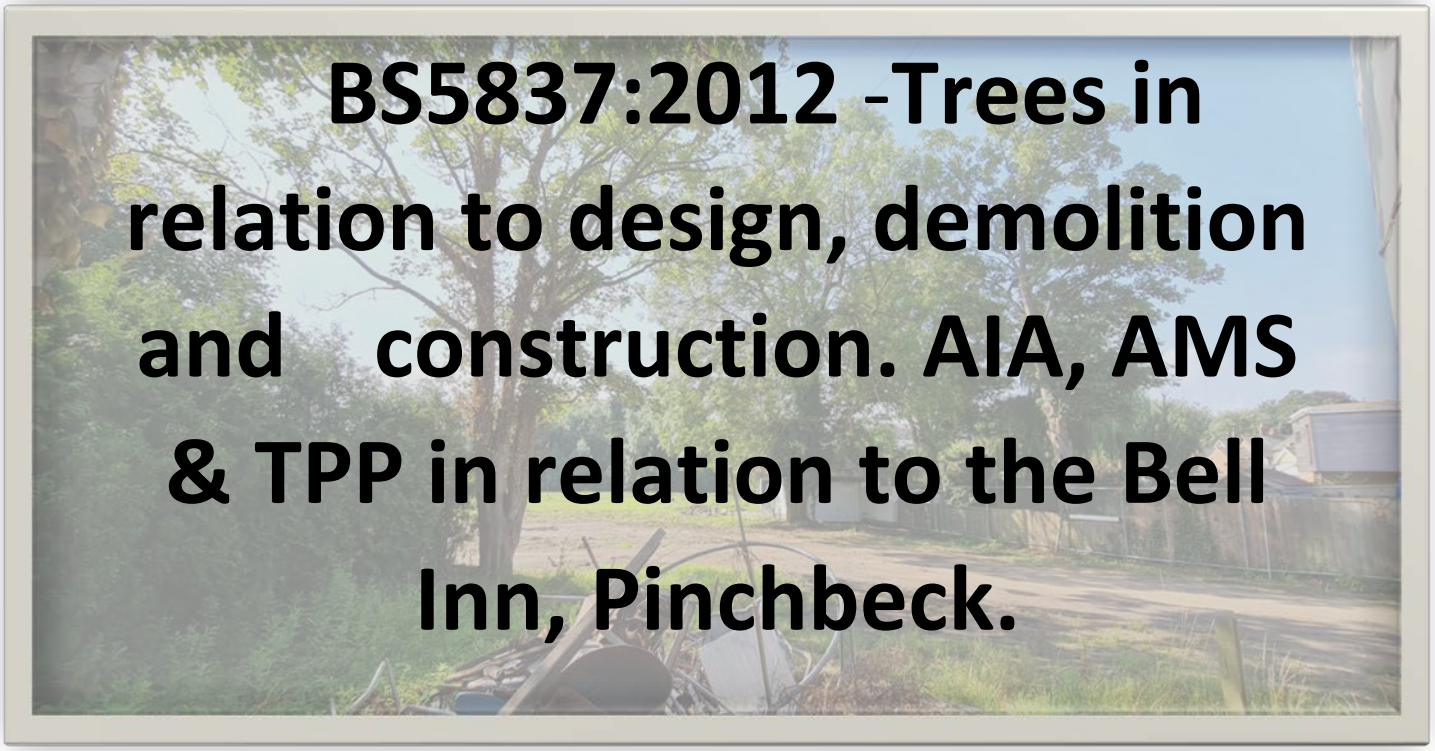


BS5837:2012 -Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. AIA, AMS & TPP in relation to the Bell Inn, Pinchbeck.

Prepared by: East Midlands Tree Surveys.

Date: 02/09/2021

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1. Instructions

This report was commissioned by Remway Design Ltd with instruction to provide the following in line with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.*

- An Arb Impact Assessment along with an Arb Method Statement and Tree Protection details.
- This document should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints report dated 01/08/21

2.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

See Appendix 1 for the Impact Assessment plans, Root Protection Areas in grey, crown spread in green along with shade pattern.

The proposed layout shows that T440 & T441 will need to be removed in order to facilitate the proposed layout.

Although T440 does contribute to the landscape, the tree is in poor condition and appears to be in decline, I would suggest that it is removed and replaced.

The loss of T441 will have no adverse effect on the landscape.

There will be some shading to the 2 most southern plots but given that the group was assessed via an approximate height, the differing heights should in reality ease the issue to some degree.

There will be some shading to the plot 11 from T443, however at 6m off-set to the crown edge, there should be a decent amount of available ambient light. It is suggested that a 4m crown raise would further increase the amount of light.

There are no other tree removals.

The proposed parking at T439 is already under concrete, as such, there will be no adverse effect on the tree.

If the concrete within the RPAs of the retained trees is to be removed, all works will be carried out with machinery positioned on the existing hard standing within the RPA, with material being pulled back and away from the trees. Only the top surface and hard core are to be removed, there will be no deeper excavation without consultation with the project Arboriculturalist.

Any new proposed surface within the RPAs of T439 & T443 will need to be of a no-dig design, this detail to be agreed with the LPA and could be dealt with via a suitably worded planning condition.

Due to the watercourse, a fence will not be required on the eastern boundary.

There is sufficient space on site for the storage of materials.

3 Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection detail.

3.1 Sequenced Methods of Demolition, Construction and Tree Protection

With reference to relevant published guidance, the methodology of this statement follows a logical sequence essential to the efficacy of the protection measures. Reference may include: British Standard BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work. It is essential to the successful implementation of the principles set out in this document that effective supervision and enforcement are put in place from the outset.

3.2 Phase 1 - Undertake Arboricultural Works

Remove T440 & T441.

Crown raise T443 to 4m.

Tree work requires skilled operators to perform pruning tasks in order to maintain the health and safe useful life expectancy of the trees, it is strongly recommended that construction staff DO NOT carry out any tree works.

Additional to this, a legal Duty of Care requires that all works specified should be carried out by qualified arboricultural contractors who have been competency tested to determine their suitability for such works in line with Health and Safety Executive guidelines. All works should be carried out in accordance with British Standard BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work.

Particular care needs to be addressed in dealing with legally protected species such as nesting birds and roosting bats which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) from intentional harm and killing and applies to roosting and hibernating bats and active bird nests. The protection of bird nests applies between mid-February to August inclusive.

3.3 Phase 2 - Tree Protection Fencing

The Tree Protection Plan can be found at Appendix 2.

The fencing shall remain in place throughout construction and be removed only after completion of each phase. The RPAs will be marked out with spray paint and the fencing erected at the extent of the RPAs.

The default specification as per figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 will be used (see Appendix 3) in order to minimise the risk of damage to roots apart from any concrete areas which will revert to Fig 3.

Within the fenced zone, no materials or chemicals should be stored at any time, no fires should be lit, no pedestrian or vehicle traffic, and level changes within these areas should be kept to an absolute minimum. Every effort should be taken to protect a maximum possible area of the root system.

Clear notices are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as

‘TREE PROTECTION AREA – NO ACCESS OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA’.

See Appendix 4. These notices shall be A3 in size, laminated and fixed to the fencing using suitable aids such as tie wires.

The site agent, all contractors and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the Tree Protection Fencing and their importance. A copy of the Tree Protection Plan will be displayed on site at all times during construction.



John Wilcockson – Director, East Midlands Tree Surveys LTD.

Tech Cert (Arbor A), NDF For

02/09/21

Appendix 1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan



KEY

- Grade A Trees
- Grade B Trees
- Grade C Trees
- Grade U Trees
- Extent of Root Protection Area
- Extent of Canopy
- Extent of Canopy - Groups
- Trees to be Felled and Replaced
- Shade Footprint

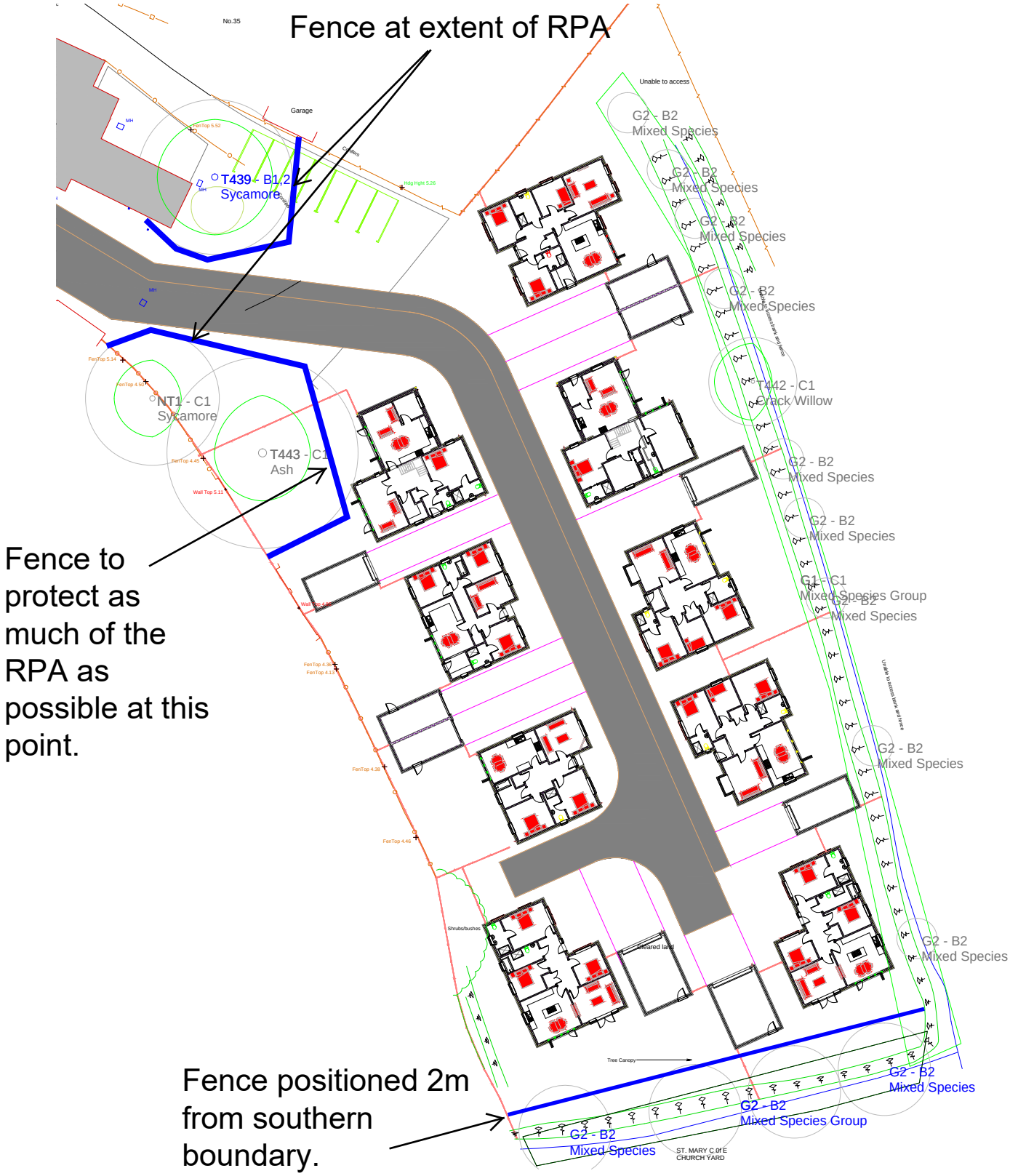
Tree Constraints Plan
The Bell Inn,
Pinchbeck

Client:
Remway
Design Ltd

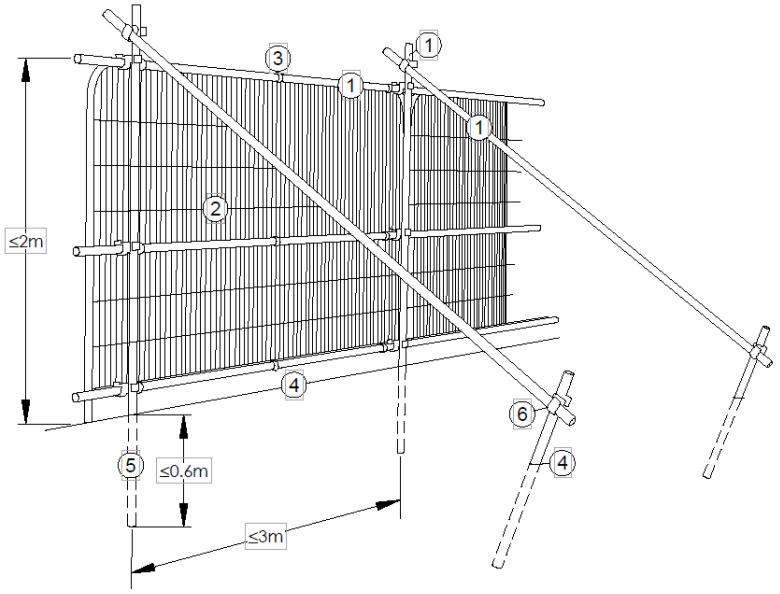
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Appendix 2 - Tree protection plan

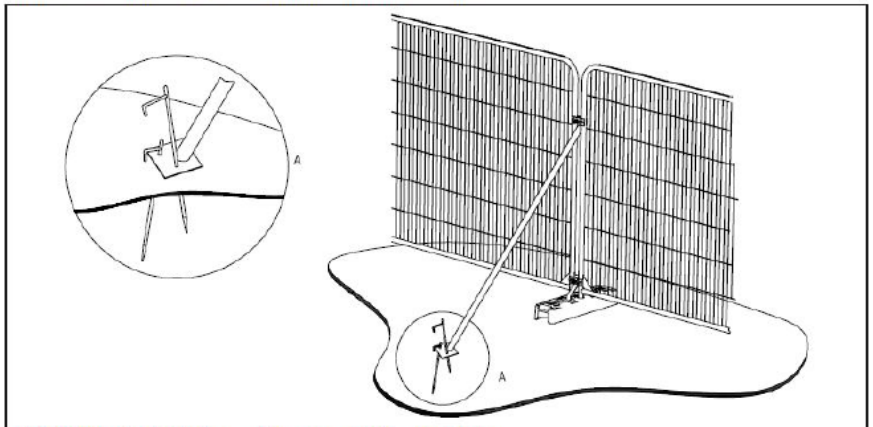


Appendix 3. Fence specification.

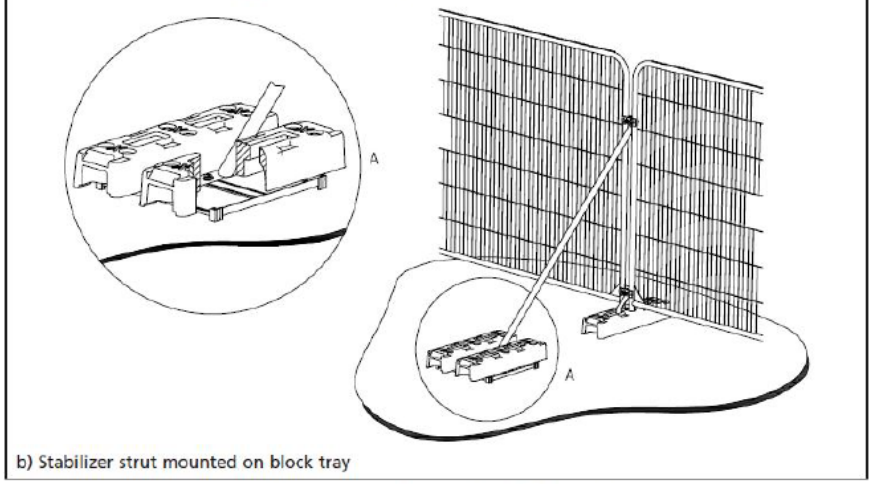


1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and weld mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to uprights and cross members with wire ties
4. Ground Level
5. Uprights driven into ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 4. Signs.

