site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order.



Image above, courtesy of Google Maps with the application site outlined in red and subject trees in green.

## 4. Tree Survey

Trees were assessed on 21/08/2026 in accordance with recommendations and guidelines contained within British Standard 5837:2012 - 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations' henceforth referred to as BS5837. The survey was carried out in relation to the condition and quality of trees growing either within or near the boundary of the site. Where details have been omitted including the heights of crown break and the direction of the first major lateral branch, these details were not seen as being relevant to this application. Where access allowed, tree heights were measured with a Haglof electronic clinometer and trunk diameters with a diameter tape measure. Crown spreads were measured with a tape measure or paced out at the four cardinal points.

All trees were assessed from the ground utilizing the Visual Tree Assessment method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, Research for Amenity Trees No 4 Department of the Environment).

This tree survey should not be treated as a hazard assessment, it has been carried out to inform the planning process with regards to the appropriate retention and protection of trees as visual and ecological assets within the landscape. However, where clear and obvious defects are observed, the relevant parties would be informed.

## Tree Assessment and Categorization

Tree quality ratings have been assessed in accordance with BS5837's Table 1, Cascade chart for tree quality assessment.

**U** = Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. (Trees that have serious, irremediable structural defects, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse or ill health including trees that will become at risk due to the loss of other U category trees).

**A** = Trees of high amenity quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).

- 1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species if rare, unusual or essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.
- 2) Trees, groups of trees or woodland which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views in or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance.
- 3) Trees groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, Commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran tree or wood pasture).

**B** = Trees of moderate quality and amenity value: those in such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).

- 1) Trees that might be included in the high category but are down-graded because of impaired condition (e.g. remediable defects).
- 2) Trees, groups of trees or woodland that form distinct landscape features but do not form essential components of the landscape.
- 3) Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

**C** = Trees of low quality and amenity value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting is established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested) or trees under 150 mm stem diameter.

- 1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- 2) Trees presenting groups or woodlands but not with a significantly higher landscape value and or offering low or temporary/transient screening benefit.
- 3) Trees with no conservation or other cultural benefits.

Note: Category C trees are the least suitable for retention, where they would impose a significant constraint on the development their removal for development purposes may be considered acceptable by the LPA.

## 5.Tree Survey Data & Appraisal

This survey concerns 3 individual trees, full details of the survey data can be found in the Tree Survey Schedule at **Appendix A**. An explanation of Tree Quality category ratings is set out on the previous page.

### Category A individual trees and groups of trees.

2 trees have been graded as category A (trees of high quality) as part of this survey.

### Category B individual trees and groups of trees.

1 tree has been graded as category B (trees of moderate quality) as part of this survey.

### Category C individual trees and groups of trees.

No trees have been graded as category C (trees of low quality) as part of this survey.

### Category U individual trees and groups of trees.

No trees have been graded as category U (trees unsuitable for retention) as part of this survey.

tree species have been recorded as part of this survey, their common and botanical names are set out within the table below.

| Common Name     | Botanical Name       |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Maple           | <i>Acer sp.</i>      |
| Pedunculate oak | <i>Quercus robur</i> |

Table 2. Tree species recorded on site and their botanical names.



Photos above showing the off-site maple T1, and T2 and T3 Pedunculate oak.

## 6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) sets out the potential risks and threats associated with proposed construction to trees both within and near to an application site and seeks to minimise those risks through the implementation of a sound and recognised methodology set out within an arboricultural method statement.

Construction and development in general can impact trees in a number of ways, the most notable being damage to the tree's root system leading to physiological decline and structural instability. BS5837 recognises this and sets out recommendations to minimise damage associated with the effects of soil compaction and root severance.

No trees are to be removed as a result of this proposal, however the development will impact upon the root protection area (RPA) of a single category A oak tree identified within this report as **T2**.

The RPA ingress will take place on the southern corner of the existing house. Ingress will comprise the excavation for foundations associated with the proposed construction of the rear extension.

**T2 Oak**- Total RPA 373m<sup>2</sup>, ingress 2m<sup>2</sup>, or 0.5% of the total RPA.

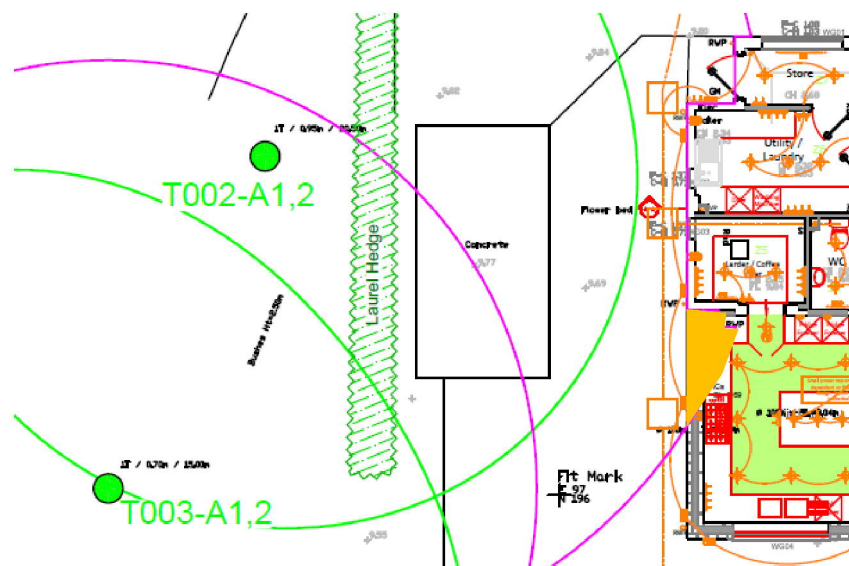


Figure 1 above is an extract from the arboricultural Impact Plan at appendix C. The RPA is shown in magenta with the RPA incursion shaded orange.

Existing ground comprises hard standing and paving which wraps around the house. We would expect roots from a large oak to grow beneath standard paving and even slightly deeper concrete, however, we would not expect to find roots extending beneath the existing house, hence the slight modification to the RPA shape.

Excavation within the RPA will be carried out by hand and under arboricultural supervision. Existing soil conditions are described by the British Geological Survey as Sandstone and siltstone, therefore we suggest that the risk of compaction is low.

The extension will be constructed upon a standard strip foundation with a minimum depth of 1000mm. Any exposed roots will be carefully cut back to the excavation edge as described within the arboricultural method statement.



Photo above of the rear southern corner of the existing house, the area of excavation is shaded orange.

The majority of the RPA of **T2** will be protected with tree protective fencing and ground protection boards.

Where existing hard standing remains, the boards will be laid directly upon the existing ground.

Where a small section of the RPA extends into the rear lawn, the boards will be set upon 150mm depth of woodchip mulch as set out within the arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan. This is in order to avoid any compaction related damage occurring to tree roots within the designated RPA.

Trees **T1** maple and **T3** oak will not be impacted by proposed works and their respective RPAs will be adequately protected with the proposed tree protection measures.

### Below ground services / utilities

Where existing and proposed drainage runs are located within the RPA of **T2** oak, a methodology for replacement or new installation will be provided in line with recommendations and guidance set out within BS5837:2012 at section 7.7.

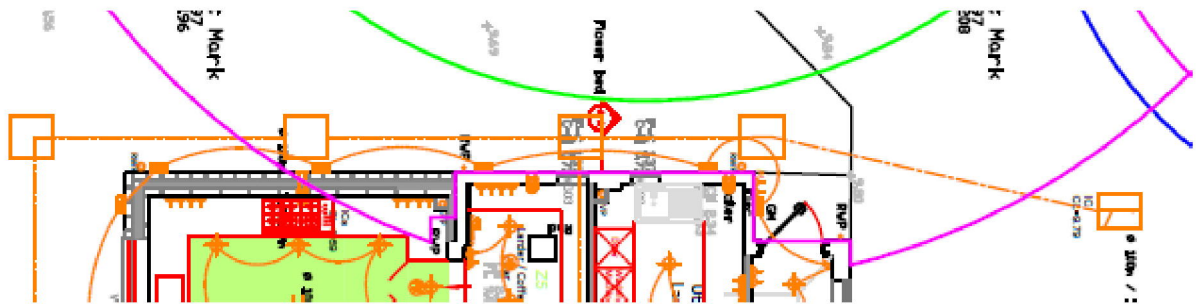


Figure 2 above showing the drainage run in orange. The RPA of T2 oak is shown in magenta.

### Root Protection Areas- General information

BS 5837 describes the root protection area (RPA) as a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

The **Root Protection Areas (RPA)** have been calculated in accordance with Table D1 of BS5837:2012. Notional RPA's are plotted on the arboricultural impact assessment plan at **appendix 3**. The RPA is defined by the formula in paragraph 4.6 from the British standard and may be refined by considering current on-site constraints to root activity such as buildings, walls, earthworks, hard paving and services.

### Root Systems and compaction

Root systems can easily be damaged during construction works, leading to the sometimes-rapid decline of valuable trees. The biggest problem for trees on or close to construction sites is the compaction of soil caused by inappropriate vehicular movement and storage of materials especially where the site is founded on a compressible clay.

Numerous surveys have shown that a significant proportion of a tree's roots proliferate in the top 600-1000mm of soil. There will of course be roots that may go down to depths of 3 metres or more although these will be in the minority. Roots in the upper soil surface find it far easier to intercept moisture, acquire oxygen and perform gaseous exchange. You also find that as soil depth increases so does its strength or compaction, making it harder for roots to exploit.

Root morphology differs from species to species and is largely dependent on the soil type and ground conditions, however the fine roots responsible for moisture and nutrient uptake

can last anything from 10 days to over a year (Eissenstat and Yanai, 1997), with the tree producing new fine roots on a regular basis. The larger and more structural roots are a permanent feature of the tree and convey moisture and nutrients from the soil via the fine roots, into the trunk and canopy. The larger roots are of course responsible for the tree's stability as well as being areas of carbohydrate storage. Younger trees are more able to adapt to change and have more potential energy to explore alternative rooting environments whereas more mature trees are slower to react to a changing soil environment and are adapted to expend their energy on other important functions.

The National Geology of Britain Viewer advises that the local soil comprises a bedrock geology of Sandstone and silt, therefore, the risk of soil compaction is considered to be low. However, a precautionary approach to construction is still recommended with the correct placement of ground protection and tree protective fencing.

### **Root severance**

As mentioned above, the roots are responsible for a number of functions including stability and the transport of water and nutrients. Studies have shown that trees can withstand and recover from the loss of a proportion of their root systems, especially where those roots have been removed in a single direction. This applies specifically to **T2** oak, where roots may be encountered during the installation of foundations and drainage pipes. A precautionary approach will include supervised hand digging only within the RPA.

## 7. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

The arboricultural method statement sets out a precautionary approach towards tree protection. Any operations including access, proposed within the RPA (or crown spread where this is greater) will be described within an arboricultural method statement, to demonstrate that the operations can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact to retained trees.

### Phase 1-Access facilitation and pre-start tree works.

- Building contractor to install tree protective fencing and ground protection as described below.
- A site meeting will be held following the installation of tree protection measures, (see site supervision).

### Phase 2- Installation of tree protective fencing and ground protection.

- Erect protective barrier fencing in locations shown on the tree protection plan at **appendix D**. A protective fencing diagram can be found at **appendix E**. Barriers will consist of a heras type panel inserted into rubber blocks and reinforced with a stabiliser strut. Two clamps either end of each section will ensure the area within the fence (CEZ) remains out of bounds during all construction activities.



Images above show protective fencing installed as per BS5837:Fig 3A with rubber feet and stabilizer struts.

### Ground protection

- Ground protection will comprise of either a proprietary ground protection mat such as TrakMat or if approved by the Local Planning Authority, overlapping ply boards of 18mm thickness installed upon 150mm layer of hand spread woodchip mulch. The mulch will be laid upon a porous membrane as shown in the images over page and in the location shown within the Tree Protection Plan at **appendix D**.

- Note- Where ground protection is located upon existing retained hard surfaces, a compressive layer is required.



Images above from a site managed by Usherwood Arboriculture and showing the three stages of ground protection installation.

Image 1 laying of geotextile membrane.

Image 2- hand spreading of 150mm depth of woodchip mulch.

Image 3- Trakmat ground protection mats directly laid upon woodchip mulch. Trakmat may be replaced with ply or scaffold boards, subject to the Council's approval.

- Woodchip mulch may be purchased from most good tree surgeons and once construction is complete, the woodchip mulch may either be removed from site or reused in garden flower beds.

### **Phase 3- Installation of foundations and construction of rear extension.**

- The outer face of the strip foundation will be marked out and existing paving slabs and hard standing lifted in proximity to the extension footprint
- A trench will be dug by hand to a depth of 600mm.
- The trench will be dug under arboricultural supervision.
- Ground between the trench edge and existing house wall will also be lowered by hand to a depth to be confirmed.
- We do not expect to encounter any substantial roots, however, if roots believed to be from T2 are exposed, they will be carefully pruned to the excavation edge with the use of sharp bypass loppers and secateurs.
- Root pruning will be carried out by the project arboriculturalist and confined to roots of <25mm diameter.
- Roots will be cut with sharp secateurs or bypass loppers, perpendicular to their direction of travel.

- Exposed roots of 25mm-50mm will be retained and not cut, unless approved by the LPA tree officer.
- Roots of 50mm diameter and above will be retained and the construction methodology modified accordingly.
- Any exposed root ends will be covered with damp hessian sacking to be removed prior to the installation of foundations.
- If any roots are present at the foundation edge, the outer edge of the excavation closest to the tree will be lined with an impermeable sheet such as DPM. This is to avoid toxic leachates associated with curing concrete from entering the surrounding soil and damaging fine root hairs.
- Once above ground, construction may commence without the requirement for specific arboricultural methodologies.

#### **Pre-commencement meeting & Site supervision.**

- A pre-commencement meeting will take place between the project arboriculturalist and building contractor, the LPA tree officer will also be invited to attend. This is for the project arboriculturalist to clarify that tree protection measures have been correctly implemented prior to the commencement of works and that any unforeseen issues may be dealt with in a timely manner.
- Site supervision will take place during 2 key operations.
  - 1) The hand excavation for foundations within the outer edge of the RPA of T2.
  - 2) The installation or repair of existing drainage within the RPA of T2.
- Site supervision visits will be pictorially documented with findings shared with the client and LPA tree officer within 5 working days of the visit (see appendix F).

#### **General measures to be adopted in proximity to trees**

- All tree protection measures will be set in place prior to commencement of any works relating to the approved planning consent.
- No bonfires on site.
- No storage of products or mixing of materials within the RPA's of trees.
- No materials are to be stored within the confines of the protective fencing (CEZ).
- Storage of materials on soft ground in proximity to any other trees and hedges away from construction is to be avoided.
- No discharging of any products associated with construction near trees or hedges

- No refueling/topping up of hydraulic fluids etc. on plant machinery within or close to the RPA of trees.
- There will be no lowering or raising of soil levels within the root protection areas of retained trees except where specified and agreed by the LPA.
- There will be no excavation or trenching for the installation of services within the root protection areas of retained trees except where specified and agreed by the LPA.

## 8. Conclusion

Provided the arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan are adhered to, there should be no adverse impacts upon the subject trees.

## 9. Qualifications & Experience

I have been involved in the horticultural and arboricultural industries for over 40 years, firstly as a contractor and for the last 20 years as a Local Authority tree officer and consultant. I hold the AA Tech cert arb, and ND Arb (RFS) as well as being a Lantra accredited Professional Tree Inspector.

Lawrence Usherwood  
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## Appendix A: Tree Survey Schedule

Trees have been listed on the schedule with both their common and scientific names.

**Tree height** is normally measured and rounded up to the nearest metre for trees above 10 metres in height using a Haglof electronic clinometer.

**Stem or trunk diameters** were measured using a diameter tape in mm at 1.5 metres above ground where access allowed, otherwise diameters have been estimated.

**Crown spread** has been measured in metres from the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches taken at the four-cardinal points N-E-S-W using a ground tape.

### Age Class

**Young** - Trees in the first fifth of full life expectancy

**Semi-mature** - Trees in the second fifth of full life expectancy

**Early-mature** - Trees in the third fifth of full life expectancy

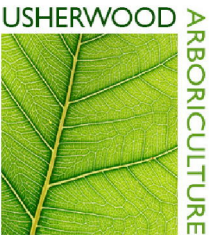
**Mature** - Trees in the fourth fifth of full life expectancy

**Post-mature** – Trees having reached full life expectancy and trees in natural decline

**Veteran** - Trees of interest biologically, culturally and aesthetically due to certain features and/or age.

**ERCY**-The estimated remaining contribution in years calculated considering the tree's species, location, current age and physiological and structural condition at the time of the survey.

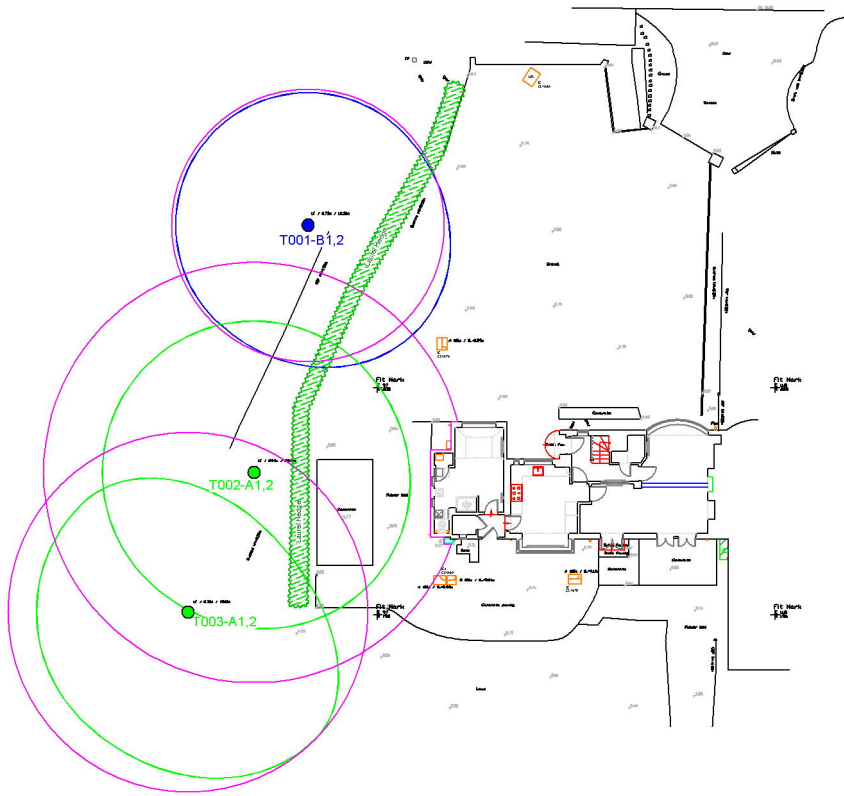
BS5837 Survey Data



| Ref. | Species                            | Measurements                                                                                                           | General Observations | Category                                             | Recommendations                                                                                                                                   |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T001 | Maple<br>(Acer sp.)                | Height (m): 11<br>Stem Diam(mm): 600<br>Spread (m): 7N, 8E, 7S, 7W<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years   | Off-site tree        | B1,2<br><br>RPA<br>Radius: 7.2m.<br>Area: 163 sq m.  | Pre construction:<br>No action required.<br><br>During construction:<br>No action required.                                                       |
| T002 | Pedunculate oak<br>(Quercus robur) | Height (m): 16<br>Stem Diam(mm): 910<br>Spread (m): 8N, 8.5E, 8S, 8W<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years |                      | A1,2<br><br>RPA<br>Radius: 10.9m.<br>Area: 373 sq m. | Pre construction:<br>Protect RPA with ground protection<br>boards and tree protective fencing.<br><br>During construction:<br>No action required. |
| T003 | Pedunculate oak<br>(Quercus robur) | Height (m): 15<br>Stem Diam(mm): 790<br>Spread (m): 6N, 9.5E, 8S, 8W<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years |                      | A1,2<br><br>RPA<br>Radius: 9.5m.<br>Area: 284 sq m.  | Pre construction:<br>Protect RPA with ground protection<br>boards and tree protective fencing.<br><br>During construction:<br>No action required. |

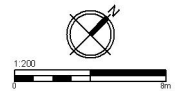
## **Appendix B: Tree Survey Plan**

**General Notes**  
 Do not scale off drawings: refer to the data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.  
 Dimensions of trees are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.  
 No liability is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.  
 The original of the drawings produced in colour: a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.  
 All rights reserved.



**Key**

|  |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <b>Tree</b><br>Showing canopy outline, category, colour and tag number (with category).                                                                                    |
|  | <b>Category A</b><br>Tree of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.                                                                |
|  | <b>Category B</b><br>Tree of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.                                                            |
|  | <b>Category C</b><br>Tree of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 100 mm.               |
|  | <b>Category D</b><br>Tree in such a condition that they can not satisfactorily be retained as being trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. |
|  | <b>BS 5822:2012 Root Protection Area</b>                                                                                                                                   |

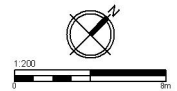


|                                                                                                                                                               |                    |              |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Tree Constraints Plan</b>                                                                                                                                  |                    |              |              |
| Prepared by: Jack Martin                                                                                                                                      |                    |              |              |
| 70 Lewes Road,<br>Haywards Heath, RH17 7SX                                                                                                                    |                    |              |              |
| Scale: 1:200 - A3                                                                                                                                             | Job No: 21/09/2026 |              |              |
| Project No: UA/TCP/1                                                                                                                                          | Rev: 1             | Drawn By: CS | Check By: LU |
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## **Appendix C: Arboricultural Impact Plan**

[illegible]

|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p><b>Tree</b><br/>         Transverse canopy estimate, category colour and tag number (with category).</p>                                                                     |
|  | <p><b>Category A</b><br/>         Tree of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.</p>                                                    |
|  | <p><b>Category B</b><br/>         Tree of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.</p>                                                |
|  | <p><b>Category C</b><br/>         Tree of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young tree with a stem diameter below 500 mm.</p>    |
|  | <p><b>Category D</b><br/>         Trees in a condition that they can no longer be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.</p> |
|  | <p><b>BE 6007 2015 Road Protection Area</b></p>                                                                                                                                 |



|                                                                                       |    |                                                                |            |  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------|--|
| Jack Martin                                                                           |    |                                                                |            |  |
| 70 Lewes Road,<br>Haywards Heath, RH17 7SX                                            |    |                                                                |            |  |
| Contract No                                                                           |    | Date                                                           |            |  |
| 1:200 - A3                                                                            |    | 21/09/2026                                                     |            |  |
| Drawing No                                                                            | 1  | Issues By                                                      | Checked By |  |
| UA/AJP/1                                                                              | CS | CS                                                             | LU         |  |
|  |    | © Copyright                                                    |            |  |
|                                                                                       |    | Lawrence Usherwood<br>Tel. 01883 340399<br>Mobile 07753 211306 |            |  |
| Email: lawrence@usherwoodarboriculture.co.uk                                          |    |                                                                |            |  |

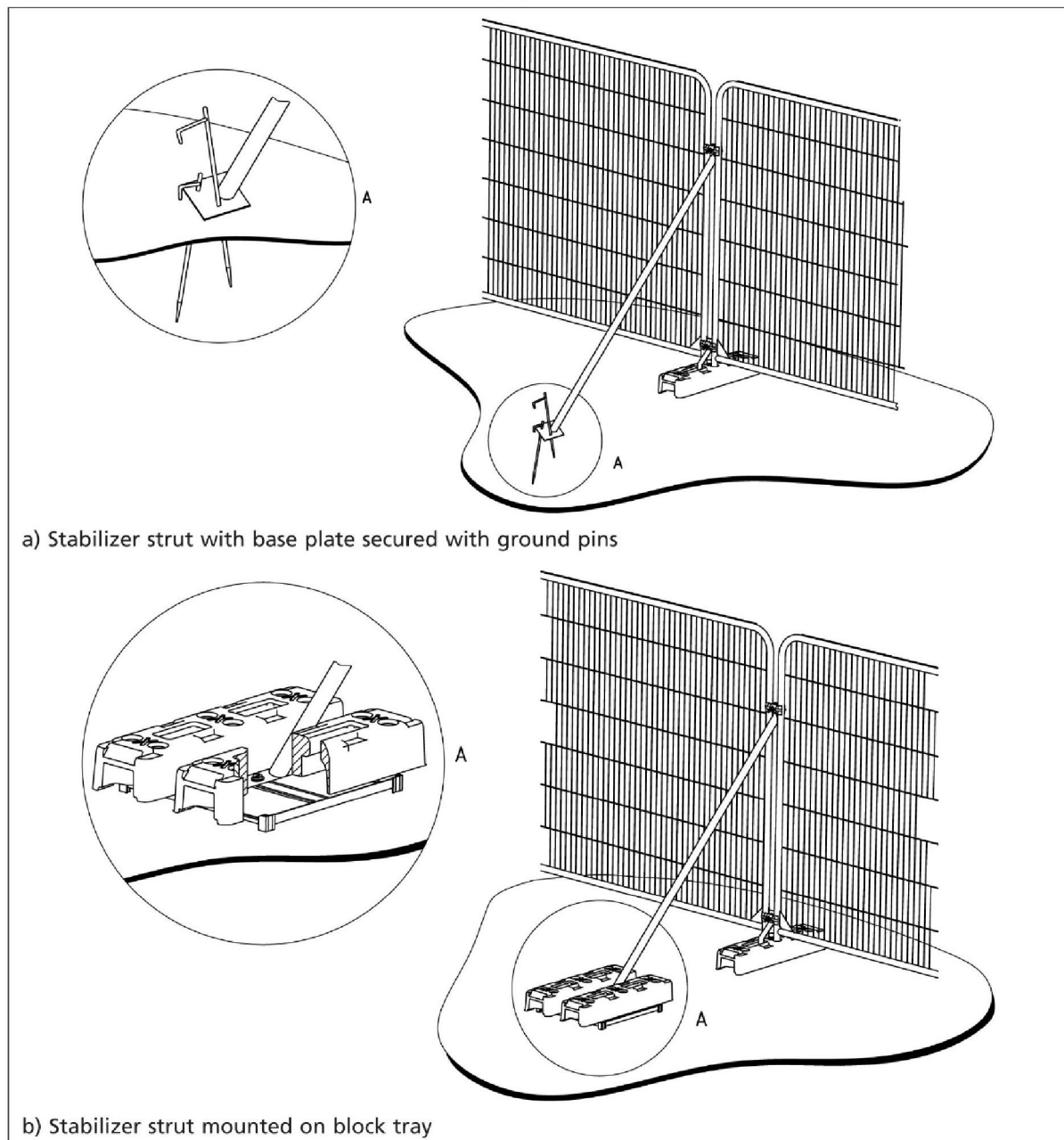
## **Appendix D: Tree Protection Plan**

Where construction extends upon open ground, install ground protection boards upon a compressible layer of woodchip mulch as described within the Arboricultural Method Statement. Boards will be installed prior to the commencement of works and will remain in place until construction is complete.

\_\_\_\_\_

## **Appendix E: Tree Protective Fencing**

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



## **Appendix F: Site Supervision Example**

|                                                                                                                                                                                 |     |                                    |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Date: _____ Time: _____<br>Site: .....<br>.....                                                                                                                                 |     | Planning application<br>reference: |                  |
| Those present in addition to project arboriculturalist:<br>Client /Agent: .....<br>Project / Site manager: .....<br>LPA arboricultural officer: .....<br>Other (specify): ..... |     |                                    |                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                 | Yes | No                                 | Action Required? |
| Tree Protection measures located in accordance with TPP?                                                                                                                        |     |                                    |                  |
| Any disturbance within construction exclusion zone?                                                                                                                             |     |                                    |                  |
| Any materials stored within construction exclusion zone?                                                                                                                        |     |                                    |                  |
| Any evidence of damage to tree roots, stems or canopies?                                                                                                                        |     |                                    |                  |
| Any works programmed before next planned site visit that may affect retained trees?                                                                                             |     |                                    |                  |
| Notes:<br><br><br><br>                                                                                                                                                          |     |                                    |                  |
| Signed:                                                                                                                                                                         |     | Date:                              |                  |

**When is site supervision necessary-**

Site supervision is normally specified where construction and development activity take place within or adjacent to the root protection area (RPA) of retained trees as calculated within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and described within the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

The AMS will note where site supervision is recommended, and the local planning authority may require the provision of site supervision as a condition of planning consent.

Site supervision may cover several actions as set out below. The conclusions of each of the actions will be documented and shared with the client and local authority tree officer.

- Initial site meeting.
- Toolbox talk with all operatives having responsibility for works in proximity to trees.
- Correct installation of tree protection systems including fencing, ground protection, CCS, site huts etc.
- Technical supervision including excavation/trenching within RPAs, piling, installation of services, installation of lightweight structures such as bin and bike sheds, and installation of load bearing surfaces.

**Reporting systems and site notes-**

Additional notes taken during supervision of works within or close to the RPAs of retained trees.

Information will include the following-

- Date of works
- Description of works
- Operatives present
- Photographic records
- Scaled Section diagram and/or plan, showing location, size, and condition of any exposed roots.

Information will be shared with the client and local authority tree officer.