



AllAboutTrees

Arboricultural & Ecological Consultancy
Chartered Arboriculturalists & Environmentalists

Arboricultural Method Statement

For Trees At

Wyndham Place,

Egremont




For

Aldi Stores Ltd



Document Verification



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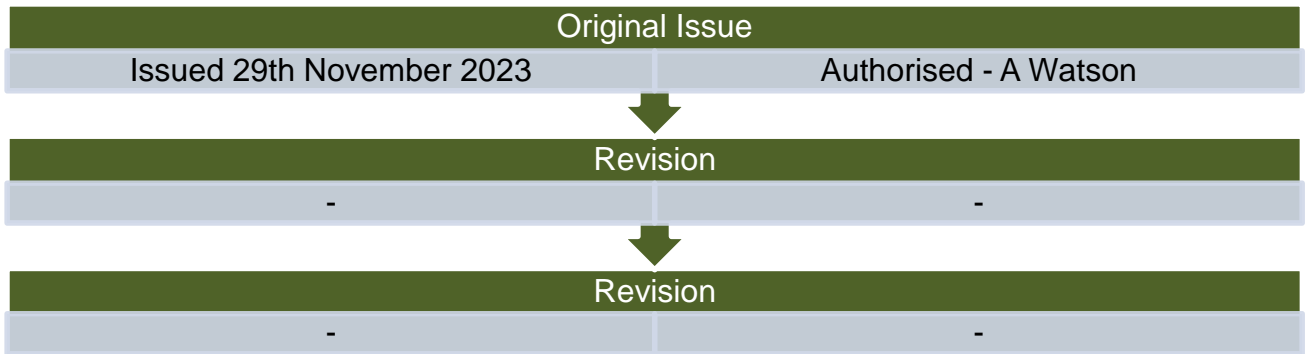


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1. Introduction

1.1 We are instructed by Aldi Stores Ltd to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) regarding the protection and management of the significant trees located within a specified area at Wyndham Place, Egremont.

1.2 This method statement is a reference document produced to ensure best practice in the management of the trees during the demolition and construction phases of the development and brings together all of the relevant information including the recommendations set out in British standard 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. The method statement must be read in conjunction with our Arboricultural Impact Assessment dated 29th November 2023.

1.3 The method statement forms part of the specification and schedule of works to be issued to the contractor and may form part of the contract documentation.

1.4 This document should be kept on file at the site office and be available for inspection by relevant parties.

2. Protected Status Of Trees

2.1 Trees may be legally protected, this may either be in the form of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or that the trees are located within a Conservation area. In addition, some tree felling may require a felling licence from the Forestry Commission.

2.2 Potentially large penalties may be enforced for illegally carrying out works on protected trees. It is recommended that checks are made before any works are undertaken and no work should commence until permission has been granted. Please note that there are a number of exemptions from the requirement to obtain a felling licence including land on which full planning permission has been granted by the local authority, however this exemption does not cover land where only outline planning permission has been granted, or on land which has been allocated for residential development within local authority urban and local development plans.

2.3 AllAboutTrees has been able to ascertain with Cumberland Council (the Local Planning Authority) on Monday 27th November 2023 that there are no restrictions protecting the trees on the site. The site is not within a Conservation area and there are no TPOs imposed on any trees within the site.

3. Site Operations Prior To Any Construction Works

3.1 Tree Works

3.1.1 The first arboricultural works on site will be the removal of the conflicting vegetation:

- Group 3C

which is identified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) by the broken black ring surrounding the coloured circle adjacent to the group label. The coloured hatch and RPA have also been removed from the plan.

The only other recommendation is to coppice the failed Goat willow within group 2 which is leaning towards site. It is recommended that this is done at the same time as removal of group 3.

3.1.2 The stumps of group 3 can be removed as part of the ground excavation works. The stool of the Goat willow should be left in situ and allowed to regenerate.

3.1.3 The tree works should wherever possible be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

3.2 Wildlife Habitats

3.2.1 As part of the survey the significant trees were inspected from ground level for signs of wildlife habitation, in particular birds and bats.

Bats

3.2.2 All UK bats and their roosts are protected by law. The legislation protecting bats are:

- The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

For all countries of the UK, the legal protection for bats and their roosts may be summarised as follows:

You will be committing a criminal offence if you:

1. Deliberately* capture, injure or kill a bat
2. Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats

3. Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time)
4. Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat
5. Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost

**In a court, 'deliberately' will probably be interpreted as someone who, although not intending to capture/injure or kill a bat, performed the relevant action, being sufficiently informed and aware of the consequence his/her action will most likely have.)*

3.2.3 Penalties on conviction - the maximum fine is £5,000 per incident or per bat (some roosts contain several hundred bats), up to six months in prison, and forfeiture of items used to commit the offence, e.g. vehicles, plant, machinery.

3.2.4 No visual signs were found to confirm the presence of bats in the surveyed trees.

3.2.5 When carrying out tree works it is essential that the contractor or other competent person carries out a specific 'bats in trees risk assessment' which can be obtained from the 'Arboricultural Association' or the 'Bat Conservation Trust' (BCT). If evidence of bats is found work must stop immediately and Natural England Batline contacted (0845 1300 228). A further inspection may well be required by a licensed bat handler or roost visitor.

Birds

3.2.6 In the UK, all wild birds, their nests and their eggs are protected by law.

In England, Scotland and Wales the legislation that protects wild birds is:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside (or CRoW) Act 2000

3.2.7 No nesting birds were present at the time of inspection though given the scope of the site, and the extent of vegetation, potential exists for birds to nest and as such caution must be exercised.

3.2.8 As with bats the contractor has an obligation to carry out visual checks prior to works. Where possible tree works should be carried out in the period from August to the end of February in order to avoid the bird nesting season.

3.3 Protective Barrier Erection

3.3.1 The protective barrier is to be erected immediately following removal of the existing fence. Tree works can be undertaken prior to the erection of the barriers.

3.3.2 The barriers must be erected in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) by the dark blue line and be constructed as per the following specification.

3.3.3 The barriers should be considered essential and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturalist and approval of the local planning authority.

3.3.4 The barrier should consist of proprietary 2m tall welded mesh panels mounted on rubber or concrete feet. The panels must be joined together with a minimum of two anti-tamper couplings situated at least 1m vertically apart and installed uniformly throughout the barrier so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The panels must be supported on the inner side by stabilising struts mounted on a block tray. They may be further secured with the use of ground pins if required.

3.3.5 No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible care must be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating the posts.

3.3.6 All types of barriers must be firmly attached to prevent movement by site personnel or vehicles and all-weather signs with the wording "Construction exclusion zone- keep out" should be attached.

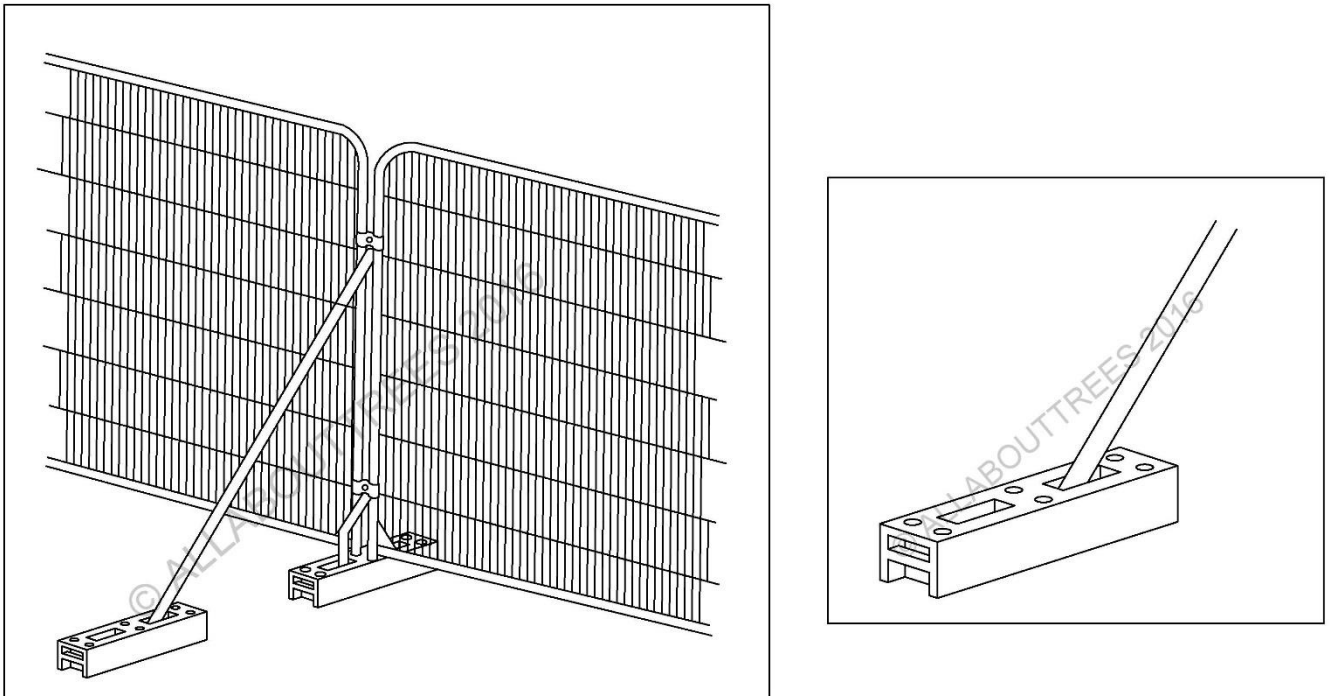


Figure 1 - Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray.



Figure 2 – An example of a barrier erected on a site

3.4 Location Of Site Compound & Storage Areas

3.4.1 The contractor's site compound, storage & parking areas must be located outside of the root protection areas (RPAs) of the retained trees. This includes any trees which are located outside of the study area but not included within the survey.

3.4.2 All site storage areas, especially cement mixing and washing points for plant and vehicles must also be situated outside of the root protection areas (RPA). Where there is a possible risk of polluted water runoff heavy duty plastic sheeting and sand bags must be used to contain spillages and contamination.

4. Demolition & Construction Methodology

4.1 Order Of Operations

- Remove group 3 and coppice goat willow within group 2. Tree work to comply with BS 3998 and contractors undertaking work to comply with legal obligations to wildlife.
- Demolition work undertaken following the principles outlined in section 4.2 of this document.
- Protective barrier to be erected immediately following removal of the existing boundary fences. Barrier erected in the position indicated by the blue line on the TPP and as per the specification in section 3.3 of this document.
- Construction work undertaken.
- Following completion of the construction work the protective barrier may be removed and the new site boundary fencing erected in accordance with the principles outlined in section 4.3 of this document.

4.2 Demolition

4.2.1 The demolition work near the trees must be undertaken with great care with every effort made to avoid damage to aerial and underground portions of the tree. Roots frequently grow adjacent to, and underneath structures and surfacing and damage can occur when the roots are physically disturbed or the soil around them is compacted from the weight of machinery or material.

4.2.2 Removal of the existing fences and adjacent kerbstones must be undertaken with care due to proximity of groups 1 and 2:

- Site operatives to remain aware of trees at all times and employ utmost care to avoid inadvertent damage.
- All work to be conducted from the site side.
- Panels of the existing palisade fence to be unbolted/severed and removed. Horizontal rails to be removed from wood fence.
- Machine with long reach arm parked upon existing surfacing and used to **gently** nudge the upright supports so as to loosen the foundation from the surrounding soil.
- Uprights attached to arm of machine and lifted vertically from the ground.
 - Using a machine to gently nudge and lift the uprights is found to cause less disturbance to the ground (and adjacent roots) than hand digging the posts out.
 - Holes to be back filled with topsoil or left for re-use with proposed weldmesh fence.
- Removal of the existing kerb stones to be undertaken with use of machine.

- Machine must be parked upon the existing surfacing (not straddling the kerb).
- Kerb stone to be lifted lengthways, by placing the teeth of the bucket at the end of the kerb stone and using the bucket curl to gently lift.
- Damage to any adjacent roots, which may grow parallel to the kerbs, will be minimal as the kerbs slide past them.
- Voids to be backfilled with topsoil as required.
- If appropriate below ground structures should be left in place if their removal was to cause excessive root disturbance

4.3 Erection Of Fencing

4.3.1 The proposed weldmesh fence is positioned against the RPA of the groups and consequently must be installed with care. All holes excavated for the boundary fence must be done so with the use of hand tools only (spade, fork, mattock, pick etc). If it is possible to re-use the holes from removal of the existing fence this is encouraged. It will not be acceptable to use a machine to dig the post holes due to high potential for damage. Any roots encountered must be severed with a clean cut with the use of secateurs. Roots over 25mm diameter must not be severed without prior consultation with the project Arboriculturist.

4.4 Service Runs

4.4.1 It is assumed that the existing service runs will be exploited where possible, but if new works are required it is important that they comply with the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) 'Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees' and BS 5837:2012. The excavation of open trenches by machine will be unacceptable within the protective zone of any of the retained trees.

4.4.2 Wherever possible, services should be routed outside of any retained trees RPA. When this is not possible apparatus should be routed together in a common duct and any inspection chambers sited outside the RPA.

4.4.3 Acceptable techniques for the laying of services in order of preference are:

- **Trenchless-** by use of thrust boring or similar techniques. The pit excavations for starting and receiving the machinery should be located outside of the root protection area. To avoid root damage, the mole should run at a depth of at least 600mm.
Use of external lubricants on the mole other than water (e.g. oil or bentonite) should be avoided.

Trenchless Solutions For Installation Of Underground Services					
Method	Accuracy (MM)	Bore ^(A) diameter (MM)	Maximum subterranean length (M)	Applications	Not suitable for
Micro tunnelling	<20	100 to 300	40	Gravity-fall pipes, deep apparatus, watercourse/ roadway under crossings	Low-cost projects due to relative expense
Surface-launched directional drilling	≈100	25 to 1200	150	Pressure popes, cables including fibre optic	Gravity fall pipes, e.g. drains and sewers ^(B)
Pipe ramming	≈150	150 to 2000	70	Any large-bore pipes and ducts	Rocky and other heavily obstructed soils
Impact moling ^(C)	≈50 ^(D)	30 to 180 ^(E)	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 upon strata encountered
- (B) Pit-launched directional drilling can be used for gravity fall pipes up to 20m in subterranean length
- (C) Impact moling (also known as thrust-bore) generally requires soft, cohesive soils.
- (D) Substantial inverse relationship between accuracy and distance
- (E) Figures given relate to single pass: up to 300mm bore achievable with multiple passes

4.4.4 If trenchless insertion is not feasible the alternatives are detailed below in order of preference.

- **Broken trench-** by using hand dug trench sections together with trenchless techniques. It should be limited to practical access and installation around or below the roots. The trench must be dug by hand (see following comments re continuous trenching) and only be long enough to allow access for linking to the next section. The open sections should be kept as short as possible.
- **Continuous trench-** the trench is excavated by hand and retains as many roots as possible. The surface layer is removed carefully and hand digging of the trench takes place. No roots over 2.5cm diameter or clumps of smaller roots (including fibrous) should be severed. The bark surrounding the roots must be maintained. Cutting of roots over 2.5cm diameter should not be attempted without the advice of the Project Arboriculturalist.

If roots have to be cut, a sharp tool (defined as spade, narrow spade, fork,

breaker bar, secateurs, handsaw, post hole shoveller, hand trowel) should be used.

Backfilling

4.4.5 Reinstatement of street works must comply with the code of practice New Roads and Streetworks Act 1991 (Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways), but where tree roots are involved backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to retained roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them.

4.4.6 The backfill should incorporate an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) around the retained roots. This will allow a measure of compaction for resurfacing whilst creating an aerated zone around the roots.

4.4.7 Roots and in particular fine roots, are vulnerable to desiccation on exposure to air. The roots are at greatest risk when there are rapid fluctuations in the air temperature around them (especially winter diurnal temperatures). It is vitally important that the roots are covered with sacking whilst the trench is open. The sacking should be removed once the trench is backfilled.

5. Arboricultural Supervision

5.1 The following programme of supervision is proposed to assist in the preservation and protection of the retained trees during all aspects of the proposed development.

5.2 The supervision arrangements must be sufficiently flexible to allow for the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur. The Arboricultural Consultant's initial role is to liaise with the developer and the council to ensure that the appropriate protective measures are in place before any works commence on site and once the site is active monitor compliance with the Arboricultural conditions and advise on any tree problems that may arise.

Action	Programming	Extent of supervision	Nature of supervision
Tree works undertaken	Before any plant enters site or demolition/construction work commences.	Contractor to provide photographs showing completed tree works.	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Demolition works undertaken. Fencing and kerb stones adjacent to trees removed.	Initial stage of project, required before construction can commence	Phone call or online meeting with contractor to ensure methodology for demolition adjacent to trees is understood and can be complied with.	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Protective barrier erected.	Immediately following removal of existing fences.	Contractor to provide photographs showing erected barrier	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Protective barrier removed. New boundary fencing erected.	Following completion of construction activities when tree protection requirements are lowered.	Phone call or online meeting with contractor to ensure methodology for fence erection adjacent to trees is understood and can be complied with.	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.

5.3 Site Management

5.3.1 It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of the Arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all relevant site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site at all times and the site manager or other appropriate person must brief all personnel who could impact the trees on the specific tree protection requirements.

5.3.2 This should form part of the site induction procedure and be written into the appropriate site management documents.

For and on behalf of
AllAboutTrees Ltd

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-Chartered Arboriculturalist & Registered Consultant

Appendix 1

Group 1C

Comment:

Tree group located on the west boundary of the site between the study area and the Egremont bypass. The group is outside of the site boundary.

Trees are scattered along the bankside (sloping uphill to the west) and have reached a maximum height of 4.3m. The trees have been coppiced/low pollarded in the past, presumably to allow passers by to see the car showroom.

Tree species present include goat willow (*Salix caprea*), Oak (*Quercus sp.*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*) and Silver birch (*Betula pendula*) with dense brambles beneath (*Rubus fruticosus*).

The ash saplings within the group have symptoms indicative of ash dieback. They are small enough that they can be left to die and decay in situ.

Access to the group is limited due to the terrain and brambles. The largest stems in the group are in the region of 200mm which gives an RPA of 2.4m. The RPA is indicated on the site plan by the red line adjacent to the group and is shown at the interface between the soft ground and hard standing.

The group consists of young to middle aged specimens with a life expectancy in excess of 20 years.

Recommendations:

This group is retainable and will be adequately protected by the existing fence during demolition. Following removal of the existing fence, a protective barrier must be immediately erected in the position indicated by the blue line on the TPP and as per the specification in section 3.3 of this report. At the end of the project when all other construction activity has been completed the barrier may be removed and the 2.0m weldmesh fence erected.

Group 2B

Comment:

Tree group located on the west boundary of the site between the study area and the Egremont bypass. The group is outside of the site boundary.

The trees are growing along a bankside, rising to the west.

The group connects with group 1 though has not been coppiced or pollarded allowing the trees to grow to larger sizes. The largest tree in the group was measured at 10.5m with a stem diameter of 380mm. This gives a maximum RPA of 4.6m. The RPA is indicated on the site plan by the red line adjacent to the group and is shown at the interface between the soft ground and hard standing.

Tree species present include goat willow (*Salix caprea*), English Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Hazel (*Corylus avellana*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Corsican pine (*Pinus nigra var. maritima*) Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Field Maple (*Acer campestre*) and Silver birch (*Betula pendula*). Dogwood (*Cornus alba*) and brambles (*Rubus fruticosus*) are present in the understorey. Ivy (*Hedera helix*) is present within the group and climbing some individuals.

The ash within the group have symptoms indicative of ash dieback though seasonal constraints limit my ability to provide significant comment on this. It is assumed the landowner has an active management plan in place and will deal with the ash trees as required.

There is a single goat willow within the group which has been windthrown. It now leans towards the site and the root plate has lifted.

The group consists of young to middle aged specimens with a life expectancy in excess of 40 years.

Recommendations:

Coppice failed goat willow at ground level. Stack arisings in woodland and retain as deadwood habitat.

This group is retainable and will be adequately protected by the existing fence during demolition. Following removal of the existing fence, a protective barrier must be immediately erected in the position indicated by the blue line on the TPP and as per the specification in section 3.3 of this report. At the end of the project when all other construction activity has been completed the barrier may be removed and the 2.0m weldmesh fence erected.

Group 3C**Comment:**

A small shrub group located against the wall of the car showroom.

Consists of Rockspray (*Cotoneaster horizontalis*) and Skimmia (*Skimmia japonica*).

The shrubs have reached a height of approximately 2.0m with stems below 100mm. This gives an RPA of 1.2m though the roots are likely restricted to the planting bed in which the group grows. The RPA has been drawn on the site plan to the limits of the planting bed.

The shrubs have not been managed in some time, consequently they are messy and overgrown. They extend outwards beyond the limit of the bed and are obscuring the windows of the building.

The group consists of young to middle aged specimens with a life expectancy in excess of 10 years.

Recommendations:

This group is in conflict with the proposed design and will need to be removed to facilitate the development.

Group 4B

Comment:

Tree group adjacent to the east boundary of the site, on the opposite side of Wyndham Place. The road is 4.2m wide, rising to 6.3m at the passing place. The group is outside of the site boundary.

The trees are growing along a steep bank, falling to the east. The group has been surveyed remotely from Wyndham Place.

The group is linear and follows the alignment of Wyndham Place. A range of species are present including Cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Elder (*Sambucus nigra*), Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), Silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Rhododendron (*Rhododendron ponticum*), Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), Rose (*Rosa sp.*), Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*).

Brambles (*Rubus fruticosus*) are present in the understorey. Ivy (*Hedera helix*) is present within the group and climbing some individuals.

The ash within the group have symptoms indicative of ash dieback though seasonal constraints limit my ability to provide significant comment on this. It is assumed the landowner has an active management plan in place and will deal with the ash trees as required.

Multiple bird boxes have been mounted on the trees within the group.

The largest trees in the group are in the region of 15.0m tall with stems of 400mm. This gives an RPA of up to 4.8m. The RPA is indicated on the site plan by the red line adjacent to the group and is shown at the interface between the soft ground and hard standing.

The group consists of young to middle aged specimens with a life expectancy in excess of 40 years.

Recommendations:

This group will not be affected by the development proposals. Given the group is on the opposite side of the road protective measures will not be required.

Appendix 2(1)

Glossary of Terms

- 1 Reference number:** An individual identifying number
- 2 Species:** Species identification is based on visual field observations and lists the common name. In some cases the botanical name will be used where there is no common alternative. On in-depth surveys the botanical name only may be used
- 3 Height:** Height is estimated to the nearest metre. On computerised surveys this may be within a range of heights. When measured height is required, a clinometer is used to measure to the nearest metre
- 4 Diameter:** Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres from ground level to the nearest centimetre. In some surveys this is indicated as a range
- 5 Spread:** Measurement of canopy from the trunk to the nearest metre in four directions, North, South, East, and West in metres
- 6 Lower crown Clearance:** Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level
- 7 Age:** Either an estimate (or statement if accurately known) of the age of the tree, classified as:
 - Y** = Young tree, established tree usually up to one third of expected ultimate height & spread
 - MA** = middle aged, usually between one third and two thirds of ultimate height & spread
 - M** = Mature, more or less at full height but still increasing in girth & spread
 - OM** = Over mature, grown to full size and becoming senescent,
 - V** = Veteran tree, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species
- 8 Physiological Condition:** Good = Healthy tree with good vitality,
Fair = Moderate health and vitality normal or slightly less for species and age
Poor = Poor shape or form - signs of decline in crown, may have structural weakness.
Dead = dead or dying tree
- 9 Structural Condition:** Good = No visible structural defects
Fair = Only minor structural defects
Poor = Defects which may need to be rectified or regularly monitored
Remove = Severe defects which may result in imminent failure or collapse
- 10 Management Recommendations:** General comments on the condition of the tree or group and any action required. potential for wildlife habitats
- 11 Estimated Remaining Contribution:** Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE): in some cases the age ranges are modified
Short: 0 – 10years Medium: 10– 20 Years
Intermediate: 20-40 Long: 40 + years
- 12 Tree Quality:** Assessment of tree quality see following cascade chart for details
- 13 Priority:** A - Works to achieve an acceptable level of safety or required to facilitate the development
B - Works to achieve higher levels of arboricultural management.
C - To improve the aesthetic appearance.
- 12 Ultimate Size:** Taken from Arboriculture Research Note 8490ARB or NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 as appropriate The Normal Ultimate Height in an Urban Situation in metres. Ultimate spread of the Crown in metres.
- 13 Root Protection Area:** The distance at which the protective barrier should be erected measured in radii from the centre of the trunk in metres.

- 14 Pruning:** Pruning shall be defined as the removal of living or dead parts of a plant by the Contractor. Such parts may be soft growth, twigs, branches, limbs or sections of the tree trunk. The cut material may vary from small to large in size.
- 15 Crown Cleaning:** Cleaning out is defined as the removal of dead, dying or diseased branchwood, broken branches or stubs left from previous tree surgery operations (see also 16 Deadwooding) together with all unwanted objects, which may include ivy (if specified) and/or other climbing plants, nails, redundant cable bracing, rope swings, tree houses and windblown rubbish from the tree, and any such debris from any cavities within the tree.
- 16 Deadwood Removal:** Dead-wooding shall be defined as the removal of all dead and dying branches and limbs from the tree.
- 17 Crown Lifting:** Crown lifting shall be defined as the removal of all soft growth and branches or parts thereof which are below or which extend below the height specified in the tender documents. It is recognised that the resultant canopy base might not be one single level but might be stepped to allow for different clearances, for example where a tree overhangs both the footway and the road where different height clearances are required.
- 18 Crown Reduction:** Crown reduction shall be defined as the reduction of the complete outline dimension of the canopy, from the tips of limbs and branches to the main trunk, by pruning growth to an acceptable branch, twig or but to leave a flowing silhouette.

Appendix 2(11) Cascade Chart For Assessing Tree Quality

Category and definition Trees to be considered for retention	Criteria – Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<p><u>Category High = A</u></p> <p>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially, if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood – pasture)	Green
<p><u>Category Moderate = B</u></p> <p>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Blue
<p><u>Category Low = C</u></p> <p>Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years; or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</p>	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/ or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural benefits	Yellow
<p><u>Category = U Trees unsuitable for retention</u></p> <p>Those of 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</p>	<p>NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease) or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality • Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. U category trees used as a bat roost- installation of bat box in nearby tree) 			Red



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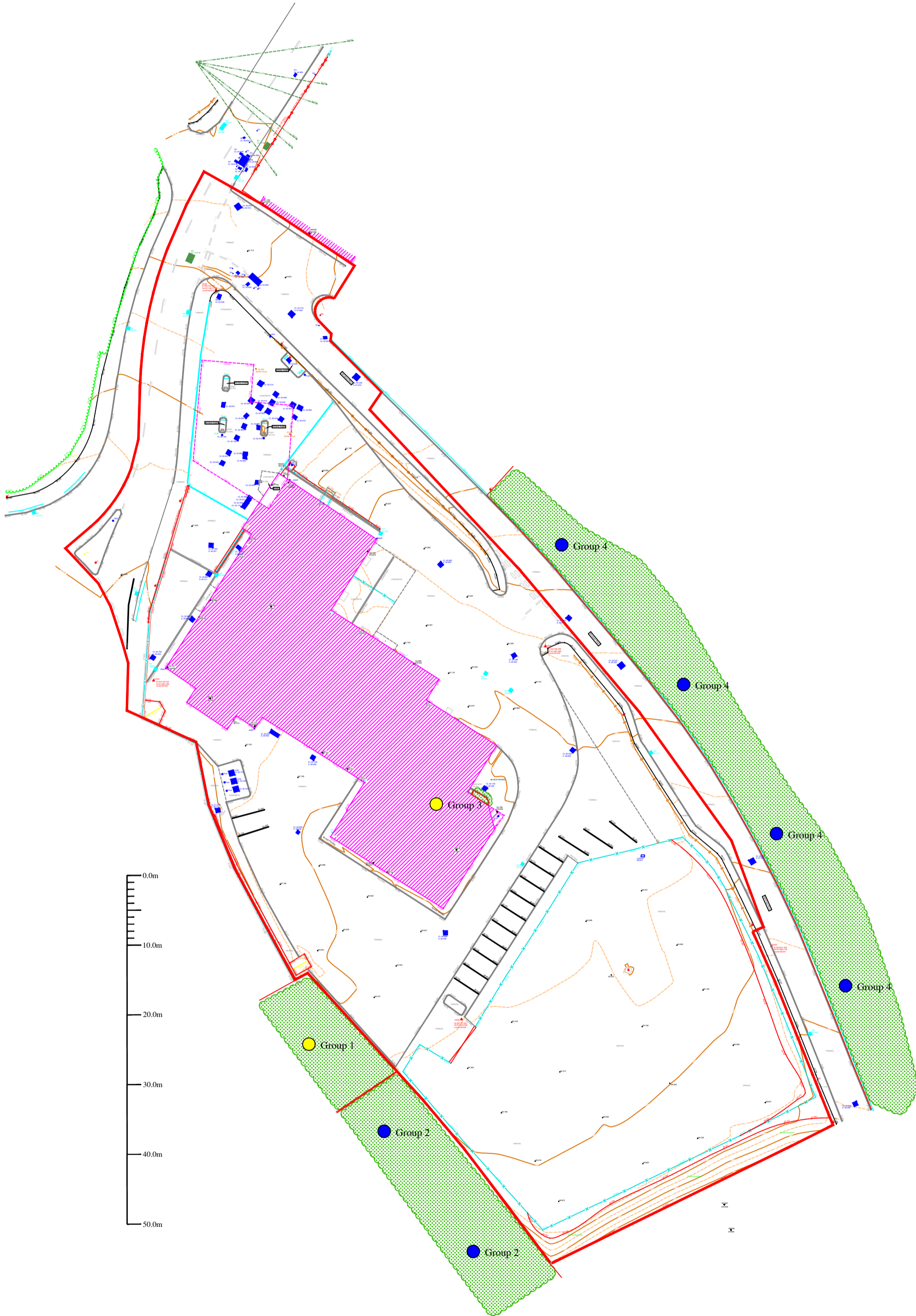
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


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 The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Key:

-  Blue Circle = Moderate Quality (Denoted By Letter B)
-  Yellow Circle = Low Quality (Denoted By Letter C)
-  Tree / Shrub Groups
Root Protection Area Shown By Red Outline Adjacent To Group



 Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Arboricultural Method Statement
Existing Trees Shown On Existing Layout

Wyndham Place,
Egremont
For
Aldi Stores Ltd

 **AllAboutTrees Ltd**
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Drawn at Durham Office	By TA	Checked by AW
Scale 1:500 at A2	Date 29.11.23	
-Registered Chartered -Arboricultural Consultants -Planning & Development -Urban Forestry -Ecological Consultants	Drawing Ref. AMS EXI	Revision -

Arboricultural Method Statement

Protected Status Of Trees

Trees may be legally protected, this may either be in the form of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or that the trees are located within a Conservation area. In addition some tree felling may require a felling licence from the Forestry Commission.

Potentially large penalties may be enforced for illegally carrying out works on protected trees. It is recommended that checks are made before any works are undertaken and no work should commence until permission has been granted. Please note that there are a number of exemptions from the requirement to obtain a felling licence including land on which full planning permission has been granted by the local authority, however this exemption does not cover land where only outline planning permission has been granted, or on land which has been allocated for residential development within local authority urban and local development plans.

AllAboutTrees has been able to ascertain that Cumberland Council (the Local Planning Authority) on Monday 27th November 2023 that there are no restrictions protecting the trees on the site. The site is not within a conservation area and there are no TPOs imposed on any trees within the site.

Tree Works

The first arboricultural works on site will be the removal of the conflicting vegetation:

- Group 3C

which is identified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) by the broken black ring surrounding the coloured circle adjacent to the group label. The coloured hatch and RPA have also been removed from the plan.

The only other recommendation is to coppice the failed goat willow within group 2 which is leaning towards site. It is recommended that this is done at the same time as removal of group 3.

The stumps of group 3 can be removed as part of the ground excavation works. The stool of the goat willow should be left in situ and allowed to regenerate.

The tree works should wherever possible be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

Wildlife Habitats

Consideration must be given to wildlife when conducting tree works, particularly birds and bats.

Bats

All UK bats and their roosts are protected by law. The legislation protecting bats are:

- The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (WCA)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017

For all countries of the UK, the legal protection for bats and their roosts may be summarised as follows:

You will be committing a criminal offence if you:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat
- Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat in its roost or deliberately disturb a group of bats
- Damage or destroy a bat roosting place (even if bats are not occupying the roost at the time)
- Possess or advertise/sell/exchange a bat (dead or alive) or any part of a bat
- Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a bat roost

"In a court, 'deliberately' will probably be interpreted as someone who, although not intending to capture/injure or kill a bat, performed the relevant action, being sufficiently informed and aware of the consequence his/her action will most likely have."

Penalties on conviction - the maximum fine is £5,000 per incident or per bat (some roosts contain several hundred bats), up to six months in prison, and forfeiture of items used to commit the offence, e.g. vehicles, plant, machinery.

No visual signs were found to confirm the presence of bats in the surveyed trees.

When carrying out tree works it is essential that the contractor or other competent person carries out a specific 'bats in trees risk assessment' which can be obtained from the 'Arboricultural Association' or the 'Bat Conservation Trust' (BCT). If evidence of bats is found work must stop immediately and Natural England Batline contacted (0845 1300 228). A further inspection may well be required by a licensed bat handler or roost visitor.

Birds

In the UK, all wild birds, their nests and their eggs are protected by law.

In England, Scotland and Wales the legislation that protects wild birds is:

- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Countryside (or CRoW) Act 2000

No nesting birds were present at the time of inspection though given the scope of the site, and the extent of vegetation, potential exists for birds to nest and as such caution must be exercised.

As with bats the contractor has an obligation to carry out visual checks prior to works. Where possible tree works should be carried out in the period from August to the end of February in order to avoid the bird nesting season.

Protective Barrier Erection

The protective barrier is to be erected immediately following removal of the existing fence. Tree works can be undertaken prior to the erection of the barriers.

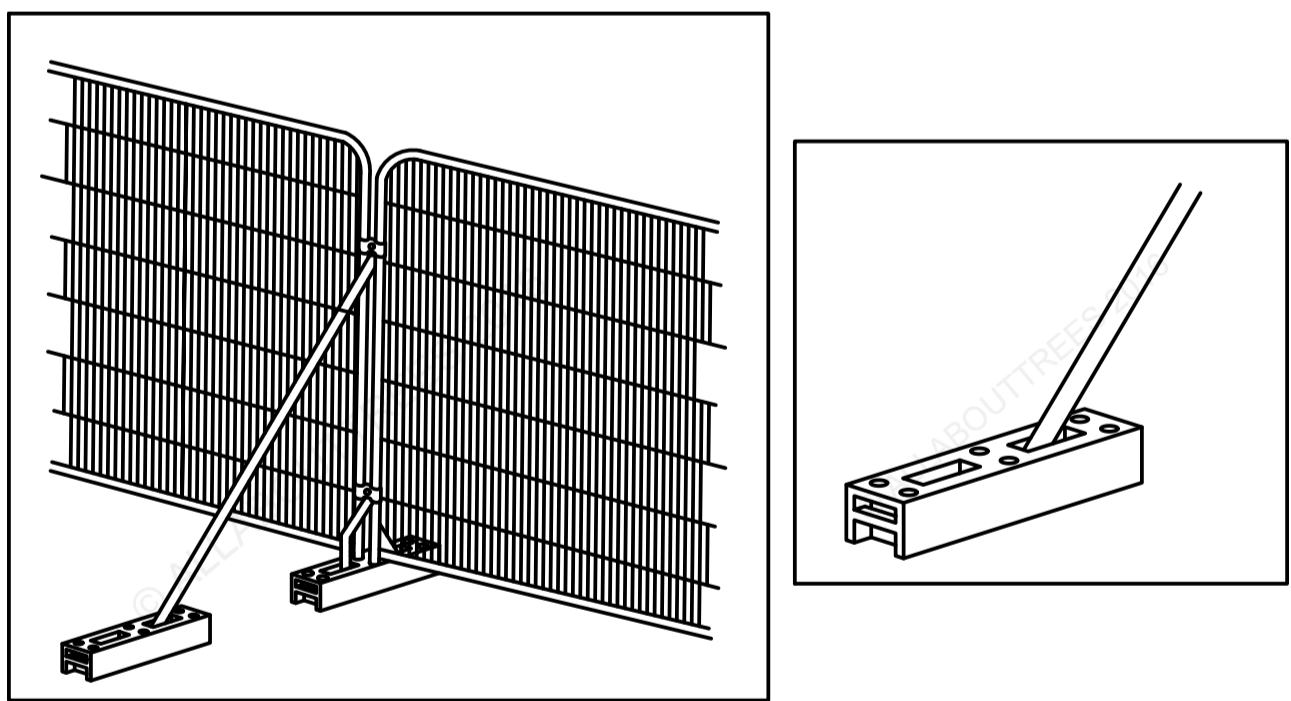
The barriers must be erected in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) by the dark blue line and be constructed as per the following specification.

The barriers should be considered essential and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturalist and approval of the local planning authority.

The barrier should consist of proprietary 2m tall welded mesh panels mounted on rubber or concrete feet. The panels must be joined together with a minimum of two anti-tamper couplings situated at least 1m vertically apart and installed uniformly throughout the barrier so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The panels must be supported on the inner side by stabilising struts mounted on a block tray. They may be further secured with the use of ground pins if required.

No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible care must be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating the posts.

All types of barriers must be firmly attached to prevent movement by site personnel or vehicles and all-weather signs with the wording "Construction exclusion zone- keep out" should be attached.



Location of Site Compound & Storage Areas

The contractor's site compound, storage & parking areas must be located outside of the root protection areas (RPAs) of the retained trees. This includes any trees which are located outside of the study area but not included within the survey.

All site storage areas, especially cement mixing and washing points for plant and vehicles must also be situated outside of the root protection areas (RPA). Where there is a possible risk of polluted water runoff heavy duty plastic sheeting and sand bags must be used to contain spillages and contamination.

Order Of Operations

- Remove group 3 and coppice goat willow within group 2. Tree work to comply with BS 3998 and contractors undertaking work to comply with legal obligations to wildlife.
- Demolition work undertaken following the principles outlined in section 4.2 of this document.
- Protective barrier to be erected immediately following removal of the existing boundary fences. Barrier erected in the position indicated by the blue line on the TPP and as per the specification in section 3.3 of this document.
- Construction work undertaken.
- Following completion of the construction work the protective barrier may be removed and the new site boundary fencing erected in accordance with the principles outlined in section 4.3 of this document.

Demolition

The demolition work near the trees must be undertaken with great care with every effort made to avoid damage to aerial and underground portions of the tree. Roots frequently grow adjacent to, and underneath structures and surfacing and damage can occur when the roots are physically disturbed or the soil around them is compacted from the weight of machinery or material.

Removal of the existing fences and adjacent kerbstones must be undertaken with care due to proximity of groups 1 and 2.

- Site operatives to remain aware of trees at all times and employ utmost care to avoid inadvertent damage.
- All work to be conducted from the site side.
- Panels of the existing palisade fence to be unbolted/severed and removed. Horizontal rails to be removed from wood fence.
- Machine with long reach arm parked upon existing surfacing and used to gently nudge the upright supports so as to loosen the foundation from the surrounding soil.
- Uprights attached to arm of machine and lifted vertically from the ground.
 - Using a machine to gently nudge and lift the uprights is found to cause less disturbance to the ground (and adjacent roots) than hand digging the posts out.
 - Holes to be back filled with topsoil or left for re-use with proposed weldmesh fence.
- Removal of the existing kerb stones to be undertaken with use of machine.
 - Machine must be parked upon the existing surfacing (not straddling the kerb).
 - Kerb stone to be lifted lengthways, by placing the teeth of the bucket at the end of the kerb stone and using the bucket curl to gently lift.
 - Damage to any adjacent roots, which may grow parallel to the kerbs, will be minimal as the kerbs slide past them.
 - Voids to be backfilled with topsoil as required.
- If appropriate below ground structures should be left in place if their removal was to cause excessive root disturbance

Erection Of Fencing

The proposed weldmesh fence is positioned against the RPA of the groups and consequently must be installed with care. All holes excavated for the boundary fence must be done so with the use of hand tools only (spade, fork, mattock, pick etc). If it is possible to re-use the holes from removal of the existing fence this is encouraged. It will not be acceptable to use a machine to dig the post holes due to high potential for damage. Any roots encountered must be severed with a clean cut with the use of secateurs. Roots over 25mm diameter must not be severed without prior consultation with the project Arboriculturalist.

Drainage Runs/ Underground Services

It is assumed that the existing service runs will be exploited where possible, but if new works are required it is important that they comply with the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) 'Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees' and BS 5837:2012. The excavation of open trenches by machine will be unacceptable within the protective zone of any of the retained trees.

Wherever possible, services should be routed outside of any retained trees RPA. When this is not possible apparatus should be routed together in a common duct and any inspection chambers sited outside the RPA.

Acceptable techniques for the laying of services in order of preference are:

- Trenchless** - by use of thrust boring or similar techniques. The pit excavations for starting and receiving the machinery should be located outside of the root protection area. To avoid root damage, the mole should run at a depth of at least 600mm. Use of external lubricants on the mole other than water (eg oil or bentonite) should be avoided.

Method	Trenchless Solutions For Installation Of Underground Services			Applications	Not suitable for
	Accuracy (MM)	Bore (A) diameter (MM)	Maximum subterranean length (M)		
Microtunnelling	<20	100 to 300	40	Gravity-fall pipes, deep apparatus, watercourse/ roadway under crossings	Low-cost projects due to relative expense
Surface launched directional drilling	+100	25 to 1200	150	Pressure pipes, cables including fibre optic	Gravity fall pipes, e.g. drains and sewers (B)
Pipe ramming	+150	150 to 2000	70	Any large-bore pipes and ducts	Roddy and other heavily obstructed soils
Impact moling (C)	+50 (D)	30 to 180 (E)	40	Gas, water and cable connections, e.g. from street to property	Any application that requires accuracy over distances in excess of 5m.

- Dependant upon strata encountered
- Pit-launched directional drilling can be used for gravity fall pipes up to 20m in subterranean length
- Impact moling (also known as thrust-bore) generally requires soft, cohesive soils.
- Substantial inverse relationship between accuracy and distance
- Figures given relate to single pass: up to 300mm bore achievable with multiple passes

If trenchless insertion is not feasible the alternatives are detailed below in order of preference.

- Broken trench** - by using hand dug trench sections together with trenchless techniques. It should be limited to practical access and installation around or below the roots. The trench must be dug by hand (see following comments re continuous trenching) and only be long enough to allow access for linking to the next section. The open sections should be kept as short as possible.

- Continuous trench** - the trench is excavated by hand and retains as many roots as possible. The surface layer is removed carefully and hand digging of the trench takes place. No roots over 2.5cm diameter or clumps of smaller roots (including fibrous) should be severed. The bark surrounding the roots must be maintained. Cutting of roots over 2.5cm diameter should not be attempted without the advice of a qualified Arboriculturalist.

If roots have to be cut, a sharp tool (defined as spade, narrow spade, fork, breaker bar, secateurs, handsaw, post hole shoveller, hand trowel) should be used.

Backfilling

Reinstatement of street works must comply with the code of practice New Roads and Streetworks Act 1991 (Specification for the reinstatement of openings in highways), but where tree roots are involved backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to retained roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them.

The backfill should incorporate an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builders sand) around the retained roots. This will allow a measure of compaction for resurfacing whilst creating an aerated zone around the roots.

Roots and in particular fine roots, are vulnerable to desiccation on exposure to air. The roots are at greatest risk when there are rapid fluctuations in the air temperature around them (especially winter diurnal temperatures). It is vitally important that the roots are covered with sacking whilst the trench is open. The sacking should be removed once the trench is backfilled.

Arboricultural Supervision

The following programme of supervision is proposed to assist in the preservation and protection of the retained trees during all aspects of the proposed development.

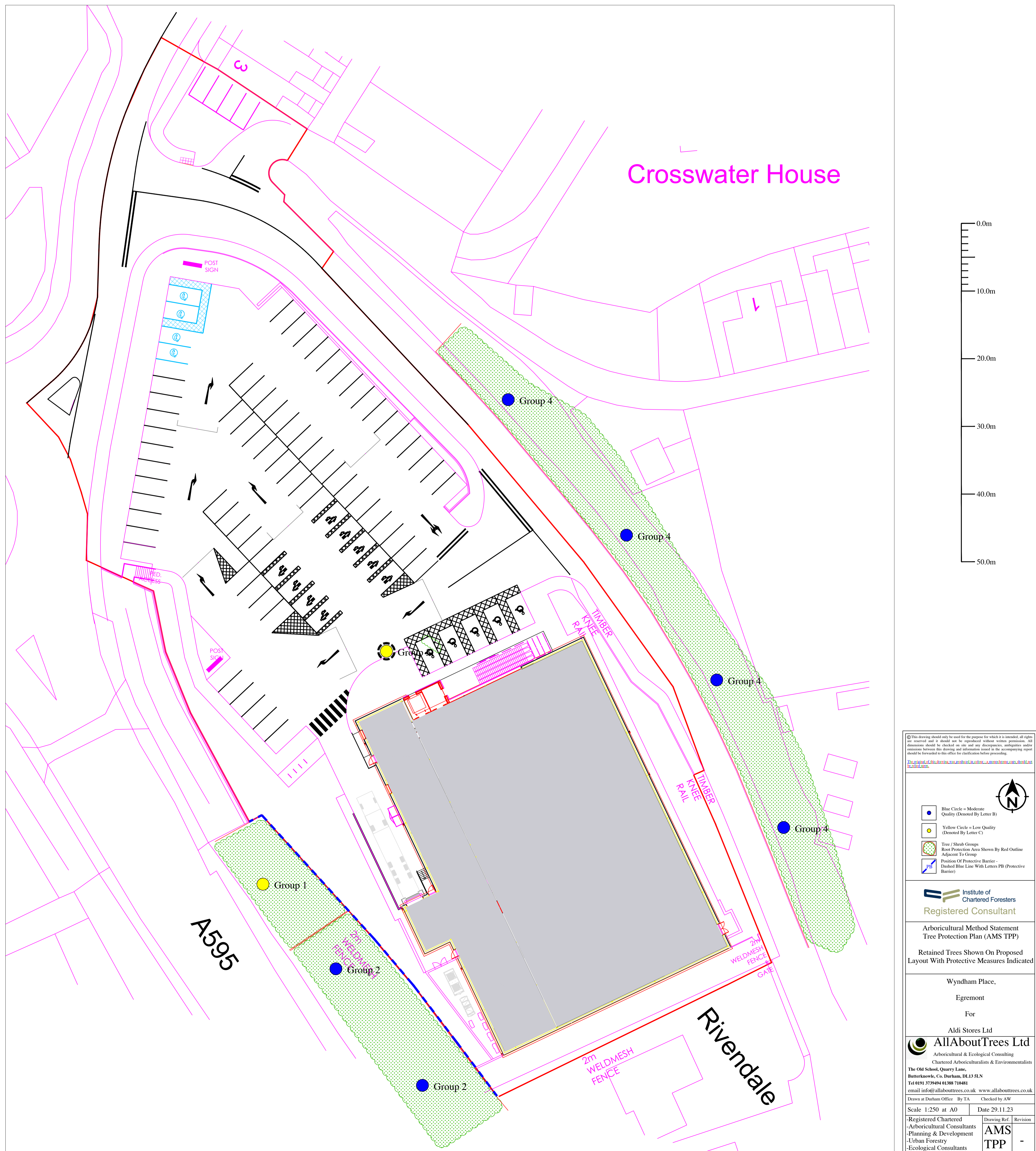
The supervision arrangements must be sufficiently flexible to allow for the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur. The Arboricultural Consultant's initial role is to liaise with the developer and the council to ensure that the appropriate protective measures are in place before any works commence on site and once the site is active monitor compliance with the Arboricultural conditions and advise on any tree problems that may arise.

Action	Programming	Extent of supervision	Nature of supervision
Tree works undertaken	Before any plant enters site or demolition/construction work commences.	Contractor to provide photographs showing completed tree works.	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Demolition works undertaken	Initial stage of project, required before construction can commence	Phone call or online meeting with contractor to ensure methodology for demolition adjacent to trees is understood and can be complied with.	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Protective barrier erected	Immediately following removal of existing fences.	Contractor to provide photographs showing erected barrier	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.
Protective barrier removed. New boundary fencing erected.	Following completion of construction activities when tree protection requirements are lowered.	Phone call or online meeting with contractor to ensure methodology for fence erection adjacent to trees is understood and can be complied with.	Email confirming results of meeting distributed to relevant parties.

Site Management

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of the Arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all relevant site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents must be kept on site at all times and the site manager or other appropriate person must brief all personnel who could impact the trees on the specific tree protection requirements.

This should form part of the site induction procedure and be written into the appropriate site management documents.



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Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Arboricultural Method Statement
Tree Protection Plan (AMS TPP)

Retained Trees Shown On Proposed
Layout With Protective Measures Indicated

Wynham Place,
Egremont

For
Aldi Stores Ltd

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Scale: 1:250 at A0 Date: 29.11.23

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- Arboricultural Consultants
- Planning & Development
- Urban Forestry
- Ecological Consultants

Drawing Ref: AMS
TPP