



Remedial Tree Surgery

Any proposed tree surgery works identified and agreed with the Local Planning Authority will be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 (Tree Work - Recommendations). A competent arboricultural contractor will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the Arboricultural Officer prior to the commencement of the works.

Accidental damage to trees during the construction phase of the development will be noted and reported as below.

During the construction works on site the protective fencing will be maintained and every effort will be made to prevent unnecessary damage to the trees. The Arboricultural Officer will be notified immediately of any unforeseen damage. The necessary remedial tree surgery will be carried out at the earliest opportunity to the approval of the Arboricultural Officer. The site should be inspected on a regular basis by a competent and qualified arboriculturalist.

On completion of the development works on site it would be advisable to carry out a further tree survey to identify any remedial tree surgery necessary as a result of the development works, and suggest details for future management of trees.

Demolition within the Root Protection Area

Scope of Works

This method statement covers the safe removal of kerbs and tarmacadam within the designated Tree Root Protection Area (RPA), minimizing disturbance to existing trees and ensuring compliance with arboricultural requirements.

Key Considerations

No excavation with mechanical equipment within RPA unless explicitly approved.
Avoid severing or damaging tree roots larger than 25mm in diameter.
Preserve soil structure and root vitality.
Carry out works under the supervision of a qualified arborist where appropriate.

Materials and Equipment

Hand tools (spades, forks, mattocks, crowbars)
Stihl saw (for careful kerb cutting if needed)
Wheelbarrows or low-impact trolley for debris removal
Ground protection (e.g., Trakmats, scaffold boards)
Tarpaulin or geotextile membrane (to store spoil away from RPAs)
Root-friendly surfacing material (if reinstatement required)
Tree protection fencing (as per BS5837:2012)
Water (for root hydration if exposed)

Sequence of Works

Step 1: Pre-Commencement Checks
Identify and mark out the RPA boundary using a Tree Constraints Plan.
Erect tree protection fencing (as per BS5837:2012) outside RPA to prevent machinery ingress.
Notify the project arborist and invite them for site induction or supervision.
Conduct a toolbox talk with all operatives highlighting tree protection protocols.

Step 2: Ground Protection Setup
Install temporary ground protection within the RPA to spread load where access is essential.
Use materials like plywood sheets or Trakmats to prevent compaction.

Step 3: Kerb Removal (Hand Tools Only)
Use a Stihl saw to cut joints between kerbs if needed.
Carefully loosen kerbs with crowbars or mattocks.
Lift kerbs vertically, avoiding lateral movement that may damage roots.
Inspect the ground under removed kerbs for root presence. Stop work if significant roots (>25mm) are found and consult arborist.

Step 4: Tarmacadam Removal (Manual)
Score and break the tarmacadam into manageable sections by hand tools (spade, pry bar).
Lift surface material without penetrating below the base layer.
Avoid heavy prying or digging that may disturb subsoil or roots.

Step 5: Spoil Handling
Place removed materials on tarpaulins outside the RPA.
Use wheelbarrows or low-impact trolleys to transport debris without compaction.

Step 6: Root Management (If roots are exposed)
If roots are uncovered:
Keep them moist using damp hessian or cloth.
Do not cut roots unless unavoidable and under arborist supervision.
Any necessary cuts should be clean and made with sharp secateurs or a saw.
Backfill immediately with suitable topsoil or mulch to prevent desiccation.

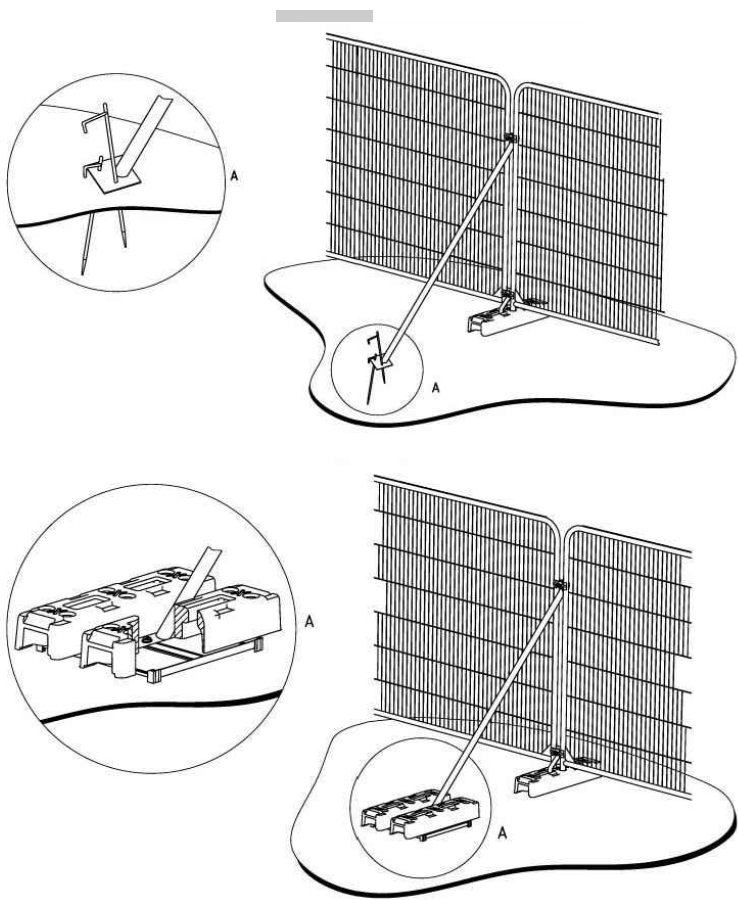
Step 7: Site Clean-Up and Restoration
Remove temporary ground protection carefully.
Existing subbase may be retained if sufficient for car load bearing.
Final inspection with project arborist.

Supervision & Monitoring

All works within the RPA must be supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) or qualified arborist. A photographic record should be maintained before, during, and after removal.

Health & Safety

All operatives must wear appropriate PPE.
Manual handling assessments should be carried out for lifting kerbs or debris.
Risk assessments and method statements (RAMS) to be signed off before starting works.



All tree protection must be in place prior to any site activities. It is recommended that this fencing is installed at the time site hoarding is erected.
To be effective Tree Protection must remain in place for the duration of the development.
The warning signs (as detailed below) should be fixed at 6m intervals to raise awareness of the fencing and its desired function.



TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
THE VEGETATION PROTECTED BY THIS FENCE IS PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR IS THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
IF YOU REQUIRE ACCESS INTO THIS AREA PLEASE CONTACT
Tel:
Email:

This fencing will be regarded as inviolate. Once erected the fencing will remain in situ and will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer in consultation with the named arboriculturalist.
The RPA protective fencing will be monitored throughout the construction programme until it is removed and periodic inspections may take place to ensure compliance.
Once the protective fencing is erected, all weather notices should be erected on the barrier fencing with the words 'Construction Exclusion Zone - Keep Out'.
Materials that will contaminate soil such as concrete and mortar mixings, diesel oil & vehicle washings should not be discharged within 10 m of any tree stem. No leaching from any construction materials and activities shall be permitted which could potentially influence tree root zones and soil pH values.
No fires will be permitted on this site.
No notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall be attached to any part of the trees.

Services

It is proposed that all service runs will be placed outside the crown spread of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to achieve this, the section of service run, which passes within the tree protection area around a retained tree, will be hand dug in accordance with 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4). This will ensure that tree roots are not damaged during the installation of the service. All root pruning will be agreed before hand with the named arboriculturalist in consultation with the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer. All root pruning will be in accordance with BS3998:2010. All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is unavoidable any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Arboricultural Officer.

On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials

Prior to and during construction works on site no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the crown-spread of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the crown-spread. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of tree roots. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer.

Location of Site Office

The location of the site office will not be within the crown spread of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Any re-siting of the office through the various stages of development will be agreed prior to the re-siting with the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer.

Levels

Should levels need to be changed in areas adjacent to the trees or within the minimum distance recommended, then appropriate measures will be taken to minimise the detrimental effects to the tree(s) in question. Where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion e.g. no-fines gravel or cobbles, and all hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, such as brick paviors.
Where a minor level change is required to hide a ground beam or edge of built up surface where no dig principles have been used in order to avoid root loss, the extent of level increase will be shown as a section on the appropriate engineering drawing. In all cases a gentle taper will be used so that the change in level runs out before it reaches the tree affected.
If excavations have to be so close to the tree(s) that roots greater than 25mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacement of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

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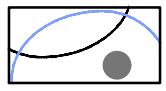
Legend

Plot Boundary



Existing Trees

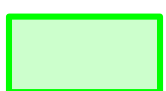
See Ian Stemp Landscape Associates Arboricultural Implications Assessment Ref: 25.1943.R1



Schedule of Tree Categories

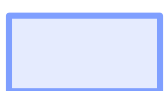
Category A

Those of high quality & value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (min 40yrs)



Category B

Those of moderate quality & value; in such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution (min 20yrs)



Category C

Those of low quality & value; currently in adequate condition, to remain until new planting established (min 10yrs), or young trees currently with a stem Ø below 150mm.

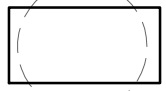


Category U

Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10years, and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.



Root Protection Areas.

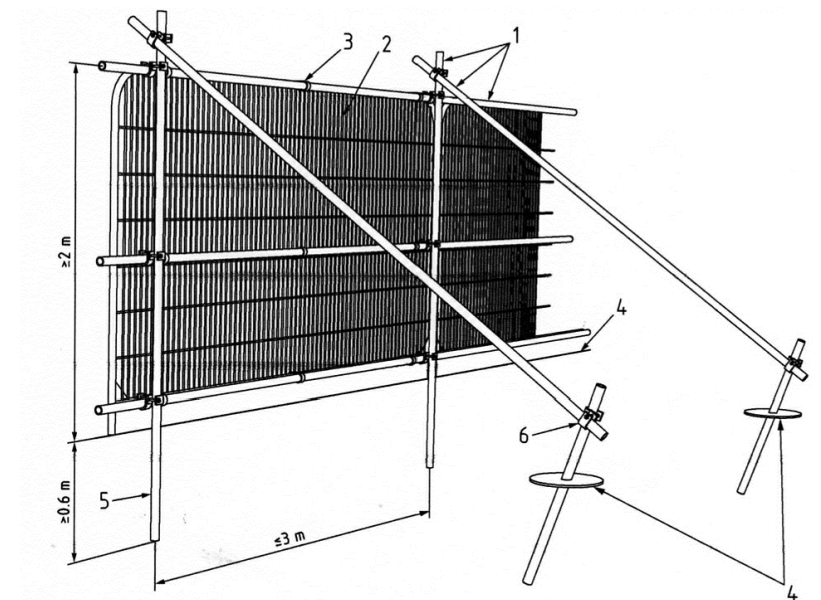


Trees to be removed



Protective Fencing

This fencing will be constructed with weld mesh, or similarly sturdy material (Herras type fencing), driven into the ground to a suitable depth to ensure its stability all in line with BS5837:2012 figures 2 or 3 (shown below)



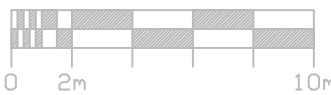
- Key**
- 1 Standard scaffold poles
 - 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
 - 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
 - 4 Ground level
 - 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
 - 6 Standard scaffold clamps

No-Dig Construction Method

The proposed hard landscape surface within the RPA area should be constructed using a three-dimensional load-spreading system, as detailed in the associated AIA. The surface finish should be porous to allow rainfall percolation and gaseous exchange.
No-dig construction within an adopted highways area will be constructed with CellWeb Tree Root Protection.

Revisions	Dwn.	Date

Scale: 1:250 @ A1



Project Unit A, Kings Hill, Wednesbury Birmingham

Drawing
Tree Protection Plan 1 of 2

Status
For Design and Planning

Date
28.08.2025

Dwg. No.
25.1943.020

Revision
-

Drawn
cjn

Checked
cjn

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