

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Methods		Prepared by:	Hal Appleyard Dip. Arb(RFS), F. Arbor.A MICFor, RC Arbor A
Project:	4 Woodlands Grove, Coulson CR5 3AJ	Produced for:	Mr S Baddock
Date: 16th January 2024	Ref: ha/an1/4woodlandsgrv/2024		
Planning Ref:			

1.0 Introduction and Scope

- 1.1 I have been instructed to carry out a tree survey at 4 Woodlands Grove, Coulson and to provide advice in respect of the trees and any impacts, which may be realised from construction of the proposed new rear extension.
- 1.2 The trees were inspected on 9th January 2024 and in accordance with BS5837 trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations (the BS).

2.0 Site and Trees

- 2.1 The site comprises an existing semi-detached dwelling with front and rear garden. The rear garden dips down northward. The local soil type is upper chalk.
- 2.2 The trees in question include three mature Beech trees described with the tree survey schedule at Appendix 1. Their relative positions are shown upon the tree protection plan at Appendix 2.
- 2.3 T1 grows to the rear of No 2 Woodlands Grove. It's large and spreading canopy extends over the rear garden of No 4. Viewing from within the grounds of No 4, the tree appears to be growing normally. A large, heavy limb extends south toward the rear of the houses and which could benefit from pruning to lighten the load.
- 2.4 The Beech tree T2 also grows in the rear of house No 2 but very near the boundary to No 4. The tree is densely covered in ivy growth, which restricts effective inspection. The tree is remote from the proposals. T3 grows in the rear of No 6 Woodlands. The tree has been heavily 'topped' in the historic past and more recently reduced. The earlier pruning has resulted in a somewhat deformed upper canopy bearing some cavities but which are surrounded by strong wound wood.

Fig. 1. T1 (left) and T3 are growing in neighbouring land remotely from the proposed extension.



3.0 Proposal and Impacts of Construction upon trees

- 3.1 The proposed rear extension extends 4m from the rear elevation and is shaded green in the tree protection plan. The BS root protection areas (RPA) of the nearest trees T1 and T3, which grow in neighbouring land, are shown in red (dashed circles). The extent of the proposed constructions is to be located outside the BS RPAs in each case.
- 3.2 The storage of some construction materials can be harmful to roots below the surface, and they should be confined to the front garden area and locations in the rear garden beyond the position of the recommended tree protection barriers as shown in Appendix 2. An existing footpath, which lies over ground which has been boarded, passes through the RPA of T3. At the landscaping stage this can be returned to soft landscaping and a permeable wearing course footpath as desired.

- 3.3 There are no plans for extensive patios or additional hard landscaping to the rear of the proposed extension and accordingly, there will be no impact upon trees as a result.
- 3.4 The BS at para. 5.3 recommends that applicants should provide justification for conducting construction works within BS root protection areas (RPAs) of trees to be retained. Where this is proposed, the reasonable protection and preservation of the trees is dependent upon a range of factors. To this end, I have identified six arboricultural impact criteria to be considered positively in order for a tree(s) to be reasonably retained and protected, where construction is proposed within an RPA.
- 1) The linear separation distance between construction and the tree's trunk and canopy spread is sustainable for the future.
 - 2) The tree's maturity, condition and known species tolerance to root loss or disturbance (biological tolerance).
 - 3) The extent of RPA used by the proposed construction
 - 4) The nature and intensity of the proposed construction and its associated implementation
 - 5) The level of existing constraints to tree growth and development
 - 6) The scope of opportunities for tree root and tree growth mitigation* measures

Each of the above impact criteria carries an escalating score ranging from 0-4, where 0 represents the potential for significant impacts and 4 identifies a low to negligible impact.

Impact Criteria Scores

0-10	Tree unsuitable for retention
11-20	Tree suitable for retention; protection and preservation methods available
>20	Tree unaffected by the proposals

Table 1

Impact Criteria	Distance from Tree	Biological Tolerance	Extent of RPA	Construction Type	Existing Constraints	Mitigation	Total
Score							
T1	4	3	4	4	4	2	21
T2	4	3	4	4	4	2	21
T3	4	3	4	4	4	2	21

*mitigation means soil/rooting area environment improvement works e.g. applications of mulch, bio stimulants or soil aeration.

NOTES on Impact Criteria:

1 – Distance from tree - Within the canopy merits up to 2 points; up to 2m beyond the canopy merits 3 points; more than 2m separation from the canopy merits 4 points.

2 – Biological Tolerance - Veteran/very mature tree or tree with low vitality merits 0-2 points; mature tree with normal vitality merits 3; maturing tree with normal vitality merits 4 points.

3 – Extent of RPA - Use of more than 20% of the RPA merits 0-2 points; than 10-20% merits 3 points; less than 10% merits 4 points – **Note to be considered in the context of criterion 2 above.**

4 – Construction Type - High intensity construction and excavations through expected rooting profile merits 0-2 points; moderate intensity work or excavations no deeper than 50% of the rooting profile merits 3 points and low invasive or no-dig work, retaining 100% of the rooting profile merits 4 points

5 – Existing Constraints - Lateral root and canopy spread restricted in more than one compass direction merits 0-2 points; lateral growth of roots or canopy in one direction merits 3 points; no constraints to roots or canopy merits 4 points

6 – Up to 50% of the existing RPA available for mitigation but no compensatory root growth area merits 0-2 points; more than 50% of the RPA available for mitigation and compensatory root growth areas merits 3 points; 100% of RPA available for mitigation and compensatory root growth area merits 4 points.

The extent of proposed works within the BS root protection areas and the justification for same, is set out in Table 2 below:

Table 2 Extent of Construction Activities within RPAs of trees and impact

Tree Ident.*	Maturity	Vitality	% of RPA*	Tolerance** Acceptability	Justification/Recommendation
T1	Mature	Normal	0%	High	1. Storage of materials and equipment can be moved beyond RPA 2. No construction proposed within RPA
T3	Mature	Normal	0%	High	1. No additional construction proposed within RPA 2. Existing footpath can be returned to soft landscaping or a path with permeable wearing course as desired

* % of BS RPA used for construction

** Tolerance to construction activities is described as High (no adverse effects); Medium (potential for temporary stress, mitigation recommended) and Low (Potentially unsustainable adverse impacts, tree replacement to be considered)

Table 3 Proposed Tree Works

Tree Works (Spec.)	Tree Nos	Visual Landscape Impact of Works*	Space Available for Replacement Planting(Y/N)	Comments
No tree works proposed	-	-	-	-
Total		None		

Table 4 Summary of Impact of Proposed Construction on Trees*

Tree Ident.*	Landscape Contribution	Implications /Impact	Mitigation measures	***Tolerance ^{1,2}	Impact Assessment**
1-3	Medium/High	Construction beyond RPAs in each case	1. Erect tree protection barriers 2. Re-locate site storage outside RPAs	High	Neutral

* Main trees selected for comment included above. Refer to previous notes on other trees.

** Negative – adverse impact upon trees and landscape; Neutral – no material impact (negative or positive); Positive – improvement (potential) to tree quality and landscape

*** Tolerance to proposed work within extent of RPA, in association with proposed tree protection – High - No adverse impacts; Medium - Temporary reduction in vitality only; Low - Susceptible to longer-term reduction in vitality and likely to require follow-up management.

3.0 Summary and Conclusions

- 3.1 The proposed construction of the extension to the rear of 4 Woodlands Grove is remote from mature trees, which grow within the grounds of neighbouring properties. The proposed construction is located outside the root protection areas of two Beech trees T1 and T3 shown upon the tree protection plan.
- 3.2 Subject to the implementation of the tree protection measures as set out in this report, there will be a **neutral impact** from the construction upon the trees.

4.0 Tree Protection Measures to be adopted on site

- 4.1 In order to afford protection from general construction processes associated with the building of the extension, it will be necessary to erect robust tree protection barriers (normally wire mesh panels) in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 2** (TPP1_WG_4). Within the protected area between the barriers and the tree, so work or storage of materials should take place unless the ground is full protected by thick marine ply sheeting or similar. Recommended examples of BS grade tree protection barriers are included at **Appendix 3**.
- 4.2 Following erection of the tree protection barriers and following the completion of the tree works, I recommend retaining ground protection (refer to the TPP for its location), to ensure that roots under the surface are not damaged by compaction during regular passing by operatives and light machinery. **Note:** where ground protection is to be installed, no excavations are to take place in this location. I

have included recommended examples of suitable ground protection at **Appendix 3** also.

NOTE: THE APPOINTED ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISOR IS TO BE CONSULTED BEFORE ANY WORK, EITHER SCHEDULED OR UNSCHEDULED, IS CONSIDERED WITHIN THE EXCLUSION ZONE OR ROOT PROTECTION AREAS OF ANY RETAINED TREE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION BY THE LPA.

4.3 In order to ensure that the tree protection measures are implemented effectively, a site monitoring exercise will be undertaken to confirm:

- i) The efficacy and accuracy of tree and ground protection
- ii) Effective maintenance of tree and ground protection

An example of a site record (tree protection) is provided at **Appendix 4**. In this case, the form will be used as confirmation that all practical precautions have been undertaken in accordance with this method statement.

4.4 A copy of this method statement is to be retained on site for the duration of the build process together with a scaled, colour copy of the Tree Protection Plan.

4.5 Key times for site supervision include:

1. Erection of tree protection barriers
2. Installation/maintenance of ground protection
3. Any works within RPAs of retained trees (none planned)
4. Hard landscaping

4.6 Effective site monitoring will be undertaken from the outset of the project and at agreed intervals thereafter. The frequency of monitoring may well decrease following the proper installation of all tree protection measures. Below is a recommended programme of arboricultural supervision. (This programme may alter dependent upon site circumstances or by agreement.)

4.7 The process for recording the tree protection measures will involve:

- i) Site Agent to contact Arboricultural Supervisor with a minimum of 5 days' notice of any site work commencement.
- ii) Arboricultural Supervisor to monitor site to agree tree protection fencing

- iii) When all tree protection is installed in accordance with the tree protection plan, the Arboricultural Supervisor is to arrange with LPA tree officer and relevant contractors **the pre-commencement site meeting** in order to agree the tree protection and subsequent works within RPAs of retained trees and importantly the lines of communication between the on-site contractors, the Arboricultural Supervisor and the LPA tree officer and incident reporting,
- iv) Arboricultural Supervisor to record all site visits and distribute reports to LPA tree officer and contractors for their records
- v) Subsequent to completion, Arboricultural Supervisor to sign-off and complete.
- vi) Any incidents resulting in potential tree damage are to be reported in line with the 'Incident Reporting Flow Chart in **Appendix 4**.

Table 5 Preliminary site supervision schedule

Stage	Action	Arboricultural Supervisor (AS) (Required – Y/N)	Notes
1	Pre-commencement meeting*	Y	Site Agent(SA) and LPA tree officer, contractor to attend
2	Installation of tree protection and ground protection	Y	PRIOR to ground/demolition works
3	Ground works and Construction phase	Y	AS to monitor tree protection at agreed and suitable intervals
4	Remove tree/ground protection	N	No tree protection to be removed without prior agreement with the AS
5	Hard Landscaping	Y	Brief landscape company & sign off

- 4.8 The frequency of tree protection monitoring depends upon the nature of the project. In this case, it will be appropriate for the SA to organise with the AS monitoring visits to be twice in the initial 28 days from commencement and thereafter once every 28 days for two months.

Table 6 Contact List (to be completed **PRIOR** to commencement)

Interested Party	Name	Company/LPA	Contact Number(s)	Comment/Responsibilities
Planning Consultant(s)	To be advised			Planning submissions & Conditions
Site Agent	TBA			Day to day site management; co-ordination of timings; contact with project Arboriculturist
Main Contractor	TBA			Legal and administrative running of the project; finance; appointment of and liaison with all project consultants
Arb. Supervisor	TBA			Tree protection and management; dissemination of tree-related information
LPA Tree Officer	Mr R Goode	L B Croydon Council		Tree protection and enforcement
Site Engineers	TBA			Technical advice and design
Architects	TBA			Design

TBA – to be advised

***Pre-commencement means i) before any works including tree felling or pruning and ii) before any ground works or demolition commences and upon completion of the initial installation of the tree protection, including ground protection.**

5.0 Precautions during Landscape Work

5.1 The following steps (both general and site specific), are advisable in relation to implementing any landscape works, which may have the potential to affect retained and or protected trees:

1. Advise arboricultural supervisor of intended time frame of landscape work in advance of commencement.
2. Re-locate existing tree protection fencing/ground protection to enable landscape work to proceed.
3. With bio-degradable spray paint or site pins with plastic tape, mark out the position of the relevant tree root protection areas (RPA) as per the tree protection plan.
4. Within the RPAs, avoid using any mechanical tools or vehicles (e.g. tracked or wheeled machinery).
5. Spread any mulch or top soil manually, with the use of wheel barrows and hand tools. It will be acceptable to use of the back actor of a tracked excavator to spread piled top soil or mulch into the RPAs of protected trees provided the bucket does not come in contact with the ground and that the power unit is positioned outside of the RPAs at all times.

6. Any planting pits are to be excavated manually within the RPAs of any retained trees.
7. Multiple passes within the RPAs along one route, pedestrian and with wheel barrows will require some ground protection to be installed prior to working. Ground protection can be scaffold boards over wood chip for example.
8. A record of the landscape working method is to be made and provided to the Council for their file.
9. Hard landscaping features will be constructed under supervision within the RPA of retained trees and will avoid, where possible, the re-grading of soil.

6.0 General site care (trees)

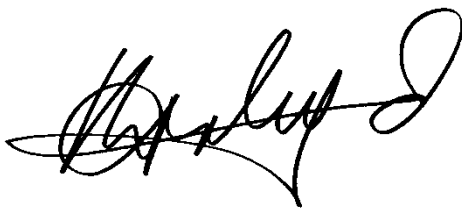
- 6.1 No fires will be lit on site.
- 6.2 No access will be permitted to within the fenced or otherwise protected areas (unless for site accommodation or Authorised agreement) at any stage during construction.
- 6.3 No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within the fenced areas unless agreed with the arboricultural supervisor.
- 6.4 Areas for mixing are to be located beyond RPAs of trees and contained to prevent leaching into the soil.
- 6.5 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan is to remain on site at all times.

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Hal Appleyard
Dip. Arb. (RFS), F.Arbor.A, MICFor. RCArborA
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant
Chartered Arboriculturist



 Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant



References:

1. Matheny. N, Clark. J. R, 1998. 'Trees and development; A technical guide to the preservation of trees during land development'. ISA
2. Costello, L.R, Jones. K. S, 2003. 'Reducing infrastructure damage by roots: A compendium of strategies.' ISA Western Chapter.
3. Roberts. J, Jackson. N, Smith. M, 2006. 'Tree roots in the built environment.' TSO DCLG
4. Lindsey, P. Bassuk, N. 1991 'Specifying soil volumes to meet the water needs of mature urban street trees and trees in containers'. Journal of Arboriculture vol. 17 No 6.
5. Harris et al, 1999 'Arboriculture, Integrated Management of Trees, Shrubs and Vines' Third Edition Prentice Hall
6. Watson, G.W., Costello, L., Scharenbroch, B. & Gilman, E. 2008 The landscape below ground III The international society of arboriculture ('Tree root system response to woody root severing and fine root desiccation' – 'The root severing location producing the greatest decay or discolouration varied among species. Defect development as a result of severing roots of any size root at any distance is not likely to result in a threat to the health or the stability of the tree.')
7. Dobson, M 1995 Tree Root Systems AAIS 130/95/ARB

Appendices

- 1 – Tree survey data
- 2 – Tree protection plan
- 3 – Tree and ground protection
- 4 – Site monitoring and incident reporting

APPENDIX 1

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Struct. Condition	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Category	Comments	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T1	Common Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	18m	1000 (e)	N5m E7m S10m W6m	3m	6m S	Mature	Normal	Good	Medium	20+	B (12)	Large tree for setting; dense canopy with usual dead wood; off -site tree.	12.0m	452.4m ²
T2	Common Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	18m	750 (e)	N6m E7m S3m W7m	5m	8m N	Mature	Normal	Good	Medium	20+	C (1)	Dense ivy covering, limiting inspection; suppressed by larger neighbouring tree; off-site tree (near boundary).	9.0m	254.5m ²
T3	Common Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	18m	1000 (e)	10m	5m	5m S	Mature	Normal	Fair	Medium	20+	B (12)	Off site tree; topped in distant past; some cavities with wound wood surrounding; canopy has been reduced also.	12.0m	452.4m ²

Notes to the tree survey schedule

Notes:

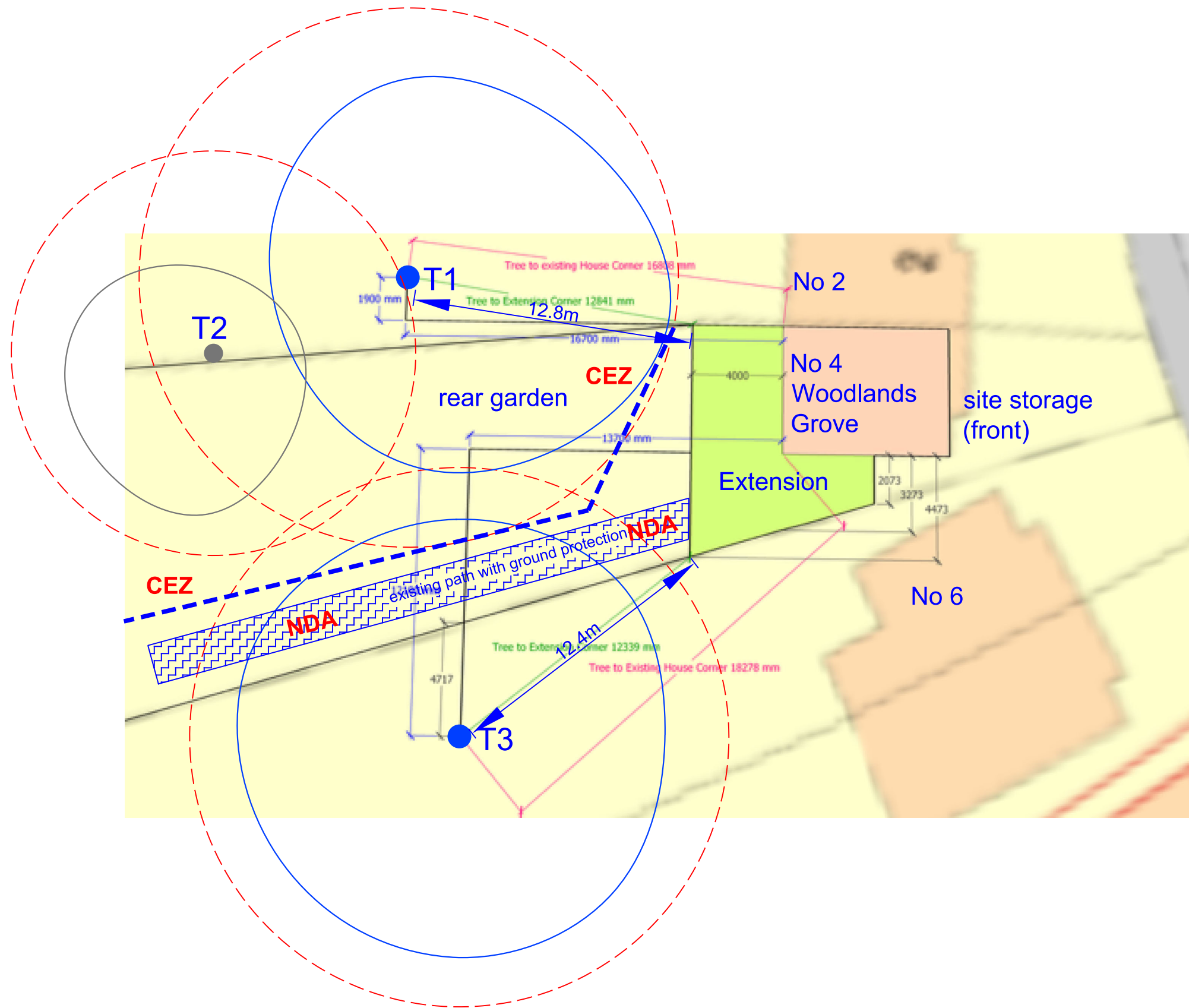
1. No refers to the tree identification number e.g. T1, T2 etc. numbers preceded by 'G' refer to Groups and 'H' refer to Hedges
2. Species refers to the tree name as an English and botanical. (Sometimes the botanical name will not be included)
3. Height describes the approximate height of the tree in meters from ground level.
4. Trunk Diameter is the diameter of the stem/trunk measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level. The diameter may be estimated (e), where access is restricted. An average (a) may be taken for tree groups. A full inspection is always recommended.
5. Radial Crown Spread refers to the crown's radius in meters from the stem centre. This dimension is estimated.
6. Crown Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above ground level together with the height and direction of the lowest branch
7. Height to first branch is the height in metres from ground level to the first main branch
8. Life stage is the tree's maturity **Young**; **Semi Mature**, **Early Mature**, **Mature**, **Over Mature**, **Veteran**
6. Physiology describes the tree's general vitality as **Good** (normal), **Fair** (sub normal), **Poor** (weak), **Dead**.
8. Structural Condition - **Good** (no or only minor defects), **Fair** (remediable defects), **Poor** - Major defects present or suspected.
9. Landscape Value (Contribution) - **High** (prominent landscape feature), **Medium** (visible in landscape), **Low** (secluded/among other trees).
10. Estimated Years – Estimated remaining useful years: **10yrs+**, **20yrs+**, **40yrs+**
11. Category - refers to the British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1 Category and refers to the tree/group quality and value; **'A' - High**, **'B' - Moderate**, **'C' - Low**, **'U' - Remove or very poor quality**. The sub-category in brackets refers to the retention criteria values where **1** is **Arboricultural**, **2** is **Landscape** and **3** is **Cultural** including **Conservation/ecological, historic and commemorative**.
12. Comments include observations regarding tree condition, setting and function/properties and characteristics
13. RPA radius refers to the radial distance measured in metres from the trunk centre. It is a function of the tree's diameter (s). RPA means root protection area
14. RPA m² means the area of the BS standard root protection area derived from the RPA radius.

NB: Column headings may alter and some of the above notes are not applicable to the schedule in question.


Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

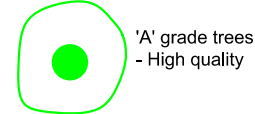
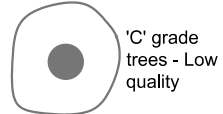
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)		
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p><i>NOTE</i> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>	See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities
		3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention		
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
		Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

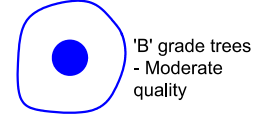

APPENDIX 2



ACS (Trees) Consulting LEGEND

BS Root Protection Area, (RPA) shown uniform (above left) but site features such as roadways, retaining walls and foundations, may modify root patterns and therefore the RPA shape. 

'A' grade trees - High quality  'C' grade trees - Low quality 

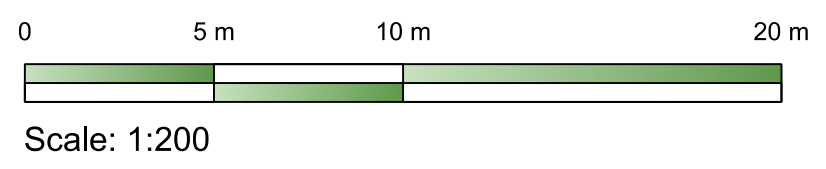
'B' grade trees - Moderate quality  'U' grade trees - Remove quality 

CEZ Position of tree protection barriers; denotes Construction Exclusion Zone for the duration of the project.

NDA Area for effective ground protection suitable for the project - No Dig Area

Tree Management Methods to be adopted on site.

1. Undertake pre-commencement site meeting to agree tree protection methods and timings.
2. Install all tree and ground protection (see Appendix 3).
3. Undertake ground works.
4. Construction phase.
5. Remove tree protection and carry out reinstatement landscaping.



Client : Mr S Baddock		
Project : 4 Woodlands Grove Coulston CR5 3AJ		
Title : Tree Protection Plan		
Scale : 1: 200 A3	Dwg No : TPP1_WG_4	Rev : -
Date : Jan, 2024		

ACS (Trees) Consulting
 Consultants in the Management of Trees and Woodlands
 Tree Tops | Redwood Mount | Reigate | Surrey | RH2 9NB
 TEL: 01737 244819 | 07770 820105
 E: info@acstrees.co.uk
 www.acstrees.co.uk

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Do not scale from this drawing. Any discrepancies are to be reported to ACS (Trees) Consulting. This drawing is to be used when printed to scale & in colour.

APPENDIX 3

Tree Protection Barriers

Specifications (specifically identified by outline box and shading)

2.4m Hoarding

3.0m 100 X 100mm square wooden posts

3 X 38 X 87mm wooden rails affixed to posts

2.4m X 1200 outside grade ply panels (12mm) affixed to rails.

50 X 100mm angled supporting struts affixed internally (quantity as required).

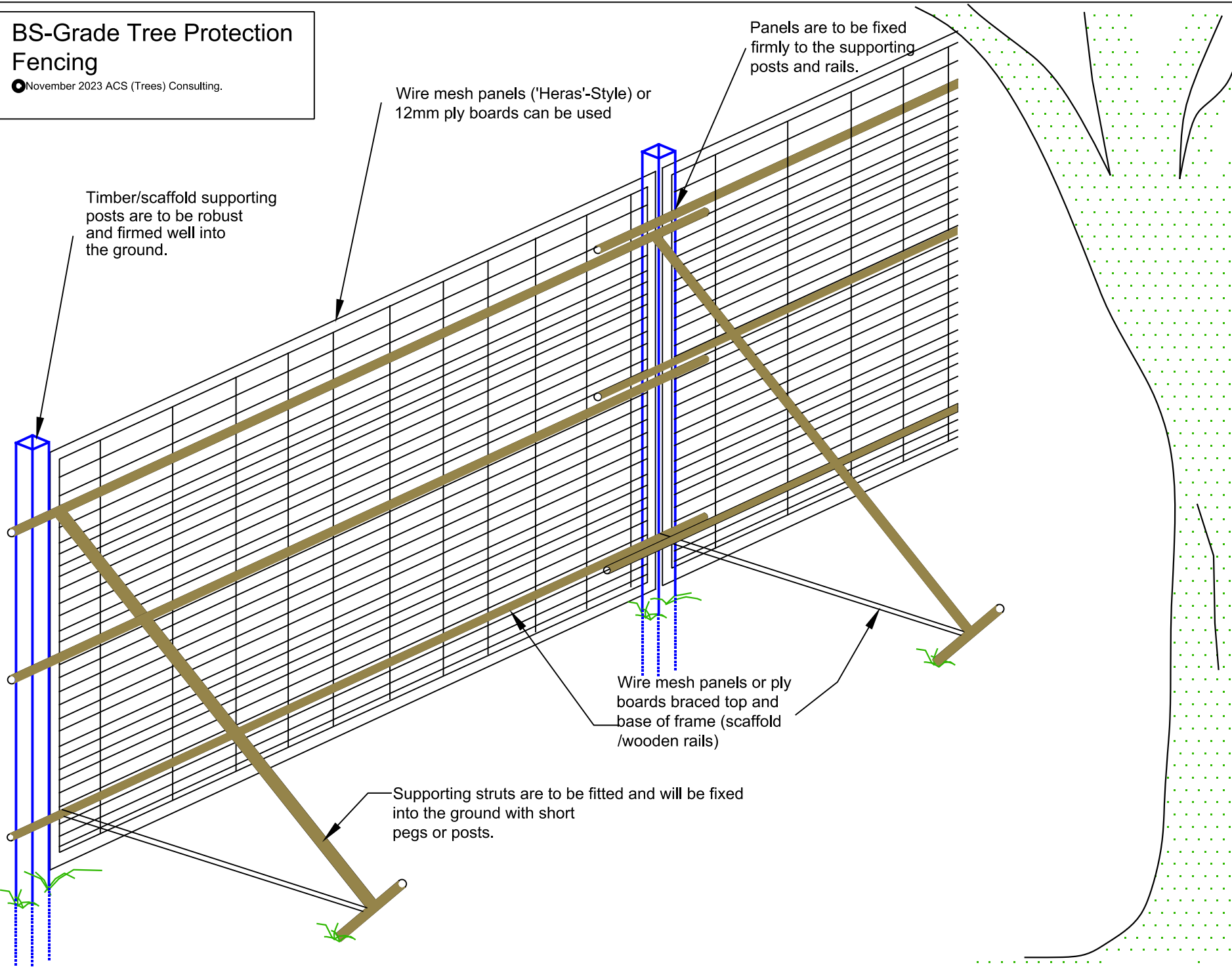
(Supporting posts fixed into position using concrete. All post holes to be hand excavated. Post holes to be no larger than 300 X 300mm.)

'Heras' (Style) Fencing

'Heras' fencing describes the 2.4m galvanised steel mesh panelled fencing normally supplied with block bases and block trays. **Block bases are to be used in conjunction with angled scaffold struts only. The use of blocks only is not effective.** For extra barrier vertical stability, scaffold poles set at a 45° angle upon the 'tree-side' of the barrier and fixed to the ground at the end of each panel. Up-right supporting posts will be braced at the top and the base for added support.

BS-Grade Tree Protection Fencing

November 2023 ACS (Trees) Consulting.



ACS (Trees) Consulting

Tree Management Consultants

Tree Tops
2 Redwood Mount
Reigate
RH2 9NB

T: 01737 244819

E: info@acstrees.co.uk

Title:

Example of Tree Protection barriers

Note:

Steel scaffold or timber can be used to support boards or wire mesh panels

Date: Nov. 2023

Ref:

Note: Sketch Plan Only - Not to Scale

Tree Protection Fencing

Scaffold Framework supporting 'Heras' type panels with signs attached.



Wooden Framework with 'Heras' type panels attached.



Fig. 1 Ground protection – hoarding over sharp sand and wood chip



Installing heavy-duty OSB boarding over a depth (min. 50mm) of sharp sand and/or wood chip between the tree protection fencing and the foundation line of new development is effective in protecting roots, which grow in the soil beyond the position of the fencing.

Fig.2 Side-butting scaffold boards and covered and fixed with 20mm OSB boarding



Example of a suspended work platform - ground/root protection.



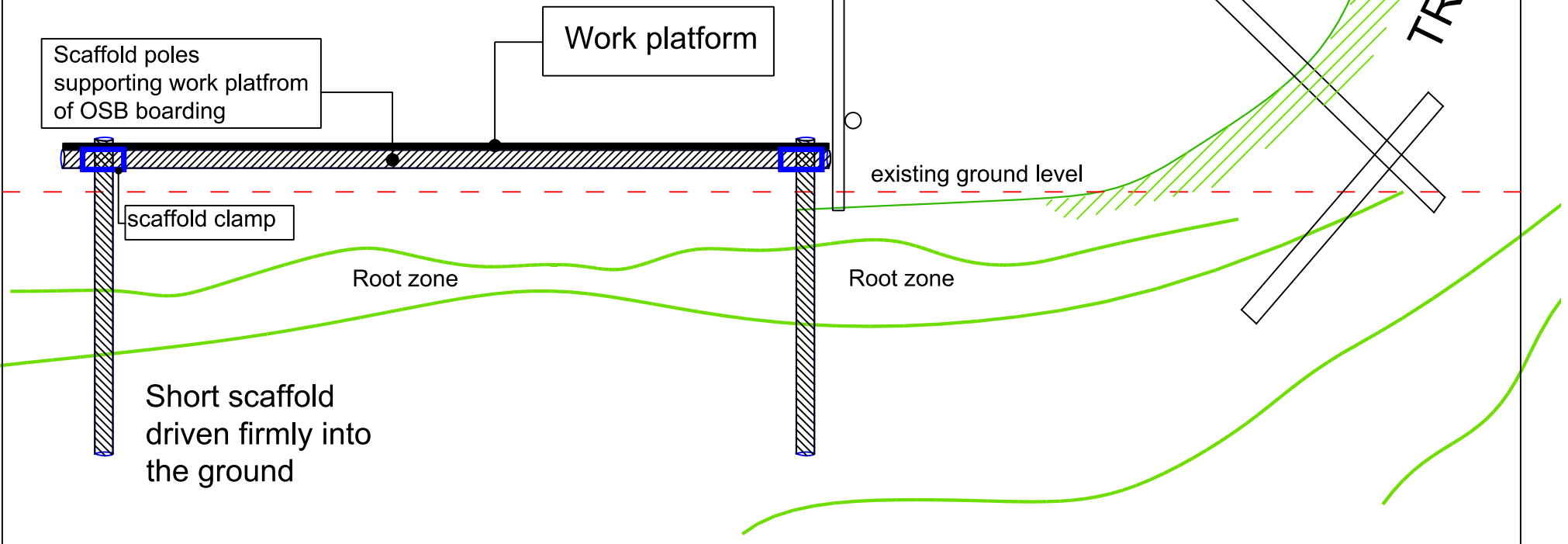
Note:
Effective for confined work areas

Do not drive scaffold poles through roots

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Reigate
Surrey
RH2 9NB

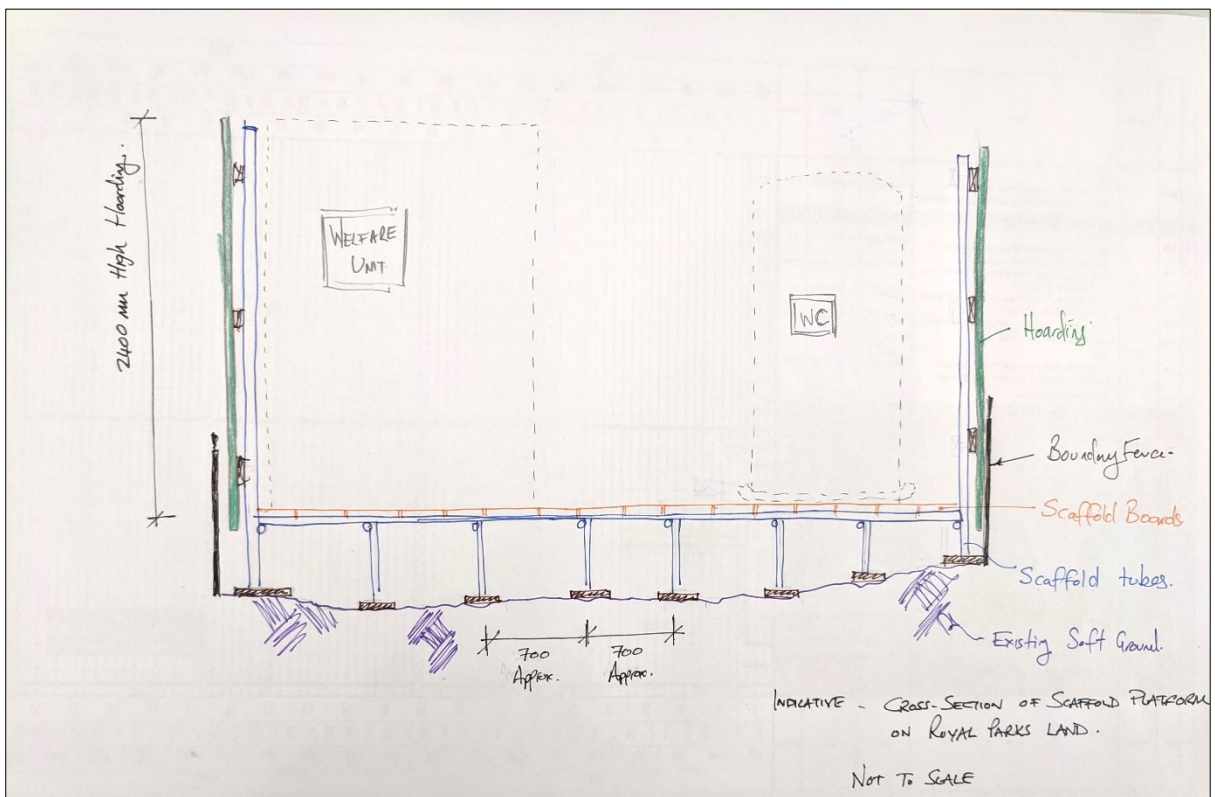
Email: info@acstrees.co.uk
www.acstrees.co.uk



Section sketch of ground protection – suspended scaffold framework



Sketch section – formation of suspended scaffold framework over ground



APPENDIX 4

Arboricultural Site Supervision

Site: Project Site Address/Name
Inspected By: Arboricultural Supervisor (AS)
Client: Client
Site Agent: Site Agent's Name (SA)

Date of Inspection: 24/02/2017
Time of Inspection: 8:15:00

Tree Protective Fencing

Tree protection in correct location

Comments/Action

Ground protection - temporary concrete and existing paving



Robust hoarding and temporary concrete ground protection

Agreed Construction Exclusion Zone

No debris within construction exclusion zone

Comments/Action



Tree protection Hoarding and ground protection over sharp sand.

Amendments to Documentation Required

No amendments required

Comments/Action

Remedial Works

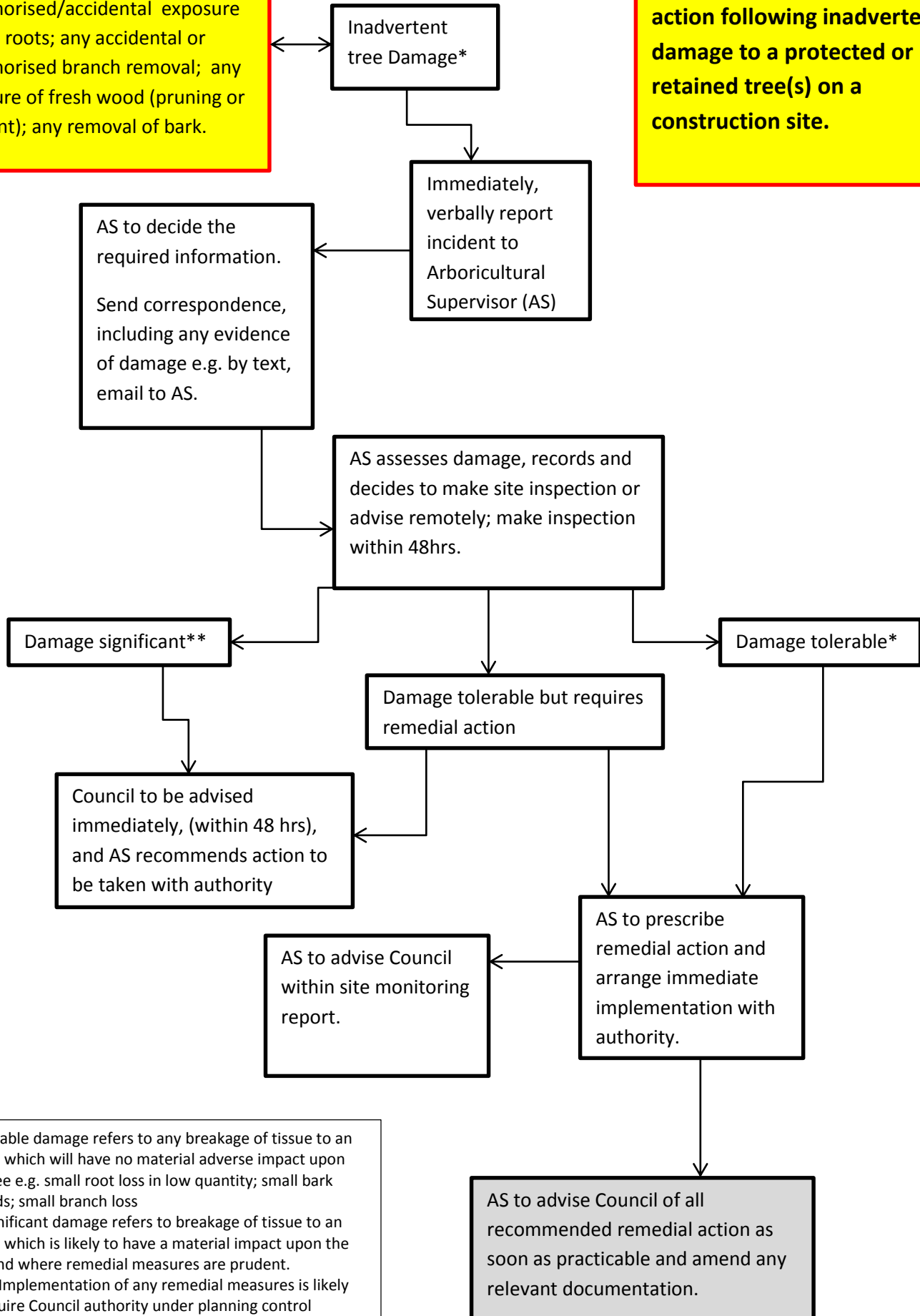
General Comments

1. Tree protection in position and effective
2. Position of site huts used as tree protection for T7 and T10
3. Temporary concrete used for ground protection for T10
4. Hoarding style tree and ground protection effective and in position

Next Inspection April 2017

***Tree Damage is defined as:** any unauthorised/accidental exposure of tree roots; any accidental or unauthorised branch removal; any exposure of fresh wood (pruning or accident); any removal of bark.

Procedure for reporting and action following inadvertent damage to a protected or retained tree(s) on a construction site.



*Tolerable damage refers to any breakage of tissue to an extent which will have no material adverse impact upon the tree e.g. small root loss in low quantity; small bark wounds; small branch loss
 ** Significant damage refers to breakage of tissue to an extent which is likely to have a material impact upon the tree and where remedial measures are prudent.
 Note: Implementation of any remedial measures is likely to require Council authority under planning control legislation, in advance.