Tree Survey Report

Proposed Construction of a New McDonald's Drive Thru Restaurant at

Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen AB16 5EH

11th April 2022

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ENVIRONMENTAL AND
SUSTAINABILITY CONSULTANTS

encon associates

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Executive Summary

The trees on the application site have been assessed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations".

The proposal is for the construction of a new McDonald's Drive Thru Restaurant at Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen including the construction of the restaurant, car parking, landscaping and associated works.

The report includes a survey of 72 individual trees and 2 groups of trees located within the site itself and within proximity of the site.

The site comes under the planning jurisdiction of Aberdeen City Council, the on-line interactive mapping system, confirms there are no trees on site that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order and that the site is not within a Conservation Area.

55 individual trees and 1 group of trees included in the survey are located within the site, both along the boundaries and more centrally within the site. The survey also includes 17 individual trees and 1 group of trees that are located off site to the south between Ashgrove Road West and Ashgrove Road West (A9011) as this road is proposed to be widened as part of the development.

Of the trees located within the site, 34 are categorised as B2 "trees of moderate quality" in accordance with BS5857 cascade chart for tree quality assessment. 12 individual trees and 1 group are categorised as C2 "trees of low quality". 8 trees are categorised as U "unsuitable for retention" on site and 1 is a category A2 "tree of high quality".

Of the trees located between Ashgrove Road West and the A9011, 2 are categorised as A2 "trees of high quality". 1 group and 7 individual trees are categorised as B2 "trees of moderate quality"; 6 as a category C2 – "trees of low quality" and 2 as U "unsuitable for retention".

Within the site itself, it will be necessary to remove 30 existing individual trees to facilitate the development. In addition, 8 trees should be removed as they are Category U trees and unsuitable for retention. 17 individual trees & 1 group of trees can be retained. There is an opportunity to introduce new tree planting to go towards mitigating the loss of the existing trees and landscape proposals for the development have been prepared.

Although the trees off site are close to the proposed road widening scheme it should be possible to minimise the impact of these works and retain these trees by utilising a cellular confinement system to protect the tree roots within the RPA where they are currently located in the existing grass verge. The remaining part of the RPA which is currently within the existing carriageway is already protected by the existing road surfacing and will remain undisturbed by the road widening.

As long as the recommendations within this report are fully adhered to and replacement tree planting is included within the application boundary for the proposed new development, the impact of the development on the existing tree population can be minimised.

1 Introduction

1.1 This tree survey report has been prepared in respect of the planning application for the construction of a new McDonald’s Drive Thru Restaurant at Ashgrove Road West, Aberdeen, in order to:

- Assess the quality of the Trees in proximity to the proposed building work;
- Investigate any legal protection of the trees;
- Provide an Arboricultural Assessment with regard to the proposals; and
- Recommend measures which will suitably protect the trees during the construction process

1.2 The proposal is for the erection of a new drive thru restaurant, car parking, landscaping and associated works.

1.3 In accordance with recommended best practice, the Arboricultural information is provided within this report in accordance with BS5837:2012.

1.4 The report is based on the following drawing which has been supplied by the client's architect:

- Topographical Survey, reference 4210609/4 102 by Glanville dated December 2021
- Site Layout Plan, 8268-SA-XXXX-SK05 B by Scurr Architects, dated August 2021

2 Limitations & Methodology

2.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only. The trees, on site have been surveyed and classified in accordance with BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations".

2.2 The survey was undertaken using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology to conduct a preliminary assessment of the above ground portion of the tree.

2.3 Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to their changing nature and other site considerations, this report and any recommendations made are valid for a 12-month period following the site survey which was conducted on the 8th and 9th of March 2022. After a period of 5 years, the information in this survey should not be relied upon.

Third Party Liability

2.4 The limit of Encon Associates Limited indemnity over any matter arising out of this report extends only to the instructing client. Encon Associates Limited cannot be held liable for any third party claim that arises following this report.

Subsistence Risk

2.5 This report is primarily concerned with the condition of existing trees and the application of current guidance for their retention. Any discussion of soil characteristics is only presented where this may have a direct effect on tree growth. This report does not seek to address the specific area of subsidence risk assessment or damage to buildings or structures.

Survey Methodology

2.6 The survey was undertaken from ground level with the aid of binoculars where necessary.

2.7 No aerial inspection nor invasive probing or drilling has been undertaken. No excavations were carried out nor soil or root samples taken.

2.8 The height of each subject tree was measured on site using an electronic Disto measuring device.

2.9 The canopy spread of each subject tree was measured on four compass points using measuring tape.

2.10 The locations of the trees have been taken from the topographical survey provided. We cannot guarantee the absolute accuracy of these tree locations on the tree survey plans within this report; however, the positions are believed to be accurately represented based on measurements taken during the tree survey site visit. Where tree locations are shown on the topographical survey the positions are believed to be accurately represented based on the GPS locations used by the surveyor. Encon Associates cannot be held responsible for any discrepancy in the position of the trees.

2.11 The information contained within the "Schedule of Trees" includes the following for each surveyed tree:

1 **Tree reference number** – cross referenced with the Tree Survey Plans A5484-01 & 02 Tree Constraints Plans A5484-03 & 04 and Tree Protection Plans A5484-05 & 06.
2 **Species** – have been given their common and botanical name where specifically known
3 **Height** – measured on site using an electronic Disto measuring device
4 **Stem diameter** – have been calculated by measuring the circumference at a height of 1.5m from ground level to determine the diameter
5 **Branch spread** – the circles indicated on the tree survey plan are a representation of the overall spread of the crown in each compass direction
6 **Height of crown clearance** – given in metres
7 above adjacent ground level
8 **Age class** – young (YNG) up to 10 years, 1/3 life expectancy semi-mature (SM), early mature (EM) 2/3 life expectancy, mature (M) over 2/3 life expectancy, over mature (OM) declining/moribund, veteran (V) exceptionally old tree towards the end of its life, (D) dead
9 **Condition & Comments** – good (G) sound tree needing little or no attention, fair (F) minor but rectifiable defects, poor (P) major structural and/or physiological defects that would be inappropriate to retain and/or expensive, dead (D) no longer alive or those dying and unlikely to recover. General observations on 'physiological/structural condition' and 'preliminary management' is also provided

10 **Estimated remaining contribution** – in years e.g. <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+

11 **Category grading** – have been given a grade to classify the quality of each tree based on the Condition Classes and subcategories given overleaf

12 **RPA** – Protective measures as per BS 5837 section 4.6 which states that an area based on a radius equal to 12 times the stem diameter should be protected against damage to roots known as the "Root Protection Area" (RPA) given in m^2. A radius has also been given shown around each tree on the drawing.

2.12 Category grading for the assessment of tree quality (in accordance with Table 1 "Cascade chart for tree quality assessment" within BS 5837:2012) is described below:

U **Trees unsuitable for retention** - Those in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years

A **Trees of high quality** - With an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years

Trees of moderate quality - With an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years

C **Trees of low quality** - with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

2.13 Subcategories grading for the assessment of tree quality (in accordance with Table 1 "Cascade chart for tree quality assessment" within BS 5837:2012) is described below:

1 **Mainly arboricultural qualities** - Trees that are a particularly good example of their species, especially if rare or unusual

2 **Mainly landscape qualities** - Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features

3 **Mainly cultural values, including conservation** - Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value eg veteran trees or wood-pasture

For full description of subcategories, refer to Table 1, page 9 of the BS 5837:2012 document.

3 Project Requirements & Site Overview

Site Context

3.1 The site is located off Ashgrove Road West, the A9011, to the west of Aberdeen. Ashgrove Road West splits at the site location with the smaller road running parallel to the A9011, providing access to the existing buildings and residential area in proximity to the site.

3.2 The existing site is currently being used as a Covid 19 testing site. The site sits in close proximity to commercial and office buildings to the north and east.

3.3 The wider surrounding area is a mix of residential and commercial/retail. Land to the north, east and west of the site primarily contains residential development, including the suburb of Mastrick and the residential area of Stockethill. To the south of the site, separated by the A9011, there are council buildings and a Scottish Ambulance Service site. The Aberdeen Royal Infirmary lies to the south east. The A92 North Anderson Drive dual carriageway is adjacent to the west of the site, running north to south through the west of Aberdeen.

3.4 The site is located to the north west of Aberdeen city centre, between the residential areas of Mastrick to the north and Rubislaw to the south. Ashgrove Road West connects to the A92 in the west and to the A96 in the east.

Proposed Development

3.5 The planning application proposes to construct a new McDonald's Drive Thru Restaurant, with car parking, landscaping and associated works, located on a site just off Ashgrove Road West, 2 miles north west of Aberdeen city centre.

3.6 This site is positioned to the east of North Anderson Drive (A92), connecting the residential areas of west Aberdeen and to the west of the Stockett Hill residential area.

3.7 Vehicle access into the development will be from Ashgrove Road West, a smaller road which runs parallel to Ashgrove Road West A9011 and provides access to the existing commercial premises and residential area. It may be necessary to widen this smaller road to the east of the proposed development site by using the current grassed verge. The trees in this location have been included in the survey to facilitate this.

4 Baseline Factors

Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or Conservation Area (CA) Designation

4.1 The site comes under the planning jurisdiction of Aberdeen City Council. The council's on-line interactive mapping system confirms there are no trees on site that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order and that the site is not within a Conservation Area.

Existing Trees on Site

4.2 Within the site itself there are 55 individual trees and 1 group of trees located along the boundaries and more centrally within the site. These trees are a mix of species including Cherry, Alder, Silver Birch and Maple.

4.3 The trees have been categorised in accordance with BS5857 cascade chart for tree quality assessment. 34 individual trees are categorised as B2 "trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years". 1 group (G1) and 12 individual trees are categorised as C2 – "trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years". 1 tree is categorised as A2 "tree of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years and of particular visual importance". The remaining 8 trees are categorised as U "in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as a living tree"

4.4 It will be necessary to remove 30 existing individual trees within the site boundary to facilitate the development. 20 of these are category B2 "moderate quality" and 10 are

category C2 "low quality". In addition, 8 trees should be removed as they are category U trees "unsuitable for retention".

4.5 17 individual trees within the site (T16-20; T38-40; T43-47; T49; T51; T53; T55) and 1 group of trees (G1) can be retained. 14 of these are category B2 "moderate quality" and 2 trees along with group G1 are category C2 "low quality". 1 Maple tree (T40) is a category A2 high quality tree. Included in these retained trees are 4 Western Red Cedar trees (T44-T47) on the north east boundary of the site. Although these are currently shown as requiring removal on the latest design proposal, it should be possible to retain them given their location next to hard paving. Details of the locations and Root Protection Areas (RPA) are provided on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) appended to this report.

4.6 A further 17 individual trees and 1 group of trees are located off site to the south between Ashgrove Road West and the A9011. These trees are included as the current design proposes a widening of Ashgrove Road West. It is assumed that the trees are not within the ownership of the application site. Of these, 7 trees plus the group (G2) are categorised as B2 "trees of moderate quality". 2 are A2 "trees of high quality"; 6 are categorised as C2 – "trees of low quality". The remaining 2 trees are category U "unsuitable for retention".

4.7 A schedule of trees and their condition including their category grading and RPA radius is attached in Appendix A.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

4.8 The Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree is defined in BS5837 as the area surrounding the trunk that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree and is calculated as an area based on the stem diameter of the tree.

4.9 The RPA's have been calculated in accordance with BS5837 and are detailed in the Tree Schedule located in Appendix A of this report. Where ground constraints have, or are likely to have, had an effect on tree root development, for example, where level changes or changes in rooting medium eg heavily compacted ground, areas of hard standing etc, have influenced tree root growth, the RPA is unlikely to follow an exact circle and will probably be more elliptical in shape.

4.10 Detailed analysis of the ground conditions has not been carried out, however a visual assessment concluded that the majority of the trees are growing in a landscaped area to the north of site, most likely planted as a shelter belt to the north of the site.

4.11 Tree root systems are typically concentrated within the uppermost 600mm of the soil, although it may be deeper within the dense mass of roots and soil closer to the base of the tree. The development of the root system is influenced by the availability of water, nutrients, oxygen and soil penetrability i.e. how compacted the ground is and therefore the root spread does not generally show the symmetry seen in the branch system. The root systems of all trees are expected to have been affected by their growing environment. Therefore roots of most of the trees are likely to have been influenced by their proximity to adjacent tarmac footpath to the north and east of the trees with the morphology and disposition of the root system, being drawn deeper, or diverted away from compacted ground and paving subbases in those instances.

5 Arboricultural Implications Assessment

5.1 This section considers the implications that the proposed development may have upon the existing trees within and adjacent to the site and provides advice on solutions to any issues to ensure the trees are safeguarded.

5.2 30 trees within the site boundary require removal to facilitate the proposed development and a further 8 trees will be removed as they are assessed as category U and therefore unsuitable for retention. 17 trees and 1 group of trees can be retained.

5.3 A further 17 trees are located off site but within proximity of the proposed road widening works on Ashgrove Road West. Although the trees are close to the proposed road widening scheme it should be possible to minimise the impact of these works and retain them by utilising a cellular confinement system to protect the tree roots within the RPA where they are currently located in the existing grass verge. The remaining part of the RPA which is currently within the existing carriageway is already protected by the existing road surfacing and will remain undisturbed by the road widening.

5.4 No trees within the site, or within the proposed road widening, are covered by a TPO, meaning no prior application or approval is required to carry out tree works and there is no legal impediment to them being removed or works carried out to them by the land owner. However, for trees that are not within ownership of the application site, permission must be sought from the landowner prior to any works being carried out. This includes the trees on the grass verge between Ashgrove Road West access road and Ashgrove Road West A9011. Prior to the removal of any trees, the contractor and/or tree surgeon appointed to carry out the works must ensure any necessary regulations and/or felling licences in accordance with BS5837 are complied with and in place.

Planting of New Trees

5.5 A new landscaping scheme has been prepared for the proposed re-development. There is an opportunity to introduce new tree planting to mitigate the loss of the existing trees.

6 Tree Protection Method Statement

This section describes in detail the specific measures that should be implemented to protect the trees to be retained from harm during the construction process. A full tree protection method statement is included in Appendix C.

Protective Fencing

6.1 The remaining existing trees within or in proximity to the application boundary which are to be retained should be protected from damage during construction operations by fencing them off from machinery circulation routes and material storage areas. The distance from the trees to the construction activity is such that damage could occur and therefore construction vehicles should be prevented from unwittingly travelling too close to the trees and causing damage to overhanging branches or compaction of the root zone.

6.2 Protective fencing as detailed in Appendix C of this report should be erected in front of the trees to be retained as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan, prior to the commencement of work to form a construction exclusion zone to prevent the storage of materials within the landscaping areas. Where temporary construction access is needed for works within the area fenced off, in accordance with BS5837:2012, this should be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier. The fencing should be moved back to its original location following completion of surfacing in this area, as shown in the tree protection plan A5484-02 in order to protect the trees throughout the remainder of the construction process. In these areas, suitable existing hard surfacing should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. Where the set back of the protective fencing would expose unmade ground to construction damage or compaction, new temporary ground protection should be installed prior to working on site.

Avoiding physical damage to the roots during construction

6.3 A number of planned operations detailed in this section have the potential to impact roots, such as constructing new surfacing and excavating foundations. To avoid damage to roots, existing ground levels should be retained within the RPA, and topsoil should be retained in-situ in this area. Limited manual excavation may be acceptable provided it is carried out using hand-held tools only and preferably by compressed air soil displacement.

6.4 Any roots encountered should not be damaged and any exposed should be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes. Wrapping should be removed prior to backfilling.

6.5 Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a sharp tool (secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter or more should be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist, as such roots may be essential to the tree's health and stability.

6.6 Prior to backfilling, retained roots should be surrounded by topsoil or compacted sharp sand (not builders' sand due to its high salt content which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced. The material should be free of foreign objects that have the potential to cause injury to the roots.

Tree Pruning

6.7 The working and access space needed for the construction of the proposed development and resurfacing works will require "access facilitation pruning" carried out to some of the trees in closer proximity to the works to prevent injurious contact between construction plant and the tree canopy. A one-off tree pruning operation, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site, is acceptable in accordance

with BS5837 as long as "the nature and effects of the pruning are without significant adverse impact on the tree physiology or amenity value".

6.8 The trees are not covered by a TPO so no application or approval from the local authority is required to carry out work to them. However, some trees included within the survey are not within ownership of the application site and permission must be granted before any tree works are carried out to them.

6.9 All proposed tree works should be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities. Trees on site which have been identified to have their crowns lifted and/or access facilitation/ formative pruning must be carried in accordance with BS3998 British Standard Tree Work - Recommendations 2010 by a competent tree surgeon to the following specification:

- Where practicable, pruning should be restricted to healthy, small diameter parts of the tree to minimise the size of resultant wounds and enable these to be occluded.
- Crown lifts should include complete removal of the lowest primary branches and thereafter secondary and tertiary branches (not exceeding 50mm diameter cuts). When pruning branches back to the main stem or fork, the branch will be removed in small sections using the step cut method leaving a small stub before carrying out the final cut. Crown lifting should preferably not result in the removal of more than 15% of the live crown height, and the remaining live crown should make up at least two-thirds of the height of the tree.
- Formative pruning to branches 20mm and less in diameter to be pruned cleanly back to its point of origin, avoiding damaging the bark of the tree and ensuring the canopy maintains a natural shape. Growth greater than 20mm is to be cut back to avoid damage to the branch bark ridge and collar if applicable. All pruning carried out using a sharp handsaw or secateurs. On no account will a

chainsaw be used in this operation. All shoots will be removed back to, but not into the branch collar leaving no projections or exaggerating the size of the wound.

Construction of New Surfacing

6.10 BS5837 contains Design Recommendations (7.4.2) where hard surfacing is proposed within the RPA of existing trees.

6.11 In accordance with BS5837, the part of a tree most susceptible to damage is the root system and therefore no excavations should be carried out with machinery which could damage or sever major roots. Damage can also be caused to the roots by building up material to raise existing levels within the RPA.

6.12 New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

6.13 A number of existing trees to be retained have RPA's which encroach into areas of existing paved surfacing. The proposals include some re-surfacing work in those areas. As long as the resurfacing retains the existing sub-base and does not reduce existing ground levels, there will be no detrimental impact to the existing tree roots.

6.14 There are 17 trees are located off site within proximity of the proposed road widening works on Ashgrove Road West. Although these trees are close to the proposed road widening scheme it should be possible to minimise the impact of these works and retain them by utilising a cellular confinement system to protect the tree roots within the RPA where they are currently located in the existing grass verge. The remaining part of the RPA which is currently within the existing carriageway is already protected by the existing road surfacing and will remain undisturbed by the road widening.

6.15 The Tree Schedule details the trees which have an RPA which extends into adjacent paved areas.

6.16 Edge supports such as new kerbs within an RPA can damage tree roots where there is a need to excavate. This should be avoided by use of alternative methods of edge support including above ground non-invasive solutions.

6.17 Whilst it is unknown if any roots will actually be encountered, care must be taken when constructing the new surfacing within the RPA of existing trees to be retained. All work should be carried out by hand and not with machinery which could cause damage to the roots by severing them or compacting them. Any roots encountered should not be damaged and any exposed should be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes, until the new surfacing is constructed.

Installation of New Fencing

6.18 To ensure the existing trees are not damaged during the installation of any new fencing or knee rail, the following procedures are to be strictly adhered to:

- The dashed line around each tree indicates the Root Protection Area (RPA) as calculated within the Tree Survey Report and shown on the Tree Protection plan.
- Prior to commencing any work on site, Heras type fencing is to be installed as per the detail appended to this report to separate the trees from the work
- No excavations using machinery is permitted
- Holes for fence posts are to be carefully dug by hand avoiding damage any roots which may be encountered
- No storage of materials or mixing of cement is to take place within RPA around each tree and should be done well away from the trees
- No machinery or vehicles to travel within the RPA around each tree

- Holes excavated for fence posts to be lined with polythene prior to pouring concrete to prevent cement coming into contact with any tree roots which may be present
- Extreme care to be taken when installing fence posts and panels to prevent damage to trunk or branches of the trees

Construction of Foundations

6.19 BS5837 contains Special Engineering for Foundations within the RPA (7.5) where structures are proposed within the RPA of existing trees.

6.20 The footprint of the proposed new building does not extend within the RPA of any of the existing trees to be retained and therefore traditional strip footings can be used without causing damage to any existing retained trees.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The trees on the application site have been assessed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations".

- The report includes a survey of 72 individual trees and 2 groups of trees located both within the site itself and within proximity of the site.
- The site comes under the planning jurisdiction of Aberdeen City Council, their interactive map confirms there are no trees on site, or within the proximity, that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order and the site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 55 individual trees and 1 group of trees included in the survey are located within the application site, both along the boundaries and more centrally within the site. The survey also includes 17 individual trees and 1 group of trees that are

located off site to the south between Ashgrove Road West and Ashgrove Road West (A9011) as there is a proposal to widen this road as part of the development.

- Of the trees located within the site, 34 are categorised as B2 "trees of moderate quality"; 12 individual trees and 1 group are categorised as C2 "trees of low quality". 8 trees are categorised as U "unsuitable for retention" on site and 1 is a category A2 "tree of high quality".
- Of the trees located between Ashgrove Road West and the A9011, 2 are categorised as A2 "trees of high quality". 1 group and 7 individual trees are categorised as B2 "trees of moderate quality"; 6 as a category C2 – "trees of low quality" and 2 as U "unsuitable for retention".
- Within the site itself, it will be necessary to remove 30 existing individual trees to facilitate the development. In addition, 8 trees should be removed as they are Category U trees and unsuitable for retention. 17 individual trees & 1 group of trees can be retained.
- Although the trees off site are close to the proposed road widening scheme it should be possible to minimise the impact of these works and retain these trees by utilising a cellular confinement system to protect the tree roots within the RPA where they are currently located in the existing grass verge. The remaining part of the RPA which is currently within the existing carriageway is already protected by the existing road surfacing and will remain undisturbed by the road widening.
- There is an opportunity to introduce new tree planting to go towards mitigating the loss of the existing trees and landscape proposals for the development have been prepared.

7.2 As long as the recommendations within this report are fully adhered to and replacement tree planting is included within the application boundary for the proposed new

development, the impact of the development on the existing tree population can be minimised.

Appendix A - Schedule of Trees

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 8th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T1	Prunus avium (Cherry)	7	200	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	EM	Fair. Polarded in the past.	20	C2	18	2.40
T2	Prunus avium (Cherry)	6	150	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	2	SM	Poor. Leaning to the east.	<10	U	10	1.80
T3	Alnus (Alder)	11	250	2.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	EM	Fair. Epicormic growth at base. Deadwood	20	C2	28	3.00
T4	Alnus (Alder)	13	225	6.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	4	EM	Fair. Epicormic growth at base. Deadwood	20+	B2	23	2.70
T5	Betula pendula (Silver birch)	12	200	5.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	2	EM	Fair. Leaning to the east	20+	B2	18	2.40
T6	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	12	200	5.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	2	EM	Fair. Leaning to the east	20+	B2	18	2.40
T7	Prunus avium (Cherry)	12	325	3.0	1.0	6.0	8.0	1	M	Poor. Leaning to the west. Uneven crown, deadwood	20	C2	48	3.90
T8	Ilex decidua (Possumhaw)	8	Multi	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2	M	Fair. Forks into 4 x 115mm stems	20	C2	24	2.76

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 8th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T9	Prunus avium (Cherry)	6	275	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2	EM	Good	20+	B2	34	3.30
T10	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	10	225	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1	EM	Good	20+	B2	23	2.70
T11	Crataegus (Hawthorn)	7	Multi	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1	EM	Fair. Forks into 3 x 100mm stems	20	C2	14	2.07
T12	Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster)	6	Multi	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2	M	Poor. Forks into 1 x 300mm and 2 x 100mm stems	20	C2	50	3.97
T13	Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster)	6	Multi	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2	M	Poor. Twisted branches, crossing. Forks into 1 x 75mm and 2 x 100mm stems	20	C2	12	1.92
T14	Prunus avium (Cherry)	4	85	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2	SM	Poor. Very little canopy present.	<10	U	3	1.02
T15	Prunus avium (Cherry)	4	85	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2	SM	Poor. Very little canopy present.	<10	U	3	1.02
T16	Prunus avium (Cherry)	9	200	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.8	EM	Fair. Some deadwood	20	C2	18	2.40

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 8th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T17	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	M	Good	20+	B2	48	3.90
T18	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	M	Good	20+	B2	48	3.90
T19	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	M	Good	20+	B2	48	3.90
T20	Sorbus (Mountain ash)	5	200	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM	Fair	20	C2	18	2.40
T21	Crataegus (Hawthorn)	125	100	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	SM	Poor. Leaning severly to the east	<10	U	5	1.20
T22	Alnus glutinosa (Common alder)	15	400	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	M	Fair	20+	B2	72	4.80
T23	Cupressus x leylandii (Leyland cypress)	6	Multi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	SM	Poor. Dead lower canopy. Forks into 1 x 100m & 1 x 150mm stems	20	C2	15	2.16
T24	Cupressus x leylandii (Leyland cypress)	7	200	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	SM	Poor	20	C2	18	2.40

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 8th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T25	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	9	315	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2	M	Fair. Twisted trunk	20+	B2	45	3.78
T26	Acer (Maple)	12	375	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.5	M	Good. Some deadwood	20+	B2	64	4.50
T27	Acer (Maple)	12	375	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	2.5	M	Good. Some deadwood	20+	B2	64	4.50
T28	Alnus (Alder)	7	100	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1	SM	Fair. Very close to the building with no room to grow	20	C2	5	1.20
T29	Acer (Maple)	10	275	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2	EM	Good. Some deadwood	20+	B2	34	3.30
T30	Acer (Maple)	10	275	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2	EM	Good. Some deadwood	20+	B2	34	3.30
T31	Acer (Maple)	11	325	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2	EM	Good. Some deadwood	20+	B2	48	3.90
T32	Sorbus (Mountain ash)	7	200	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2	SM	Good.	20+	B2	18	2.40

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 9th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
G1	Ilex (Holly) Sorbus (Mountain ash) Acer (Maple)	6	100-200	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	SM	Fair. Very close to boundary fencing/wall	20	C2	18	2.40
T33	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	EM	Good.	20+	B2	48	3.90
T34	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	EM	Good.	20+	B2	48	3.90
T35	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	EM	Good.	20+	B2	48	3.90
T36	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	EM	Good.	20+	B2	48	3.90
T37	Acer (Maple)	12	325	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3	EM	Good.	20+	B2	48	3.90
T38	Acer (Maple)	14	325	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3	M	Good	20+	B2	48	3.90
T39	Acer (Maple)	14	325	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	3	M	Good	20+	B2	48	3.90

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 9th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T40	Acer (Maple)	16	550	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.5	M	Very good	40+	A2	137	6.60
T41	Acer (Maple)	14	275	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3	EM	Good	20+	B2	34	3.30
T42	Acer (Maple)	14	275	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3	EM	Good	20+	B2	34	3.30
T43	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson's cypress)	16	650	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3	M	Good. Needs some pruning of lower branches which are broken and hanging down.	20+	B2	191	7.80
T44	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	14	500	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	M	Good	20+	B2	113	6.00
T45	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	14	Multi	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1	M	Good. Forks into 1 x 400mm, 3 x 100mm & 1 x 200mm stems	20+	B2	104	5.75
T46	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	14	Multi	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1	M	Good. Forks into 1 x 400mm, 3 x 100mm & 1 x 200mm stems	20+	B2	104	5.75

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 9th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T47	Thuja plicata (Western red cedar)	14	Multi	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.5	M	Good. Forks into 2 x 350mm stems	20+	B2	111	5.93
T48	Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster)	6	100	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	SM	Poor. Very close to fencing	<10	U	5	1.20
T49	Acer (Maple)	10	275	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3	EM	Good	20+	B2	34	3.30
T50	Prunus avium (Cherry)	5	Multi	3.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	0	EM	Poor. Heavily coppiced. Forks into 2 x 100mm, 1 x 200mm stems. Disc No. 4993 nailed to trunk	<10	U	27	2.93
T51	Acer (Maple)	9	275	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	EM	Good	20+	B2	34	3.30
T52	Prunus avium (Cherry)	4	Multi	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	0	EM	Poor. Heavily coppiced. Forks into 2 x 100mm, 1 x 200mm stems.	<10	U	27	2.93
T53	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry plum)	11	300	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2	EM	Good	20+	B2	41	3.60
T54	Prunus avium (Cherry)	5	Multi	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	0	EM	Poor. Heavily coppiced. Forks into 1 x 100mm, 2 x 200mm stems.	<10	U	41	3.60

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 9th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T55	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry plum)	11	300	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2	EM	Good	20+	B2	41	3.60
T56	Tilia (Lime)	8	275	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.5	EM	Good. In grass verge adjacent to main road	20+	B2	34	3.30
T57	Tilia (Lime)	8	275	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.5	EM	Good. In grass verge adjacent to main road	20+	B2	34	3.30
T58	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12	450	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6	M	Very good. Very close to kerb edge of main road.	40+	A2	92	5.40
T59	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	13	500	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5	M	Very good. Very close to kerb edge of main road.	40+	A2	113	6.00
T60	Sorbus (Mountain ash)	6	100	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	SM	Good. Very close to top of retaining wall adjacent to main road	20+	B2	5	1.20
T61	Sorbus (Mountain ash)	6	100	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.5	SM	Good. Very close to top of retaining wall adjacent to main road	20+	B2	5	1.20
T62	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	5	85	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	Fair. Close to top of retaining wall	20	C2	3	1.02

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 9th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T63	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	5	85	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	Fair. Close to top of retaining wall	20	C2	3	1.02
T64	Fagus (Beech)	18	700	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.5	M	Good. Split leader in upper crown	20+	B2	222	8.40
T65	Acer (Maple)	10	350	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4	EM	Good. Very close to top of retaining wall	20+	B2	55	4.20
T66	Acer (Maple)	8	275	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4	EM	Good. Very close to top of retaining wall	20+	B2	34	3.30
T67	Fraxinus (Ash)	8	375	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	4	M	Poor. Dead and snapped leader	<10	U	64	4.50
T68	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	5	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	SM	Fair.	20	C2	5	1.20
T69	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	5	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	SM	Fair.	20	C2	5	1.20
T70	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	5	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	SM	Fair.	20	C2	5	1.20

Site: Aberdeen **Date:** 9th March 2022 **Weather:** Dry & Bright

Ref	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Condition & Comments	Years left	Category grading	RPA (m^2)	RPA radius
T71	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	5	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	SM	Fair.	20	C2	5	1.20
T72	Acer (Maple)	16	400	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	M	Poor. Kink in trunk at 3m. Dead upper crown. Leaning to the north	<10	U	72	4.80
G2	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	7	175-200	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	EM	Fair. Group of 6 trees in grass verge	20+	B2	18	2.40

Appendix B - Tree Survey Plans

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Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

The RPA (Root Protection Area) ie the zone in which the root system is believed to be concentrated, has been calculated for each tree within the site boundary. The results can be found with the Tree Report.

This drawing is based on:

- Topographical Survey, reference 4210609/4 102 by Glanville dated December 2021
- Site Layout Plan, 8268-SA-XXXX-SK05 B by Scurr Architects, dated August 2021
- Site visit by Encon Associates, 08.03.22

T1 **Class A**

T1 **Class B**

T1 **Class C**

T1 **Class U**

T1 **RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree**

Other trees not included in the survey

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked

Client
McDonald's

Project
Proposed Drive Thru Restaurant
Ashgrove Road West
Aberdeen

Title
Tree Survey Plan
Area 1

Drawing Status
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn	MB	Checked	LB
Date	04.04.22	Scale (A1)	1:250

encon associates
10 Chapel Lane
Arnold
Nottingham
NG5 7DR
T: 0115 987 55 99 E: enquiries@enconassociates.co.uk W: www.enconassociates.co.uk
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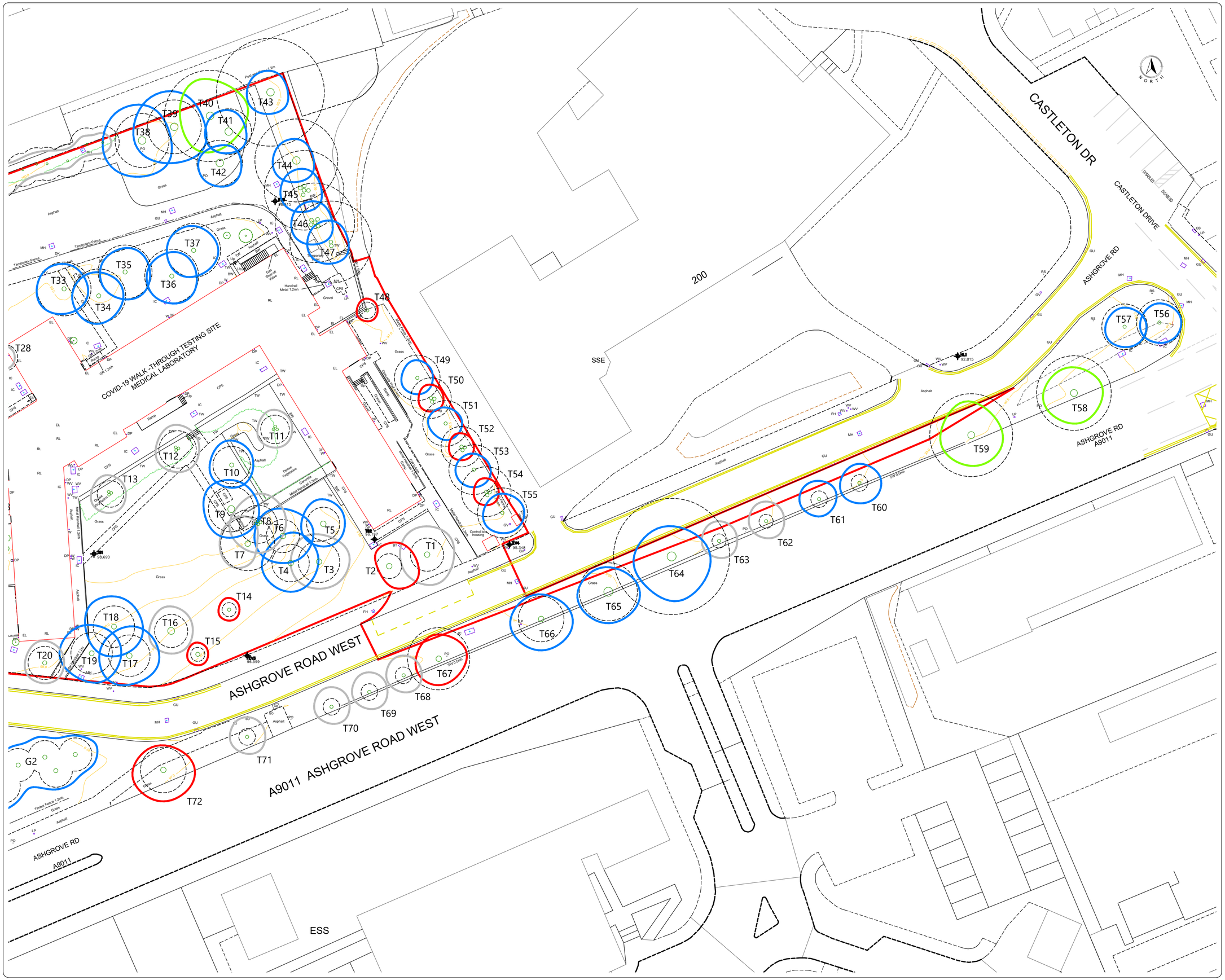
Job Number	Drawing Number	Rev
A5484	01	



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Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

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T1 **Class A**

T1 **Class B**

T1 **Class C**

T1 **Class U**

T1 **RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree**

Other trees not included in the survey

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked

Client
McDonald's

Project
Proposed Drive Thru Restaurant
Ashgrove Road West
Aberdeen

Title
Tree Survey Plan
Area 2

Drawing Status
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn	MB	Checked	LB
Date	04.04.22	Scale (A1)	1:250

encon associates
10 Chapel Lane
Arnold
Nottingham
NG5 7DR
T: 0115 987 55 99 E: enquiries@enconassociates.co.uk W: www.enconassociates.co.uk
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Job Number	Drawing Number	Rev
A5484	02	

Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

The RPA (Root Protection Area) ie the zone in which the root system is believed to be concentrated, has been calculated for each tree within the site boundary. The results can be found with the Tree Report.

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- Site visit by Encon Associates, 08.03.22

T1 **Class A**

T1 **Class B**

T1 **Class C**

T1 **Class U**

T1 **RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree**

Other trees not included in the survey

Development Proposals

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked

Client
McDonald's

Project
Proposed Drive Thru Restaurant
Ashgrove Road West
Aberdeen

Title
Tree Constraints Plan
Area 1

Drawing Status
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn	MB	Checked	LB
Date	04.04.22	Scale (A1)	1:250

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Arnold
Nottingham
NG5 7DR
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Job Number	Drawing Number	Rev
A5484	03	

Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

The RPA (Root Protection Area) ie the zone in which the root system is believed to be concentrated, has been calculated for each tree within the site boundary. The results can be found with the Tree Report.

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- Site Layout Plan, 8268-SA-XXXX-SK05 B by Scurr Architects, dated August 2021
- Site visit by Encon Associates, 08.03.22

T1 **Class A**

T1 **Class B**

T1 **Class C**

T1 **Class U**

T1 **RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree**

Other trees not included in the survey

Development Proposals

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked

Client
McDonald's

Project
Proposed Drive Thru Restaurant
Ashgrove Road West
Aberdeen

Title
Tree Constraints Plan
Area 2

Drawing Status
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn	MB	Checked	LB
Date	04.04.22	Scale (A1)	1:250

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Arnold
Nottingham
NG5 7DR
T: 0115 987 55 99 E: enquiries@enconassociates.co.uk W: www.enconassociates.co.uk
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Job Number	Drawing Number	Rev
A5484	04	

Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

The RPA (Root Protection Area) ie the zone in which the root system is believed to be concentrated, has been calculated for each tree within the site boundary. The results can be found with the Tree Report.

This drawing is based on:

- Topographical Survey, reference 4210609/4 102 by Glanville dated December 2021
- Site Layout Plan, 8268-SA-XXXX-SK05 B by Scurr Architects, dated August 2021
- Site visit by Encon Associates, 08.03.22

Symbol	Key
T1	**Class A**
T1	**Class B**
T1	**Class C**
T1	**Class U**
T1	**RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree**
	Other trees not included in the survey
	Development Proposals
T1	**Trees to be removed**
	Tree Protection Fencing

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked

Client
McDonald's

Project
Proposed Drive Thru Restaurant
Ashgrove Road West
Aberdeen

Title
Tree Protection Plan
Area 1

Drawing Status
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn	MB	Checked	LB
Date	04.04.22	Scale (A1)	1:250

encon associates
10 Chapel Lane
Arnold
Nottingham
NG5 7DR
T: 0115 987 55 99 E: enquiries@enconassociates.co.uk W: www.enconassociates.co.uk

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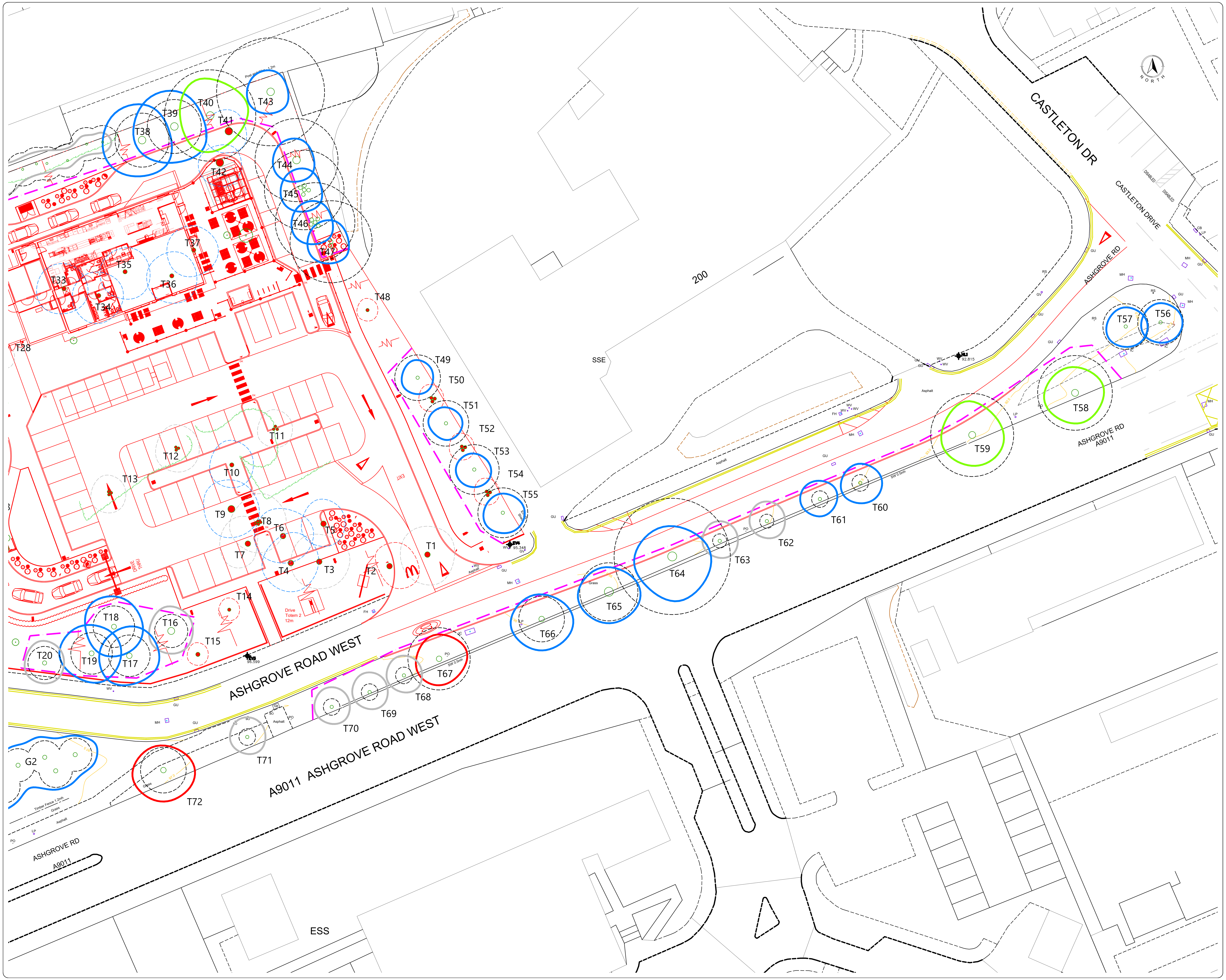
Job Number	Drawing Number	Rev
A5484	05	



Notes:

Key to Tree Survey Plan

The RPA (Root Protection Area) ie the zone in which the root system is believed to be concentrated, has been calculated for each tree within the site boundary. The results can be found with the Tree Report.

This drawing is based on:

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- Site Layout Plan, 8268-SA-XXXX-SK05 B by Scurr Architects, dated August 2021
- Site visit by Encon Associates, 08.03.22

Symbol	Key
T1	**Class A**
T1	**Class B**
T1	**Class C**
T1	**Class U**
T1	**RPA shown as a dashed circle around each tree**
	Other trees not included in the survey
	Development Proposals
T1	**Trees to be removed**
	Tree Protection Fencing

Rev	Date	Description	Drawn	Checked

Client
McDonald's

Project
Proposed Drive Thru Restaurant
Ashgrove Road West
Aberdeen

Title
Tree Protection Plan
Area 2

Drawing Status
FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn	MB	Checked	LB
Date	04.04.22	Scale (A1)	1:250

encon associates
10 Chapel Lane
Arnold
Nottingham
NG5 7DR
T: 0115 987 55 99 E: enquiries@enconassociates.co.uk W: www.enconassociates.co.uk

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Job Number	Drawing Number	Rev
A5484	06	

Appendix C - Method Statement for Tree Protection

The following Arboricultural Method Statement should be followed by the contractor:

1.1 **Root Protection Area (RPA)**

The RPA required by the current edition of BS 5837:2012 relates to the stem diameter of each tree when measured at a height of 1.5m from ground level, adjusted where necessary to account for actual rooting patterns on site. The RPAs are to be afforded protection at all times and will be protected by fencing barriers. No works will be undertaken within any RPA that causes compaction to the soil or severance of tree roots.

2.0 **Protective Fencing**

A protective fence should be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g. before any materials or machinery are brought on site, any construction work starts or any stripping of soil commences. The barrier needs to have signs attached stating that this is a Tree Protection Area and that no works are permitted within the barrier. The barrier may only be removed following completion of all construction works.

2.1 The fence is required to be sited in accordance with the TCP. The fence must ideally be constructed as per figure 2 in BS 5837:2012 (see detail at the end of this section) and be fit for the purpose of excluding any construction activity. The construction on site should be excluded from the RPA with 'Heras' type Fencing construction, along with a formal briefing of any work person by the site manager with regards to the contents of this method statement.

3.0 **Precautions in respect of Temporary Works**

If temporary access is required to an RPA then access may only be gained after consultation with the Local Planning Authority and following placement of materials such as geo-textile fabrics that will spread the weight of any vehicular load and prevent compaction to the soil. For pedestrian movements within any RPA then a single thickness scaffold board on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile fabric may be acceptable. Otherwise, there should be no access within the RPA at any time during the contract.

4.0 **Access Details**

There is no requirement for any special measures related to the retained trees if access for all construction vehicles is kept away from the trees to be retained and stay outside of the RPA.

5.0 **Contractors Car Parking**

This is likely to be within the existing car park area onsite. The area designated for parking needs to be away from the area around the trees to be retained.

6.0 **Site Huts and Toilets**

The area designated for site accommodation needs to be away from the area around the trees to be retained.

7.0 **Storage Space**

The storage of materials should ideally be on existing hard standing away from existing trees. The contractor should not store any materials on site within the RPA of an existing tree.

8.0 **Additional Precautions**

No storage of materials or lighting of fires should take place within the RPA. No mixing or storage of materials should take place up a slope where they may leak into an RPA.

8.1 No fires to be lit within 20 metres of any tree stem and the fire size and wind direction should be taken into account so that, no flames come within 5.0m of any foliage.

8.2 No high-sided vehicles or cranes should access the site close to any trees to be retained and should not come into contact with any branches or travel within the RPA

8.3 No notice boards, cables or other services to be attached to any tree.

8.4 Materials which may contaminate the soil should not be discharged within 10m of any tree stem. When undertaking the mixing of materials it is essential that any slope of the ground does not allow contaminates to run towards a tree root area.

9.0 **Site Gradients**

No alterations of soil levels to take place within the RPA of the protected trees

10.0 **Demolition Works**

No demolition works to take place with the RPA of the protected trees

12.0 **Soft landscaping**

Refer to the landscaping scheme for detail on soft landscaping.

13.0 **Use of Herbicides**

No herbicide use is predicted, however if used, it should be done so in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and contact with any tree foliage should be avoided.

14.0 **On Site Monitoring Regime**

All operations to be monitored by the main contractor. The site manager shall contact the appointed specialist if there is a breach of the RPA and tree protection measures. The appointed specialist shall recommend an action plan to incorporate mitigation measures where necessary.

17.0 **Remedial Tree Works**

The recommended tree works should be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction activities. All tree works are to be carried out In accordance with BS 3998 British Standard Tree Work - Recommendations 2010. Permission must be granted by the local authority prior to working on any tree protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Failure to do so may result in prosecution.

17.1 In order to prevent the disturbance of nesting birds, any vegetation clearance, tree works or felling should be carried out outside of the bird nesting season (typically March to August). If this is not possible, and vegetation to be removed should be searched by an ecologist for the presence of active nests immediately prior to clearance. If any active nest are found, these should be retained in-situ until the nestlings have fledge.

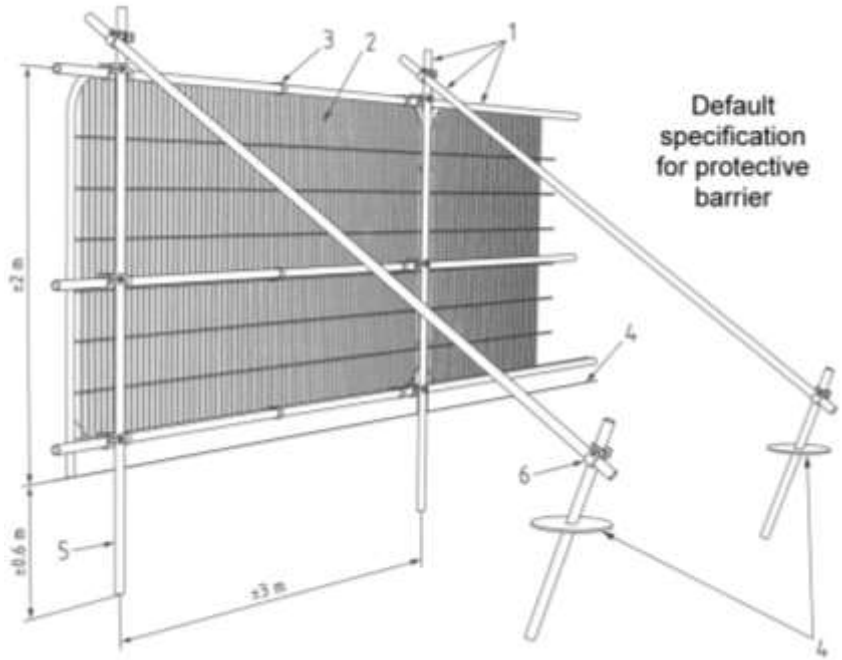
18.0 **Responsibilities**

It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that planning conditions are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime in regards to tree protection is adopted on site and ensure any necessary licences are in place prior to any felling and all necessary all relevant regulations are adhered.

18.1 The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the Local Planning Authority at any time issues are raised related to the trees on site.

18.2 The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes. Protective fences will remain in position until completion of ALL construction works on the site.

18.3 Protective fencing should be erected around all trees to be retained as per the following specification:



Key

1	Standard scaffold pole
2	Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised 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

18.4 Signs, in accordance with the following example, should be displayed to inform all personnel where the tree protection areas are and to warn them not to enter.

Example of "Keep Out" Sign:

T R E E P R O T E C T I O N Z O N E

KEEP OUT!

No digging or trenching
No storage of plant or materials
No vehicular access
No fire lighting
No chemical handling
Avoid plant contact with tree canopy

Report any tree or fence damage to the Site Manager immediately

Appendix D - Photographic Record

Photo 1 - View of T1

Photo 2 – View of T2

Photo 3 – View of T3-T6

Photo 4 – View of T7

Photo 5 - View of T8

Photo 6 – View of T9

Photo 7 – View T10

Photo 8 – View of T11

Photo 9 - View of T13

Photo 10 – View of T14

Photo 11 – View of T15

Photo 12 – View of T16

Photo 13 - View of T16-T20

Photo 14 – View of T21-T22

Photo 15 – View of T23-T24

Photo 16 – View of T25

Photo 17 - View of T26-T31

Photo 18 – View of T28

Photo 19 – View of T32

Photo 20 – View of G1

Photo 21 - View of T33-T37

Photo 22 – View of T38-40

Photo 23 – View of T41-T42

Photo 24 – View of T43

Photo 25 - View of T44-T47

Photo 26 – View of T48

Photo 27 – View of T49

Photo 28 – View of T51-T55

Photo 29 - View of the disc on T50

Photo 30 – View of T56-T57

Photo 31 – View of T58

Photo 32 – View of T58 proximity to kerb

Photo 33 - View of T59

Photo 34 – View of T60-T63

Photo 35 – View of T64

Photo 36 – View of 65

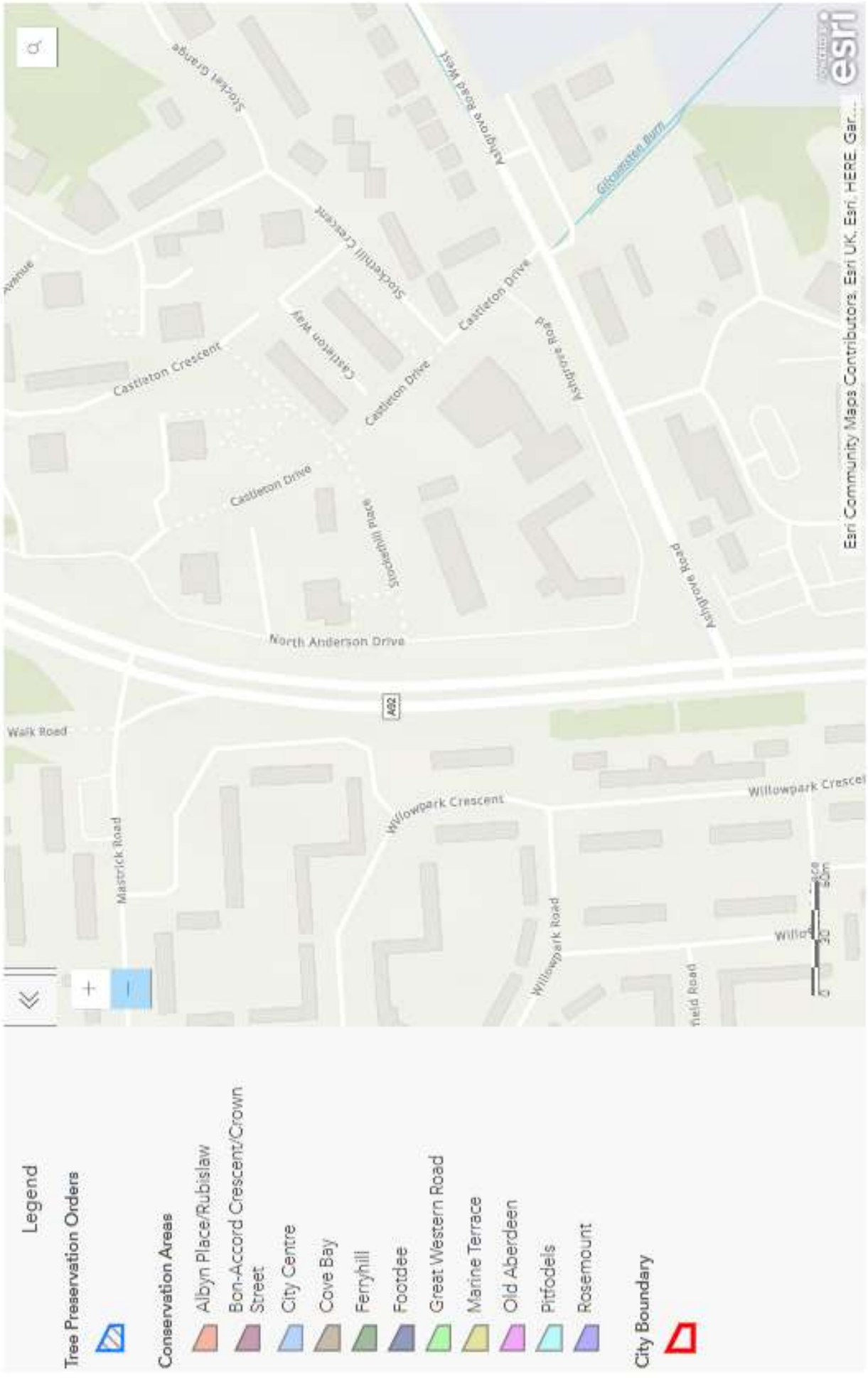
Photo 37 - View of T66

Photo 38 – View of T67

Photo 39 – View of T68-T72

Photo 40 – View of T72 with G2 behind right

Appendix E - Tree Preservation Order & Conservation Area


Legend
Tree Preservation Orders
Conservation Areas
Albyn Place/Rubislaw
Bon-Accord Crescent/Crown Street
City Centre
Cove Bay
Ferryhill
Footdee
Great Western Road
Marine Terrace
Old Aberdeen
Pitfodels
Rosemount
City Boundary
Esri Community Maps Contributors, Esri UK, Esri, HERE, Gar...
Castleton Crescent
Castleton Drive
Castleton Way
Stockethill Crescent
Stockethill Place
Ashgrove Road West
Ashgrove Road
North Anderson Drive
A92
Walk Road
Mastrick Road
Willowpark Crescent
Willowpark Road
Gilcomston Burn