



## Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

**Prepared for:** Max Von Rettig

**Site:** Flat 2 , 73 Eton Avenue

**Prepared by:** Patrick Osborne

Tech Arbor A  
ISA Cert Arb

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## Contents

Chapters	Content	Page no.
1.0	Instruction	1
2.0	Statement of purpose	1
3.0	Associated documents	1
4.0	Arboricultural impact assessment	3
6.0	Statutory Protection	3
7.0	Method Statement	3-6
8.0	Sequencing of works	6-7
9.0	Arboricultural supervision	7
Appendix 1	Tree survey schedule	
Appendix 2	Tree protection notice	
Appendix 3	List of contacts	
Appendix 4	Document record	
Appendix 6	Geoweb specification	

## 1.0 Instruction

- 1.1 Green Canopy Consultancy has been instructed by **Mr Von Rettig** to undertake a tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees In relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, and to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

## 2.0 Statement of purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide local planning authorities with sufficient arboricultural information to consider the effect of the proposed development on nearby trees, and to demonstrate that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.  
The report includes an arboricultural method statement that describes how work will be undertaken to provide adequate protection of retained trees.

## 3.0 Associated documents and drawings

- 3.1 This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents and drawings:
1. Topographical survey
  2. Architect drawings
  3. British Standards Institute - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
  4. Tree Protection Plan

## 4.0 Arboricultural impact assessment

Table 1: Summary of impacts	
Tree removal	N/A
Facilitation pruning	N/A
Demolition within RPA	Just a shed removal
New surfacing within RPA	A series of piles as plan layout
New structures within RPA	New Shed as outlined on plan

#### 4.1

Removal of small trees and shrubs within H001.

#### 4.2

Entrance to the site is via the current hard driveway which won't change or be added to in any way thus posing no threat to roots within the T004 RPA. The load of the vehicles and pedestrians will be light enough as not to cause any root compaction or damage to the driveway in this area.

#### 4.3

The new planned shed area to the rear of the house falls just within the RPA of T001,3 & T004 with large diameter roots likely within the area and close to the surface.

If standard foundations were installed in this area they would have a negative impact on the roots and long term health of the above trees.

#### 4.4

All other retained trees can be adequately protected using tree protection barriers as illustrated on the tree protection plan (ATS-TPP-20202).

### 5.0 Statutory protection

#### 5.1

Green Canopy Consultancy have not been instructed to check for the status of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Area Designation at this stage. The existence of any statutory protection must be checked with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for any tree works proposed before a planning consent is given.

## **6.0 Tree protection plan**

- 6.1 A tree protection plan has been produced based on information provided by the topographical survey and proposed plan. The tree protection plan should be used for tree issues only. Scaled measurements should be checked on site by the project arboriculturist.

## **7.0 Method statement**

### **7.1 Tree protection barriers**

- 7.1.1 All retained trees shall be protected by tree protection barriers before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development takes place. Tree protection barriers shall be installed around retained trees as indicated on the tree protection plan, however T004 is behind an existing boundary fence hence no protection required. All-weather notices are to be attached to the barrier with the words: "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS" (Appendix 3).
- 7.1.2 The protected area should be regarded as sacrosanct, and once installed barriers shall not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.
- 7.1.3 The default specification (Figure 1) should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots.
- 7.1.4 Where tree protection barriers are to be erected on retained hard surfacing, 2 m tall, welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet shall be installed (Figure 2). The fence panels shall be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, secured with ground pins. Or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts shall be mounted on a block tray.

Figure 1 Default specification for protective barrier (Figure 2 BS5837:2012)

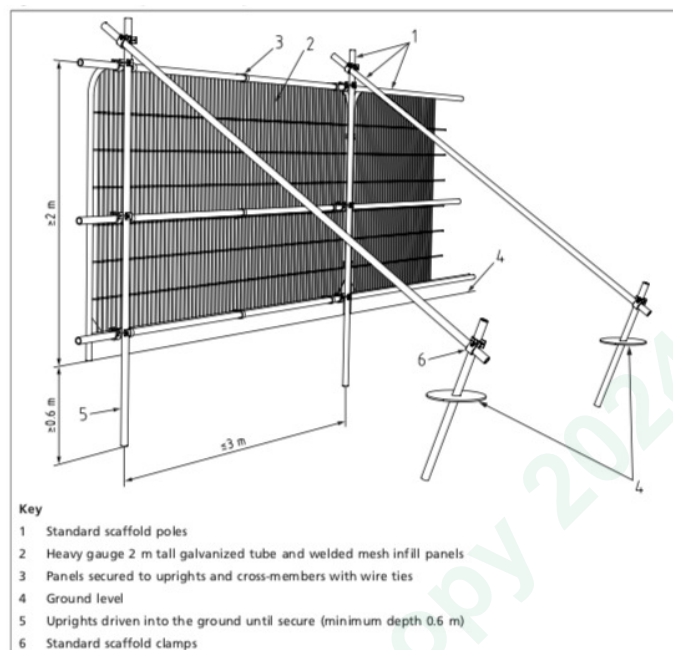
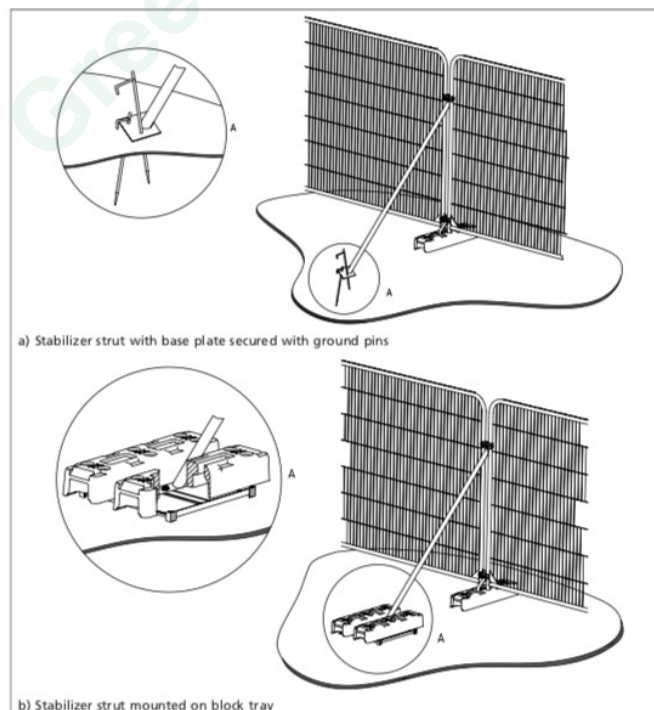


Figure 2 Above ground stabiliser system example (Figure 3 BS5837:2012)



## 7.2 Ground protection

- 7.2.1 If at any stage during development, access is required within root protection areas, suitable ground protection shall be installed to prevent compaction of unprotected soil.

New temporary ground protection must be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

**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.
- 7.2.1 The final specification for ground protection, based on demolition and construction machinery required, is to be supplied to the LPA tree officer for their approval prior to installation.
- ## 7.3 Piles within The RPA
- 7.3.1 As stated above there will likely be substantial root activity within the RPA which prevents the use of standard foundations however Pile foundations could be installed via 'hand dig' only system (this can be discussed with the architect).
- 7.3.2 Any excavation in or around the RPA shall only be carried out by hand , to be used within the RPA.

### 7.3.3 During the construction of the pile base:

- All roots 25mm in diameter or above shall not be severed, cut or broken.
- Ground levels must not be changed (i.e. no digging and no raising of soil levels).
- Soil must not be compacted.

7.3.4 When removing existing soil surface care must be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it. Hand-held tools or appropriate machinery should be used (under arboricultural supervision) to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area. With care it may be possible to use machines situated outside of RPAs. Machines must not track over the exposed ground. If a new hard surface is to be laid, it might be preferable to leave any existing sub-base in situ, augmenting it where required.

## 7.4 General tree protection measures

7.4.1 The following measures shall be observed to prevent unnecessary damage to retained trees:

- Machinery (e.g., diggers) must not be tracked across unprotected soil within Root Protection Areas (RPA).
- Building materials must not be stored on unprotected soil within RPA.
- Any materials that have the potential to contaminate the soil, e.g., concrete mixing and diesel oil must not be discharged within 15m of the tree trunk.
- The topography of the site must also be considered to avoid materials hazardous to the tree's health washings towards its rooting area.
- Fires must not be lit in close proximity to trees.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of retained trees.
- Ground levels within RPAs must not be changed.

## 8.0 Sequencing of works

8.1 A logical sequence of events is to be observed to avoid unnecessary damage to retained trees on site.



**Table 2: Sequence of events**

Stage 1	Installation of tree protection fencing in accordance with tree protection plan
Stage 2	Removal of existing shed and shrubs (H001)
Stage 3	Complete all construction works
Stage 4	Remove machinery and material from site
Stage 5	Remove tree protection fencing and complete soft landscaping works

## 9.0 Arboricultural supervision

- 9.1 Wherever trees on or adjacent to a site have been identified within the tree protection plan for protective measures, there should be an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring. This should extend to arboricultural supervision whenever construction and development activity is to take place within or adjacent to any RPA.
- 9.2 The project arboriculturist will be consulted on any issues that may arise and will visit the site as often as necessary to ensure trees are protected and at the following key stages:
- Pre-commencement meeting with site manager and LA tree officer, to ensure all aspects of the method statement and tree protection are understood.
  - Confirmation that tree protection measures are in place.
  - During driveway removal and reconstruction within RPAs
  - Removal of tree protection measures and sign off.
- 9.3 The appointed arboricultural consultant will keep records of all site visits and circulate a report to the client, project manager and LA tree officer.

## Appendix 1

### Survey Key

#### **Diameter (mm)**

Stem diameter in millimetres measured at 1.5m above ground level. Where the stem is divided below 1.5m, measurement is taken as directed by BS:5837 Annex C.

#### **RPA - Root Protection Area**

RPA circle radius is determined from Annex D of BS:5837.

R- Radius

A – Area

#### **Branch Spread (m)**

Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk.

#### **Low branches**

Height above ground in metres of the lowest branch and use of the 4 cardinal points of the compass.

#### **Age class**

(NP) Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting

(Y) Young – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy

(EM) Early Mature – a tree within its second third of life expectancy

(M) Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy

(OM) Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age

(V) Veteran – a tree in the second or mature stage of its life and has important wildlife and habitat features including; hollowing or associated decay fungi, holes, wounds and large dead branches.

(A) Ancient – a tree in the ancient or third and final stage of their life that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition



## Appendix 1

### Physiological Condition

GOOD – a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems

FAIR – a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated

POOR – a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated

DEAD – a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

### Structural Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

GOOD – a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects

FAIR – a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated

POOR – a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

### EC - Estimated remaining contribution in years (based on the species and its current condition)

<10 Up to 10 years

10+ 10 years or more

20+ 20 years or more

40+ 40 years or more

### Category (Tree quality assessment)

Category U – Tree in poor condition that cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years

Category A – Trees of high quality

Category B – Trees of moderate quality

Category C – Trees of low quality

## Appendix 2

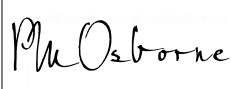


## Appendix 3

## List of contacts

Name	Position	Contact
	Client	
	Project Manager	
Patrick Osborne	Arboricultural Consultant	07962151121
	LPA Tree Officer	
	Site Manager	

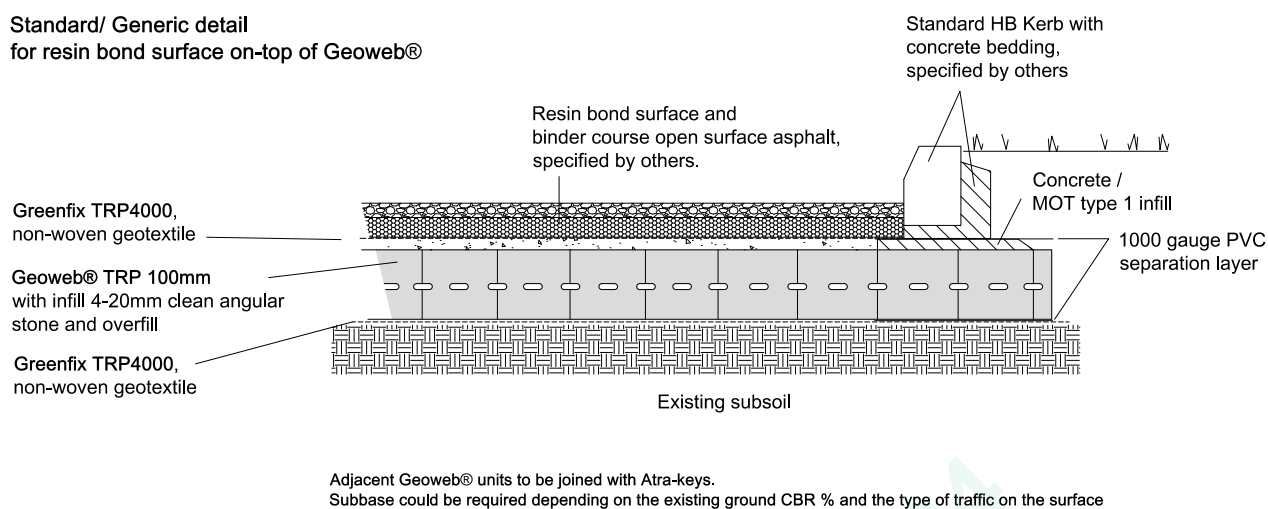
## Appendix 4

Document	Editor	Signature	Issue number	Date
Green Canopy Consultancy	Patrick Osborne		01	07/10/24

Green Canopy 2024

## Appendix 5

**Standard/ Generic detail  
for resin bond surface on-top of Geoweb®**



Project: Geoweb® Resin Bond Surface  
Distributor: Greenfix soil stabilisation and erosion control  
Date: 30.10.2015

Not to scale



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