# Dunmill Energy Storage Project

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

Client:

Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

Report Reference:

RSE_7427_R1_V1_ARB

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RammSanderson

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## Project Details

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|---|---|
| Client: | Renewable Energy Systems Ltd. |
| Project: | Dunmill Energy Storage Project |
| Reference | RSE_7427_R1_V1_ARB |
| Report Title | BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) & Tree Protection Plan (TPP) |

## DISCLOSURE:



## Document Control

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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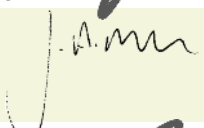
| Technical Reviewed: | **Jake Mellor**<br>BA (Hons) FdSc, MAborA | Principal Arboriculturist |  | 09/10/2023 |
| Issued to Client: | **Andy Ashpole**<br>BSc (Hons), TechArborA | Arboriculturist |  | 09/10/2023 |

# 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

i RammSanderson Ecology Ltd was instructed by Renewable Energy Systems Ltd. to carry out an assessment of trees at a filed compartment in Dunmill, which follows the guidance of British Standards 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', and to provide a report on the arboricultural implications to the proposed development of the site.

ii The current development proposals are for an energy storage unit to be built on the site.

iii A current topographical survey of the site in AutoCAD format has been provided and this formed the basis for the Tree Constraints Plan.

iv Following consultation with the client regarding the arboricultural constraints, a site layout plan has been produced which is considered to represent the most appropriate integration between the proposed development and existing trees. A provided AutoCAD copy of this proposed site plan (Drawing Number: 05104-RES-LAY-DR-PE-001) has been considered during the Arboricultural Impact Assessment and used to produce Tree Protection Plan.

v The content and scope of this report is listed below:

- BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey and Categorisation
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Arboricultural Method Statement
- Tree Protection Plan

## 1.1 Findings and Recommendations

i The survey assessed 18 individual trees, 4 groups of trees, and 5 hedgerows. The main arboricultural value resulted from the line of trees which runs down the middle of the site and includes 3 Category A trees.

ii There are currently no tree preservation orders (TPOs) at this location and the site is not situated within a conservation area. Therefore, none of the trees detailed within this report were subject to statutory protection at the time of the survey.

iii There was an individual tree that was considered category U status and unsuitable for retention pertaining to

iv tree: T1. The survey also highlighted some standing deadwood from both G2 and G3. It is therefore recommended for these are removed in the interests of appropriate arboricultural management.

v Biosecurity measures should be followed during the removal of the dead trees due to the possibility of ash die-back – see section 7.7 for further information.

vi The proposed development does not require any tree loss or hedgerow removal to facilitate the proposed new site layout.

vii The southeastern aspect of the proposed access track leading to the storage facility should be constructed following a 'no-dig' methodology and the installation of a three-dimensional cellular confinement system – see section 6.13 for further details.

viii It is recommended that temporary protective fencing is erected in order to create a construction exclusion zone which adequately protects the retained trees from damage during the construction works. This fencing should be erected at the outset of the development before any activities are carried out or materials/ plant is brought onto the site. For full details see the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D).

ix Any tree works detailed in the Tree Schedule in Appendix A have been identified solely in the context of the current use of the site and would be considered good arboricultural management irrespective of any development proposals. It should not be inferred that any recommended tree works are necessary to implement the proposed development.

# CONTENTS

## FIGURES



## TABLES



## APPENDICES

# 2 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## 2.1 Purpose and Scope of this Report

i This report has been prepared following the guidance within BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' Its purpose is to assess the likely arboricultural implications to the development proposals for the site and to be submitted in support of a planning application to the Local Planning Authority seeking consent for these proposals. It also provides arboricultural guidance on how the proposed development can be achieved while minimising any potential detrimental impacts to retained trees.

ii In preparing this report, consideration has been given to the proposed layout, the condition of the trees, and the final use of the site with a focus on providing a harmonious, balanced environment between the trees, buildings, and the end users of the site.

iii Whilst not definitive, the findings and any associated recommendations detailed within this report are considered reasonable, practicable, sustainable, and in the interests of promoting good arboricultural management.

iv Recommendations included within this report are the professional opinion of an experienced Arboriculturist and are the view of RammSanderson Ecology Ltd. This is based on a review of the information provided by the Client, the brief, and a survey of the site. This report pertains to these results only.

v This report and the survey(s) on which it depends have been carried out by a competent Arboriculturist.

## 2.2 Regulatory and Policy Framework

i The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order and Trees in Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Regulations 2010, enable a local planning authority to make a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) to protect specific trees, groups of trees, or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A TPO prohibits the cutting down, toppling, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage, and wilful destruction of protected trees without the local planning authority's written consent.

ii Section 160 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 makes provisions to protect trees which are within a conservation area, but not the subject of a TPO. These provisions require anyone intending to carry out works to a tree within a conservation area to give the local planning authority 6 weeks' notice before carrying out certain works unless an exemption applies.

iii The Scottish Forestry Act (2018) requires that a Felling Licence is obtained before felling trees, unless an exemption applies; such exemptions include felling small quantities of trees (less than 5m$^3$ of timber in any calendar quarter) or felling in specific areas (e.g. gardens).

## 2.3 Site Location and Context

i Site Address: Land south of A935, Montorse, DD10 9LH.

ii Central grid reference: NO 66237 59252.

iii The site comprises of two agricultural field compartments which were at stubble at the time of the survey and surrounded predominantly by agricultural land.

Figure 1: Site Location Plan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# 3 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Survey Methods

i The site was visited on Monday the 2nd of October 2023 to carry out an assessment in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

ii The weather at the time was considered to be adequate for conducting the survey during which, the following information was collected:

- Sequential reference number (recorded on the tree survey plan), including reference to type (tree, group, woodland, or hedgerow).
- Species, listed by common name (a key to scientific names is provided at Appendix B).
- Height.
- Stem diameter measured @ 1.5m height (for trees with more than one stem, the combined stem diameter is recorded as per BS5837:2012 Section 4.6).
- Branch spread (measured at the four cardinal points).
- Existing height above ground level of first significant branch.
- Life stage:

  **Y** – Young,
  **SM** – Semi Mature,
  **EM** – Early Mature,
  **M** – Mature,
  **OM** – Over Mature.

- General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, and/or preliminary management recommendations as appropriate.
- Estimated remaining contribution (future life expectancy) in years (<10, 10+. 20+, 40+);
- Tree quality assessment category grading as per Section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012. 'U' or 'A' to 'C' grading with the subcategory 1, 2 or 3 reflecting arboricultural, landscape or cultural values, respectively.

Notes: Only individual trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or greater are included in the survey. It is not always practical or necessary to record individual details for every tree within a group or woodland. Only basic details (height and species) for domestic hedgerows and significant shrubs were recorded. More substantial hedgerows (including evergreen screens) are generally recorded in a similar manner to groups of trees.

iii The measurement conventions used were as follows:

- Height, crown spread, and crown clearance was recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.
- Stem diameter was recorded in millimetres, rounded to the nearest 10mm.
- Any estimated dimensions (for offsite or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate measurements cannot be taken) were clearly identified as such in the tree schedule (Appendix A).

iv The survey includes all trees plotted on the provided topographical survey. Should any relevant trees on or adjacent to the site have been missed on the topographical survey, these have been included where appropriate. However, the positions indicated on any plans included within this report for all trees not included on the provided topographical survey have been approximated for the purposes of identification only, and if accurate locations are required these should be confirmed on site.

# 4 LIMITATIONS

## 4.1 Survey

i Each of the surveyed trees has been plotted and recorded as an individual tree or a tree group in accordance with the criteria detailed in section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012.

ii The information contained within this report is based on the author's knowledge and experience in respect of tree related issues. Whilst the appropriate level of skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete, or not fully representative information.

iii Any survey work undertaken will have been subject to natural limitations, including seasonal and phenological aspects.

iv Trees were assessed from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. The trees included in the survey were not climbed, no samples were removed, and no detailed internal investigation of decay was made.

v Where other vegetation (e.g. ivy or dense ground cover) prevented full access to any tree, this is noted in the tree survey schedule (Appendix A). Dense ivy cover can prevent full access to a tree and so obscure the presence of cavities or other defects. Any such situations are noted in the tree survey schedule with, where appropriate, recommendations for the ivy to be removed and a re-inspection carried out. No ivy was removed from any tree during the survey.

vi No liability can be accepted by RammSanderson Ecology Ltd. in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under their supervision and within their recommended timescales. Acceptance of this report represents an agreement with the guiding principles and the terms listed.

vii The findings and recommendations contained within this report are, assuming its recommendations are observed, valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. Trees are living organisms and their condition can change significantly over a relatively short period of time – good practice dictates they are inspected on a regular basis for reasons of safety.

viii Any hedgerows within the survey area were assessed solely for their general arboricultural condition and value. Further detailed assessment, following the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, is outside the scope of this report and no attempt has been made during this assessment to classify any hedgerow under the criteria within those Regulations.

ix Tree rooting characteristics and soils are both enormously variable as are their interactions. This makes any attempts to quantify tree related subsidence risk assessment impossible. No attempt has been made to assess subsidence risk potential nor should any be construed.

x The report relates only to the trees included within the Tree Schedule (Appendix A).

# 5 RESULTS

## 5.1 Surveyors

i The survey was carried out by Andy Ashpole BSc (Hons), TechArborA. Andy is experienced within the arboricultural sector, previously working as an Arborist gaining extensive knowledge/training within this field. He has also completed the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection assessment examination.

ii The survey was completed during suitable conditions as detailed in the table below.

**Table 1: Summary of conditions during survey**

| Abiotic Factor | Survey 1 |
|---|---|
| Survey type | BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey |
| Date completed | 02/10/2023 |
| Temperature | 12 °C |
| Wind speed (Beaufort Scale) | 1 |
| Cloud cover | 40% |
| Precipitation | 0 |

## 5.2 Statutory Tree Protection

i Angus Council confirmed via email on the 5th of October 2023 that the site is not located within a conservation area and that none of the trees on site are currently protected by a tree preservation order (TPO).

ii The trees on the site are therefore not currently subject to any statutory protection and there are no restrictions on tree works being carried out at this location. However, it is recommended that prior to carrying out any future tree works, further confirmation is obtained from Angus Council that the trees remain unprotected.

## 5.3 Tree Survey

i The survey assessed 18 individual trees, 4 groups of trees, and 5 hedgerows; the quality and value of which are summarised in the table below whilst full results of the tree survey are provided in the Tree Schedule (Appendix A).

ii The main arboricultural value resulted from the line of trees which runs down the middle of the site.

### Table 2: Survey Results

| BS5837:2012 Tree Quality Assessment Category | | Trees | Groups | Hedgerows | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | **Trees of high quality** which are healthy and attractive with high visibility and no significant defects, and which can make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years | 3 | 0 | 0 | **3** |
| B | **Trees of moderate quality** which are healthy and attractive but with some remediable defects such that they are in a condition to be able to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 20 years | 11 | 1 | 0 | **12** |
| C | **Trees of low quality** which are unremarkable, of limited merit and that are easily replaced, small-growing, young species which have a relatively low potential amenity value, and low landscape benefits. These trees typically include self-seeded trees of limited life span, small (below 150mm stem diameter) and young trees and trees of poor form and limited amenity value. | 3 | 3 | 5 | **11** |
| U | Trees which are 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 and/or are considered to be unsuitable for retention in the proximity of new dwellings or areas of public open space. | 1 | 0 | 0 | **1** |
| | **Total** | **18** | **4** | **5** | **27** |

# 6 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## 6.1 Introduction

i The arboricultural constraints, both above and below ground, identified during the tree survey (Section 5) and illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix A), have been used, through consultation with the client, to inform the proposed site layout design.

ii The following arboricultural impact assessment evaluates the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design, with recommendations for appropriate mitigation where necessary. It takes account of the effects of any tree loss required to implement the design and any proposed construction activities which may have the potential to damage retained trees.

## 6.2 Trees Suitable for Retention

i Where possible, it is generally considered desirable for any Category 'A' and Category 'B' trees to be retained and appropriately integrated within the layout for new developments. Category 'U' trees are unsuitable for retention other than for the very short-term or exceptionally for their conservation value and therefore should not be considered to be a constraint to development.

ii In assessing the probable impact of the proposed development on the trees and vice versa, and therefore identifying which trees are suitable for retention and integration within the context of the proposed layout, the following factors have all been considered:

- Root Protection Areas for Retained Trees
- Shading
- Direct Damage
- Construction Activity
- Demolition/Ground Works
- Future Pressure for Tree Removal and Pruning
- Seasonal Nuisance
- Infrastructure
- Future Management

## 6.3 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

i Recommended Root Protection Areas (RPA) for all individual trees on or immediately adjacent to the survey area are detailed within the Tree Schedule (Appendix A) and illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix C).

ii These RPAs have been calculated following the recommendations within BS5837:2012 Section 4.6 and are represented on the Tree Constraints Plan as a circle centred on the base of the tree's stem. Should any deviation from this circular RPA be considered appropriate, for example where previous site conditions (the presence of roads, structures, and underground apparatus), topography, or soil type/structure will have influenced root growth, any modifications to the RPA will be clearly explained and reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of the likely root distribution for the individual tree. Any such modified RPA will be of an overall area which is equivalent to the BS5837:2012 recommendation.

iii Recommendations for RPAs for any groups of trees, woodlands, or hedgerows, where the positions of individual trees are not included on the provided topographical survey, also reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of the likely collective root distribution of the constituent trees.

## 6.4 Recommendations for Tree Removals

i The survey identified a single tree which is unsuitable for retention due to its poor condition (T1). This tree is recommended for removal in the interests of good arboricultural management. It should also be noted that whilst this is the only individual tree identified as requiring remove due to being in poor condition, tree groups 2 and 3 (G2 & G3) do contain standing dead trees within them which are also recommended for removal – see Table 5 in section 7.1 for further details.

ii No trees have been identified as requiring removal to accommodate the proposed new site layout.

iii Table 5 (section 7.1) provides a summary of all recommended tree works (pruning and removals).

iv All Arboricultural work should be carried out by qualified and competent Arborists working to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.

## 6.5 Tree Loss Evaluation

i No trees, tree groups, or hedgerows are required to be removed to facilitate the proposed new site layout.

## 6.6 Recommendations for Tree Pruning

i Any recommendations within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix A) details pruning works **solely** in the context of the current use of the site that are recommended in the interest of good arboricultural management of the trees irrespective of any changes in use of the site. These recommendations should not be considered as necessary to implement or facilitate the proposed development.

ii Any additional pruning which is recommended solely to accommodate the proposed site layout (e.g. access facilitation pruning) is detailed within Table 5 (section 7.1).

iii All Arboricultural work should be carried out by qualified and competent Arborists working to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.

## 6.7 Tree Protection Plan

i The Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D), when read in conjunction with this report, details the required tree protection and mitigation measures for all trees proposed to be retained and integrated within the proposed layout.

ii The Tree Protection Plan is superimposed on the proposed layout and includes details of;

- Trees selected for retention and trees proposed for removal.
- The precise location and specification of protective barriers to form a construction exclusion zone around the retained trees.
- The extent and type of any temporary ground protection, and/or any additional physical measures, that are recommended in association with any temporary access or other activities which are permitted within the construction exclusion zone.
- The position, extent and general construction specification of any new permanent new hard surfacing within the RPA.

## 6.8 Shading

i Although there are circumstances where shade from trees could be considered beneficial, excessive shading of buildings by trees can be a problem, particularly where it affects rooms which require natural light. Similarly, it is often considered that open spaces such as gardens and sitting areas benefit from direct sunlight, for at least part of the day, and therefore that excessive shading of these areas by trees is undesirable.

ii In this instance, no further investigation, illustration or mitigation is considered necessary due to the generally favourable layout orientation and the nature of the proposal (i.e. non-residential) which means that the development is not considered likely to be subjected to an unreasonable level of shading from trees.

## 6.9 Direct Damage

i All new developments should consider the likelihood of direct damage occurring to any new structures, hard surfacing or associated utilities from incremental tree stem/root growth or mechanical damage resulting from encroachment of branches.

ii The proposed layout locates all new structures and services outside of the recommended RPAs.

iii For any proposed new planting, Table 3 below, taken from Annex A of BS 5837:2012, provides recommendations that are advised as minimum distances from structures and services for new tree plantings.

**Table 3: Minimum distance between young trees or new planting and structure to avoid direct damage to a structure from future tree growth**

| Type of structure | Minimum distance between young trees or new planting and structure, in metres (m) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Stem dia. ≤300mm[A)] | Stem dia. 300mm to 600mm[A)] | Stem dia. ≥600mm[A] |
| Building and heavily loaded structures | --- | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Lightly loaded structures such as garages, porches etc. | --- | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Services | | | |
| ≤1m deep | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| ≥1m deep | --- | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Masonry boundary walls | --- | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| In-situ concrete paths and drives | 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Paths and drives with flexible surfaces or paving slabs | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3.0 |

*A) Diameter of stem at 1.5m above ground level at maturity.*



## 6.10 Temporary Ground Protection

i The proposed site layout does not include any conflict between the necessary construction working space and retained trees. Therefore, it is not considered that any temporary ground protection will be required to implement the development.

ii General guidance on temporary ground protection is detailed below should a subsequent need arise:

iii British Standard 5837:2012 advises that temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction to underlying soil and further provides the following note:

*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.*

iv Final on-site measurements should be taken to ascertain the extent of any tree protection measures and provide an indication of whether incursions, which have not been anticipated, into the RPAs of retained trees might prove necessary.

## 6.11 Excavation/Ground Works

i The installation of any protective mitigation measures, if necessary, prior to the commencement of any works on site, will allow excavations and ground works to take place whilst minimising any anticipated adverse effect and/or impact on the retained trees.

ii All plant and vehicles engaged in ground works should either operate outside the RPAs, or run on appropriate ground protection, if necessary, in the proximity of retained trees.

iii Where trees stand adjacent to hard surfaces and/or buildings to be removed, excavation should be undertaken inwards, from within the footprint of the existing hard surfacing, or outside of the RPAs.

## 6.12 Construction Within the Root Protection Area

i The use of traditional strip foundations can result in extensive root loss and should be avoided. However, BS5837:2012 recommends that the insertion of specially engineered structures within RPAs may be justified if it enables the retention of a good quality tree (usually category A or B) that would otherwise be lost.

ii The foundation design should minimise any adverse impact on the trees and should take into consideration all relevant site-specific constraints. In order to arrive at a suitable solution, the combined advice of the project arboriculturist and an engineer will be required.

iii BS5837:2012 recommends that root damage can be minimised by using piles, located optimally to avoid any structural roots, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm, or beams laid at or above ground level to avoid tree roots.

iv Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used to reduce the possibility of striking major tree roots. Temporary ground protection, appropriate to the size of the piling rig in use, should be used as detailed above in section 6.10.

v It may be appropriate for slabs for minor structures (e.g. a shed base) to be formed within the RPA. It should however be placed on the existing ground level with no new excavation and should not exceed an area greater that 20% of the unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

vi The proposed layout does not include any construction within the RPA and so there is no requirement for any specially engineered structures in this instance.

## 6.13 Hard Surfacing Within the Root Protection Area

i Proposed hard surfacing (access track) has been identified within the root protection area of G3 and G4. It should be noted that an access track is already present in this location but in the form of compacted ground resulting from farm machinery.

ii Formalising the access track is considered to be acceptable in this instance providing appropriate mitigation is applied to ensure that the access track is constructed in such a way to minimise impacts to the tree root systems. It is therefore recommended that the installation of a 'no-dig' type hard surface, which incorporates a three-dimensional cellular confinement system will be necessary. General guidance on this type of 'no-dig' surfacing is provided below:

iii BS5837:2012 recommends that three-dimensional cellular confinement systems, incorporating geotextile or impermeable barriers as necessary, may be appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing with the RPA.

iv An assessment should be made to establish whether the existing site topography lends itself to the installation of a three-dimensional cellular confinement system. Final on-site measurements should be taken to ascertain the extent of any incursions into the RPA and provide subsequent guidance on the extent of any 'no-dig' installation.

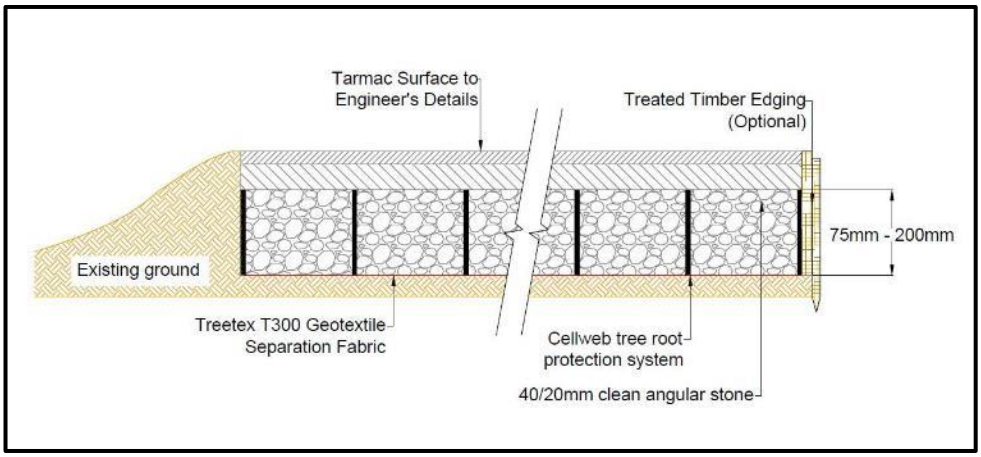
v A 'no-dig' design should be used which does not require excavation into the soil other that the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation. The structure of the hard surface should be designed to avoid localised compaction and in all cases, the advice of a structural engineer should be sought to ensure that the design is suitable for the anticipated vehicle loads it will be subjected to.

vi The new hard surfacing should be resistant to deformation by tree roots and should be set back from the tree's stem and above ground buttresses by a minimum distance of 500mm to allow for growth and movement. Where no-dig installations are proposed to be located particularly close to the main stems of retained trees then it is recommended that consideration is given to realigning the hard surfacing in order to reduce the total area ($m^2$) of RPAs affected in order to reduce the likelihood for future pruning pressure and minimise the potential for any detrimental impact on the retained trees.

vii It is recommended that the total area for all new permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

viii Indicative cross-sectional drawings of a suitable three-dimensional cellular confinement system (CellWeb™) are shown below (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Cross section illustrating a permeable tarmac surface finish**



## 6.14 Construction Activity

i The installation of any recommended protective or mitigation measures prior to the commencement of any works on site will allow the development to take place whilst minimising any anticipated adverse effect and/or impact on the retained trees.

ii All plant and vehicles engaged in construction works should either operate outside the RPA, and/or run-on appropriate ground protection.

## 6.15 Future Pressure for Tree Pruning/Removal

i Whilst the presence of retained trees can often enhance the immediate environment upon completion, any proposed layout should provide sufficient space that will allow for future tree growth and to provide a subsequently reduced need for future, frequent remedial pruning.

ii The tree works detailed in Table 5 are considered, in this instance, to provide an environment and layout juxtaposition that will allow for the future growth of the retained trees whist minimising any immediate future pruning pressures.

## 6.16 Seasonal Nuisance

i Foliage, fruit, and cone fall can be considered by some to be a nuisance and requests to Local Planning Authorities to carry out pruning works to negate these issues are often refused due in part to their brief, seasonal nature of the problem.

ii Providing a suitable juxtaposition when considering new layouts will help in minimising issues experienced by people living in proximity to trees.

iii A certain level of leaf fall in the autumn will be inevitable due to the generally deciduous nature of the existing trees on the site. This it is however not considered to be unreasonable in the context of the site's use.

## 6.17 Infrastructure

i Infrastructure requirements have been considered and there is no evidence to suggest that retained trees will have an impact on lighting, signage, CCTV sightlines or visibility splays.

ii Where the installation of any underground apparatus and drainage is considered necessary then particular care should be taken in its routeing and methods of installation and wherever possible be routed outside RPAs.

iii Where routeing services outside RPAs is not possible then detailed plans showing the proposed routeing should be drawn up in conjunction with the project Arboriculturist. Trenchless insertion methods are considered appropriate for this purpose and British Standards 5837:2012 details solutions for differing utility apparatus requirements (see table 4 below).

iv British Standards 5837:2012 suggests that in the event roots can be retained and appropriately protected during exposure, then excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs. The National Joint Utilities Group's publication 'NJUG Volume 4' contains further guidelines on the installation of new underground services in proximity to trees.

**Table 4: Trenchless solutions for differing utility apparatus installation requirements**

| Method | Accuracy | Bore dia. A) | Max sub. B) length | Applications | Not suitable for |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Micro tunnelling | ≤20 | 100 to 300 | 40 | Gravity-fall pipes, deep apparatus, watercourse/roadway undercrossing | Low-cost projects due to relative expense |
| Surface-launched directional drilling | ≈100 | 25 to 1,200 | 150 | Pressure pipes, cables including fibre optic | Gravity-fall pipes, e.g. drains and sewers C) |
| Pipe ramming | ≈150 | 150 to 2,000 | 70 | Any large-bore pipes and ducts | Rocky and other heavily obstructed soils |
| Impact moling D) | ≈50 E) | 30 to 180 F) | 40 | Gas, water and cable connections, e.g. from street to property | Any application that requires accuracy over distances in excess of 5m |

*A) Dependent on strata encountered.*

*B) Maximum subterranean length.*

*C) Pit-launched directional drilling can be used for gravity fall pipes up to 20m subterranean length.*

*D) Impact moling (also known as thrust-bore) generally requires soft, cohesive soils.*

*E) Substantial inverse relationship between accuracy and distance.*

*F) Figures given relate to single pass up to 300mm bore achievable with multiple passes.*



## 6.18 Landscaping

i BS 5837:2012 advises that any new tree planting and associated landscaping proposals should consider the ultimate height and spread, form, habit and colour, density of foliage, and maintenance implications, in relation to both the built form of the new development, and the retained landscape features.

ii Consideration should also be given to the advice detailed in section 6.4 in respect of distances of newly planted trees in relation to new structures.

iii For all new tree planting, the guidance within BS 8545:2014 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations' should be followed.

iv No details of any proposed landscaping have been provided.

## 6.19 Issues to be addressed by an Arboricultural Method Statement

i The Arboricultural Method Statement (Section 7) details the general methodology for the implementation of those aspects of the proposed development that have the potential to result in damage to the retained trees.

# 7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

## 7.1 Recommended Tree Works/Removals

i Tree works tabled below (Table 5) have been identified as a result of one or more of the following reasons:

- to directly implement the proposal,
- to facilitate the implementation and construction of the proposals,
- to assist in the creation of a balanced and desirable layout juxtaposition and
- in the interests of reasonable arboricultural management.

ii All tree works should be carried out by qualified and competent Arborists working to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations'.

**Table 5: Summary of Recommended Tree Works**

| Tree No. | Species | BS5837:2012 Category | Recommended Works |
|---|---|---|---|
| T1 | Ash | U | Remove - due to the condition of the trees, in the interests of good arboricultural management. |
| G2 | Hawthorn, Sycamore, Ash | C1 | Remove dead ash from group and deadwood over road |
| G3 | Hawthorn, Sycamore, Ash, Elm | C1 | Remove dead trees from group and deadwood over access track |

## 7.2 Summary of Mitigation

i The table below summaries the mitigation methods required for the site, specific to any trees where their RPA may be subject to impact by the proposed development.

ii Each specific requirement is detailed further in the subsequent sections of this report.

**Table 6: Summary of Mitigation Requirements**

| Tree No. | Species | Works effecting | Mitigation Required |
|---|---|---|---|
| Throughout the site | | Retained trees in general proximity to the proposed construction works | Create a construction exclusion zone, by erecting and maintaining temporary tree protection fencing for the duration of the construction works.<br>The tree protection fencing should be installed as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D).<br>The areas enclosed by the protective fencing should be maintained as a total exclusion zone to all construction activity. No working activity, storage of materials, ground level changes, excavations or vehicular access is permitted within the protected area. |
| G3 and G4 | Mixed species | A small percentage of the RPA is within the proposed hard standing. | The specification for the new hardstanding should follow the guidance in Section 6.13 with a 'no-dig' construction method and three-dimensional cellular confinement system to be used within the RPA.<br>Temporary protective fencing should be installed at the edge of the new hardstanding for the duration of the construction works, as shown in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D).<br>If the access track is to be used by heavy machinery prior to the hard surfacing being installed, then in this situation temporary ground protection will be required in the interim to protect the root systems of the adjacent trees (see section 6.10 for general guidance on temporary ground protection). |

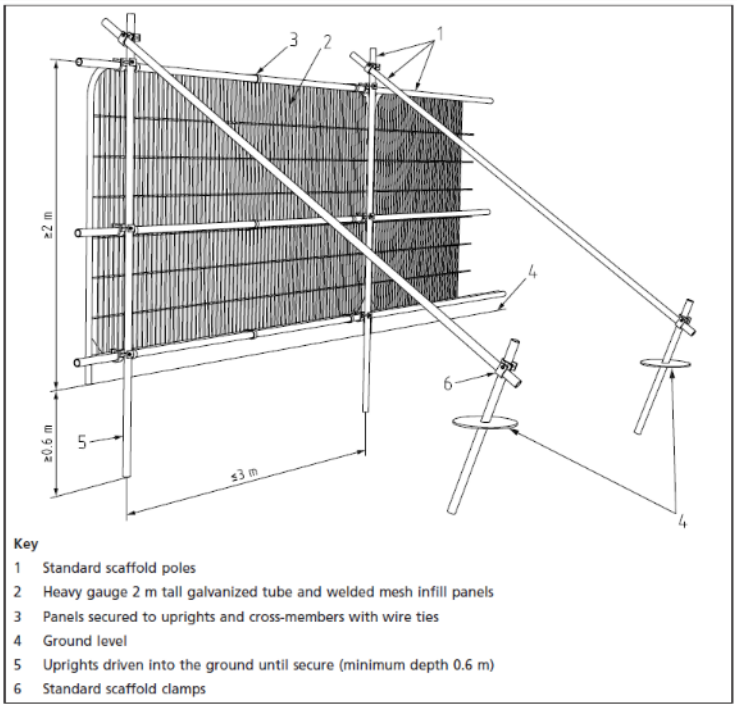
## 7.3 Erection of Protective Fencing

i It is recommended that temporary protective fencing should be erected in order to create a construction exclusion zone which adequately protects the retained trees from damage during the construction works. This fencing should be erected at the outset of the development works before any activities (including demolition and ground works) are carried out and materials/ plant are brought onto site.

ii The recommended position for protective fencing is detailed on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix D).

iii The fencing should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework which is well braced to resist impacts as seen below in Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Default specification for protective barrier © British Standards Institute**

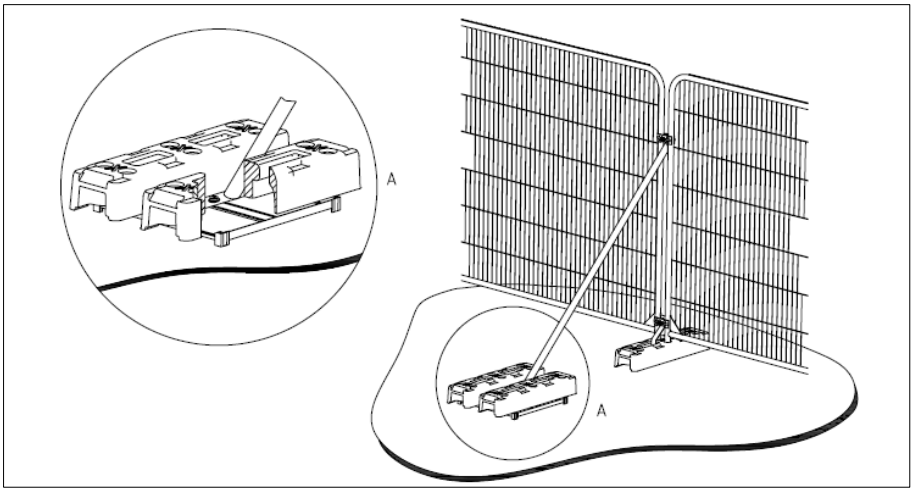



iv All-weather warning notices should be attached to the fencing to clearly identify the area as a tree protection exclusion zone into which access is not permitted

v Once erected, the protected area should be regarded as sacrosanct and the fencing should not be removed or altered unless recommended by the project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.

vi Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPAs do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification may be considered to be appropriate. For example, 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet as illustrated below in Figure 4.

**Figure 4:Alternative Specification for Protective Fencing © British Standards Institute**




vii In this instance it is considered that the associated risks to trees from the proposed development do not necessitate the default specification and therefore the use of the alternative specification will be appropriate.

## 7.4 Additional General Precautions Outside of the Exclusion Zone

i Fires on site should be avoided wherever possible. Where they are unavoidable, they should be kept well away from the exclusion zone, and only lit in positions where heat will not affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and wind direction should be taken into account, and it should be attended at all times until safe to leave.

ii Any materials, fuel, or chemicals whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the exclusion zone.

## 7.5 Site Monitoring

i Following consideration of the likely arboricultural impacts to the development, it is not considered that on-site arboricultural monitoring will necessary during the construction works.

ii Random site monitoring can take place throughout the duration of the construction to check that all guidelines are being adhered to.

## 7.6 Ash Dieback

i Ash dieback is a disease caused by *Hymenoscyphus fraxneus* fungus which kills ash trees by inhibiting their ability to draw up nutrients. This disease quickly kills saplings but also affects mature trees over longer periods of time causing them to become brittle and dangerous to people and property within their proximity. Any suspected or confirmed cases of ash dieback should be reported to the Forestry Commission using Tree Alert.

ii Signs of ash dieback were recorded during the survey within G2 and G3. When removing the dead trees from the group, biosecurity measures should be followed as detailed below in section 7.7

## 7.7 Biosecurity Measures during Tree Works relating to G2 and G3

i Biosecurity is the control of infectious diseases and invasive alien species that pose a threat to the health of plants and trees in the UK.

ii Professionals working on the site are at high-risk of potentially spreading tree pests and diseases. A biosecurity kit should be used to implement simple measures limiting the introduction & spread of pests and diseases. As a minimum, the kit should include a bucket big enough to fit working boots and a few inches of water, a boot pick, brush, disinfectant, hand sanitiser, water container, and a portable pressure washer (hand-pump action is sufficient).

iii Due to the likelihood of ash die-back being present within G2 and G3, it is important that biosecurity measures are followed to prevent the further spread of this disease.

iv Options for diseased timber and woodchip include either offsite disposal to as suitable landfill site or identifying a suitable location on the site away from uninfected ash trees. This location should be solely for the purpose of storing diseased timber and woodchip resulting from the removal of the diseased trees. Signage should be erected around the designated area to inform staff, contractors, and the public to remain out of that area and not to remove timber or woodchip from that location. Woodchip should be left to decompose whilst timber can be burned where appropriate following guidance from the local government and environment agency in relation to on site fires.

v All saws, machinery, boots, and the back of tipper trucks should be washed with soapy water after working on diseased trees.

vi If any additional diseased ash trees are identified on site, these should also be removed in the same manner to reduce the spread of the disease from contaminating other locations within the site and potentially off-site to third party land.

## 7.8 Ground Works, Demolition & Construction Works

i Installation of all recommended protective mitigation measures prior to the commencement of any works, combined with use of temporary ground protection and/or the retention of existing hard surfacing within the RPAs, will allow the ground works to take place whilst minimising any adverse effect or impact on the retained trees.

ii All plant and vehicles engaged in ground works should either operate outside the RPA or run-on temporary ground protection or existing hard standing, where appropriate.

iii During ground works and demolition, the utmost caution should be used to not sever any roots, especially those measuring ≥25mm in diameter. Any uncovered roots should be wrapped/covered to prevent them from desiccation and rapid temperature changes (any wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling).

iv In the case where plant or wide/tall loads are being used, it must be ensured that all parts of the equipment remain outside of the RPAs, in order that they can operate without coming into contact with any of the on-site or adjacent trees. All works must have appropriate supervision by a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

v Access facilitation pruning should not be necessary on site but if it does become necessary to maintain a safe clearance. All work must be approved by the project Arboriculturist and carried out by a qualified and competent Arborist working to BS 3998:2010.

vi If damage occurs to part of a tree during the works, the project Arboriculturist must be contacted without delay.

## 7.9 Soil Compaction and Remediation Measures

i Soil that has been compacted will not provide suitable conditions for the survival and growth of vegetation, whether existing or new, and is a common cause of post-construction tree loss on development sites.

ii Compacted soil will adversely affect drainage, gas exchange, nutrient uptake, and organic content, and will seriously impede or restrict root growth.

iii Soil compaction should be avoided around existing vegetation, including trees, and in areas where new planting or seeding is proposed.

iv Where soil compaction has occurred near to existing trees, remedial works might include sub-soil aeration using compressed air, and the addition of other materials, preferably of a bulky, organic nature (but excluding peat), to improve structure.

v Heavy mechanical cultivation such as ploughing or rotavating should not occur within the RPA.

vi Any cultivation operations should be undertaken carefully by hand to minimize damage to the tree, particularly the roots.

vii Decompaction measures include forking, spiking, soil augering and tilthed radial trenching. Care should be taken during such operations to minimize the risk of further damage of tree roots.

## 7.10 Contractors Storage, Parking & Access

i Provision should be made for welfare facilities, the site office, contractor parking, storage for materials, plant and spoil, and space for mixing, all outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

ii In this instance, it is considered that there is sufficient space for provision of the above, without placing significant constraints on the working space available for the construction and its associated activities.

## 7.11 Completion

i At the completion of the construction works, before removal of any of the tree protection measure at the completion of the project, it is recommended that the advice of the project Arboriculturist is sought regarding whether a re-survey of the retained trees is necessary for signs or symptoms of damage and/or stress that the construction may have caused.

ii The protective fencing and ground protection measures should remain in position until its use is considered unnecessary and any risk of damage to the retained trees and/or their respective RPAs e.g. soil compaction from vehicular plant or machinery, has completely passed.

## 7.12 Tree Planting & After Care

i When planning or implementing any new tree planting scheme, it is recommended that the guidance within BS 8545:2014 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations' is followed.

ii The following points summarise good after care for newly planted trees with an additional consideration to any necessary formative, corrective and maintenance pruning:

iii Water the trees immediately after planting and weekly throughout the first growing season by allowing 10 – 20 litres of water for each tree. This is especially important during prolonged periods of dry weather in which case the frequency of watering may need to be increased.

iv Do not allow weeds or grass to grow within a 500mm radius of the stem.

v Maintain an organic mulch (e.g. composted woodchip or bark) to a minimum depth of 75mm for a radius of 500mm around the base of new trees.

vi At the end of each growing season, check that tree-ties are not damaging the tree stems and loosen if necessary.

vii Ensure that the tree stakes remain firm while the new planting becomes established and only remove when the tree can support itself, usually after a period of 2 -3 years.

viii Carry out formative pruning to the young trees by removing dead, weak, and crossing branches, epicormic growth, and suckers arising from the roots.

## 7.13 Contacts

i RammSanderson Ltd. 0115 930 2493, info@rammsanderson.com

ii Andy Ashpole BSc(Hons), TechArborA, a.ashpole@rammsanderson.com

**Appendix A: Tree Schedule** **October 2023**

| Tree No | Species | Age | Height (m) | Dia (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | | | | Life Exp | Cat | Cond | General Observations | Preliminary Management Recommendations | RPA ($m^2$) | RPA Radius (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T1 | Ash | M | 12 | 747 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 | <10 | U | Poor | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Serious basal decay on west aspect to 2m. Fungal fruiting body (*Inonotus hispidus*) on main stem, north aspect at 4m. Poor structure and form | Remove tree | 255 | 9 |
| T2 | Sycamore | M | 10 | 803 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 20+ | B1 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Located in hedgerow (H2). Good structure and form | No work required at present | 290 | 9.6 |
| T3 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 1410 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 40+ | A1 | Fair | Good structure and form – high amenity value. Minor mammal hole at base on west aspect. Epicormic growth at base. Located on east aspect of ditch. Deadwood within canopy | No work required at present | 707 | 15 |
| T4 | Sycamore | SM | 6 | 300 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Suppressed growth as growing under the canopy of T3. | No work required at present | 41 | 3.6 |
| T5 | Sycamore | M | 12 | 618 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good amenity value. Twin-stemmed from base. Suppressed growth | No work required at present | 172 | 7.4 |
| T6 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 900 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good amenity value. Multi-stemmed from base with included bark unions. Decay at base of tree on southern aspect | No work required at present | 366 | 10.8 |
| T7 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 537 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Good amenity value. Twin-stemmed from base. Suppressed growth | No work required at present | 129 | 6.4 |

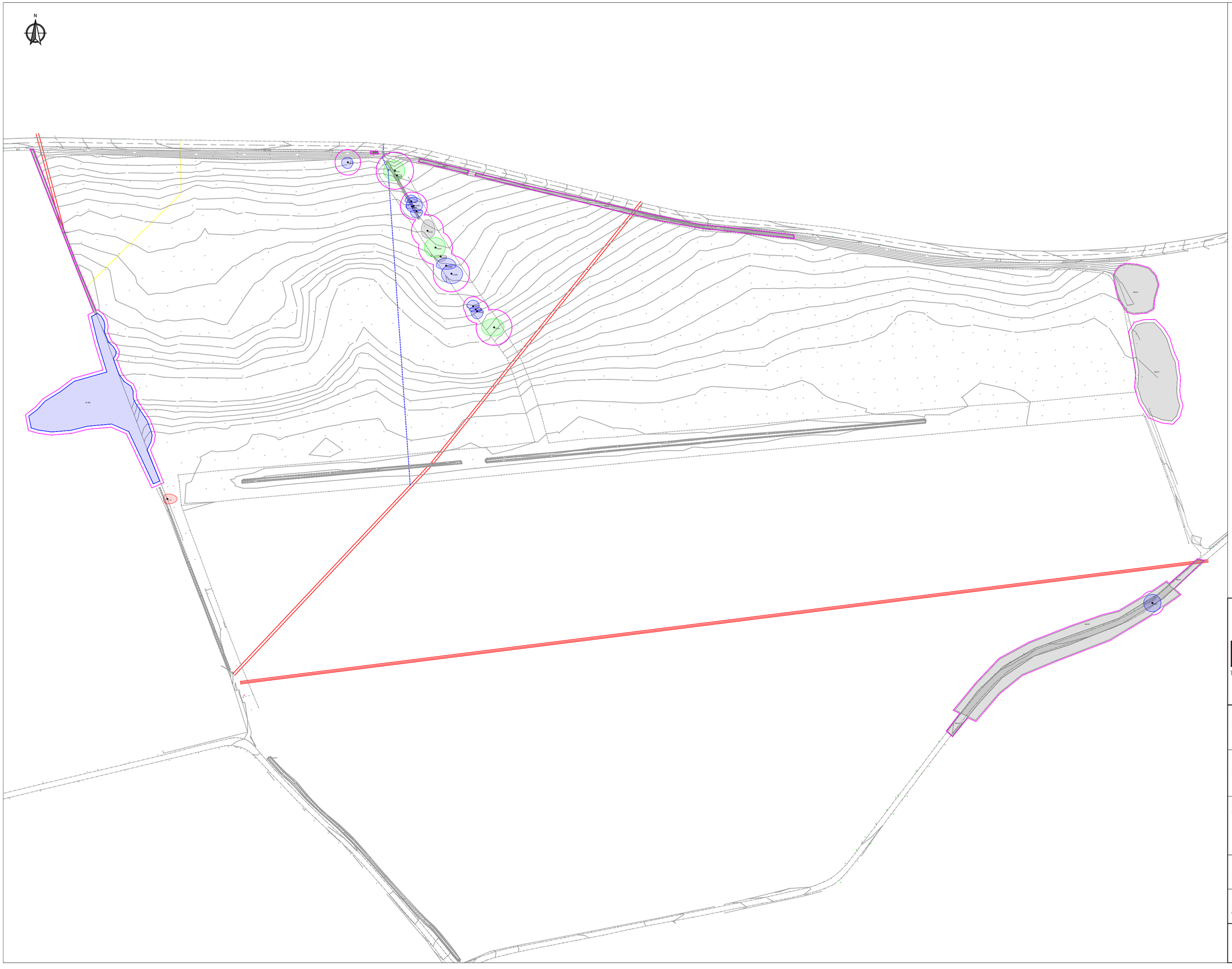
| Tree No | Species | Age | Height (m) | Dia (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | | | | Life Exp | Cat | Cond | General Observations | Preliminary Management Recommendations | RPA ($m^2$) | RPA Radius (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T8 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 582 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good amenity value. Multi-stemmed from base with included bark unions | No work required at present | 154 | 7 |
| T9 | Ash | M | 16 | 1078 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 10+ | C2 | Poor | Good amenity value but poor condition. Twin-stemmed with decay at base of tree on eastern aspect. High percentage of deadwood throughout canopy | No work required at present due to no target area | 523 | 12.9 |
| T10 | Sycamore | M | 16 | 1130 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 40+ | A1 | Fair | Good structure and form with high amenity value. Epicormic growth at base. Minor storm damage in northern aspect of canopy | No work required at present | 581 | 13.6 |
| T11 | Ash | SM | 10 | 460 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Suppressed growth | No work required at present | 95 | 5.5 |
| T12 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 870 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good structure and form and good amenity value. Epicormic growth at base. Multi-stemmed structure from 2m. Suppressed growth | No work required at present | 340 | 10.4 |
| T13 | Sycamore | M | 16 | 1220 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good amenity value but large cavity at base on northeast aspect which extends under the tree significantly (over 1m). Appears to be hollow at base with decay but doesn't seem to extend up the trunk. Additional hole at base on southern aspect. Tree appears healthy in fair condition despite the decay at the base | No work required at present due to no target area | 670 | 14.6 |
| T14 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 653 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good amenity value. Multi-stemmed structure. Minor decay at base on eastern aspect | No work required at present | 191 | 7.8 |

| Tree No | Species | Age | Height (m) | Dia (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | | | | Life Exp | Cat | Cond | General Observations | Preliminary Management Recommendations | RPA ($m^2$) | RPA Radius (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| T15 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 600 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Good amenity value. Multi-stemmed structure | No work required at present | 163 | 7.2 |
| T16 | Sycamore | M | 15 | 783 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good amenity value. Multi-stemmed structure. Dense epicormic growth at base | No work required at present | 278 | 9.4 |
| T17 | Sycamore | M | 18 | 1200 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 40+ | A1 | Fair | Good structure and form with high amenity value. Epicormic growth at base | No work required at present | 652 | 14.4 |
| T18 | Sycamore | M | 12 | 860 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Good amenity value. Twin-stemmed from 2m with included bark but good reaction growth. Dense canopy | No work required at present | 333 | 10.3 |
| G1 | Hawthorn, Elder, Sycamore, Ash | M | 15 (Avg.) | 500 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 20+ | B2 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Good amenity value. Large mature sycamores located off site but canopy joins boundary line. Predominantly sycamore off site, with hawthorn and elder on site | No work required at present | / | 6 |
| G2 | Hawthorn, Sycamore, Ash | M | 10 (Avg.) | 300 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Poor | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Predominantly ash in poor condition with dense ivy throughout. Standing Dead ash in group | Remove dead ash from group and deadwood over road | / | 3.6 |
| G3 | Hawthorn, Sycamore, Ash, Wych Elm | M | 16 (Avg.) | 400 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Poor | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Predominantly ash in poor condition with dense ivy throughout. Standing dead ash in group with patches of dogrose. Stream through centre of group flowing in southern direction | No target area as fields on both sides so low risk, but it is recommended to remove dead trees prior to them failing | / | 4.8 |

| Tree Nº | Species | Age | Height (m) | Dia (mm) | Crown Spread (m) | | | | Life Exp | Cat | Cond | General Observations | Preliminary Management Recommendations | RPA ($m^2$) | RPA Radius (m) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G4 | Wych Elm, Damson, Wild Cherry, Common Alder, Crack Willow | M | 5 (Avg.) | 250 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Predominantly crack willow and scrub species. Some fallen trees within group | No work required at present | / | 3 |
| H1 | Hawthorn, Elder | M | 2 (Avg.) | 100 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Maintained. Predominantly hawthorn with brambles and dogrose within | No work required at present | / | 1.2 |
| H2 | Blackthorn, Ash, Hawthorn, Damson, Wild Cherry | M | 2 (Avg.) | 100 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Maintained in part with scattered trees within (see G2 for tree details). Predominantly hawthorn blackthorn | No work required at present | / | 1.2 |
| H3 | Hawthorn, Ash, Sycamore | M | 2 (Avg.) | 100 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Maintained. Defunct. Dense cleavers (*Galium aparine*) throughout chocking the hedgerow. Predominantly hawthorn with scattered ash and sycamore | Manage cleavers | / | 1.2 |
| H4 | Hawthorn, Ash | M | 2 (Avg.) | 100 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Maintained. Defunct. Dense cleavers (*Galium aparine*) throughout chocking the hedgerow. Predominantly hawthorn | Manage cleavers | / | 1.2 |
| H5 | Hawthorn, Elder | M | 2 (Avg.) | 100 (Avg.) | / | / | / | / | 10+ | C1 | Fair | Not on original TOPO, location estimated. Small section of maintained hedgerow with gorse | No work required at present | / | 1.2 |

## Appendix B: Key to Species Scientific Names

| Common Name | Scientific Name |
|---|---|
| Ash | *Fraxinus excelsior* |
| Blackthorn | *Prunus spinosa* |
| Common alder | *Alnus glutinosa* |
| Crack willow | *Salix fragilis* |
| Damson | *Prunus domestica subsp insititia.* |
| Elder | *Sambucus nigra* |
| Hawthorn | *Crataegus monogyna* |
| Sycamore | *Acer pseudoplatanus* |
| Wild cherry | *Prunus avium* |
| Wych elm | *Ulmus glabra* |



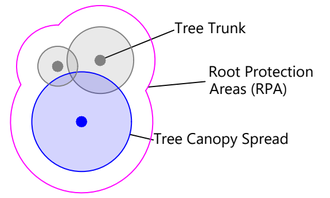

## LEGEND:

TX-A — Category A - Trees of High Quality

TX-B — Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality

TX-C — Category C - Trees of Low Quality

TX-U — Category U - Trees Unsuitable for Retention




RammSanderson ARBORICULTURE

Client :
Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

Project:
Dunmill Energy Storage Project

Drawing Title :
Tree Constraints Plan

| Drg No. | Rev : |
|---|---|
| RSE_7427_TCP | V1 |

| Drn By : | Scale : | Date : |
|---|---|---|
| AA | 1:2000@A2 | 24/10/2023 |

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West Midlands: Chase View Barn, Dunston Business Village, Stafford, ST18 9AB T: 01785 711 575
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**No excavation or digging permitted when formalising access track. A three-dimensional cellular confinement system should be used - see section 6.13 of the report for further details**

**Hard Surfacing Within the Root Protection Area**

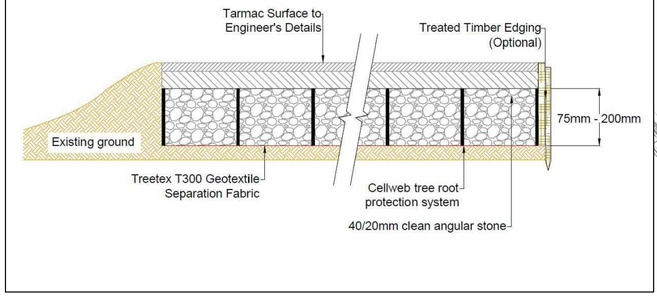
All new hard surfacing within the root protection area (RPA) is to be constructed using a three-dimensional cellular confinement system (for example Cellweb TRP), incorporating geotextile or impermeable barriers as appropriate and installed using a 'no-dig' technique, as detailed in BS837:2012 Section 7.4.

For areas of new hard surfacing, the design will not permit excavation into the soil other that the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation.

The removal of any existing hard surfaces will be carried out with care, using hand tools as much as possible. Where this is not practicable, a small excavator will used to remove the top surface, working backwards from the existing tarmac in order that no vehicles drive on the underlying soil, once exposed.

For new hard surfaces, the underlying soil structure will be protected from compaction during construction by a combination of appropriate temporary ground protection and by 'rolling out' the new surface by working forward from the surface as it is constructed.

The structure of the hard surface will be designed to avoid localised compaction and in all cases, a structural engineer should confirm that the design is suitable for the anticipated vehicle loads it will be subjected to. The finished tarmac surface will be permeable and able to resist deformation by tree roots.

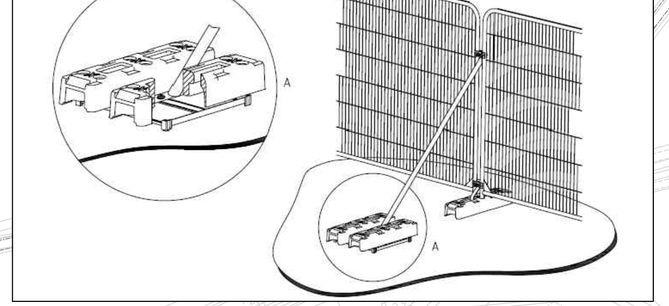



**Tree Protection Fencing**

Tree protection fencing is to be installed at the positions shown at the commencement of works, before any ground works or soil stripping are carried out and before vehicles or materials are brought onto site.

The fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework which is well braced to resist impacts as shown above. The areas enclosed are to be maintained as a total exclusion zone to all construction activity. All-weather warning notices will be attached to the fencing to clearly identify the area as a tree protection exclusion zone into which access is not permitted.

No working activity, storage of materials, ground level changes, excavations or vehicular access is permitted within the protected area. Once erected, the protected area are to be regarded as sacrosanct and the fencing must not be removed or altered unless recommended by the project Arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.




## LEGEND:

- TX-A — Category A - Trees of High Quality
- TX-B — Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality
- TX-C — Category C - Trees of Low Quality
- TX — Trees Recommended for Removal
- Tree Trunk
- Tree Canopy Spread
- Tree Protection Fencing
- 'No-dig' / 3D cellular confinement system to be used for new hardstanding.

RammSanderson ARBORICULTURE

Client :
Renewable Energy Systems Ltd.

Project:
Dunmill Energy Storage Project

Drawing Title :
Tree Protection Plan

| Drg No. | Rev : |
|---|---|
| RSE_7427_TPP | V1 |

| Drn By : | Scale : | Date : |
|---|---|---|
| AA | 1:2000@A2 | 09/10/2023 |

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