

The College of Richard Collyer New Technology Centre

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Rev: 01

Date: 01 July 2026

Quality Information.

Prepared by	Checked by	Date
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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement has been prepared by BDP on behalf of The College of Richard Collyer to accompany a planning application for phased development of Technology Centre consisting of two buildings, associated landscaping, and reconfigured access and parking at Hurst Road, Horsham, RH12 2EJ (hereinafter referred to as the “surveyed area”).

Location

- 1.2 The college is located in the district of Horsham in West Sussex (NGR: TQ17623144). The site is bound by Hurst Road to the south, Richmond Road and Angus Close to the west, Hurst Avenue to the east and railway infrastructure to the north.



Figure 1. Site location plan

Proposal

- 1.3 The Technology Centre consists of two buildings – the ‘Phase 1 building’ and ‘Phase 2 building’, and comprises the following:
- Phase 1:
 - o Erection of a new three storey building
 - o Replacement car park comprising 144 spaces (7% reduction to existing)
 - o 40 new cycle spaces
 - o Reconfigured vehicular and pedestrian access
 - o Permanent landscaping proposals
 - o Interim landscaping proposals in the location of the Phase 2 building
 - Phase 2
 - o Erection of a new single storey building
 - o Landscaped steps with connection to the roof of the Phase 2 building and first floor of the Phase 1 building

Trees and the Planning Process

National Planning Policy Framework

- 1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2024) seeks to ensure that new development is sustainable and underlines the importance of green infrastructure, of which trees form an integral part. This includes recognition of the importance of trees in relation to the management of air, soil and water quality along with other associated ecosystem services and climate change adaption. The NPPF also seeks to achieve the protection and enhancement of landscapes and a net gain in biodiversity. Finally, it specifically identifies veteran and ancient trees and woodland as a highly valuable and irreplaceable habitat.

BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

- 1.5 BS 5837 provides a framework which sets out how trees should be considered in the planning process and explicitly applies to development where planning consent is not required.
- 1.6 BS 5837 recommends that a tree survey is undertaken to identify the quality and benefits of trees and the spatial constraints associated with them. This information is then used to produce a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) illustrating the above and below ground constraints associated with trees (the Root Protection Area (RPA)). The TCP is intended to be used to inform the design process and to identify those trees considered to be a constraint to development due to the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense).

Horsham District Planning Framework (2015)

- 1.7 Policy 33 (Development Principles) states that in order to conserve and enhance the natural and built environment developments shall be required to presume in favour of the retention of existing important landscape and natural features, for example trees, hedges, banks and watercourses. Development must relate sympathetically to the local landscape and justify and mitigate against any losses that may occur through the development.

Draft (Regulation 19) Horsham District Local Plan (2023-2040); and subsequent Modifications

- 1.8 Strategic Policy 19 (Development Quality) states development will be supported provided the development contributes to, and enhances the green and blue infrastructure that makes the district a pleasant place to live. Existing Landscape belts, trees, hedgerows and watercourses that form the character of the landscape should be retained. Alongside includes the provision of tree lined streets and trees in open spaces or elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community Orchard), street furniture, public art and street scene improvements where appropriate.

Blueprint Neighbourhood Plan (2022)

- 1.9 Policy HB10 (E) (Green and Blue Infrastructure and Delivering Biodiversity Net Gain) states that the planting of additional native species trees and to provide wildlife corridors and to offset the effects the air pollution and to provide cooling and shelter for people as well as a habitat for wildlife will be supported.

2. Methodology

Tree Survey Methodology

- 2.1 An arboricultural survey was undertaken on 17 February 2025 by Martin Dilworth FdSc MArborA (Senior Arboriculturist) in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 2.2 Observations were conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars, utilising the “Visual Tree Assessment” (VTA) system as outlined in The Body Language of Trees, A Handbook for Failure Analysis Research for Amenity Trees No.4 (Department of the Environment, 1994).

Individual Trees and General Data Capture

- 2.3 For reference, individual trees are identified with the letter T and associated number on the Tree Schedules and a Tree Constraints Plan. The stem diameter of the trees on site was recorded using a rounded down diameter tape at 1.5m above ground level. Measurements were taken in millimetres. The height of the subject trees was estimated to the nearest metre using a digital clinometer.
- 2.4 Maximum crown spread of the subject tree was measured from the centre of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches taken at four compass points (N-E-S-W) using a ground tape. Crown spread measurements were taken in metres.
- 2.5 Tree age was estimated from visual indicators (such as tree size and appearance of bark) which was taken as a provisional guide. Age estimates often need to be modified based on further information such as historical records and local knowledge.
- 2.6 If direct access to the tree was not possible, estimations from appropriate vantage points were taken. Any limitations or estimations are presented within the survey limitations section and noted in the associated schedules.

Categorisation

- 2.7 In compliance with Table 1 of BS5837:2012 (ref. Appendix III) the trees surveyed have been categorised according to their arboricultural quality and value. A glossary of survey terms can be found in Appendix IV - Explanation of Terms.

Root Protection Area

- 2.8 The Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the trees were calculated in accordance with Section 4.6.1 in BS: 5837:2012. This is calculated from the measurement of the stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level or at ground level if the tree is multi-stemmed. These are recorded in the tree schedule (ref. Appendix V) and as a circle on the tree constraints plan (ref. Appendix I); and form the initial Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) to protect the trees within and adjoining the site. The RPA is represented by pink-shaded areas in the Tree Constraints Plan. The shape and size of RPAs can be amended in accordance with Section 4.6.3 in BS: 5837:2012.
- 2.9 Within Section 5.3.1 in BS: 5837:2012 it is stated the default position is that proposed development should not be within the RPA of retained trees, however, where there is an overriding need for construction and associated activity with the RPA of trees arboricultural mitigation should take place to protect the trees.

Survey Limitations

- 2.10 Base mapping was provided with the location of the trees. For the purposes of BS5837: 2012, only trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm, (measured at 1.5m above ground level), have been included within the survey. However, it should be noted that some individual trees and shrubs with a stem diameter of less than 75mm were present within the study area.
- 2.11 Only trees within the study area as defined above were assessed. The RPAs are based on a given tree stem diameter taken at 1.5m above ground level with each RPA (ref. Appendix I & V) being calculated from the above ground portions of the tree. It should be recognised that the RPA may not entirely encompass all of the tree's rooting material.
- 2.12 Trees are living organisms and as such their health and condition are naturally subject to change over time. Unforeseen future circumstances such as neglect, wilful damage or severe/extreme weather conditions may affect the future health and condition of the trees included in this report.

Statutory Tree Protection

- 2.13 A review of Horsham District Council's Tree Preservation Order Map (horsham.maps.arcgis.com) was undertaken on the 24 February 2025 to determine if any trees within and/or adjacent to the survey area were subject to a Tree Preservation Order or if the survey area was located within a Conservation Area.

3. Results

Statutory Tree Protection

3.1 The review of Horsham District Council's Tree Preservation Order Map confirmed that there are not TPO's within the application site and the application site is not within a Conservation Area. However, there are three TPO's directly adjacent to the site within the residential properties on Angus Close as follows:

- TPO/0937 Group of 6 pine trees
- TPO/0064 T1 - Oak
- TPO/0064 T3 - Oak. Tree ABSENT by Jan 2013; stump remains



Figure 2. Horsham District Council's TPO Order Map

Tree Assessment and Categorisation

- 3.2 A total of 75 arboricultural items were recorded within the application site, these were recorded as 73 individual trees (T) and two hedges (H). The survey data is illustrated on the tree constraints plan (ref. Appendix I) which includes all arboricultural items within the ownership boundary and presented in detail within the tree survey schedule (ref. Appendix V).
- 3.3 Each arboricultural item was assigned to one of four categories, as listed in the Tree Survey Schedules and Table 1 below.

Table 1. Tree Categories Recorded

Tree Category	No. of Individual Trees	No. of Groups of Trees	No. of Hedgerows	No. of Woodlands
Category A (trees of high quality)	1	0	0	0
Category B (trees of moderate quality)	39	0	0	0
Category C (trees of low quality)	33	0	2	0
Category U (trees of poor quality unsuitable for retention)	0	0	0	0
Totals	73	0	2	0

4. Impact Assessment

Tree Removals Due to Development

- 4.1 From the information provided to date it is projected that, as detailed in Table 2, construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of five individual trees graded 'B' category and 18 individual trees graded 'C' category. These will all be removed during Phase 1 of the development.

Table 2. Tree removals required to accommodate development proposals

Category	Removals necessary to implement development	Total no. of removals
Category A	-	0 trees
Category B	T18, T19, T33, T34, T46,	5 trees
Category C	T16, T17, T32, T47, T48, T49, T50, T51, T52, T53, T54, T55, T56, T57, T58, T59, T60, T68	18 trees
Category U	-	0 trees

Mitigation for Tree Loss

- 4.2 As detailed on the Tree Impact and Protection Plan, and in Table 2, five individual moderate quality tree and 18 trees of low quality are proposed for removal in order to facilitate the proposals. Consequently, specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme.
- 4.3 All new tree planting should be in accordance with British Standard 8545: Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations, 2014¹ and all tree works must be carried out by a qualified contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010²: Tree Work – Recommendations.
- 4.4 Adequate protection of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees during construction is essential if their long-term viability is to be assured. RPAs, which are calculated through a method provided in BS5837:2012, are ground areas that should be protected by temporary protective fencing as Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) throughout the development process, or by temporary ground protection measures thereby keeping the trees' root zones free from disturbance.

¹ British Standards Institution (2014) BS 8545: Trees: From nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations.

² British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.

Works Within Root Protection Areas

- 4.5 The proposed development has been designed to minimise impacts upon retained trees wherever reasonably practicable. Notwithstanding this, limited incursions into the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of five retained Category B trees have been identified where new parking areas, access routes and associated hard surfacing are required.
- 4.6 In accordance with Section 5.3.1 of BS5837:2012, development within an RPA should generally be avoided. However, BS5837 recognises that where there is an overriding need for development and where specialist construction methodologies can be implemented to avoid significant root damage, limited incursions may be acceptable.
- 4.7 The extent of RPA encroachment associated with the proposed development is summarised below:

Table 3. Root Protection Area encroachments

Tree	Species	Category	RPA Encroachment %
T31	Field maple	B1	1.6
T44	Cherry sp.	B1	0.1%
T66	Whitebeam	B1	2.7%
T72	Walnut	B1	1.4%
T74	Silver birch	B1	6%

- 4.8 All incursions relate to surface construction only and do not require significant excavation within RPAs. The encroachments are minor, affecting less than 10% of the calculated RPA. The affected areas will be constructed using a three-dimensional cellular confinement system installed in accordance with the recommendations set out in Section 4.4 of this report.

T31 Field Maple (1.6% RPA Encroachment)

- 4.9 T31 is a semi-mature Category B Field Maple with an RPA of approximately 24m². The proposed encroachment affects approximately 1.6% of the calculated RPA and is therefore considered to be a very minor incursion. The scale of encroachment is unlikely to adversely affect the tree's rooting environment or long-term viability, provided construction activities are appropriately managed.

Likely Impact: Negligible.

Recommendations:

- Arboricultural supervision during works within the RPA.
- Existing ground levels to be retained where practicable.
- Any roots encountered to be retained where possible and, where severance is unavoidable, cleanly cut using suitable arboricultural tools in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- Protective fencing to be maintained throughout construction.

T44 Cherry (0.1% RPA Encroachment)

- 4.10 T44 is a semi-mature Category B Cherry with an RPA of approximately 28m². The proposed encroachment represents an extremely minor incursion affecting only 0.1% of the calculated RPA. The tree exhibits good physiological condition with no significant defects identified during the survey.
- 4.11 Given the negligible extent of encroachment, any root disturbance is expected to be insignificant and restricted to superficial rooting. The retained rooting environment will remain functionally unaffected.

Likely Impact: Negligible.

Recommendations:

- Retain existing soil levels throughout construction.
- Arboricultural supervision during installation.
- Any roots exceeding 25mm diameter encountered during works shall be retained and bridged where possible.

T66 Whitebeam (2.7% RPA Encroachment)

- 4.12 T66 is an early-mature Category B Whitebeam with an RPA of approximately 55m². The proposed encroachment affects only 2.7% of the calculated RPA. The tree currently exhibits good physiological condition and no significant structural defects.
- 4.13 The extent of encroachment is minor and leaves approximately 97.3% of the rooting area unaffected. Whitebeam is generally tolerant of urban conditions and moderate root disturbance compared with many other species.

Likely Impact: Negligible to low

Recommendations:

- Full arboricultural supervision during all operations within the RPA.
- No grading, excavation or soil stripping within the RPA.
- Hand excavation only where edge restraints are required.

T72 – Walnut (1.4% RPA Encroachment)

- 4.14 T72 is a mature Walnut with an RPA of approximately 142m². The proposed incursion represents a very minor encroachment affecting only 1.4% of the calculated RPA. The tree is recorded as being in good condition with no significant defects.
- 4.15 The scale of encroachment is effectively negligible in arboricultural terms and is unlikely to affect any significant proportion of the functional rooting environment.

Likely Impact: Negligible.

Recommendations:

- Standard tree protection measures only.
- No excavation within the RPA.

T74 Silver Birch (6.0% RPA Encroachment)

- 4.16 T74 is a mature Silver Birch with an RPA of approximately 80m². The proposed encroachment affects approximately 6.0% of the RPA. While greater than a de minimis incursion, it remains relatively small in relation to the overall rooting area available to the tree.
- 4.17 Silver Birch typically develops a broad, relatively shallow rooting system. Provided construction activities are undertaken under arboricultural supervision and significant root disturbance is avoided, the proposed development is considered compatible with the long-term retention of the tree. Where roots are encountered during the works, they shall be retained wherever practicable. Any roots requiring removal shall be cleanly pruned using sharp, appropriate tools in accordance with BS5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice..

Likely Impact: Low.

Recommendations:

- Arboricultural supervision during works within the RPA..
- Existing ground levels retained where practicable
- Any roots encountered to be retained where possible and, where severance is unavoidable, cleanly cut using suitable arboricultural tools.
- Protective fencing maintained throughout construction.

Installation Of Three-Dimensional Cellular Confinement System

- 4.18 The proposed cellular confinement system provides a recognised arboricultural engineering solution that allows the construction of load-bearing surfaces whilst maintaining soil structure and root functionality beneath.
- 4.19 The system operates by distributing imposed loads laterally through a reinforced cellular matrix, thereby reducing pressure on underlying soils and minimising compaction. As soil compaction is one of the principal causes of construction-related tree decline, the use of such systems is considered an effective mitigation measure where development within RPAs cannot reasonably be avoided.
- 4.20 Installation shall be undertaken under arboricultural supervision and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Existing ground levels shall be retained wherever possible, and excavation shall be limited to the absolute minimum necessary for construction.
- 4.21 The use of no-dig construction techniques is expected to maintain soil porosity, preserve oxygen diffusion to roots, protect mycorrhizal networks and retain the existing rooting environment necessary for continued tree health and vigour.

Facilitation pruning

- 4.22 Based on the current design information, no facilitation pruning is anticipated to be necessary to accommodate the proposed development.

- 4.23 Should minor pruning requirements be identified during the detailed design or construction phases, these should be reviewed and agreed with the project arboriculturist prior to commencement. Any pruning works should be restricted to the minimum necessary to achieve operational clearance requirements and should not materially affect the health, structural integrity, form or amenity value of retained trees.
- 4.24 All pruning operations shall be undertaken by competent arboricultural contractors in accordance with BS 3998:2010.

General Construction Precautionary Measures

- 4.25 Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the AMS should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on-site.
- 4.26 The protection of retained trees throughout the construction process is fundamental to the success of the development and shall be achieved through strict adherence to the approved Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.
- 4.27 Protective fencing shall be installed prior to the commencement of any demolition, construction or site preparation works and shall remain in place for the duration of the project unless otherwise agreed by the project arboriculturist.

4.28 Particular attention shall be given to preventing:

- Soil compaction within RPAs;
- Root severance;
- Damage to stems and branches;
- Alterations to existing soil levels;
- Storage of materials within protected areas;
- Contamination arising from fuels, oils, cement washout or construction chemicals.

4.29 The implementation of these measures will significantly reduce the risk of construction-related tree decline and ensure the long-term retention of the site's principal arboricultural assets.

Underground Utilities and Drainage

4.30 The installation of underground utilities in close proximity to trees can cause serious damage to their roots. As such, it is essential that utilities be routed outside RPAs unless there is no other available option. Where RPAs cannot be avoided then guidelines set out in the National Joint Utilities Group publication 'Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2) – Operatives Handbook' should be followed (e.g. trenches of a very limited width to be hand dug or the use of directional drilling).

5. Discussion and Conclusions

- 5.1 A total of 75 arboricultural items were recorded within the study area as follows:
- One individual tree was graded Category A (Trees of high quality);
 - Thirty-nine individual trees and two groups of trees were graded Category B (trees of low quality); and
 - Thirty-three individual trees and three hedges were graded Category C (trees of low quality).
- 5.2 The proposed development has been designed with due regard to the constraints and opportunities presented by the existing tree resource and generally accords with the principles set out within BS 5837:2012.
- 5.3 Implementation of the scheme will require the removal of five Category B trees and eighteen Category C trees. While the loss of these trees is regrettable, the removals are confined to lower-value and moderate-quality specimens and do not include any Category A trees, veteran trees, ancient trees or trees subject to significant statutory protection.
- 5.4 Importantly, the development retains the site's most valuable arboricultural assets and incorporates a range of mitigation measures specifically designed to safeguard retained trees throughout the construction process. These include the installation of protective fencing, implementation of Construction Exclusion Zones, arboricultural supervision of sensitive works and the use of no-dig cellular confinement systems within Root Protection Areas.
- 5.5 Provided that the recommendations contained within this Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement are fully implemented, it is considered that the development can proceed without causing unacceptable harm to the retained tree population.
- 5.6 Furthermore, the proposed replacement planting strategy presents an opportunity to enhance the site's long-term tree cover, species diversity and environmental resilience, ensuring that the development delivers a sustainable and balanced arboricultural outcome.
- 5.7 It is therefore concluded that, from an arboricultural perspective, the proposed development is acceptable and can be successfully implemented whilst retaining the majority of the site's arboricultural resource and safeguarding the long-term health and amenity value of retained trees.
- 5.8 This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement outlining tree protection measures.

6. References

British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.

British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

British Standards Institution (2014) BS 8545:2014 Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations.

Mattheck, C. and Broeler, H. DETR (1994) The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis Research for Amenity Trees No.4. (Department of the Environment, 1994).

National Joint Utilities Group (2007). Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2) – Operatives Handbook.

Appendix I - Tree Constraints Plan



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Legend

Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

- Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years
- Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years
- Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Those Unsuitable for Retention:

- Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

- RPAs**
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

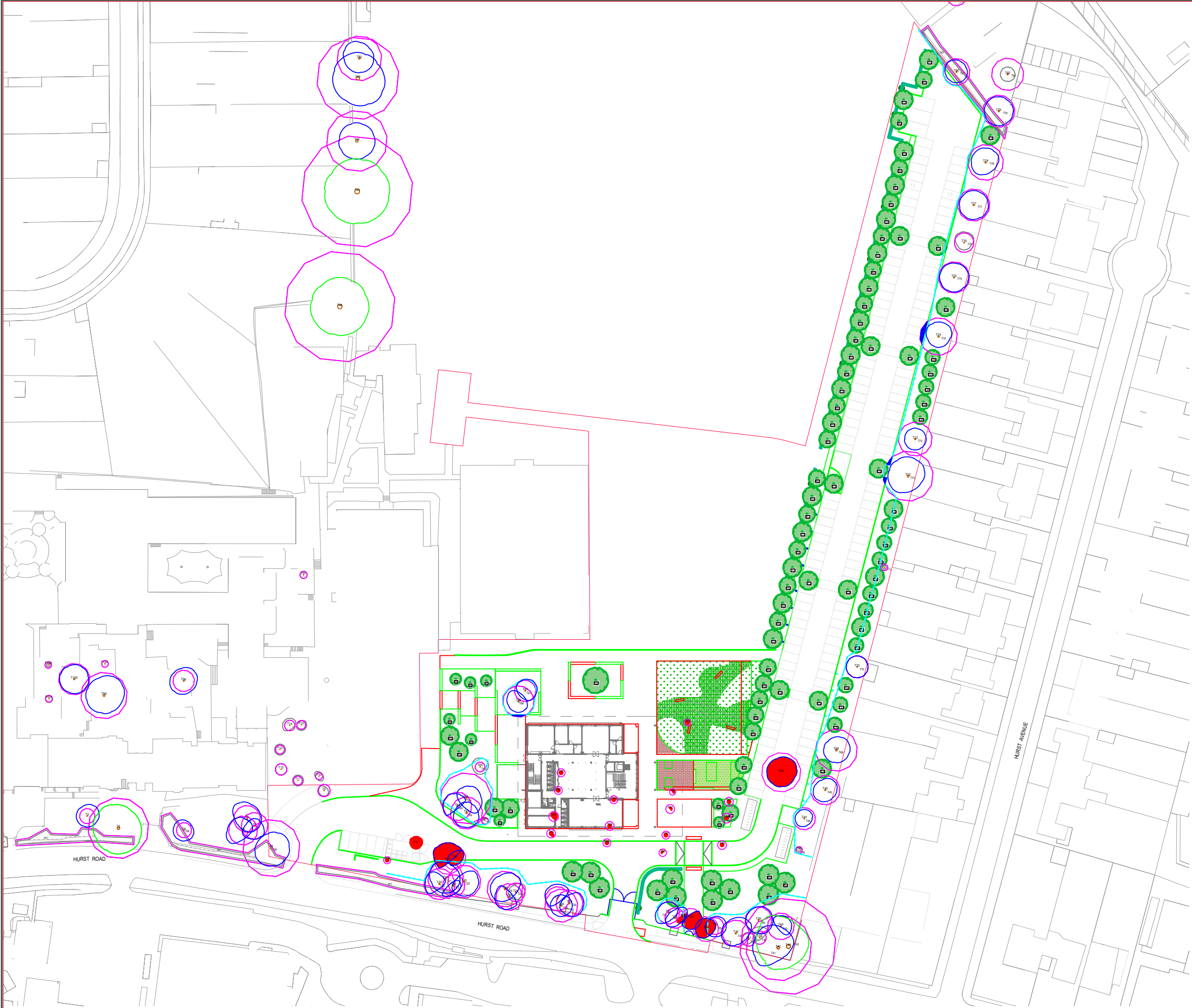
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Appendix II - Phase 1 Tree Impacts & Protection Plan



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Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:



Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years



Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years



Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees



Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years



RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Tree Removals:



Root Protection Area Encroachment:



Tree Protective Fencing:



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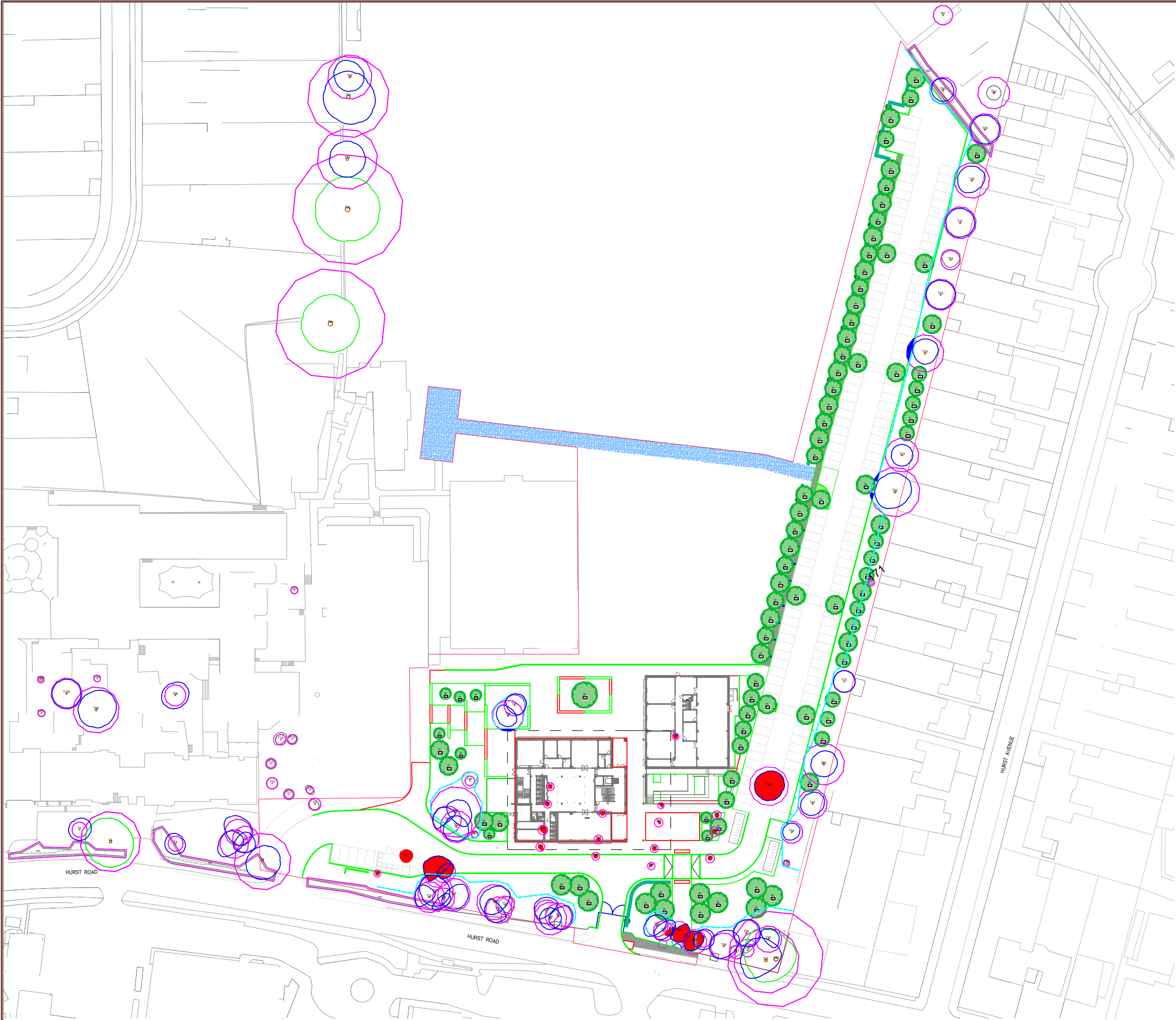
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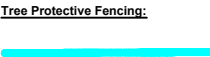
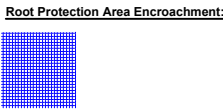
Appendix III - Phase 2 Tree Impacts & Protection Plan



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Legend

- Tree Categorisations:**
Those to be Considered for Retention:
- Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years
 - Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years
 - Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees
 - Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge**
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years
- RPAs**
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification



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Appendix IV - Table 1 of BS5837

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			Red
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

Appendix V - Explanation of Terms

Allocated sequential reference number

Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number - refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable.

Common name

The common or vernacular name is generally the widely known name in the regional language.

Height

In metres, to half nearest metre. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree.

Stem diameter

In millimetres, to nearest 10mm - measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Crown spread

Measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give a visual representation of the crown.

Life Stage

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.

Over Mature – Trees having reached full life expectancy and trees in natural decline.

Veteran – Trees of interest biologically, culturally and aesthetically because of their age.

Stem Diameter

The diameter of the stem measured in millimetres (mm) at a height of 1.5m above ground level.

Crown Spread

Average measured in metres using a ground tape where possible.

Canopy Clearance

Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.

Physiological Condition

Measure of the tree'(s)' overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good.

Comments

Relating to the tree'(s)' overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, etc.

Estimated Remaining Contribution

In years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+).

Category Grading

Tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1.

Root Protection Area in m²

Calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order avoid root damage.

Root Protection Area Radius

In metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection.

#

Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a “#” symbol.

Appendix VI - Tree Survey Schedule

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T1	Sycamore	14	630	6	5	5	5	4	M	Significant deadwood in crown over hanging road.	20+	B1	179	7.6
T2	Cherry sp.	5	170	3	3.5	3	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	13	2
T3	Oak	16	680	7	6	7	7	4	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	40+	A1	209	8.2
T4	Sweet gum	6	170	3	2.5	3	3	1.5	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	13	2
T5	Silver birch	10	300	5	4	4	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T6	Silver birch	9	200 180 180	4	3	2	5	2	EM	Multiple stems at base.	20+	B1	48	3.9
T7	Silver birch	10	300	2	2	3.5	4	3	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T8	Tulip tree	13	640	4	5	5	5	3	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	185	7.7
T9	Himalayan birch	5	140	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	9	1.7

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T10	Magnolia	4	80	1.5	1	1.5	1	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	3	1
T11	Magnolia	3	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T12	Himalayan birch	4	130	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	8	1.6
T13	Whitebeam	3	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T14	Magnolia	3	120	2	2	1	2	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	7	1.4
T15	Magnolia	3	100	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T16	Cypress	2.5	80	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	3	1
T17	Apple sp.	4	90	2	2	1.5	1.5	0.5	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	4	1.1
T18	Hornbeam	7	260	1.5	3	2	2	2	SM	Mutual suppression of canopy.	20+	B1	31	3.1
T19	Hornbeam	11	300	5	5	0.5	3	2	EM	Crown bias towards north.	20+	B1	41	3.6

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T20	Field maple	10	350	4	2	1	4	2	EM	Crown bias towards north and west.. stem bifurcated at 2m.	20+	B1	55	4.2
T21	Field maple	13	400	5	4	4	4	2	M	Minor deadwood throughout crown.	20+	B1	72	4.8
T22	Field maple	7	250	1	2	2	4	2	EM	Mutual suppression of canopy.	20+	B1	28	3
T23	Whitebeam	7	370	2	4	4	4	2	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	62	4.4
T24	Hornbeam	8	400	4	5	3	4	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	72	4.8
T25	Hornbeam	7	300	4	1	3	4	2	EM	Crown bias towards west.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T26	Hornbeam	6	210	2	3	2	2	2	SM	Bark delaminating at base.	10+	C1	20	2.5
T27	Field maple	8	270	4	4	1	3	2	EM	Crown bias towards north.	20+	B1	33	3.2
T28	Field maple	8	370	3	3	3	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	62	4.4
T29	Field maple	8	300	2	4	4	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	41	3.6

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T30	Field maple	9	250	3	3	2	4	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	28	3
T31	Field maple	7	230	2	4	2	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	24	2.8
T32	Field maple	6	140	0.5	1.5	1	2	2	SM	Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	9	1.7
T33	Field maple	7	230	1	3	3	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	24	2.8
T34	Field maple	8	280	3	3	2	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	35	3.4
T35	Field maple	5	190	2.5	3	3	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	16	2.3
T36	Field maple	8	300	4	5	3	4	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T37	Field maple	5	150	2	2	1	2	2	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	10	1.8
T38	Field maple	6	150	3	3	0.5	1	2	SM	Crown bias towards north east.	10+	C1	10	1.8

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T39	Sycamore	11	300	3.5	4	4	3.5	4	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T40	Field maple	5	300	3	3	3	1	2	EM	Crown bias towards east.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T41	Beech	15	530 510	7	5	3	7	2	M	Twin stemmed.	20+	B1	245	8.8
T42	Oak	20	1080	10	6	5	8	5	M	Old root severance on south side.	40+	A1	527	13
T43	Rowan	2.5	75	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T44	Cherry sp.	5	250	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	2	SM	Stem trifercates at 1.5m.	20+	B1	28	3
T45	Field maple	6	330	3	3.5	3	3.5	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	49	4
T46	Field maple	8	440	4	4.5	4	4	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	88	5.3
T47	Pear sp.	3	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T48	Pear sp.	3	110	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	5	1.3

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T49	Pear sp.	3	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T50	Pear sp.	2.5	40 40 40	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	2	Y	Multiple stems. Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	2	0.8
T51	Pear sp.	2.5	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T52	Pear sp.	3	90	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	4	1.1
T53	Pear sp.	3	35	0.5	0.5	0	0.5	0	Y	Multiple stems. Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	3	1
T54	Pear sp.	2.5	90	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	4	1.1
T55	Pear sp.	3	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T56	Pear sp.	3	90	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	4	1.1
T57	Pear sp.	3	90	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	4	1.1

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T58	Pear sp.	3	90	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	4	1.1
T59	Pear sp.	3	110	1	1	1	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	5	1.3
T60	Pear sp.	3	100	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	2	Y	Located in planting pitt within car park.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T61	Hornbeam	3	75	0.5	1	1	1	1	Y	Newly planted tree	10+	C1	3	0.9
T62	Hornbeam	11	360	3	3	4	4	2	EM	Stem bifurcated at 2m.	20+	B1	59	4.3
T63	Hornbeam	12	320	4	3	0.5	4	2	EM	Crown bias towards north.	20+	B1	46	3.8
T64	Hornbeam	12	420 230 220 220	3	4	5	2	2	EM	Multiple stems.	20+	B1	148	6.9
T65	Cherry sp.	5	110	2.5	2.5	2	2	1	SM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	5	1.3
T66	Whitebeam	7	350	3.5	2	3	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	55	4.2

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T67	Whitebeam	7	240	3	3.5	3	2	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	26	2.9
T68	Silver birch	3	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Y	Newly planted tree.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T69	Field maple	6	470	3.5	4	3.5	3.5	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	100	5.6
T70	Field maple	5	250	3	3	3	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	28	3
T71	Cherry sp.	2.5	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Y		10+	C1	3	0.9
T72	Walnut	13	560	5.5	5	4	5.5	2	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	142	6.7
T73	Field maple	12	380	3	3	3	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	65	4.6
T74	Silver birch	15	420	4	4	3	3	3	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	80	5
T75	Silver birch	14	350	4	4	4	4	2	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	55	4.2
T76	Alder sp.	4	220	3	3	2	2	2	EM	Moderate lean in stem.	10+	C1	22	2.6

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T77	Silver birch	14	360	4	4	4	4	1	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	59	4.3
T78	Cherry sp.	6	400	4	4	3	4	1	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	72	4.8
T79	Silver birch	13	360	4	4	4	4	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	59	4.3
T80	Silver birch	11	300	3.5	3	3	3	2	EM	Located within hedge.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T81	Silver birch	12	220	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Self seeded tree.	<10	U	22	2.6
T82	Plum sp.	3	200 180 170 170	2	2	2	2	2	EM	Multiple stems.	10+	C1	59	4.3
T83	Alder sp.	13	430	4	4	4	4	3	EM	Stem bifurcated at 2m.	20+	B1	84	5.2
T84	Silver birch	13	410	3	3	2	3	2	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	76	4.9
T85	Poplar sp.	22	970	9	9	10	9	5	M	Dense undergrowth.	20+	B1	425	11.6
T86	Poplar sp.	21	1010	8	9	9	9	5	M	Dense undergrowth.	20+	B1	461	12.1

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T87	Poplar sp.	22	1010	8	10	9	9	5	M	Dense undergrowth.	20+	B1	461	12.1
T88	Poplar sp.	22	1050	10	10	11	10	5	M	Ivy on stem.	20+	B1	499	12.6
T89	Poplar sp.	23	1050	11	11	10	11	5	M	Dense undergrowth. Ivy on stem.	20+	B1	499	12.6
T90	Oak	14	950	6	6	6	6	2	M	Ivy on stem.m	40+	A1	408	11.4
T91	Norway maple	9	480	4	4	4	4	3	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	104	5.8
T92	Norway maple	13	500	5	4	4	4	3	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	113	6
T93	Pine sp.	18	920	7	7	8	7	3	M	Minor deadwood throughout crown.	20+	B1	383	11
T94	Horse chestnut	14	680	5	5	5	5	2	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	209	8.2
T95	Oak	22	1370	9	9	9	9	3	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	40+	A1	707	15
T96	Oak	22	1240	8	8	8	8	4	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	40+	A1	695	14.9

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T97	Silver birch	3	80	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Slight lean in stem.	10+	C1	3	1
T98	Foxglove tree	7	240	3.5	4	3.5	4	2	EM	Slight lean in stem . Old tear out wound at approximately 2.5m.	20+	B1	26	2.9
T99	Oak	17	520	5	6	5	5	4	M	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	122	6.2
T100	Walnut	7	350	4	4	4	4	3	EM	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	55	4.2
T101	Photinia sp.	3	75	1	1	1	1	2	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T102	Magnolia sp.	2.5	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T103	Unidentifiable	3	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	Y	Dead tree.	<10	U	3	0.9
G1	Goat willow x 6, Norway maple x 1, Lime x 3, Cherry sp. x 7.	8	#350	3	3	3	3	0	EM	Dense undergrowth.	20+	B2	55	4.2
G2	Pine sp. x 5	19	#980	9	9	9	9	0	M	Located in adjacent garden.	20+	B2	434	11.8

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
H1	Hawthorn, Holly	2	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	SM	Maintained hedge with oridental shrub planting including Piptosporum, Mock Orange, Aucuba, Snowberry, Euonymus & Phormium.	10+	C2	3	0.9
H2	Cypress sp.	2	80	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	EM	Managed hedge.	10+	C2	3	1
H3	Beech	2	80	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	EM	Managed hedge.	10+	C2	3	1

Appendix VII - Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

Overview

This Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement provides generic best practice measures to be adopted in order to protect retained trees during the development process. It has been prepared in order to inform the planning and the construction/ development process.

Timing of Works

The phasing of works must be carried out in accordance with Table E1.

Table E1. Timing of Works

Stage	Works
1	Site induction
2	Install temporary tree protection fencing
3	Inspection by arboriculturist
4	Carry out construction works, subject to precautionary measures
5	Remove tree protection fencing once works complete
6	Final inspection by arboricultural consultant

Site Induction

Prior to works commencing, all contractors must attend a site induction. All contractors will be briefed on arboricultural concerns arising from the development proposals, including tree root protection areas (RPAs). This method statement must be made available to all contractors working on the site.

Tree Protection Fencing

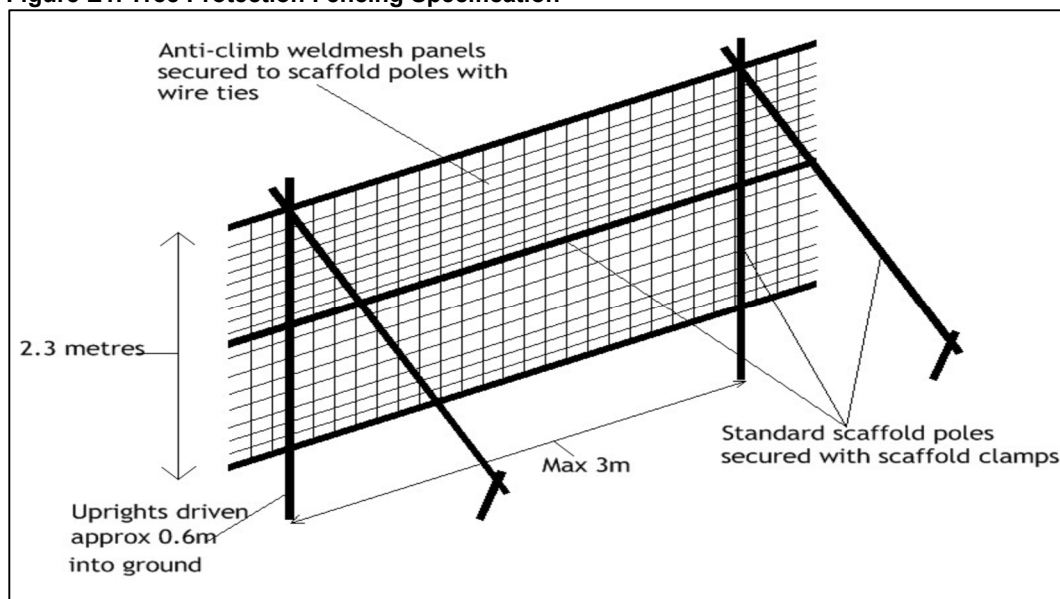
Prior to machinery entering the site, it will be necessary to ensure that all trees are adequately protected. This will require the installation of temporary of tree protection fencing.

Tree protection fencing will consist of a vertical scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical poles must be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels will be fixed (see Figure E1).

Laminated waterproof A3 signs will be fixed securely to fencing panels on each enclosure at 9 m intervals. The signs must clearly read: 'Protected Tree Zone, no storage or operations within fenced off areas'.

Once the construction works have been completed, the tree protection fencing may be removed. This must be done with care to ensure that no damage to trees is caused.

Figure E1. Tree Protection Fencing Specification



General Precautionary Measures

Prior to works commencing, a site storage area will be designated, which must be outside of the RPAs of trees. No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored within RPAs of trees. Where possible this area should be extended to 10 m away from the tree protection fencing.

Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into RPAs, heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags will be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination. No fires will be lit within 20 m of the protective fencing.

If any breach in the tree protection measures occurs it is the site manager's responsibility to report this to an arboricultural consultant so the appropriate measures may be taken.

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is the area identified by an arboriculturist to be protected during development, including site clearance and construction work, through the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit-for-purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree. The area within the construction exclusion zone is to be regarded as sacrosanct and the fencing shall not be taken down or relocated at any time.

All areas excluded by protective tree fencing shall be treated as CEZs, and the following restrictions shall apply:

- No construction activity whatsoever must occur within these areas.
- No tree works, without the written consent from the Local Authority.
- No alterations of ground levels or conditions.
- No chemicals or cement washings.
- No excavation.
- No temporary structures. *
- No storage of soil, rubble or other materials.
- No vehicles or machinery to be used or parked without appropriate ground protection measures as per BS5837 recommendations. This will require the use of a proprietary system of reinforced concrete slabs/steel road plates on a compressible layer, or side butting scaffold boards/ 18mm plywood sheets on a compressible layer. The type of ground protection used shall be appropriate for the likely loading applied.

- No fixtures (lighting, signs etc.) to be attached to trees.
- No fires within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or hedgerow.

**Sales Cabins or site huts, provided they are of the Jack Leg type, can be sited to act as ground protection for the duration of the construction.*

General Construction Activity

Since the canopies of retained trees may be in close proximity to areas of crane operation, the following restrictions will apply:

- All cranes will be sited outside the defined RPAs of retained trees / groups, and the appointed contractor will ensure all relevant personnel shall be made aware of the location of branches and the need to avoid causing damage to them.
- Prior to the implementation of lifting operations, a representative from the equipment supply company shall visit the site and ensure all operations can be completed without causing damage to retained trees. A lifting plan will be prepared and submitted for approval prior to all lifting operations. The lifting plan will make provision for the potential for damage of retained trees.
- All lifting operations will be completed under the close direction of a qualified banksman, who will be briefed by the appointed contractor as to the need to avoid damage the stems and branches of retained trees.
- Should additional tree removal or pruning be required the Local Authority Tree Officer shall be contacted and the scope of works agreed in writing.
- All materials will be stored within designated areas and no materials shall be stored within any RPA.

Hazardous Materials

Any mixing of cement-based materials is to take place outside the RPAs of all trees. Provision shall be made to ensure that the mixing area is contained so that no water runoff enters the RPAs of any trees. All mixers and barrows shall be cleaned within this dedicated mixing area.

All other chemicals hazardous to tree health, including petrol and diesel, are to be stored in suitable containers as specified by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations (2002) (Ref 4), and kept away from the RPAs.

Example of Protective Fencing Signs

TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING *MUST* BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

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