

**ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
610 Bury Road
Rochdale
Lancashire
OL11 4AU**

Client:

AJ Cocker Associates

Client Address:

176 Drake Street
Rochdale
OL16 1UP

Client Telephone:

01706 764 880

JCA Ref:

18189a/PH

Client Ref:

22/00078/FUL

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared to ensure good practice in the protection of trees being retained during the development at **610 Bury Road, Rochdale, OL11 4AU**.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Limited is instructed by **AJ Cocker Associates** to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development, based on our arboricultural report dated 14/03/2022 (JCA Ref: **18189/PH**). The arboricultural survey and report conform to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.
- 1.2.2 It is proposed to construct a new extension to the rear of the existing building and the reconfiguration of parking areas.
- 1.2.3 The following drawings/construction details have been provided and these are the basis of the Arboricultural Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 4**:
- Topographical Survey (Drawing Ref. **S446-100**).
 - Development Layout (Drawing No. **220113 extension 1**).
- 1.2.4 The development layout approved by the LPA (Ref: **22/00078/FUL**) has been provided by our client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 4**.
- No construction works to proceed until an arboricultural method statement is formalised and agreed upon with the Local Planning Authority.
 - The method statement shall include a detailed programme for timescales for carrying out works before, during and after the proposed development.

1.3 Status of the Method Statement

- 1.3.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be included as part of the specification and schedule of works issued to the building contractor and can form part of the contract.
- 1.3.2 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be available on site for inspection by the local authority, contractors and other relevant persons.

2. Tree Works Prior, During and Post Construction

2.1 Tree Works Prior to Construction

- 2.1.1 Prior to any construction activity, the first operation on site will be the undertaking of the necessary arboricultural works, as described at **Appendix 1**.
- 2.1.2 The tree work includes:
- The pruning of the western portion of the canopy of **G10**, to facilitate the construction of the development.
 - The pruning of **G16** and **G21** for arboricultural/health and safety reasons.

2.2 Tree Works During Construction

- 2.2.1 Damage to trees during the construction phase should be entirely prevented by the installation of the temporary protective barrier (fencing and ground protection), to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (**CEZ**). All persons on site must be aware of limitations that apply within the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.3**).
- 2.2.2 If any trees on site are damaged, this must be immediately reported to JCA to agree on appropriate remedial action. Contact numbers for all parties can be found at **Section 7**.
- 2.2.3 Root pruning is required to enable the construction of structures within the RPA of **T5**, **T9** and **G10**. This operation will be undertaken during the foundation/construction phase by the appointed arboriculturalist.
- 2.2.4 For this, the foundation locations of the new extension will be marked on-site by an appointed engineer or another qualified person, using an appropriate method (e.g. temporary, biodegradable spray paint or pegs and lines). A hand-dug trench will then be excavated along these lines, to the depth and width of the foundations. Any roots exposed during this operation will be cleanly severed using appropriate hand tools (e.g. sanitised hand saws or bypass secateurs).

2.3 Tree Works Post Construction

- 2.3.1 When the construction phase is complete and when the temporary protective barrier has been removed, some minor remedial works may be required. This may be for aesthetic purposes, to give clearance for new paths or to provide ground clearance for landscaping schemes.
- 2.3.2 Any post construction remedial works must be applied for via a tree work application submitted to the Local Planning Authority.
- 2.3.3 No post construction remedial works are to be carried out on the trees until permission has been granted by the Local Planning Authority.

2.4 Recommendations For Tree Works

- 2.4.1 All work must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work* and carried out by qualified, experienced and, ideally, Arboricultural Association approved contractors who must be adequately insured.
- 2.4.2 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the attention of JCA immediately.
- 2.4.3 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this Method Statement are carried out under our supervision.

3. The Protective Barrier Prior, During and Post Construction

3.1 Protective Barrier Prior to Construction

- 3.1.1 The installation of the temporary protective fencing barrier will be the very first job to be undertaken on site following the completion of the tree works (**Section 2.1**). This barrier will comprise of protective fencing and ground protection, as detailed below and in **Section 3.2**.
- 3.1.2 The protective fencing must be constructed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* and will be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 4**. Where possible, the protective barrier will enclose the entire Root Protection Area (RPA) of the trees to make a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); **this area is to be considered a restricted area; no pedestrians, vehicles, equipment or machinery are allowed within the CEZ and the storage of materials is not permitted, unless specified within this Method Statement.**
- 3.1.3 Where located in soft ground, the protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 and will comprise of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground, taking care to avoid underground services and structural roots. Finally, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed on the scaffold framework. Please refer to **Appendix 2 (Fig 1)** for protective fencing details.
- 3.1.4 Where located on areas of hard standing, the protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 and will comprise of weld mesh panel fencing, situated in rubber or concrete feet. Panels will be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, positioned so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The fencing will be supported at each joint (where two panels meet) with a stabiliser strut, attached to the fencing at one end and a block tray at the other. Please refer to **Appendix 2 (Fig 2)** for protective fencing details.
- 3.1.5 Once the fencing is installed, waterproof signs with the sentence '*Protected tree zone, no storage or operations within this area*' are to be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the cordoned off area. A prepared sign is available at **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Ground Protection

- 3.2.1 Where it is not possible to enclose the entire RPA of a tree with protective fencing, it will be necessary to lay appropriate ground protection which, in combination with the fencing described in **Section 3.1**, will comprise the tree protection measures. This will provide a 1-1.5m wide access track for movement.
- 3.2.2 The ground protection will be installed prior to construction and retained until the material completion of development. The purpose of the ground protection is to enable site traffic to pass over the RPAs of trees, whilst minimizing compaction and disturbance of the underlying soil which can lead to root asphyxiation and damage.
- 3.2.3 As only pedestrian traffic is required to pass over the RPA, a suspended walkway will be constructed. This will be achieved by constructing a framework of scaffold poles attached to the main scaffolding and may incorporate driven poles at suitable intervals, if necessary. Scaffold boards will be placed over this framework and utilised as a walkway for **pedestrian use only**. Vehicular/mechanical movement is not permitted over this type of ground protection. This construction detail is relevant for **T5, T9 and G10**.
- 3.2.4 The existing hard surfacing in the car parking area will provide ground protection for retained trees during the construction phase.

3.3 Checking the Protective Barrier Prior to Construction

- 3.3.1 Once installed, the appointed arboriculturalist will be invited on site to inspect the protective fencing and ground protection, ensuring that it is located in the correct position and that it has been constructed in accordance with this Method Statement. No other work, including soil stripping, excavation, or the bringing onto site of materials or machinery, shall commence until the barrier is installed and confirmed to be acceptable by the appointed arboriculturalist.
- 3.3.2 It is important that the protective fencing and ground protection be checked by the arboricultural consultant prior to any construction works being carried out on site. **If at any time during construction the protective fencing or ground protection is not correctly installed, or if it does not comply with BS 5837: 2012, this could result in damage being caused to trees and consequently, a stop notice may be served by the LPA.**

3.4 Protective Barrier During Construction

- 3.4.1 No operations shall take place which require the removal of part of the protective barriers without prior agreement with the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.4.2 These protective barriers must be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. Details of the site manager and relevant contact details can be found at **Section 7**.

3.5 Removal of the Protective Barrier

- 3.5.1 When the construction phase is completed and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective barrier may be dismantled and removed from site.
- 3.5.2 It should be noted the same restrictions apply to all RPAs as the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.2**).

4. Demolition Phase

4.1 Demolition Works

- 4.1.1 The proposals require the demolition of the existing conservatory, which is located away from the trees.
- 4.1.2 Providing that the protective barrier is installed correctly prior to the commencement of demolition of the conservatory, no further actions are required to prevent foreseeable damage to these trees.
- 4.1.3 Please refer to **Section 3** for further details regarding the protective barrier.

4.2 Ground Level Changes

- 4.2.1 Ground level changes are required within the RPAs of trees to be retained on this site. As such, protective and mitigation actions are considered necessary along the east and north of the new extension building.
- 4.2.2 The regrading of the soil in these areas is considered acceptable, providing no mechanical excavations are undertaken. These areas are to be excavated using hand-tools only, avoiding the severance of any structural roots that may be present.

4.3 Construction of Hard Surfacing

- 4.3.1 No new hard surfaces are proposed within the RPA of retained trees. As such, no specialist mitigation actions are required.

4.4 Construction of New Buildings

- 4.4.1 The footprint of the proposed extension encroaches into the RPA's of **T5**, **T9** and **G10**.
- 4.4.2 Root pruning will be undertaken to enable the construction of the extension within the RPA's of **T5**, **T9** and **G10**.
- 4.4.3 This operation will be undertaken during the foundation/construction phase by the appointed arboriculturalist, as detailed in **Section 2.2**.

4.5 Excavations and Services

- 4.5.1 Precise details on service routes are not available at this time. As such, no provision for the routing of utilities within the RPAs is made within the scope of this report.
- 4.5.2 All utilities should ideally be located outside the RPA of retained trees; this should be achievable as the trees to be retained are located around the site periphery.
- 4.5.3 If, for whatever reason, incursions into the RPAs are considered unavoidable, the consulting arboriculturalist and/or the LPA must be consulted immediately, to prevent a breach of planning conditions and/or damage to retained trees.
- 4.5.4 All open excavations within RPAs must be hand dug up to the first 1000mm from the surface (e.g. ground level). Any roots found may be cleanly severed using appropriate hand tools (e.g. hand saws and bypass secateurs), in accordance with **Section 2.2**. Excavations required deeper than 1000mm, may be excavated by mechanical means from this depth onwards.
- 4.5.5 Guidance and methodologies on the installation of underground services whilst minimising damage to tree roots is provided at **Appendix 3**.

4.6 Location of the Site Compound

- 4.6.1 The site compound, typically including the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from, and away from the retained trees.
- 4.6.2 Those areas designated for the storage and/or mixing of chemicals, including petrol, diesel and oils must also be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees. Such areas should be constructed with consideration to, and contingencies for, the occurrence of spillages, preventing the leaching of chemicals into unprotected, open ground.

5. Post Construction Phase

5.1 Completion Meeting

- 5.1.1 Upon completion of the works as specified in **Section 4**, a JCA consultant will invite the Local Planning Authority representative to meet with them on site to agree on any remedial works which may be required.
- 5.1.2 Any necessary remedial tree works will be confirmed in writing and must be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work*.
- 5.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, JCA recommend that a further check is carried out prior to any works being undertaken post development.

5.2 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.2.1 Following completion of the main construction phase, the protective fencing and ground protection may be removed, and the landscaping phase can begin.
- 5.2.2 The retained trees on site may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies after the development phase.
- 5.2.3 Landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging within RPAs. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 5.2.4 Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of retained trees, unless otherwise stated in this method statement.
- 5.2.5 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

5.3 Tree Planting Scheme

- 5.3.1 The planting of trees may go ahead in the first tree planting period after the construction phase has been completed.

6. Timescale of Works

6.1.1 The timescale for arboricultural requirements are summarised below:

Timescale	Action	✓	Initial
Stage 1	All requirements listed in the planning consent are approved by the Local Authority planning office.		
Stage 2	Undertake any tree pruning work (as detailed in Section 2.1 and at Appendix 1).		
Stage 3	<u><i>Pre-Demolition Phase:</i></u> Install the protective fencing around the trees and lay the ground protection (as detailed in Section 3, Appendix 2 and as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4).		
Stage 4	Have the Arboricultural Consultant inspect the fencing and ground protection measures prior to any on site demolition activity. Once inspected, the protective fencing and ground protection must not be moved or breached.		
Stage 5	Undertake the demolition of the conservatory.		
Stage 6	<u><i>Construction Phase:</i></u> <u><i>Arboricultural Supervision Required:</i></u> Root pruning to be undertaken where necessary to facilitate the foundations/construction of the new extension (as detailed in Section 2.2).		
Stage 7	Completion Meeting (see Section 5).		
Stage 8	Following the completion of the construction phase and when all site traffic and machinery has left, the protective fencing and ground protection measures can be removed.		
Stage 9	Undertake the Landscaping and Tree Planting Scheme.		

7. Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/Detail	Contact Number
Phil Humeniuk Arboricultural Consultant	JCA Limited	01422 376335
TBC Tree Officer	Rochdale Borough Council	01706 647474
TBC Site Manager	TBC	TBC
TBC Architect	TBC	TBC

Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name Botanical Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 1	Semi to early mature Downy Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	13	5	5 S	15 26 36, 32	See Plan	Three tree growing adjacent to the boundary fence. The eastern specimen is twin stemmed from 0.6m. The central and eastern specimens both have suffered snap outs of the main leaders in the past at approximately 5m with decay noted here. Good regrowth observed.	Re-inspect biennially.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	LOW	20+	C 2
G 2	Semi mature Mixed <i>Details in observations</i>	To 12	1	2 W	up to 31 Avg 15	See Plan	The inspection was limited due to the density of vegetation. Species include Ash, Beech, Cypress, Cherry, Camellia, Holly, Laurel, Yew and Rhododendron species. The canopies merge and provide screening. No visible issues.	No action required.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	LOW to HIGH	20+	B 2
T 3	Semi mature Apple <i>Malus sp.</i>	6	1	2 W	11 10	2 0.5 0.5	Twin-stemmed from ground level and optimised to the west. Multiple historic pruning wounds leaving stubs. Good regrowth and no significant issues.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 4	Early mature Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	17	1	1 N	52	5.5 5 5 4.5	Single stemmed with a balanced canopy. No significant defects. Exposed surface roots observed.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 5	Mature Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	17	4	4 n/a	85	7.5 8.5 7 7	Single stemmed becoming three-stemmed from 4m. Multiple historic pruning wounds; occasionally forming cavities.	Root pruning under arboricultural supervision required to accommodate the proposed extension.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	A 1
T 6	Mature Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	18	7	7 E	#95	8 5 7	Dense epicormic shoots surrounding the base prevented a full inspection. Twin-stemmed at 4m with a tight union. Am approximate 120mm cavity from an old pruning wound noted. Minor deadwood to the upper canopy.	Re-inspect biennially.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
T 7	Mature Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron sp.</i>	6	1	1 n/a	23 21	6 6 6	A dense, domed specimen; twin-stemmed from ground level. Good vigour and no significant defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	NO DATA	40+	B 1
T 8	Early mature Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	18	9	9 S	#65	5 5.5 6	Dense vegetation at the base prevented a full inspection. Single stemmed with a high, slightly asymmetric canopy. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name Botanical Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 9	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	8	8 SW	91	9 9.5 #9 9.5	Twin-stemmed from 6m with a balanced canopy. Overhanging the boundary. No significant defects.	Root pruning under arboricultural supervision required to accommodate the proposed extension.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
G 10	Early mature Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	10	1	3.5 W	44 35	6 7 5 5	Two trees forming the group. The northern specimen has a good form with a slightly unbalanced canopy which is overhanging the building. The southern specimen has been heavily pruned to a 2m stump with some regrowth.	Prune the western canopy back by 3m (maximum) to provide clearance. Root pruning under arboricultural supervision required to accommodate the proposed extension.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	B 2
T 11	Semi mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	5	5 W	65	7 6 #5 5	Limited inspection due to establishing Ivy. Single stemmed with a slightly unbalanced canopy which is overhanging the boundary and the car park. A significant stem wound with decay noted from ground level up to 2m, yet with good formation of callus wood.	Sever the Ivy at ground level and again at 1m and remove this section; re-survey when the Ivy has died. Carry out a decay detection test to determine the extent of decay.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
T 12	Early mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	5	5 N	52	4.5 6.5 3 4	Limited inspection due to dense Ivy on the stem and into the canopy. Single stemmed becoming multi-stemmed from 6m. Multiple historic pruning wounds; occasionally forming cavities.	Sever the Ivy at ground level and again at 1m and remove this section; re-survey when the Ivy has died.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
T 13	Mature Wych Elm <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	17	8	9 W	109	9 9 8 10	The inspection was limited due to Ivy. Previously twin-stemmed at 4m. Occasional pruning wounds and minor deadwood noted.	Sever the Ivy at ground level and again at 1m and remove this section; re-survey when the Ivy has died.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	A 1

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name Botanical Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 14	Semi mature Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	8	1	1 n/a	21 15 14	4 5	Three-stemmed from ground level with the canopy overhanging the boundary and the footpath. No significant defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 2
T 15	Mature Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	8	8 n/a	86	6 7.5 5 8	In contact with the boundary wall. Single stemmed with an asymmetric canopy. Overhanging the boundary and the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds formed into the cavities (up to approximately 80mm).	Re-inspect biennially.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
G 16	Early mature Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	To 9	2	2 S	Avg. 30	See Plan	A maturing linear feature adjacent to the boundary wall. The majority are twin or multi-stemmed with multiple pruning wounds (occluding well). Occasional tight unions and partially included bark noted. The canopies merge and overhang the boundary and the footpath.	Crown lift over the footpath to provide a 2.5m clearance.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	LOW	40+	B 2
T 17	Early mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	7	7 S	40	5 5.5 6.5	Single stemmed with a balanced canopy and no significant defects. Ivy establishing to the stem. Overhanging the boundary and the footpath.	No action required.	FAIR	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
T 18	Early mature Small-leaved Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	16	6	6 N	67	7 7 8	Single stemmed with the canopy overhanging the boundary and the footpath. Minor deadwood noted. No significant defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
G 19	Early mature Mixed <i>Details in observations</i>	15	6	5 E	65 53	See Plan	Two trees in a group. The northern specimen is a Monterey Pine, the southern specimen is Norway Spruce. Both are single stemmed with no visible defects.	Re-inspect biennially.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 2
T 20	Early mature Blue Sawara Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa'</i>	11	3	2.5 SE	34	3 3 3.5	Single stemmed with a balanced canopy. Occasional pruning wounds due crown lifting operations noted. No visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	B 1
G 21	Semi to early mature Mixed <i>Details in observations</i>	To 9	1	0 n/a	Avg. 25	See Plan	A dense, largely impenetrable group providing screening. Species includes Holly, Laurel, Yew and swathes of mature Rhododendron. Frequent deadwood throughout. This group provides opportunities for wildlife.	Remove deadwood.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW to MOD	40+	B 2

Appendix 2: Protective Barrier

A2.1 The protective barrier will be installed in accordance with BS5837: 2012. The default specification of BS 5837: 2012 (pictured below for reference) recommends a vertical and horizontal, scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes at no more than 3m intervals. These should be driven into the ground. Weld mesh panels should be affixed to this framework with scaffold clamps - See Figure 1 and Figure 2.

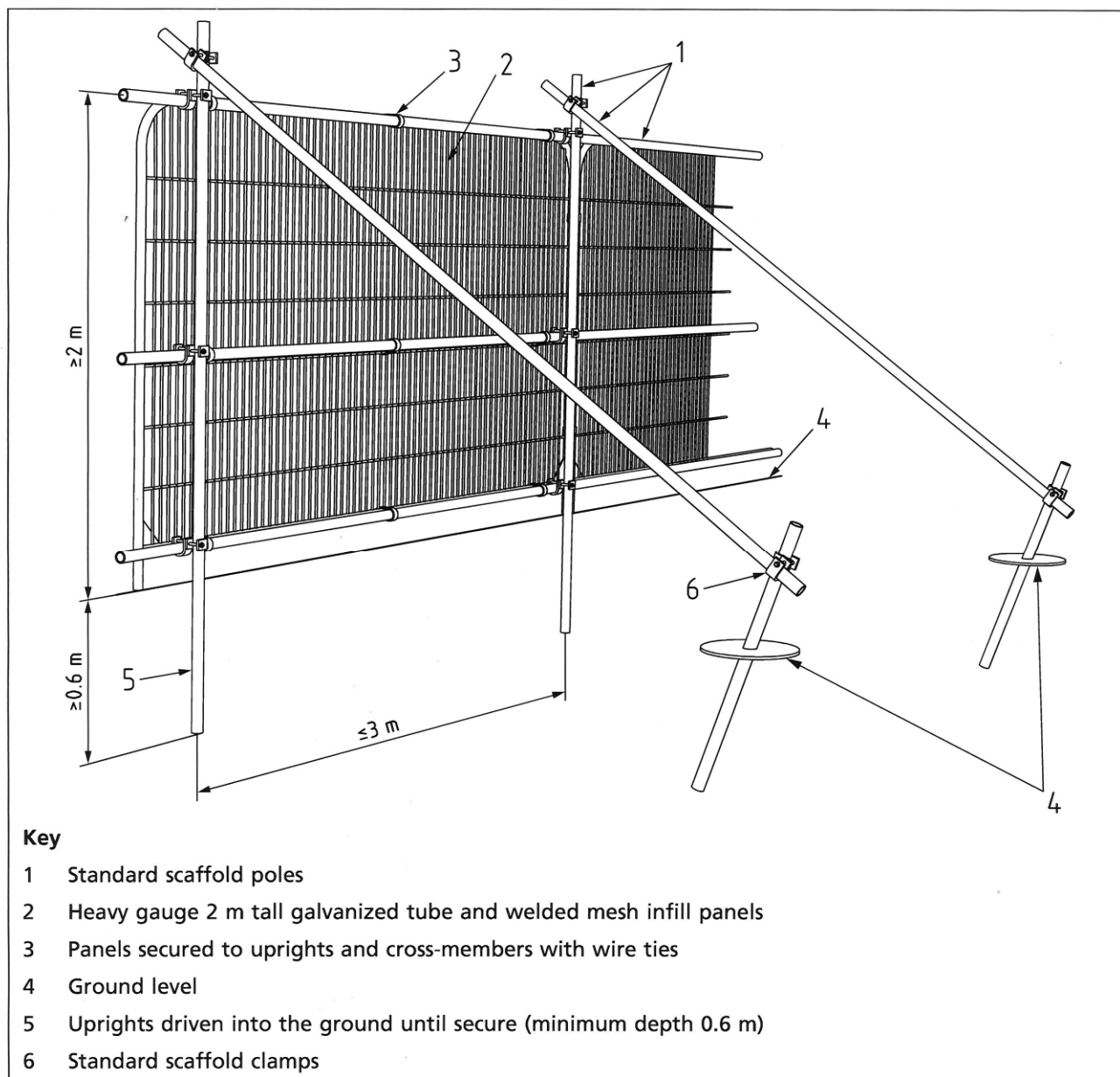
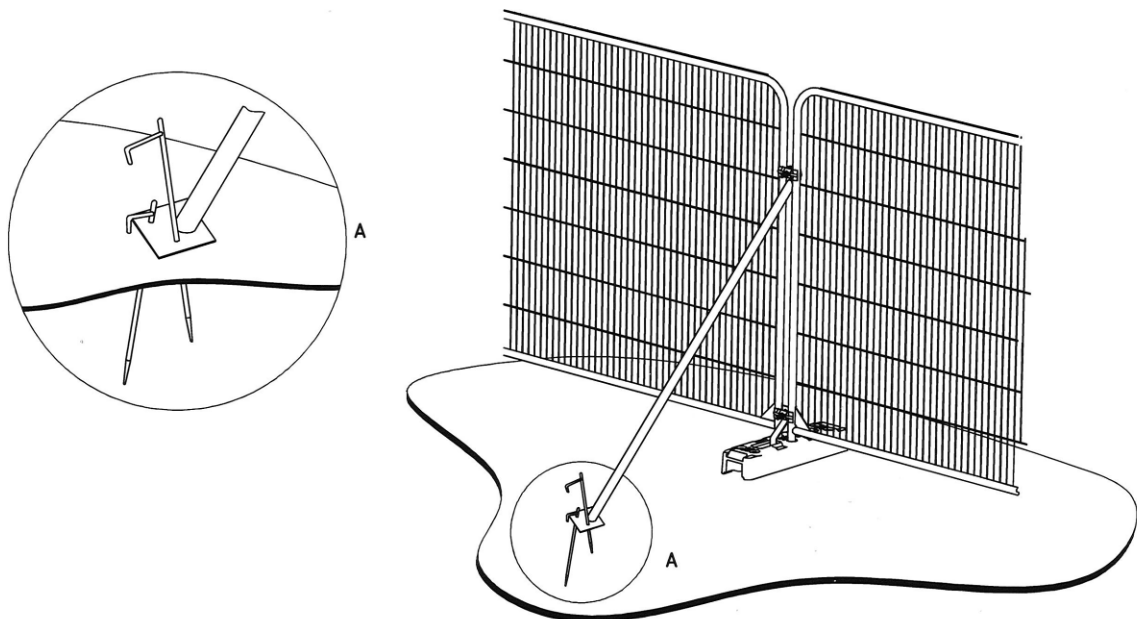


Figure 1: 'Protective Barrier to BS 5837: 2012'. To be used where situated in open ground.

A2.1 Figure 2: An example of above-ground stabilisation systems. To be used where there is hard surfacing which is to be retained.



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

TREE PROTECTION ZONE

KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY STRICT PLANNING CONDITIONS

ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO THESE TREES MAY
RESULT IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

RESTRICTED AREA:

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCE MUST NOT BE MOVED OR BREACHED
- NO PERSON, MACHINERY, VEHICLE OR PLANT IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO EXCAVATIONS ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO SPOIL IS TO BE DEPOSITED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO FIRES ARE TO BE LIT WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE

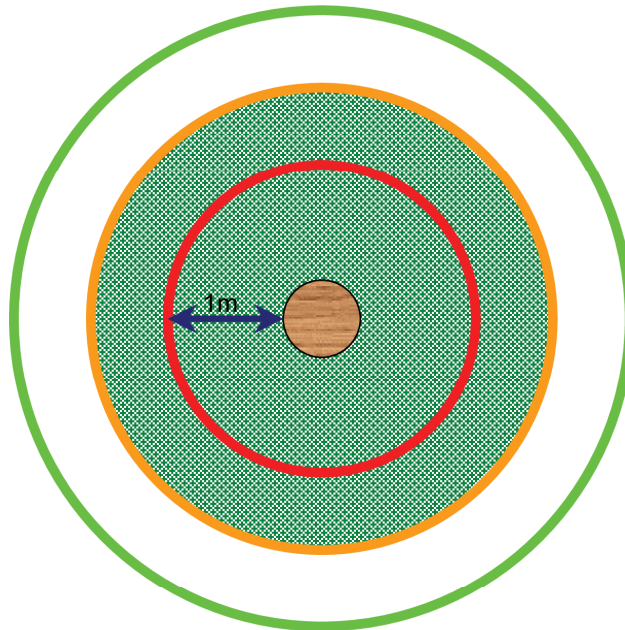
REPORT TREE DAMAGE TO JCA LIMITED ON
01422 376 335

Appendix 3: Utilities and Drainage

- A3.1 Over-ground services should be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the crowns of trees. Similarly, any landscaping should take account of over-ground services and mature tree size.
- A3.2 Underground services must be routed outside the RPA of retained trees, unless otherwise specified within this report. NJUG Volume 4 Issue 2 (on the next page) is a set of accepted guidelines for installing services in the proximity of trees. Please note that this is not a substitute for site-specific advice by an arboriculturalist and consultation should be made wherever incursions of RPAs are envisaged. The contents of this report, specifically **Section 4.5**, supersede the set of guidelines on the next page, which are only included for reference.



NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Issue 2



TREE PROTECTION ZONE

Key to Diagram



Trunk of Tree



Spread of canopy or branches



PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk. Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with Local Authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and spoil must not be stored within this zone.

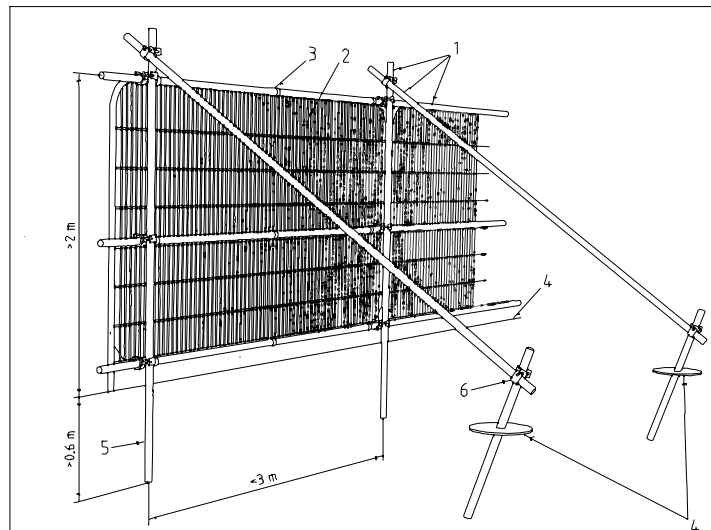


PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference. Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with Local Authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.



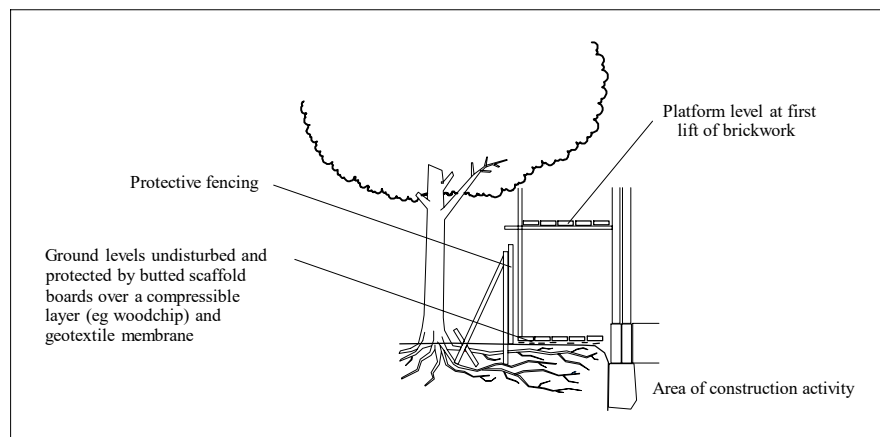
PERMITTED ZONE – outside of precautionary zone. Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

Default specification for a protective barrier

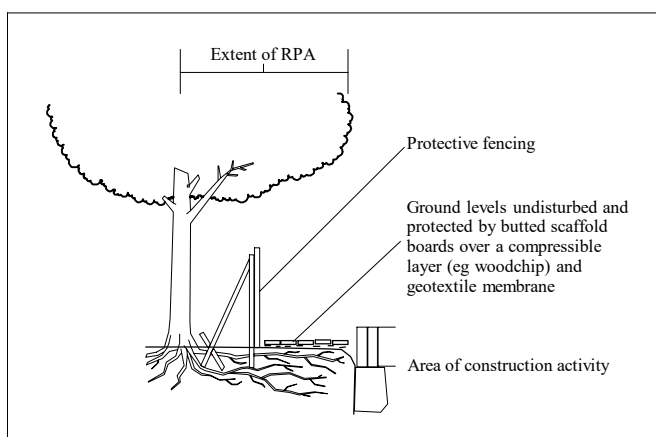


- Key
1. Standard scaffold poles
 2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
 3. Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
 4. Ground level
 5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
 6. Standard scaffold clamps

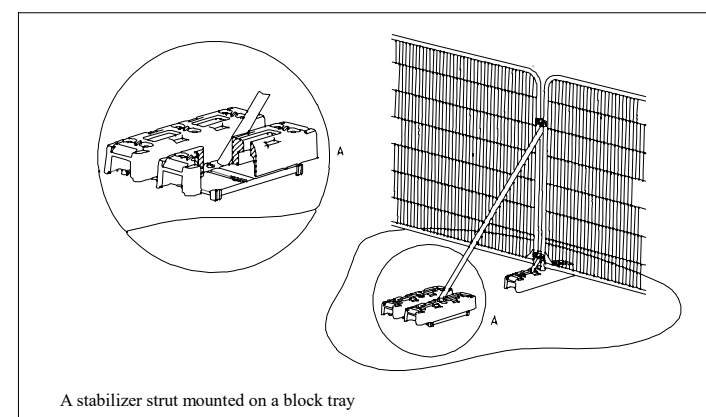
An example of scaffolding within the RPA



An example of a walkway within the RPA



An example of an above-ground stabilizing system



THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR
AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
JCA AMS REPORT
(JCA REF: 18189A/PH)

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF THE TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT, THE RPA NEEDS TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED.

TO ACHIEVE THIS, PROTECTIVE FENCING WILL BE INSTALLED TO ENCLOSE THE RPA TO MAKE A CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE (CEZ);

THIS AREA IS TO BE CONSIDERED A RESTRICTED AREA; NO PEDESTRIANS, VEHICLES, THE STORAGE OF MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT OR MACHINERY ARE ALLOWED WITHIN THE CEZ, UNLESS SPECIFIED WITHIN THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.

WHERE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ENCLOSE THE RPA WITH THE PROTECTIVE FENCING, GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES WILL NEED TO BE LAID TO MINIMIZE ANY GROUND COMPACTION AND ANY DISTURBANCE TO THE UNDERLYING SOIL.

THE PROTECTIVE BARRIER WILL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TAKING PLACE AND WILL BE RETAINED IN PLACE UNTIL THE MATERIAL COMPLETION OF DEVELOPMENT.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE PROTECTIVE BARRIER IS CHECKED BY THE LPA OR THE ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION WORKS BEING CARRIED OUT. IF THE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES ARE NOT CORRECTLY INSTALLED OR IF THEY DO NOT COMPLY WITH BS 5837: 2012, THIS COULD RESULT IN DAMAGE BEING CAUSED TO TREES AND CONSEQUENTLY A STOP NOTICE MAY BE SERVED BY THE LPA.

Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan

ADDRESS: 610 BURY ROAD, ROCHDALE
OL11 4AU
JCA REF: 18189a/PH

SCALE: 1:500

PAPER SIZE : A2

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
	AREA OF RPA ENCLOSED BY THE TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING; TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION REQUIRED
	AREA OF RPA NOT ENCLOSED BY THE TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING; TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION REQUIRED
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ)
	PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed

P. Humeniuk

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Phil Humeniuk *FdSc (Arboriculture). LANTRA Accredited PTI.*

22nd September 2022

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

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JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants
Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects and Developers

- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

- Subsidence Litigation
- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Safety Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected Species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)

HEAD QUARTERS:

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