



Common Beech 'Dawyck' (Fagus sylvatica 'Dawyck')



Cypress Oak Fastigiate Birch (Quercus robur 'Fastigiate Koster') (Betula pendula 'Obelisk')





Scots pine Fastigiata (Pinus sylvestris 'Fastigiata')



Sweet Gum (Liquidamber styraciflua 'Slender Silhouette')



Fastigiate Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna



Snow Goose Cherry (Prunus Umineko)

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Planting

1. Importance of the Urban Forest and trees

TREE PROTECTION PLAN - LEGEND

T1, G1 & W1

Tree location &

Trees not detailed on plans

(locations indicative)

Existing tree

Root Protection Area

Suggested locations for tree planting

Proposed tree planting

canopy spread +25 years

Soil retention system

(see section 7)

281 - 291 Bournemouth Road

Site Address:

Dorset, BH14 9AH

CL Planning Ltd

Document Titles:

1) Tree Protection related design

2) Additional off site trees added

2) Client's comments

Tree Protection Plan TREE2459b Arboricultural Method Statement

IMPORTANT NOTICE This plan is based on the plans and/or site layout plans provided. All measurements must be checked with these plans and appropriate documents. All dimensions to be checked on site prior to commence of work. Differences between drawings, specifications or structural engine details are to be referred immediately to GTree Ltd. Work should only be undertaken from local authority approved drawing

THIS PLAN SHOULD BE VIEWED IN COLOUR

G TREE LTD

Tel: 01202 748967

g.tree.c@outlook.com

Copyright 2025

27/03/2025

12/03/2025

30/09/2024

Client:

'Urban trees and woodland contribute to an attractive green townscape and thus communicate the image of a positive, nature orientated city (conurbation). Indirectly, urban trees and forests can promote tourism and enhanced economic development. At the local level, trees contribute to the quality of housing and working environments and their benefits are reflected in property values. The same urban woodland areas and trees may have multiple benefits that reinforce each other. For example, social benefits, aesthetic and architectural benefits, climatic and physical benefits, ecological and economic benefits.' Urban Forests and Trees Springer 2005

2. General recommendations on policy and strategy

'Individual trees form parts of the broader tree population, often referred to as the urban forest in built up areas. The risks, benefits and characteristics of the urban forest should be taken into account when planning new planting. Tree planting should respond to relevant local planning and environmental policies and objectives.' The British Standard Institution BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – recommendations 2014

3. BCP 2050 Urban Forest Strategy (consultation draft 2023)

'Principle 1: Fairness

Enhancing tree outcomes from new developments

To help curb the erosion of private canopy cover currently taking place across our conurbation because of new developments, this strategy recommends strengthening the tree and woodland policy in the forthcoming Local Plan. All major developments should deliver within 25 years of completion as part of onsite landscape provision either a 10% increase of existing onsite canopy cover¹, or a minimum 10% canopy cover of the site area, whichever is greater.' ²

4. Adoption of BCP Urban Forest Strategy

In line with the strategy above, this project can achieve both objectives, see the matrix below. In addition, consideration should be given to the contributions collected through the Biodiversity Net Gain Units, as this will also increase the sites above mentioned Principle of Fairness.

0% increase of existing on-site canopy c	over
Measured in 2D m²	Increase in canopy cover
468 m²	+10% = 514.8 m² target
647 m²	647 m² meets target
a minimum 10% canopy cover of site ar	ea
2626.43 m²	10% = 262.64 m²
647 m²	24% = 647 m² meets target
	Measured in 2D m ² 468 m ² 647 m ² a minimum 10% canopy cover of site are 2626.43 m ²

m canopy spread and smaller trees 4 m at 25 years from planting. The measurements are only two dimensional and do not consider eventual heights

5. Tree Planting Recommendations

This project has recommended that thirty-five trees be planted. The recommended tree planting locations are within plan GH2459c opposite. The suggested tree species are mostly columnar or fastigiate in habit. The recommended tree planting species are detailed below the plan.

6. Enabling of proposed development

Upon agreement with the Local Planning Authority, there will be a requirement to produce a comprehensive Landscaping Scheme. A Landscaping Scheme shall detail all proposed soft and hard landscaping within the site. It is important that the tree species and planting locations within this report are considered and that all proposed tree planting has adequate available rooting volume for the mature size of the tree.