

LAND WEST OF WORTHING ROAD SOUTHWATER PHASE 4

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT



for

Berkeley
Designed for life

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report has been revised in 2024 to reflect a revised tree survey for the wider site. The replacement survey data has informed the assessment of the proposed site layout. There is no greater arboricultural impact than previously assessed.
- 1.2. This report is for Phase 4 of the site as shown by the red line on the Tree Protection Plan reference (BERK21219-03C).
- 1.3. This report has been prepared in support of a Section 73 Minor Material Amendment application to the approved Reserved Matters application associated to Phases 3.2 and 4 of the development known as Broadacres, Southwater.
- 1.4. The proposed changes solely relate to the unbuilt Phase 4 with the aim to deliver an alternative housing mix, amend the number of homes (a reduction of 14 compared to the extant consent) and an improved design. The proposed amendments remain in accordance with the approved outline application parameter plans and no changes are proposed to Phase 3.2 and the other completed elements of the development.

The proposed application is described as:

Variation of condition 2 of application reference DC/24/0772 (non material amendment to previously approved application DC/18/1246) to "The development hereby approved comprises 199 no. residential dwellings including 61 affordable dwellings." Variation of plans approved under condition 1 of application reference DC/18/1246 as detailed in the covering letter.

- 1.5. The site currently comprises land to the west of Worthing Road, Southwater. Outline planning consent has been permitted for Residential development of up to 540 dwellings and 54 retirement living apartments, associated vehicular, cycle and pedestrian access, drainage and landscape works. Application reference DC/24/0772.
- 1.6. This assessment is based upon the supplied layout drawing reference Southwater Phase 4 drawing number S832-3-101 Rev W.
- 1.7. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees on site, and where necessary recommends mitigation.
- 1.8. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout development in the form of barriers and/or ground protection.

- 1.9. Summary of trees to be removed as a result of the proposed development (see section 4 for details):

BS Category	Trees/Groups for removal
U	-
A	-
B	-
C	Part of G38 & G39, G45

- 1.10. All of the trees proposed for removal are C category, and not of a quality that should represent any constraint to development. There is ample scope for tree planting as part of the landscape proposals.
- 1.11. Where proposed new hard surfaces encroach into the RPA of trees highlighted for retention, sensitive surface construction of footpaths is specified where possible.
- 1.12. The relationship between the buildings and retained trees is sustainable and does not result in any situations which may result in unreasonable pressure to prune requests from future occupants.
- 1.13. The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been compiled in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the purpose of feasibility and planning, as per Figure 1 of BS5837:2012. These detail any mitigation which will be necessary to ensure the protection of retained trees throughout the development.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. ACD Environmental was instructed in June 2024 to prepare the following Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement by Berkeley Homes. Reference should be made to the appended Tree Protection Plan (BERK21219-03C).
- 2.2. This Method Statement is to be made available to all operatives on site during the construction process, so that they understand the scope and importance of the measures set out for tree protection. Implementation of the protection methods and other details within this report are integral to ensuring protection for the retained trees.
- 2.3. For details of trees to be retained, and locations and types of special protection methods, reference should be made to the latest revision of Tree Protection Plan (ref: BERK21219-03C), which should be displayed prominently on site for all staff to see.
- 2.4. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence and Ground Protection must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to. The autocad version of the Tree Protection Plan is available on request.
- 2.5. This report is based on the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 2.6. Trees on the site are protected by Tree Preservation Orders 1322 and 1433. For further details see appendix 4 of ACD Tree Report BERK21219trB.
- 2.7. The controlling authority is Horsham District Council who can be contacted at: Horsham District Council Parkside Chart Way Horsham West Sussex RH12 1RL
- 2.8. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, Courtyard House, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1EY, 01483 425 714/07796 832 490, quoting the site address and report reference number.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 3.1. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Any potential tree impacts are identified as per BS5837:2012 section 5.4, and details of mitigation given.
- 3.2. Any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees are identified, such that mitigation to significantly reduce or avoid this impact can be detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan as recommended in BS5837:2012 section 5.4.2.
- 3.3. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout the development.
- 3.4. This assessment is based upon the supplied layout drawing reference Southwater Phase 4 drawing number S832-3-101 Rev W.
- 3.5. **Evaluation of impact of proposed tree losses**

Table 1: Trees to be removed as a direct consequence of development

BS Category	Trees/Groups for removal
U	-
A	-
B	-
C	Part of G38 & G39, G45

- 3.5.1. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline Tree Protection Plan ACD reference BERK21219-03C.
- 3.5.2. All of the trees proposed for removal are C category, and not of a quality that should represent any constraint to development. There is ample scope for tree planting as part of the landscape proposals.
- 3.5.3. Sections of the existing hedgerow (part of G38 & G39) are to be removed to allow for access routes to future phases of development which are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan with a red dashed outline. The individual trees within the hedgerow groups are less than 150mm in diameter, and as such are automatically C category according to BS5837:2012. In arboricultural terms, therefore, they should not be considered any constraint to development.

3.5.4. In relation to the conception and design of development proposals, BS5837:2012 section 5.1.1 states: The constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground should inform the site layout design, although it is recognised that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. Certain trees are of such importance and sensitivity as to be major constraints on development or to justify its substantial modification. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.

3.5.5. It is therefore deemed acceptable to remove the listed trees and, as part of the detailed landscape design for the scheme, include suitable and sustainable replacements as and where appropriate.

3.6. Trees to be pruned

3.6.1. It is proposed that G38/ G39 is pruned back and partially removed to allow clearance for the proposed LAP to the extents indicated on the Tree Protection Plan. This boundary vegetation will be pruned back and under storey managed to open up some of the water course. This management work will be limited to low impact vegetation removal. The level of pruning required to achieve these works fall well within the limits of good arboricultural practice.

3.6.2. No further tree surgery works are anticipated (excluding tree removals). Should any become necessary it should comply with BS3998:2010 Tree Work or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice, and be approved by the LPA and project arboriculturist prior to any commencement.

3.7. Protection for retained trees

BS5837:2012 section 6.2.1. states: 'All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection (see 5.5) before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPA, vertical barriers should be erected to create a construction exclusion zone. Where, due to site constraints, construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded in this manner from all or part of a tree's RPA, appropriate ground protection should be installed (see 6.2.3).' As such, protection for all retained trees is shown on the Tree Protection Plan according to this specification.

3.8. Demolition & Groundworks

To ensure damage does not occur to trees highlighted for retention, tree protection fencing must be erected prior to any plant machinery entering site whatsoever. No special demolition procedures need be observed on this site, other than respecting the tree protection fencing.

3.9. New Hard Surfaces within RPAs

3.9.1. In order to minimise impact on the trees where the proposed hard surfacing encroaches into the RPAs of trees T130 and T132 on the eastern boundary adjacent to units 345 – 346 and Block F (131 – 433) and T92 within the central belt, sensitive surface construction will be required in the form of a no-dig surface. It is anticipated that using no dig surface means that installation of permanent hard surface in this area is unlikely to cause significant adverse impact on the trees to be retained.

3.9.2. It should also be noted from the Tree Protection Plan that where possible, the encroachments are further compensated for with additional area protected by protective barrier located further out than the RPA.

3.9.3. To avoid root damage, a no-dig approach must be taken, limiting the impact on the trees:

The use of a three dimensional cellular confinement system, such as 'Cellweb' is an acceptable approach, which aims to fulfil the above design criteria. This system maintains the passage of oxygen and water to root systems; avoids root loss through severance or asphyxiation and minimises the potential for soil compaction. It is achieved by laying a Geotextile membrane directly onto unchanged soil levels, with a three dimensional cellular confinement system ('Cellweb') laid on top filled with no fines granular fill, with a porous finishing surface. See specification on Tree Protection Plan (BERK21219-03C).

3.9.4. Retained trees must first be protected during all stages of the development including demolition, by the erection of fencing as specified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP). Installing the surface will require the re-positioning of the tree protection fencing to a secondary location in line with and associated method statement.

3.9.5. The Arboricultural Method Statement describes installation of a typical no-dig surface. This follows the recommendations set out in Section 7.4 of British Standard 5837:2012. The author of this report is not an engineer and therefore detailed engineering design and analysis must be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer. However, any design must be approved for use by the project arboriculturist.

3.10. Construction within RPAs

It is confirmed that no buildings are proposed for construction within the RPAs of retained trees.

3.11. Shade and future pressure to prune

The site layout has been assessed in terms of shading and future pressure to prune. Given the orientation of the site, and the relationship between the proposed buildings and the retained trees, the juxtaposition is viable for long-term tree retention, and it is considered that shading by trees is unlikely to be a concern to future residents. As a result, it is considered unlikely that there would be any undue pressure to remove trees, or excessively prune from any future occupants.

3.12. Services

It is fundamental to tree protection that infrastructure design is sensitively approached, as trenching close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability. Details of services have not been provided at the time of writing. The Tree Protection Plan, showing the constraints posed by retained trees will be passed to the infrastructure engineers to inform their design, ensuring that all services avoid areas of potential conflict. As per BS5837:2012 Figure 1, once further details become available as part of the detailed/technical design for the site, the TPP and AMS will be revised to incorporate these details for services for inclusion in the Tender documentation.

3.13. Boundaries

All plot boundaries will need to be designed, positioned and installed to avoid damage to retained trees. When within RPAs, this will include hand excavation of all post holes, and the lining of any post holes with a non-porous membrane to stop leachates from the concrete damaging tree roots.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE APPENDED TREE PROTECTION PLAN REFERENCE: BERK21219-03C

4.1. Phasing of operations for tree protection

4.1.1. Implementation of tree protection measures on the site must be carried out in the following order

- 1) Tree removals and access facilitation pruning
- 2) Accurate erection of tree protection measures
- 3) Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic
- 4) Demolition/site clearance
- 5) Construction
- 6) Removal of tree protection fencing; only as plots are completed and landscaping works are to be carried out.
- 7) Remedial tree surgery

4.1.2. The above phasing must not be changed without approval from the project arboriculturist and agreement with the Council.

4.2. Site supervision

4.2.1. The development process will be subject to arboricultural supervision where construction work inside the construction exclusion zone is required, and for the installation of any special detail (e.g. no-dig surface). Therefore input and supervision from the project arboriculturist will be required at the following stages:

- 1) Site meeting with project arboriculturist, Local Authority Tree Officer, site manager and groundworkers.
- 2) For installation of no-dig footpath

4.2.2. This supervision will require the arboriculturist to be present throughout the task, to ensure all the arboricultural objectives are met.

4.2.3. If the task is to take a long period of time, provided the arboriculturist is satisfied, and after an initial 'tool-box talk', the supervision may be reduced to telephone contact between the site foreman/contractor and arboriculturist.

4.3. Tree protection areas

- 4.3.1. Based on tree survey data, tree protection areas have been determined for every retained tree. These areas are designed to protect at least a functional minimum of tree root mass in order to ensure that the trees survive the construction process.
- 4.3.2. Some trees on this site are subject to statutory protection by Tree Preservation Order. Damaging them is a criminal offence and is also contrary to planning conditions that, if breached, could lead to all work on site being stopped by the local authority.
- 4.3.3. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

4.4. Restrictions within tree protection areas

- 4.4.1. Inside the exclusion area of the fencing, the following shall apply:
- No mechanical excavation whatsoever
 - No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision
 - No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist.
 - No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools)
 - No storage of plant or materials
 - No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings
 - No vehicular access
 - No fire lighting
- 4.4.2. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:
- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees
 - No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

4.5. Avoiding damage to stems and branches

- 4.5.1. Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity of retained trees to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury to them and might make their safe retention impossible.
- 4.5.2. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity of trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is at all times maintained. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this without pruning works known as 'access facilitation pruning'.

4.5.3. Access facilitation pruning shall be kept to the barest minimum necessary to facilitate development and shall be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance below (Tree Surgery). Under no circumstances shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.

4.6. **Tree protection fencing**

4.6.1. The Tree Protection Plan (see the latest revision of: BERK21219-03C) shows the alignment of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF), which is to be installed prior to any of the following taking place:

- Demolition
- Plant and material delivery
- Soil stripping
- Utility installation
- Construction works
- Landscaping

4.6.2. Stages for installation of TPF:

- 1) Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access.
- 2) Setting out of fencing points
- 3) Fencing erected
- 4) Site accessible to demolition/construction traffic

4.6.3. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

4.6.4. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

4.6.5. The typical TPF construction is suitable for areas of high intensity development, and shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels, well braced to resist impacts by attachment to a scaffold framework that is set firmly into the ground. A detailed specification can be found on the TPP.

4.6.6. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.

4.6.7. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence.

4.6.8. All weather notices should be erected on the barriers (for example see figure below).

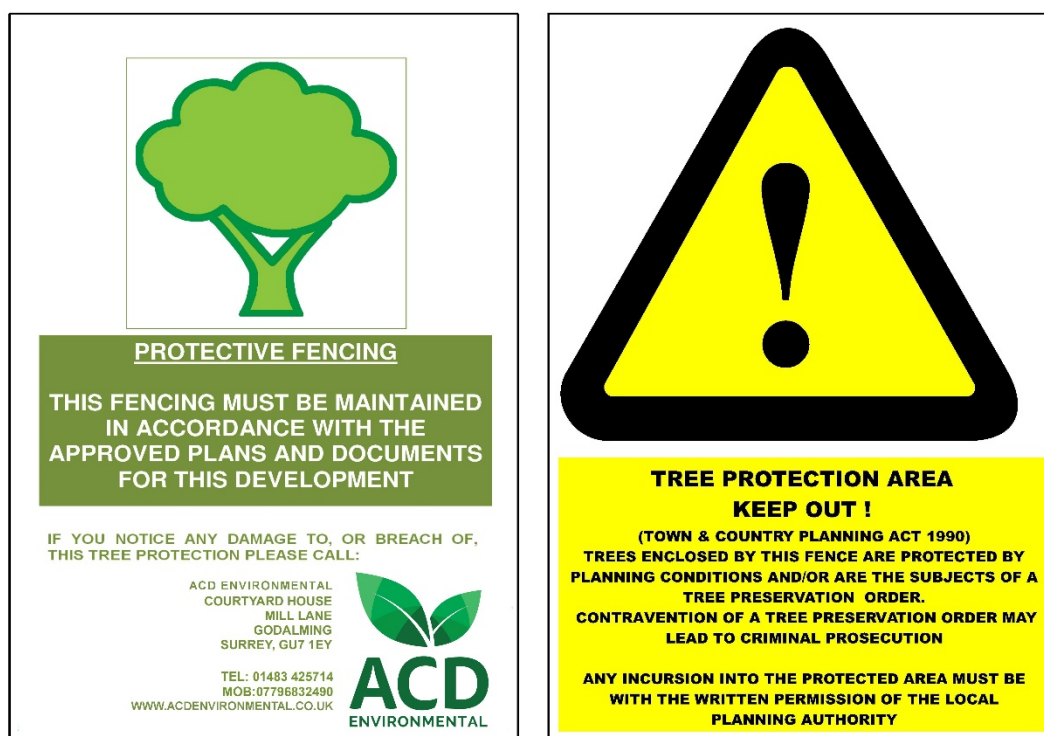


Figure 1: Tree Protection Sign (digital copies available for download at: www.acdenviroental.co.uk)

4.7. Ground protection

- 4.7.1. The specification for Ground Protection is shown on the Tree Protection Plan. Any alternative specification to be installed must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction and damage to the soil. As advised in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3:
- 4.7.2. 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:
- a) 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;
 - b) 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;
 - c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

4.8. Site storage, parking, welfare facilities

- 4.8.1. The site will require provision for; site storage, contractor parking, welfare facilities, temporary services/drainage, material drop of points, etc.
- 4.8.2. No details of these provisions are available at the time of writing of this report.
- 4.8.3. None of the above provisions will be sited within RPAs of retained trees without the input or the project arboriculturist and the consent of the Local Authority.

4.9. Tree surgery and removal

- 4.9.1. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline, and a dashed emblem around the trunk on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference BERK21219-03C.
- 4.9.2. If any further surgery works are proposed, it will be submitted to, and approved by the council before being carried out.
- 4.9.3. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work, industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the Council.
- 4.9.4. The tree surgery contractor is responsible for carrying out any relevant health and safety risk assessment, and insurance, prior to any work being carried out.
- 4.9.5. The statutory protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.
- 4.9.6. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either; cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.
- 4.9.7. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

4.10. Soft landscaping within RPA

- 4.10.1. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within exclusion zones will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area. Removal of existing vegetation will be carried out by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.

Turfing

- 4.10.2. Stages for turfing gardens and open spaces:

No plant machinery¹ to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 3) Existing poor quality turf may be removed with a turf stripper.
- 4) Use good quality top-soil to level any low-lying areas and hollows, and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area.
- 5) Import turves by hand in wheelbarrow
- 6) Lay turves

Planting

- 4.10.3. Should the soil be compacted or have a poor structure which may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.

- 4.10.4. Stages for planting within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Remove existing vegetation by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper.
- 3) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 4) Import good quality top-soil by hand (with wheelbarrow) into area.
- 5) Level to a depth of no more than 100mm with hand tools
- 6) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted)
- 7) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.

- 4.10.5. No works will be carried out within any protected areas if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur.

¹ Including rotovators

4.11. Installation of underground services within RPAs

4.11.1. If for whatever reason installation within RPAs is required the project arboriculturist and local authority must be notified prior to any tree protection barrier removal and the following details adhered to.

4.11.2. Stages for installing services within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to area and facilitate trenching.
- 2) Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools.
- 3) Excavate the trench using hand tools only, keeping to minimum dimensions required.
- 4) Roots over 25mm diameter will be retained and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required).
- 5) Roots below 25mm should preferably be retained, however if required can be cut cleanly using secateurs or hand saw.
- 6) Feed in services.
- 7) Back fill trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported top-soil (to BS3882:1984), firming down with heels
- 8) Repeat step 7 until trench is filled.
- 9) Re-erect tree protection fencing as per approved plan.

4.11.3. An alternative to the method of excavation above, for trenching within RPA's, is by using an 'air-spade' or similar. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. ACD can provide details of contractors supplying air-spade services if required.

4.11.4. Alternatively, trenchless technology such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.

4.11.5. Reference can be made to National Joint Utilities Group publication Volume 4 (NJUG Vol4) for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

4.12. 'No-dig' surface construction

4.12.1. To ensure that tree roots, within the ground under this proposed surface, continue to survive during and after construction a cellular system such a CellWeb (Geosynthetics Ltd, 01455 617139, www.geosyn.co.uk) of e.g. 75mm depth is to be used².

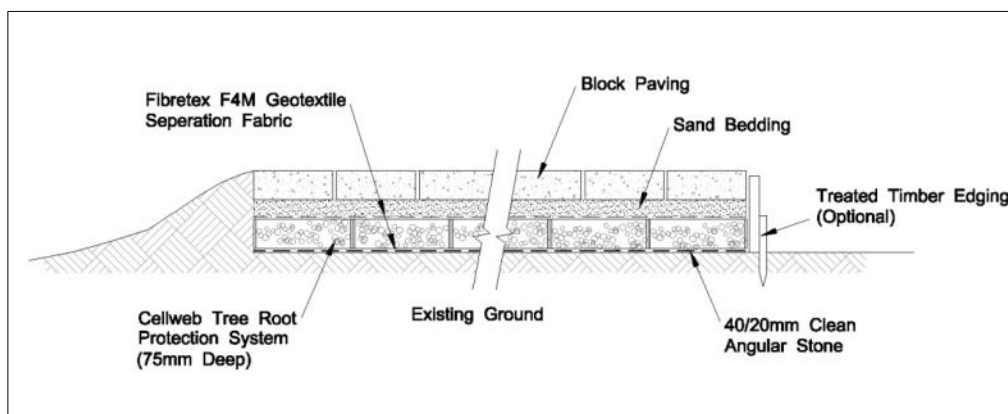


Figure 2 Cellular system profile

4.12.2. Stages for Installation of the cellular confinement surface:

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work
- 2) Dismantle TPF and re-erect in secondary location.
- 3) Remove existing vegetation by using a specific herbicide (as advised by a specialist) or manual removal with hand tools only. Agreed removal of shrubs, saplings or trees, within the protected areas of retained trees are to be cut, or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
- 4) Retain all original ground levels after vegetation removal. No excavation whatsoever.
- 5) Install a non-woven Geotextile (such as Fibretex F4M) directly over soil grade level (levelled where necessary, by non-compacted washed sand) and fix in place.
- 6) Lay the cellular system over the Geotextile, which is secured open under tension during the infill process with steel staples or wooden pegs.
- 7) Install kerbs and edgings directly on top of existing soil grade level. For light structures, a treated peg and board may be acceptable. For more substantial structures, railway sleepers, haunched concrete with road pins, drilled kerbstones, gabions or cast in situ kerbs will be appropriate.
- 8) Fill the cellular system ensuring any plant machinery stands only on already filled areas. Typical infill consists of no fines angular granular material 20-40mm, which will remain un-compacted.
- 9) Install porous wearing surface.

²This approach describes installation of a typical no-dig surface. The author of this report is not an engineer and therefore detailed engineering design and analysis must be carried out before installation.

4.13. Installation of boundary fencing within protected areas

4.13.1. Stages for installing wooden fence posts:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Dig post holes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
- 3) Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
- 4) Line hole with non-porous lining, for example durable polythene bag.
- 5) Insert post and fill post hole with concrete to ground level.
- 6) Trim polythene to ground level

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Head of Arboriculture

01 May 2018

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