

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AT
VICTORIA COTTAGE GONG LANE, BURNHAM OVERY STAITHE, PE31 8JG**



Prepared for Ginna Vandeleur

By A.T. Coombes Associates Ltd.

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Executive Summary

This assessment outlines the tree constraints that affect the construction of an extension to the existing property and demonstrates how the retained trees can be protected throughout the development process.

This assessment has highlighted the constraints trees impose on the design for the site. Two tree groups (hedges) will need to be removed for development purposes. However, the tree losses will be replaced with remedial planting designed to be in keeping with the new development and provide landscape benefits and new wildlife habitats.

All the retained trees will be provided with proper protection as set out in BS5837:2012 during the construction phase. Protection measures will include temporary ground protection and the use of special foundations, as appropriate.

This assessment forms an important stage in the process of managing and protecting the trees on site in relation to the proposed development. However, it will only ensure the protection of the trees on site if the tree protection measures in the Arboricultural Method Statement are implemented in full and the prescribed system of arboricultural supervision is followed. Tree protection works must be fully integrated into the construction process.

From an Arboricultural standpoint the proposed development will retain the most suitable trees and the remedial tree planting proposed will mitigate the tree losses.

A.T. Coombes

AT Coombes Associates Ltd.

28 September 2022



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1. Terms of Reference

- 1.1 The aim of this assessment is to survey trees that may be affected by the proposed extension.
- 1.2 The assessment addresses the likely impact of the proposed development on surrounding trees and provides recommendations for the protection of retained trees during construction work based on BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations".
- 1.3 Ginna Vandeleur, has provided a topographical survey showing the accurate position of all trees and features on site. Also provided was the proposed layout for the development. These plans have been used to form the basis of the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP, Appendix 3) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP, Appendix 4).
- 1.4 The site is within a Local Authority Conservation Order designated by Borough Council of Kings Lynn and West Norfolk. This is called the Burnham Overy Staithe Conservation Area.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is south of the Burnham Overy staithe along Gong Lane. The village is approximately 1.6km west of Burnham Market and 4.8km east of Holkham. The coastal village borders a salt marsh, tidal creeks and continues inland to arable production land. The site has a dwelling in a central location, with a shingle drive leading off from Gong Lane, a fence to the north and south, plus a collection of trees on the north, east and south boundary. These are located on the periphery of the site.



Fig 1: View of Victoria Cottage from Gong Lane



Fig 2: View towards the north boundary and adjacent trees



Fig 3: View of eastern boundary



Fig 4: View of southern boundary

3. Tree Survey Details

- 3.1 Appendix 1, the Tree Survey Schedule gives the survey findings in tabular form. The schedule contains all the information specified in section 4.4.2.5 of the British Standard. Appendix 2 gives a full explanation of the survey headings.
- 3.2 The trees were surveyed on 7 September 2022; they were not climbed but surveyed from ground level.
- 3.3 The details recorded during the tree survey have been collected independently of any development proposals, and the categorisation of the quality and amenity value of the trees is made purely on arboricultural grounds.
- 3.4 No assessment of the soil has taken place as part of this report. The British Standard states that a soil assessment should be carried out by a competent person to establish the structure, clay content and potential for volume change of the soil. A survey of this nature is considered outside the scope of this Arboricultural Assessment. For guidance on soil structure in relation to construction advice should be sought from a Structural Engineer. Guidance on foundation depth in relation to building and trees can be found in NHBC Chapter 4.2.

4. Assessment of Tree Constraints

- 4.1 To facilitate the proper assessment of tree constraints a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) has been prepared and forms Appendix 3. The plan has been produced as a basis for the assessment of the constraints imposed by existing trees on the proposed design.
- 4.2 Appendix 3 shows the position of trees marked by a coloured dot matching the retention category status and a reference number (as listed in Appendix 1). Heights (Ht) are marked in metres for each tree, together with the predicted ultimate heights (U/Hgt).
- 4.3 The plan deals with constraints that the trees may place on the development in two areas as follows:

Below ground Constraints

- 4.4 The Root Protection Areas (RPA) for the trees are shown as a coloured circle to match the retention category colour. The RPA will be used to help inform the closest positions of any future buildings. The RPA will be protected during any development work with temporary barriers as prescribed by the British Standard.

Above Ground Constraints

- 4.5 The branch spreads were measured at the four cardinal compass points, with a shape drawn around these points to indicate approximate branch spread, represented by green broken lines on the plan. The ultimate crown spread has been shown with an orange dashed line. This is a predicted distance and is based on personal experience of how far it is likely the crown will grow.
- 4.6 A shade pattern has been shown for each tree forming an arc from northwest to due east. This gives an indication of the patterns of shadows created by the trees around mid-day in the summer. This is as recommended in BS5837:2012 (Section 5.2.2) but actual shade patterns throughout the year will vary widely. If shading is likely to be a serious constraint a more detailed analysis of shade pattern using proprietary software may be deemed necessary.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1 A total of three individual trees and 2 tree groups were included in this report. Groups contain trees forming continuous features or clusters with similar characteristics.
- 5.2 The trees are largely confined to the periphery of the site. In some cases they are under separate ownership.
- 5.3 Three individual trees (T1, T2 & T3) and two groups (G1 & G2) have been classified as Category C. These trees are small or in poorer condition and do not play such a significant role in the local landscape. C category trees are usually of such a quality that the Local Authority may consider it acceptable for them to be removed for development purposes, if required.
- 5.4 Any trees that are retained will be provided with their proper protection according to BS5837:2012 regardless of which category they have been placed in.
- 5.5 The tree constraints for each element of the development, are considered separately below:

Element	Detail
Extension	The footprint of the building encroaches into the RPA of T2. The British Standard allows for the use of special foundations if there is no alternative to placing the structure in this position. The design for the foundations of this building or any others within the RPAs must be assessed and approved by the consulting arborist and the Local Authority Tree Officer to ensure that they are suitable. Exact design details will be specified by the engineers. However, the key point is that the floor of the building will be

Element	Detail
Extension continued..	<p>set at or above ground level with minimum excavation. It is likely that mini piled foundations will provide the best option, but other engineering solutions may be suitable.</p> <p>The building also encroaches into the RPA of G1 and G2 tree groups, which will need to be removed for development purposes and replaced elsewhere on site as set out in Section 6.</p> <p>Temporary ground protection will be used to minimise soil degradation and compaction where traffic is likely to require access during the construction process. This is shown on Appendix 4 – TPP as orange crosshatch and detailed further in Appendix 5 – AMS.</p> <p>The extension is close to the current branch spread of tree T2, which will need facilitative pruning to provide clearance between the outer branches and the new building and provide sufficient clearance for construction works. The amount of facilitative crown pruning will be agreed and carried out prior to the commencement of construction works.</p> <p>T3 will also provide some shading to the southern wall of the building, and this needs to be mitigated by adequate fenestration, light gathering features or placing habitable rooms away from the shaded areas.</p>
Services and soakaways	<p>No details of any new service runs have been provided. They should be routed to avoid the RPAs of trees. If this is not possible, special techniques must be employed to place the services within the RPA of the trees. The British Standard suggests a range of trenchless methods suitable for various applications including micro tunnelling, surface launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming and Impact Moleing/thrust boring. It is important common ducts should be used where it is not possible to avoid the RPA. Further guidance on installing underground services adjacent to trees can be found in the NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Volume 4 Issue 2). This document outlines a number of techniques that may be used for trenching near trees, including trenchless techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging.</p> <p>It will be necessary to prepare detailed plans for any services that run thorough the RPA of retained trees. This should be produced in conjunction with an arboriculturist and include allowance for the space needed for access for the installations, and the levels across the proposed area.</p> <p>Any above-ground apparatus including CCTV cameras and lighting should also be positioned to avoid the need for any regular or detrimental pruning to the trees. Minor facilitative pruning is acceptable. However, positions that require repetitive and significant tree work must be avoided.</p>
Proposed drive	<p>There are no tree constraints associated with this aspect of the development.</p>

6. Tree Management and replanting proposal

- 6.1 Remedial tree work has been specified in column 12 of Appendix 1 for arboricultural and health and safety reasons. The work is not considered urgent but it is recommended that it is carried out within 12 months of the date of this report, or prior to the commencement of works, whichever is soonest.
- 6.2 This schedule does not refer to, and is superseded by, any requirements for tree felling for development purposes that may be required.
- 6.3 Please note that the inspection of trees on site was of a preliminary nature, gathering, as set out in the British Standard, only information needed to assess tree constraints. While any obvious tree defects that may constitute a risk have been recorded in the survey and appropriate remedial work specified this assessment does not constitute a full tree health and safety survey. In particular inaccessible trees, trees with heavy Ivy cover and trees within groups have not been inspected fully and dimensions estimated. However, any comments on the trees relating to health and safety remain valid for 12 months from the date of this report after which the trees will require re-inspection.
- 6.4 Tree Group G1 & G2 will be removed for development purposes
- 6.5 To mitigate this tree loss onsite a new mixed native species hedge of a minimum combined linear fifteen meters will be planted to mitigate the loss of both groups. Species will include:
- 40% Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
 - 20% Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)
 - 10% Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)
 - 10% Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
 - 10% Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
 - 10% Crab Apple (*Malus sylvestris*)
- 6.6 It will comprise of bare rooted transplants (60 to 90cm) protected individually using spiral shelters (600mm x 38mm) supported by 90cm bamboo canes. This would be planted in random mixture in a double staggered row at 0.5m spacing. The exact quantities and location of the hedgerow will depend on the final landscaping layout and will be determined prior to the commencement of works
- 6.7 The hedging will be maintained for a 5 year period. Work will include keeping an area of 1m in width centred along the length of the hedgerow free from weed growth using either herbicide or much, checking supports and guards and replacing any failures during the period with trees of the same species and quality.

7. Further Arboricultural Input into the Design Process, Construction and Aftercare

- 7.1 A Tree Protection Plan (TPP), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Timetable for implementation of Tree Protection Works form Appendices 4, 5 and 6 respectively.
- 7.2 The AMS contains a timetable for implementation of the tree protection works. No work will commence until the protective fencing is in place.
- 7.3 If the proposed layout of the development changes it will be necessary to revise this report.

8. Permissions and Constraints

- 8.1 It must be ascertained whether there are any Tree Preservation Orders on any trees within the site. If there are, written permission must be obtained from the Local Authority prior to commencing any work that may affect the condition of the protected trees. If the site is within a Local Authority Conservation Area the Local Planning Authority must be given 6 weeks' notice of any works on the trees.
- 8.2 The site is within a Local Authority Conservation Area. Therefore, 6 weeks prior notice of any works to the trees or that may affect the condition of the trees must be given to the Local Planning Authority.
- 8.3 To assist the planning process the LPA should be provided with a copy of this report and invited to comment on the proposals.
- 8.4 When dealing with developments close to trees, special attention should be paid to related legislation ensuring that the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1994), Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) are adhered to. It must be ensured that nesting birds and protected species such as bats and reptiles are considered and protected.

9. Conclusions

- 9.1 A section of hedge (G1 & G2) will be replaced with a new mixed native hedge of the same length or greater.
- 9.2 All other trees on or adjacent to the site will be retained and protected according to BS5837: 2012 throughout the works.
- 9.3 The majority of buildings have been positioned outside the RPA of adjacent trees. The extension does have minor encroachment into the RPA of one neighbouring tree (T2). This will be addressed by carrying out building works that is built on top of the current soil level instead of considerable excavations. The use of special foundations should be utilised to avoid RPA damage, which should include either mini piles or counter lever construction, full details are given in Appendix 5. In some cases, the use of temporary ground protection will be necessary to ensure that there is sufficient space to carry out construction whilst protecting the RPA of adjacent trees.

- 9.4 The extension will experience shading cast by the tree T3; however this can be mitigated by adequate fenestration, light gathering features or placing habitable rooms away from the shaded areas.
- 9.5 Where the new structure is located near trees, pruning will be required, either prior to construction to allow enough space between the trees and the buildings, or in the future after construction, to maintain adequate clearance.
- 9.6 The proposed new planting will help to restore any lost tree cover on the site.

A. T. Coombes NDF, MSc (Arb & Urban For), FICFor, PD Arb (RFS) MArborA

A.T. Coombes Associates Ltd

28 September 2022



APPENDIX 1-
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

SITE: Victoria Cottage, Gong Lane, Burnham Overy Staithe, King's Lynn PE31 8JG

SURVEY COMPLETED: 07/09/2022

1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem dia (mm)	No of Stems	Branch Spread				Height and Direction of First Branch (m)	Mean Canopy Ht	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Tree work	Estimated remaining contribution (Yrs)	Cat grading	Radius of RPA (m)	RPA (sq m)
					N	E	S	W										
T1	Ash #	9.0	250	1	4	5	2.1	1.5	3.0 W	5.0	EM	Poor - considerable ash dieback Level 3	Moderate - leaning and bend in stem towards east	-	10+	C1	3.0	28.3
T2	Western red cedar	8.6	320	1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	-	2.5	EM	Good - ivy into crown	Good	Sever ivy at base	10+	C1	3.8	46.3
T3	Holm oak	3.8	130	1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	-	2.0	EM	Good	Good	-	10+	C1	1.6	7.6
G1	Leyland cypress x15#	3.7	150	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	0.2	EM	Good	Good	-	10+	C2	1.8	10.2
G2	Leyland cypress x10 #	3.7	150	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	0.2	EM	Good	Good	-	10+	C2	1.8	10.2

SURVEYED BY A.T. COOMBES ASSOCIATES

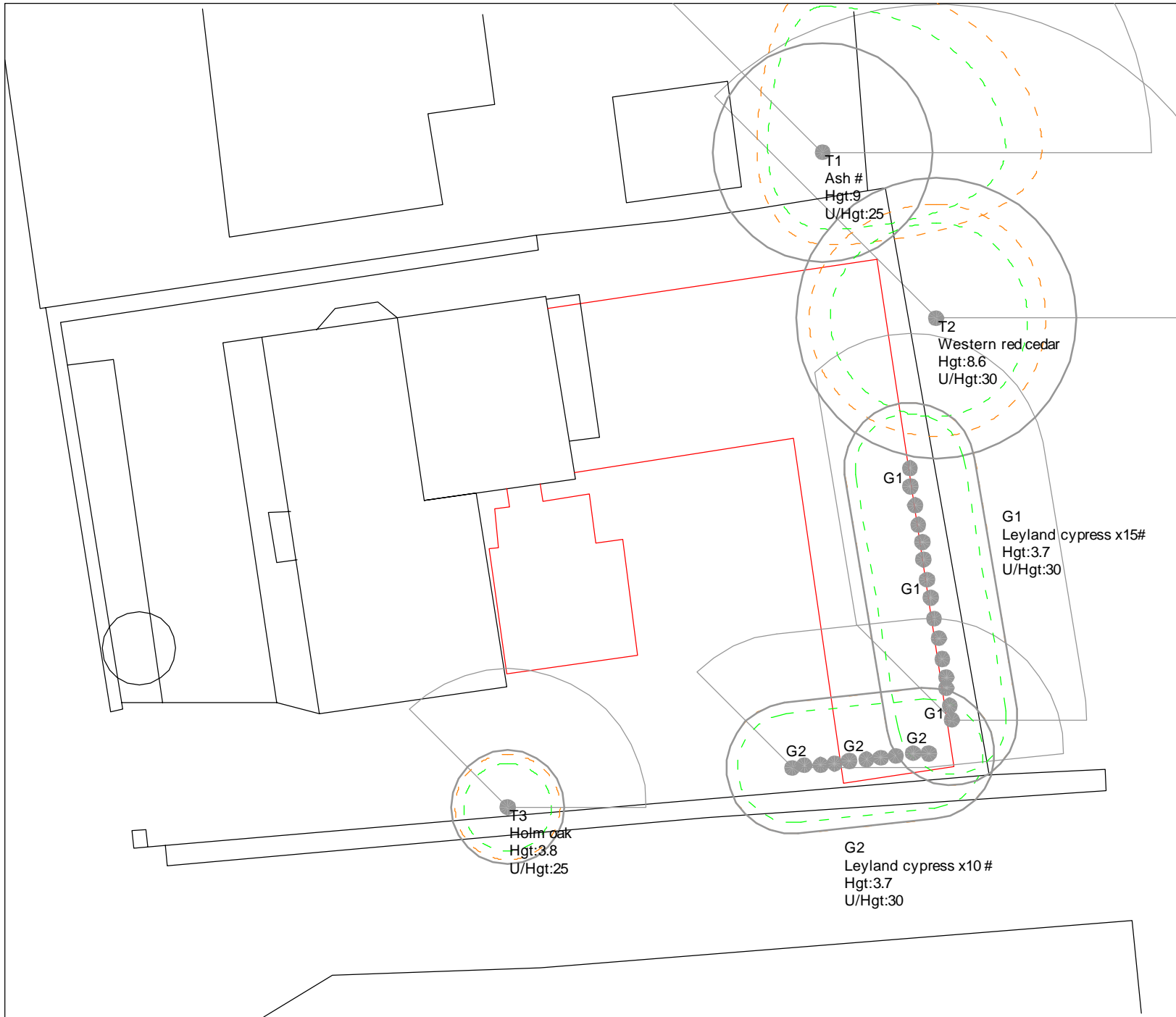
denotes estimated dimensions due to lack of access to tree

Appendix 2: Notes on the Column Headings in Appendix 1

Col#	Title	Notes
1	Tree No.	Tree numbers to correspond with those shown on the TCP.
2	Species	Each tree has been identified and the common name given in each case.
3	Ht (m)	Height of the tree
4	Stem dia (mm)	<p>The stem diameter measured in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground.</p> <p>For multi-stemmed trees the stem diameter has been calculated according to the formula given in BS 5837:2012. For trees with up to 5 stems, each stem has been measured at 1.5m, squared and added together. The diameter shown is the square root of the total.</p> <p>For multi-stemmed trees with over 5 stems a sample of five diameters has been taken at 1.5m, averaged and squared, then multiplied by the total number of stems. The square root of this sum gives the stem diameter figure.</p>
5	Number of Stems	Total number of stems on the tree.
6	Branch Spread	The branch spread measured in metres from the stem to the tip of the outer branches has been measured in four directions of the compass North, South, East and West.
7	Height and Direction of First Branch spread (m)	First significant branch and direction of growth (relative to the four cardinal compass points).
8	Canopy Ht	Mean height of the canopy above ground level.
9	Life Stage	The life stage of the tree has been assessed into one of the following categories: Y =Young, SM = Semi Mature, EM = Early Mature M = Mature, OM = Over mature and V = Veteran.
10 and 11	Condition	The British Standard recommends that a note is made of the structural and physical condition of the tree.

Col#	Title	Notes
12	Preliminary Management Recommendations	<p>This column includes all work considered necessary to, as far as is practicable, ensure health and safety and for the good arboricultural management of the trees. These works are not associated with the development proposals. All work to be carried out to BS 3998: 2010 "Tree Work-Recommendations".</p> <p>Recommendations given in respect of Health and Safety remain current for 12 months from the date of this assessment after which further inspection is recommended.</p> <p>It should be noted that trees are dynamic structures subject to the forces of nature, which can fail without showing external symptoms.</p>
13	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs)	<p>The estimated remaining contribution of each tree in years has been assessed, using personal experience, into the following groupings:</p> <p>< 10 = Less than 10 years 10+ years = More than 10 years 20+ years = More than 20 40+ years = More than 40 years</p>
14	Category grading	<p>U = Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.</p> <p>(Trees that have serious, irremediable structural defects, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse or ill health including trees that will become at risk due to the loss of other U category trees).</p> <p>A = Those trees of high amenity quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species if rare unusual or essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features 2) Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views in or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance. 3) Trees groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran tree or wood pasture)

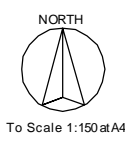
Col#	Title	Notes
14 cont	Category grading cont	<p>B = Those of Moderate quality and amenity value: those in such a condition as to a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Trees that might be included in the high category but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. remediable defects) 2) Trees and woodland that forming distinct landscape features but do not form essential components 3) Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits. <p>C = Those of low quality and amenity value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting is established (minimum of 10 years is suggested) or trees under 150 mm stem diameter.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tree not qualifying in higher categories 2) Trees present in groups or woodlands but not with a significantly higher landscape value and or offering low or temporary screening benefit. 3) Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits. <p>Note: Category C trees are the least suitable for retention, where they would impose a significant constraint on the development their removal for development purposes may be considered acceptable by the LPA. Trees with a stem diameter under 150mm could be considered for relocation.</p>
15	Radius of RPA (m)	The distance that would form the radius of a circular protection zone is given in metres calculated by multiplying the stem diameter given in column 4 by 12. The methods for calculating the stem diameter of multi-stemmed trees is given in section 4 above.
16	RPA (m ²)	<p>The area of the RPA is given in square metres calculated by the following formula:</p> <p>Single Stemmed Trees;</p> $RPA\ m^2 = \left(\frac{(stem\ diameter\ mm\ @\ 1.5m \times 12)}{1000} \right)^2 \times 3.142$ <p>The methods for arriving at the stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees are described above in the notes for column 4.</p>



Drawing Title:
Appendix 3 : Tree Constraints Plan

Site:
 Victoria Cottage, Gong Lane, Burnham Overy Staithe, King's Lynn PE31 8JG

Client:
 Ginna Vandeleur



KEY

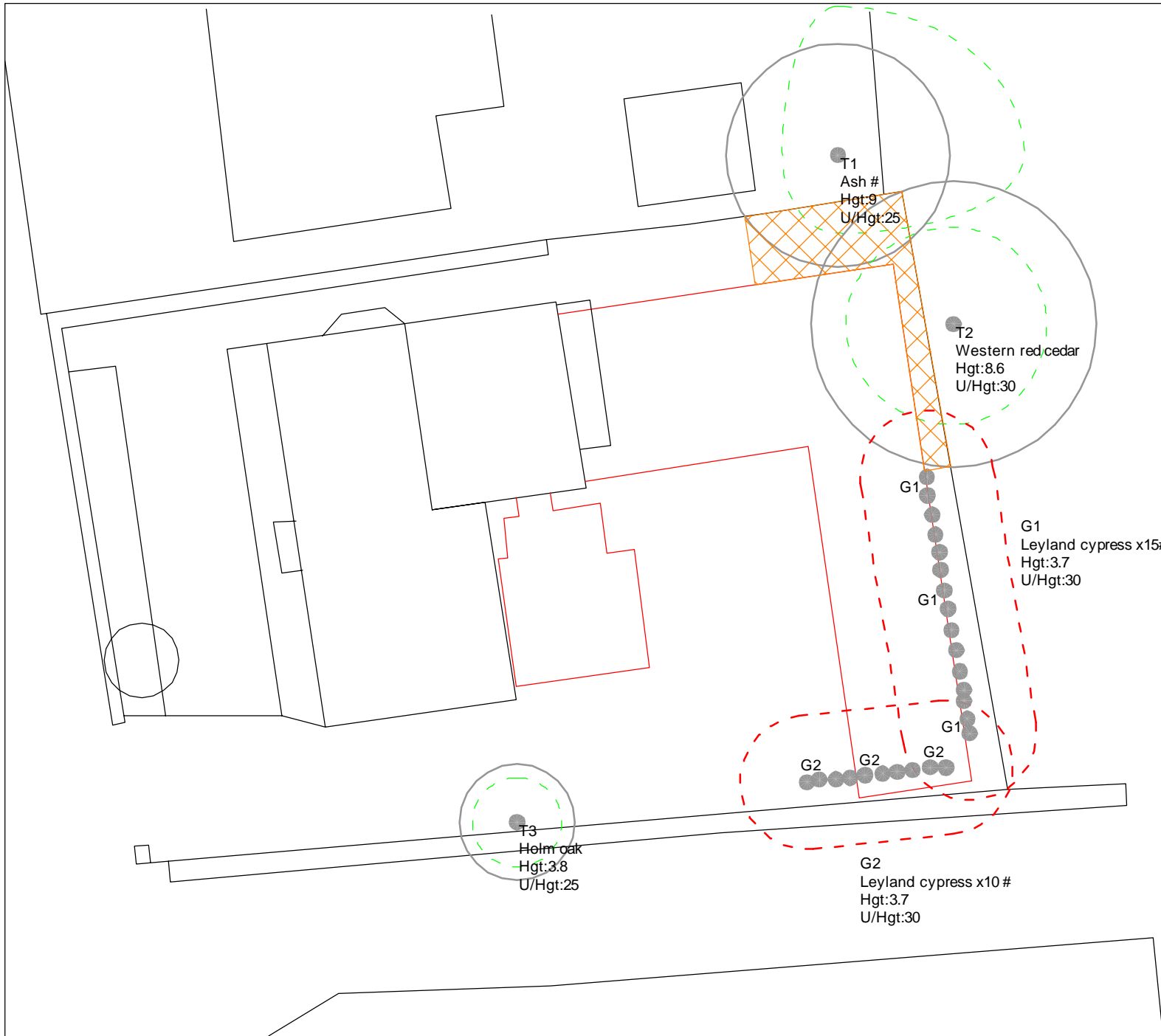
C category RPA	
Current crown spread	
Ultimate branch spread	
Shade pattern	
Existing structures	
Proposed extension	

Drawn By: JD Date: 28/09/2022



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Drawing Title:

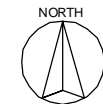
Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan

Site:

Victoria Cottage, Gong Lane, Burnham Overy Staithe, King's Lynn PE31 8JG

Client:

GINNA VANDELEUR



To Scale 1:150 at A4

KEY

Tree removals



Temporary ground protection



Proposed extension



Drawn By: JD

Date: 28/09/2022



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Appendix 5: Arboricultural Method Statement for a Proposed Development at Victoria Cottage Gong Lane, Burnham Overy Staithe

1. Scope of the Works

- 1.1 The document provides a methodology for protection of trees during the construction of the extension at the above site and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan Appendix 4 and Timetable for Protection Works Appendix 6.
- 1.2 The main features in the protection of the retained trees on site are as follows:
 - Provision of temporary ground protection
 - Use of special foundations
- 1.3 A meeting between the site manager/main contractor and a consulting arboriculturist must take place prior to construction work commencing so that the above protection measures set out in this document can be discussed and agreed. At this point a list of contact details for all relevant parties will be produced and circulated including the Tree Officer of the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.4 Protective measures must be in place prior to any ground or construction works take place.

2. Timing of Works

- 2.1 Tree protection works will be completed as detailed below according to the attached timetable Appendix 6.
- 2.2 The exact commencement date is not known. However, the timetable provided gives the order that the works need to be implemented to ensure the trees are fully protected and states when specific arboricultural input will be required.

3. Temporary Ground Protection

- 3.1 Temporary ground protection will be required as shown on the TPP with orange crosshatching. The ground protection should be constructed as follows depending on the type of traffic that will use it:
 - Pedestrian traffic only – a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a driven scaffold frame to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (100mm woodchip) laid on top of a geotextile membrane.
 - Light plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary ground protection boards linked to one another on top of a compression resistant layer (150mm woodchip) laid on a geotextile membrane.

- Plant exceeding gross weight of 2t, a specification devised by an engineer will be designed in conjunction with the arboricultural consultant to support the loading that the ground will be subjected to.

3.2 Compaction of the soil can occur from a single pass of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, and therefore the ground protection must be put in place before any access is allowed.

4. Installation of Specialist Foundations

4.1 The building is within the RPA of T2. The British Standard states that buildings can be built within the RPA of trees provided special foundations are used. It is important that specialist engineers are consulted who are experienced in designing foundations that have a minimal impact on the tree roots.

4.2 Any design for the foundations of this building must be assessed and approved by the consulting arborist for the project and by the Local Authority Tree Officer to ensure that they are suitable. Exact design details will be specified by the engineers. It is likely that mini piles will provide a satisfactory solution. However, the overriding principle will be that the need to excavate is minimised and the floor supported at or above ground level.

4.3 If mini piles are used these principals must be adhered to:

- Minimal excavation will take place within the RPA of the tree.
- Trial holes will be excavated using a hand auger or air spade when placing the piles to ensure that large roots are not damaged. If roots over 25mm diameter are found the final pile position will be adjusted to accommodate them.
- The piles will support a suspended floor or floor beams that will not be sunk into the ground.
- Tree roots will be protected during the piling process by preventing any leachates from wet concrete coming into contact with them by using prefabricated piles, or a sheath around the pile.

4.4 Piling rigs must be small tracked machines with low ground pressure and work off proprietary temporary ground protection mats to minimise compaction.

4.5 Arboricultural supervision will be required during the piling works.

5. Additional Precautions

5.1 The movement of plant in proximity to retained trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure adequate clearance from the branches of the trees. Hydraulic cranes, forklifts, excavators or piling rigs (other than small rigs used for mini piling) must be avoided in the immediate vicinity the crown of the trees.

5.2 Cement, oil, bitumen or any other products which spillage would be likely to be detrimental to tree growth should be stored well away from the outer edge of the RPA of retained trees. Precautions

should include ensuring all toxic liquids are stored in fully bunded containers. Equipment such as barriers or sandbags must be available on site to deal with any accidental spillages that may occur.

- 5.3 Lighting of fires on site should be avoided. Where they are unavoidable they must be at such a distance from retained trees that there is no risk of the heat causing fire damage to the trunk or branches. Full account must be taken of wind direction. Fires must be attended at all times until they are completely extinguished.

6. Service Trenches

- 6.1 No details of new service runs have been provided at this stage. They should be routed to avoid the RPAs of trees. If this is not possible, special techniques must be employed to place the services within the RPA of the trees. The British Standard suggests a range of trenchless methods suitable for various applications including microtunnelling, surface launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming and Impact Moleing/thrust boring. It is important common ducts should be used where it is not possible to avoid the RPA. Further guidance on installing underground services adjacent to trees can be found in the NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Volume 4 Issue 2). This document outlines a number of techniques that may be used for trenching near trees, including trenchless techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging.
- 6.2 It will be necessary to prepare detailed plans for these services that should be produced in conjunction with an arboriculturist, and include allowance for the space needed for access for the installations, and the levels across the proposed area.
- 6.3 Any overground services including CCTV must also be positioned to avoid the need for any regular or detrimental pruning to the trees.

7. Arboricultural Supervision and Aftercare

- 7.1 Arboricultural/site monitoring will be carried out throughout the construction phase by a nominated arborist who will be responsible for consultation with the Local Authority's Tree Officer.
- 7.2 The arborist will complete regular site visits to check that the tree protection measures are being carried out. The frequency of the visits will be dictated by the level of activity and degree to which the tree protection measures are being respected. A note of the date of each visit and a summary of the findings will be forwarded to both the Tree Officer and the Main Contractor to provide an audit trail enabling the proper implementation of the tree protection measures to be checked and verified.
- 7.3 There are three key stages where on-site arboricultural advice will be needed
- Prior to commencement, to review the contents of the AMS, and deal with any queries the main contractor may have.
 - To confirm that the ground protection is in place.
 - To supervise the installation of specialist foundations.

- 7.4 On completion of the works the trees will be inspected by the arborist to check the condition of the trees and advise if any remedial work is necessary.

A.T. Coombes Associates Ltd

27 September 2022



Appendix 6: Timetable for Tree Protection Works at Victoria Cottage Gong Lane, Burnham Overy Staithe

Item	Operation *	Before Commencing Construction Works	During Construction Works	On Completion
1.	Carry out a pre-commencement site meeting to discuss any tree protection matters arising.	X		
2.	Put temporary ground protection in place (Orange Hatching).	X		
3.	Put specialist foundations in under arboricultural supervision.		X	
4.	Arboricultural supervision and liaison with the Local Authority.	X	X	X
5.	Check condition of the protected trees and consider if remedial works are necessary.			X
6.	Plant replacement trees.			X
	<i>* All work to comply with the attached Arboricultural Method Statement and BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations"</i>			