



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

**Lawnfields
West Moreland Road
Maidenhead**

16th January 2024

Prepared by

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Scope

The purpose of this report is to provide Arboricultural advice in relation to identifying the constraints of trees which are present on site and in adjacent land, during development works to demolish the existing house and construct a care home. Providing advice on how the trees could be impacted and protection measures to be implemented for those to be retained using the guidelines and principles of BS5837:2012.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief:

This report has been prepared on behalf of Boutique Care Homes the site owner, to provide advice on identifying the constraints of the trees present on site and in adjacent land in relation to the proposal to demolish the existing house and construct a care home facility. Providing advice on suitable tree protection measures for those to be retained during the construction of the proposed layout, using the guidance of BS5837:2012.

1.2 Qualifications and experience:

I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details in **Appendix 1**.

1.3 Documents and information provided:

A topographical plan of the site.

A plan of the proposed layout, including proposed landscaping.

1.4 Relevant background information:

Some of the trees have been categorized 'U' due to their condition, and despite the proposal would need to be removed.

A significant extent of the land surrounding T13 and its RPA (Root Protection Area), is already covered in buildings and hard standing. The scheme has specifically been designed around the retention of this tree.

1.5 Scope of this report:

This report is only concerned with trees that could be impacted by construction works to implement the proposed layout, and the measures required to provide protection for them as best prescribed in the guidance of BS5837:2012 'trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'. Any issues regarding construction methods etc. is outside the remit of an Arborist and remedy should be sought with suitably qualified persons, for example builder, engineer etc. For the purposes of this report an Arborist / Arboriculturalist is someone who through training and experience has the knowledge to assess trees and their condition in a competent manner. Trees with a dbh of less than 75mm have not been included as per the guidance in BS5837:2012 or species considered to be shrub specimens.

2 APPRAISAL

2.1 Brief site description:

The site is a detached residential dwelling, that has a drive providing off street parking and which leads to a detached garage. Dense vegetation including trees are present on the northern boundary, with shrub / tree planting along the southern and western boundary too, screening the internal layout of the site. The rear garden space has a lawn area and dense shrub / tree planting within it providing different elements to the garden space. Residential and commercial properties neighbour the site.

2.2 Condition of trees:

The majority of trees appear to be in a healthy condition with no signs of pests or diseases normally associated with the species, however, as mentioned above some specimens are considered to be in a condition where removal is required for health and safety reasons. These are included in the tree survey and categorised under BS5837:2012 as 'U' category trees.

A more detailed analysis of the trees can be found in **Appendix 3**.

2.3 Suitability of tree for location and management requirements at present:

In my opinion most of the trees can be considered as suitable for the location, I am not aware of any conflict with the property, neighbouring properties or usage of these that can be attributed to the trees. There are some trees that in my opinion are not suitable for long term retention due to their growth potential and position close to buildings, where it will be impractical to manage them to try and retain them in a sustainable manner. These trees are T19, T20 – T23, T5 & T26, they will continually need to have their canopy spreads reduced to prevent conflict with the buildings adjacent to them, although they do not need managing at present, it is likely that continual reduction works will be required as they mature. Trees and vegetation within G1 has started to mutually be suppressed and as the tree specimens mature, these could develop growth habits that are distorted and form biomechanical stress points in the structure requiring them to be removed or significantly reduced. Consideration into thinning out this group to allow the better specimens develop could be considered. As mentioned above, some trees because of their condition require removal, these should be worked on first.

Management requirements and suggestions are included in the tree survey in **Appendix 3**.

2.4 Potential effects of development on the trees:

To implement the proposed development being sought, the following trees will need to be removed:

B Category Trees	T27, T39 *T39 is of a size where it can be replicated with new planting, or efforts could be made to lift the tree and re-locate it.
C Category Trees	T4,T6,T7,T8,T9,T22,T23,T24,T25,T26, T36, T38, T40, T42,T43, T45,T46,T47,T48,T49, T50,T51,T52,T53,T54,T56,T56,T57,58,T63. G2,G3,G4,G5,G6,G7
U Category Trees	T34, T41, T44,
Tree Surgery works	T16, T17 & T61 will have the southern crown selectively reduced back to clear the building line by 2m. G1 will be selectively thinned on the southern site, to provide better space between the building line, while still retaining screening to the frontage.
All tree surgery works will be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 and take into account any relevant wildlife legislation.	

All of the trees to be removed are considered to be low quality, apart from , the 'B' category trees T27 & T29, which are located centrally in the garden and have no wider public amenity. T34, T41 & T44 are considered in a condition where their removal is required despite the development proposal.

The accompanying landscape scheme has included notable tree planting to compensate for the tree removal required, with species more suitable for the new location and with a more diverse species mix will offer better seasonal amenity and benefit to wildlife.

For trees to be retained there are some areas within the RPA (Root Protection area where direct conflict with roots could occur where excavation for hard surfaces needs to install the new buildings foundations into this area, or hard surfaces are required to be installed for patios and paths.

There is already hard surfacing and buildings in the location of some of these trees, more notably T13, T17 & T61 where the foundation line for the new building needs to pass the outer limits of the RPA of these trees. The architect has carefully designed around the constraints of the trees where possible, with particular reference to T13. The existing hard surface can be utilised to allow construction access over the RPA during demolition works and later construction to prevent soil compaction occurring or constructing any new hard surfacing on the base of this to minimise the excavation works in this protected area. Any works to remove the existing hard surface and replace with new will be undertaken in accordance with the hand dig method statement provided, with arboricultural supervision present and working in a manner that starts closest to the tree(s) and works back outside of the RPA.

It is feasible that significant root growth from the trees have been deflected away from this area over time, since the hard surface was installed many years ago and will not present a significant constraint. Where possible the subbase of the existing hard surface of the drive area will be used to construct the proposed patios on this elevation of the building. This will minimise the amount of ground disturbance that will have to take place in the RPA, alternatively a 'No Dig' construction method will be used instead. There are various types of systems available for creating the no dig construction, but generally have the same principle of being designed to lay on the existing ground level and spread the load of traffic crossing it to negate the need for excavations where roots could be directly damaged or indirectly via soil compaction. An example of such a system and generic method statement for installation has been provided in **Appendix 3**. It is reiterated that because the system is 'no dig', meaning it sits on the current ground level, it will alter levels across the site in terms of those leading up to the building or other surfaces which will need to connect smoothly. This will be considered prior to construction and demonstrated how this can be incorporated into the construction. The details of this can subject to a pre commencement planning condition attached to a planning consent. If the total amount of the RPA to be crossed is less than 20% of the total area, then it is feasible according to the guidelines of BS5837:2012 that a traditional construction method can be used. Once marked out this can be evaluated by the supervising arborist who can discuss with the local authority tree officer as to the most appropriate method to complete the layout. As mentioned above, on the northern part of the scheme the RPA is already occupied with hard surfacing and buildings, where it is possible root growth has been deflected and will not be a constraint. It is important to understand that prior to such a system being installed, ground protection will need be in place where access across the RPA will be required on soft ground. Details of the type of ground protection in relation to the traffic crossing can be found in **Appendix 3**. It is important that the ground is suitably protected from being compacted.

The new building will cross part of the outer RPA of T12, T13 & T61 where significant roots could be impacted to excavate the trenches required for this. However, there is existing hard surfaces and buildings in these locations, and I do not consider that significant roots from these trees will be impacted. To ensure every care is taken to ensure significant roots over 2.5cm in diameter are not impacted, retained and if required have the foundation bridge them, an assessment trench will be opened where the RPA of these trees cross it. This excavation works will be undertaken in a careful manner and in accordance with the hand dig method statement provided in **Appendix 3**. Where hand tools will not be feasible or practical to use, the work will commence with handheld pneumatic tools or a mechanical digger with a toothless bucket. This work will start closest to the tree and work backwards out of the RPA with an arborist present. If roots over 2.5cm in diameter are encountered, they will be retained and covered, whilst discussions are had with the council about root pruning possibilities or if the foundation design needs to be altered to bridge over them. I have been involved in other projects where a foundation design to bridge roots has been employed with success to retain the trees and allow the building to be constructed as proposed. Where root pruning is possible and permitted, this will be done by an arborist who will make sure they are suitably covered before the work continues.

Care will need to be taken when demolishing the buildings and digging out the existing foundations / hard surfaces. As mentioned above, when working in the RPA to undertake this work hand tools / handheld pneumatic tools will be used with an arborist on site to supervise, and if any roots are encountered, they will be retained if possible or pruned clear and suitably covered. If this is not possible, a mechanical digger with a competent operator used, sat outside of the RPA and working carefully backwards out of it.

Protection fencing in the form of heras panels or similar, supported to prevent them being moved as outlined in the method statement in **Appendix 3**, will be set up as shown on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5** to protect the trees during the demolition works and initial construction of the proposed layout. Because the concept of the scheme and site constraints mean it will not be possible to maintain the fencing in a fixed position for the duration of the construction to allow the landscaping proposal to be implemented, some alteration to the locations of the fencing will be required over time as the project progresses. The fencing will be retained in the positions shown as long as possible, and only altered as required to accommodate the landscaping works shown on the soft landscape plan. The moving of the protective fencing will be coordinated with the supervising arborist as part of the ongoing arboricultural suite supervision to ensure the trees are protected from construction pressures. Where space constraints will likely be limited in some locations, the scaffold used in the construction will be incorporated to form a secure barrier to prevent construction activities extending beyond it. Welfare cabins can also be utilised to be position in locations on wooden supports to prevent access past them and help with utilising space efficiently to prevent pressure being focused in areas of the site where the trees could be harmed directly or indirectly. As part of the arboricultural supervision schedule that will be compiled, a pre commencement meeting will be had with the site manager and other relevant personnel to discuss the tree protection measures, where welfare / site office cabins will be placed, material storage, contractor parking etc. Although there is space outside of the RPA of the trees to be retained, the site manager will need to confirm the locations of material storage etc., and how this will be managed around the trees and the protection criteria within this report.

The scheme has taken account of the constraints of the trees prior to the design being fixed, along with the landscape scheme to retain as many trees as possible and enhance the amenity and species diversity to complement the proposal and the site in the landscape.

In this case the potential impact of the proposal in relation to the trees to be retained is considered moderate, with specific measures being able to be implemented to ensure that construction pressures do not adversely affect their health or longevity.

The trees can be sufficiently protected by following the principles and measures contained within this report and those within the method statement in **Appendix 3**, along with suitable construction techniques and methodologies to work around the constraints these trees present to the layout proposal in certain locations.

2.5 Potential effects of the trees to be retained on the development:

Leaf litter could become a problem if it causes drains or gutters to become blocked, that could impact in other ways on the building, or if left on access surfaces where they could become a slip hazard. To address this gutter guards could be installed to prevent build-up of leaf litter that could become a problem, or regular cleaning of the gutters employed. Regular clearing of falling leaves on the access route, especially in times of wet weather will address any potential slip hazards caused by this seasonal occurrence.

Shadow cast is unlikely to be a significant issue, as the larger trees to be retained are on the northern and western aspects, meaning shadow cast will mainly fall away from the habitable rooms.

The conflicts normally encountered with having buildings near to trees can be addressed with scheduled maintenance.

2.6 Proposed solutions to safeguard the trees to remain during construction works:

2.6.1 Protective fencing

Protective fencing will be placed in the locations shown on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5** prior to works commencing on site. The fencing will be retained at times, will be heras panels as shown in **Diagram 1** and construction activities will not be permitted beyond this. If scaffold is required to be incorporated as part of the fence line, it will be set up as shown in **Diagram 2** within **Appendix 3**. The fencing will be retained at times. Access beyond the fence line will only be allowed with good reason and with the tree officer's permission. It is important to ensure that construction activities do not occur beyond the extents of the protective fence line. Where soil compaction is deemed a risk by access over the RPA, the ground protection measures provided in the method statement will be implemented. Protective fencing will be set up prior to works commencing on site, to ensure unauthorised access into the protected areas does not occur. Once ground protection or the construction of the new hard surfaces or landscaping is ready, it will be moved to facilitate these works. This will be overseen by the supervising arborist.

2.6.2 Services

No details relating to service runs have been provided to me, I would expect the existing services would be able to be utilised to some degree. The project architect will confirm the location of the service runs. Service trenches will be located outside of the RPA of the trees where possible. If this is not possible hand digging / air spade works will be used within the RPA with an arborist on site to supervise proceedings. Alternatively, trenchless techniques to install the services will be used and approved by the local authority. The trees are a notable distance from the proposed location of the dwellings and the RPA, so I do not envisage this being an issue.

2.6.3 Site facilities and material storage

Care will be taken to identify the type of materials required and the access of any machinery, vehicles or plant needed to move them, as these can cause collision damage to aerial parts of the trees as well as soil contamination or compaction. At no point will materials be stored within the RPA of trees. The site manager will provide details on this aspect of the project if felt necessary by the local authority, but as long as the RPA is not breached then this should not present a problem given the space outside of the protected areas.

2.6.4 Works within RPA

Where excavation works to open the assessment trenches, install hard surfacing, or remove hard surfacing, will be undertaken with care using hand tool / handheld pneumatic tools. A hand dig method statement is provided in **Appendix 3**. An arborist will supervise the digging and any roots encountered will be retained if possible and if not, pruned clear and covered. The works will commence in a manner where it will start closest to the tree and work backwards out of the RPA. The supervising arborist will direct works in association with the contractor. The assessment trenches on the foundation line for the new building will be initially opened using hand tools to a depth of 600mm. If roots larger than 2.5cm in diameter are discovered, then they will be retained, and the foundation designed around them, unless the council tree officer approves root pruning. Any other roots will be pruned clear and suitably covered by the supervising arborist.

A design for the foundation and hard surfaces will be provided, working around the constraints of the trees where possible. If a 'No Dig' surface is to be used, the project engineer will ensure the levels works across the site so that it is not later found that more extensive excavation in the RPA is required which could result in the trees removal.

2.6.5 Site supervision

The site manager will provide a timetable of works on the site, listing all of the key stages of development, starting with the placing of protection fencing / hoarding around the trees, establishing site facilities, through to completion of the site. Arboricultural supervision will take place prior to works commencing on site to ensure protection measures are understood and implemented with a pre-commencement meeting with the site manager and other relevant personnel. Site supervision will then be undertaken on a monthly basis or at key times when works are happening next to trees or in the RPA where they could be impacted.

Prior to work, all key personnel connected with the site will be briefed by an arborist with regard to the importance of the tree protection and methods of ensuring that the trees are protected during the construction period. A record of all arboricultural related site meetings will be made, signed off and available for inspection by the local authority if required.

Any personnel inducted on site will be made aware of the tree protection measures and will be responsible for their own actions in maintaining them and not breaching them in any way.

2.6.6 Site completion

Once work has been completed, an arborist will inspect the trees and comment on their condition and prescribe any mitigation works required. The tree protection measures are expanded upon in **Appendix 3**. Any proposed landscaping scheme or works around the trees will be discussed with the supervising arborist to ensure that this will not conflict with the trees or the protective areas in any way.

3 CONCLUSIONS

- To implement the proposed development the following trees will need to be removed:

B Category Trees	T27, T39 *T39 is of a size where it can be replicated with new planting, or efforts could be made to lift the tree and re-locate it.
C Category Trees	T4,T6,T7,T8,T9,T22,T23,T24,T25,T26, T36, T38, T40, T42,T43, T45,T46,T47,T48,T49, T50,T51,T52,T53,T54,T56,T56,T57,58,T63. G2,G3,G4,G5,G6,G7
U Category Trees	T34, T41, T44,
Tree Surgery works	T16, T17 & T61 will have the southern crown selectively reduced back to clear the building line by 2m. G1 will be selectively thinned on the southern site, to provide better space between the building line, while still retaining screening to the frontage.
All tree surgery works will be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 and take into account any relevant wildlife legislation.	

- The sensitive design of the scheme has retained the better-quality trees, whilst the majority of trees shown to be removed are considered to be low quality, with only 3 better quality trees impacted. This will not have a detrimental impact on the wider public amenity because the trees to be retained on site and on adjacent land screen the site from wider public views.
- The layout has been carefully designed to place the building outside of the RPA of the trees to be retained. Where the footprint partially crosses the outer RPA of a few of the trees, this is already covered in hard surfacing or buildings, so it is feasible no significant roots will be present anyway. To assess this and aid in a suitable foundation design to accommodate any significant roots that might be found, assessment trenches along the proposed foundation line in the RPA will be carefully opened, and this will aid the final foundation design to work around any tree constraints.
- All excavation works require in the RPA and removal of existing hard surfaces or building foundations, will be done in a careful manner with arboricultural supervision present.
- To avoid damage to roots from soil compaction or excavation works, where hard surfaces are shown to cross the RPA of trees to be retained, ground protection will be in place and a 'No Dig' surface construction used to complete any hard surface in the RPA, if a traditional surface construction is not permitted by the council. The type and design will be agreed via a pre commencement planning condition. This type of system will spread the load crossing it while still allowing water to percolate through and negate the need for excavation works that could directly impact on roots.

- Protective fencing will be set up in the locations shown on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5**. The supervising arborist will direct the setting up of protective fencing, along with any moving of it to final locations as the development progresses, ensuring the trees are protected as best as can be achieved.
- There is sufficient space on site for material storage etc away from the RPA of the trees to be retained. The trees can be adequately protected from construction pressures by implementing and adhering to the protection measures provided in the method statement in **Appendix 3**. These details can be secured by a pre commencement planning condition.
- The development scheme includes a landscape scheme to more than compensate for tree removal and include better quality trees better suited for long term retention, along with shrub planting that will enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the site.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Trees subject to statutory controls:

I do not know if the trees are the subject of a TPO (tree preservation order) or other restrictions, the local authority will need to be consulted to confirm this. I suggest that the local authority is kept updated with any proposed tree works so as to form a good working relationship and to prevent misunderstandings or contravention of protection measures. This is an advisory for readers of this report and not meant as a confirmation as to the protection status of the trees commented on.

*Andrew Day HND Arb
For Andrew Day Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd.*

Appendix 1

Brief qualifications and experience of Andrew Day

I hold a Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture. I have been working in the field of arboriculture for approximately 20 years, spending time as a contracting arborist undertaking all aspects of practical arboriculture both in the UK and Europe. I have also worked within local government as a tree officer working for a variety of local authorities. I have a broad experience of both the practical and theoretical aspects of arboriculture having worked within the public and private sector.

1. Qualifications:

Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture (1996)

NPTC (National Proficiency Training Council) units 20, 21 and 22

Lantra professional tree inspection certificate

2. Practical experience:

Prior to establishing my company, I worked for a private Arboriculture company for three years undertaking many practical aspects of Arboriculture. I moved on from this to become a local authority tree officer for five years, my duties included consultation on planning matters with regard to trees, advice to the general public, managing the council's tree stock and liaising with other professionals on Arboricultural related issues. I was approached by an established tree contracting and consulting company in Essex to develop and run the consultancy department as their principle consultant which I did for three years.

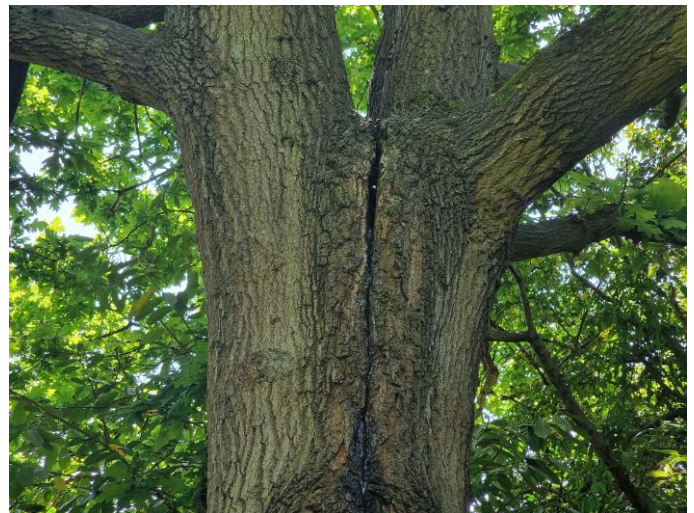
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Showing T13, G1 and existing hard surfaces and buildings adjacent



Showing trees T25, T26 & T27



Showing the split in the main stem of T44

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes

Tree Survey

Tree Protection Method Statement and Protection Criteria

Hand Dig Method Statement

Example of a 'No Dig' surface construction

Informatives for protection fencing.

Arboricultural Considerations notice for site hut and inducted personnel.

Explanatory Notes

Measurements/estimates: All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a '*'. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a '?'.

Species: The species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first, with the botanical name after in brackets. In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, it is indicated it with a '?' after the name in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The botanical name is followed by the abbreviation sp if only the genus is known. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the main component and there may be other minor species not listed.

Height: Height is estimating height to the nearest metre.

Spread: The maximum crown spread is visually estimated to the nearest metre of the total crown spread diameter. It should be noted that the crown of some trees can be one side, however this usually indicated within the report.

Diameter: These figures relate to 1.5m above ground level and are recorded in centimetres. Estimate measurements are banded 0-10cm, 11-20, 21-30 etc. If appropriate, diameter is measure with a diameter tape. 'M' indicates trees or shrubs with multiple stems. 'AV' indicates average and is the average of two stems when dealing with twin stem trees.

Estimated Age: Age is assessed as **M** mature (last one third of life expectancy), **EM** early mature (one third to two thirds life expectancy) and **Y** young (less than one third life expectancy).

FSB: First significant branch from ground level (direction shown on tree protection / constraints plan)

SULE: This is the estimated Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the tree. Trees can live longer than this value but can pose a risk to persons or property.

RPR: Radius of root protection area around the tree /group

RPA: Root protection area for tree or group

BS 5837 2012 - On the basis of this assessment, trees can be divided into one of the following categories:

- A** - Trees whose retention is most desirable, High category
- B** - Trees where it is desirable to retain, Moderate category
- C** - Trees which could be retained, Low category
- U** - Trees that cannot realistically be retained; Fell category

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Hgt (m)	FSB Hgt (m)	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR (m)	RPA Area (m)
T1	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	250	9	3	3	4	1	4	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	4.25	56.75
T2	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	150	9	2	2	1	2	0	1	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.54	20.27
T3	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	150	15	8	8	7	2	5	4	20+	No works required at present.	C3	2.54	20.27
T4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	200	15	8	8	4	2	3	5	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	300	18	10	10	8	6	2	6	20+	No works required at present. Compression forks where stems divide, potential biomechanical weak point. Monitor.	C1	3.6	40.72
T6	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	M	600	15	8	8	6	6	3	4	20+	No works required at present.	C1	7.2	162.88
T7	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	M	500	15	8	8	4	2	6	8	20+	No works required at present.	C1	6	113.11
T8	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	M	500	15	8	8	0	2	8	7	20+	No works required at present.	C1	6	113.11
T9	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	EM	200	12	8	10	0	2	7	3	20+	No works required at present.	C3	2.4	18.1
T10	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	M	500	15	8	10	7	5	5	3	20+	No works required at present.	C1	6	113.11
T11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	350	15	10	10	8	5	0	6	20+	No works required at present.	C1	4.2	55.42
T12	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	300	15	4	4	8	5	2	3	20+	No works required at present.	C1	3.6	40.72
T13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1200	18	10	10	8	8	8	8	20+	No works required at present.	B1	14.4	651.53
T14	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	500	18	10	10	9	6	5	6	20+	No works required at present.	C1	6	113.11
T15	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	250	10	0	2	3	3	2	3	20+	No works required at present.	C2	4.25	56.75

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Hgt (m)	FSB Hgt (m)	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR (m)	RPA Area (m)
T16	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	500	18	10	8	7	5	6	4	20+	No works required at present.	C1	6	113.11
T17	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	600	18	10	4	8	8	9	5	20+	Some decay pockets at old branch wounds may require further investigation. Clear epicormic growth and reinspect.	B1	7.2	162.88
T18	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	M	200	8	2	2	6	3	4	0	20+	No works required at present.	C2	4.15	54.11
T19	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	250	15	2	6	5	4	4	4	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3	28.28
T20	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	250	18	4	8	3	6	1	5	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3	28.28
T21	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	300	18	4	4	4	3	1	6	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.6	40.72
T22	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	350	18	8	8	3	6	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	4.2	55.42
T23	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	300	18	8	8	2	5	5	7	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.6	40.72
G1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Laurel	EM	150	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	1.8	10.18
G2	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	300	15	2	2	1	2	4	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.6	40.72
G3	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	200	18	8	8	4	6	6	6	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1
T24	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	250	12	2	1	4	3	4	3	20+	No works required at present.	C1	3	28.28
T25	Cedrus Atlantica (Blue Cedar)	M	450	14	2	1	5	4	5	6	20+	No works required at present.	C1	5.4	91.62
T26	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	M	200	12	2	2	3	3	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	5.36	90.27

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Hgt (m)	FSB Hgt (m)	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR (m)	RPA Area (m)
G4	Portuguese Laurel, Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	200	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1
T27	Acer Pseudoplatanus Rubrum (Red Maple)	M	300	12	2	2	5	5	5	5	20+	No works required at present.	B3	3.6	40.72
T28	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	300	12	3	4	4	4	3	5	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.6	40.72
T29	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	300	15	6	4	6	2	6	6	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.6	40.72
T30	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	200	15	4	4	6	6	0	4	20+	No works required at present.	C3	4.15	54.11
T31	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	500	15	5	6	6	6	6	7	20+	No works required at present.	B2	6	113.11
T32	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	300	15	3	4	2	4	4	4	20+	Stem girdled with cable at approx. 1.5m, potentially impacting on future structural integrity of the tree. Consider removing.	C3	3.6	40.72
T33	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	500	15	3	3	4	4	4	5	20+	No works required at present.	C1	6	113.11
T34	Malus (Apple)	M	350	3	2	2	0	0	4	4	<10	Decay in main stem, consider removing.	U	4.2	55.42
T35	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	1000	15	3	3	5	7	7	7	20+	No works required at present.	B2	12	452.45
T36	Populus trichocarpa (Western Balsam Poplar)	EM	200	15	2	3	4	2	3	5	20+	No works required at present.	C3	2.4	18.1
T37	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	400	15	4	4	5	5	5	5	20+	No works required at present.	B3	4.8	72.39
T39	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	EM	200	8	0.5	0.5	2	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	B3	2.4	18.1
T40	Malus (Apple)	M	300	8	2	2	5	4	4	4	20+	No works required at present.	C1	3.6	40.72

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Hgt (m)	FSB Hgt (m)	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR (m)	RPA Area (m)
T41	Malus (Apple)	EM	250	4	2	2	4	0	1	1	20+	Decay in main stem, remove.	U	3	28.28
T42	Laurus nobilis (Bay)	SM	150	7	0	1	1	1	1	1	20+	No works required at present.	C2	1.8	10.18
T43	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	SM	150	8	0	1	2	2	1	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	1.8	10.18
T44	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	500	15	4	4	8	6	7	7	20+	Stem divides at approx. 3m and bark has not fused, making risk of failure more urgent. Fell as soon as practically possible.	U	6	113.11
T45	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	300	9	2	2	3	1	3	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.6	40.72
T46	Acer palmatum (Japanese Maple)	SM	150	8	1	1	2	1	1	3	20+	No works required at present.	C2	1.8	10.18
G5	Ilex aquifolium (Holly),X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	200	12	0	2	2	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1
T47	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	M	550	10	1	1	3	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	6.6	136.87
G6	Cupressus glabra (Smooth Arizona Cypress),Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress),Taxus baccata Fastigiata (Yew),Laurel	EM	200	10	0	1	3	3	3	3	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1
G7	Acer palmatum (Japanese Maple)	SM	100	4	0	0	2	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	1.2	4.52

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Hgt (m)	FSB Hgt (m)	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR (m)	RPA Area (m)
T48	Willow leafed pear	SM	100	2	1	1	1	2	2	0	20+	No works required at present.	C2	1.2	4.52
T49	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	SM	100	5	2	2	2	1	2	1	20+	No works required at present.	C3	1.2	4.52
T50	Taxus baccata Fastigiata (Yew)	EM	200	7	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1
T51	Magnolia (Magnolia)	M	300	8	2	2	4	0	4	4	20+	No works required at present.	C3	3.6	40.72
T52	Taxus baccata Fastigiata (Yew)	EM	150	9	2	2	0	1	1	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.12	30.59
T53	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	250	12	5	5	5	2	4	4	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3	28.28
T54	Taxus baccata (Yew)	SM	150	4	1	1	0	3	0	0	20+	No works required at present.	C3	1.8	10.18
T55	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	250	7	1	1	1	2	2	1	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3	28.28
T56	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	EM	150	7	2	2	0	4	3	0	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.54	20.27
T57	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	M	450	15	2	4	3	3	3	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	5.4	91.62
T58	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	EM	200	9	4	4	3	0	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1
T59	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	300	10	2	2	3	3	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3.6	40.72
G8	Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Laurel	SM	150	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	1.8	10.18
T60	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	600	18	8	8	6	6	6	6	20+	No works required at present, located in third party ownership.	B2	7.2	162.88
T61	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	600	18	8	8	6	6	6	6	20+	No works required at present, located in third party ownership.	B2	7.2	162.88

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Hgt (m)	FSB Hgt (m)	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR (m)	RPA Area (m)
T62	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	600	18	8	8	6	6	6	6	20+	No works required at present, located in third party ownership.	B2	7.2	162.88
T63	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	250	10	2	2	4	1	4	4	20+	No works required at present.	C2	3	28.28
T64	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	EM	200	15	5	5	2	2	4	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	2.4	18.1

Method Statement for Tree Protection Measures

PROJECT: Lawnfields, West Moreland Road, Maidenhead.

CLIENT: Boutique Care Homes.

1.1 Brief

Provide protective measures specification for trees to be retained using the guidelines and principles prescribed in BS5837: 2012 'trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.

1.2 Protective measures and Site Supervision

An important factor in providing protection for the tree during the construction works is the chronological order in which development tasks are undertaken. Before work continues on site, the following issues will be addressed and submitted to the council for approval.

- A suitably qualified arborist will be retained to oversee tree protection measures where required and liaise with the tree officer as required. The contact information of this arborist will be made available to the council tree officer prior to works starting on site.
- An assessment trench will be opened where the outer RPA of trees are crossed by the building footprint to determine the foundation design, along with any other exploratory works to accommodate hard surfacing design.
- The foundation of the buildings and hard surfaces will be suitable to address any potential influence the trees may have on it. Location of services and details of their installation will have been provided, with any arboricultural protection measures or methodologies of working programmed in the works schedule and approved by the council.
- A pre- commencement meeting with a suitably qualified arborist will take place with the site manager and other relevant site personnel, to debrief them on the importance of the protection measures and to assist in setting up of the protection fencing etc. before work commences on site.
- The arboricultural site supervision schedule will be compiled at the pre-commencement meeting and will be the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that it is carried out and maintained for the duration of the works.
- The tree removal and tree surgery works will be undertaken before construction activities begin, ensuring works are compliant with BS3998:2010 and any relevant wildlife legislation.
- Excavation / ground disturbance works in the RPA will be undertaken in accordance with the hand dig method statement using hand tools or handheld pneumatic tools, with arboricultural supervision present.

1.2.1

A pre-commencement inspection by the supervising arborist will take place to ensure the protective measures are understood and a schedule of arboricultural site monitoring is formulated at the start of the project, this will consist of site visits on a monthly basis to ensure protection measures are being maintained and that supervision is present if works are required in the RPA. A log of these visits and any actions required will be available to the council on request and kept on site.

1.2.2

Protective fencing as shown in **diagram 1** or similar will be placed in the locations as shown on the tree protection plan in Appendix 5, prior to works commencing on site. Once erected the fencing will not be removed unless permission has been given by the tree officer or the works on site have been completed. If scaffolding is required to be erected within the confines of the RPA, it will be set up as shown in **diagram 2**. The informatives provided will be attached to the fencing to highlight its importance at a height of 1.5m and at 5m intervals along the line of fencing, or in locations that can demonstrate they are clearly visible to identify the purpose of the fencing in relation to the project. When this fencing needs to be moved to facilitate the construction of the drive and parking, it will be ensured that suitable ground protection is in place as set out in section 1.7 below.

The informatives provided will be attached to the fencing to highlight its importance at a height of 1.5m and at 5m intervals along the line of fencing, or in locations that can demonstrate they are clearly visible to identify the purpose of the fencing in relation to the project.

1.2.3

The placing of tree protection measures works within the construction timescale will not be altered and it is re-emphasised that this is to take place prior to any other activities.

1.2.4

All personnel inducted on site will be made aware of the tree protection measures and will be responsible for their own actions in maintain these and ensuring that they do not cause any damage to the trees.

Diagram 1

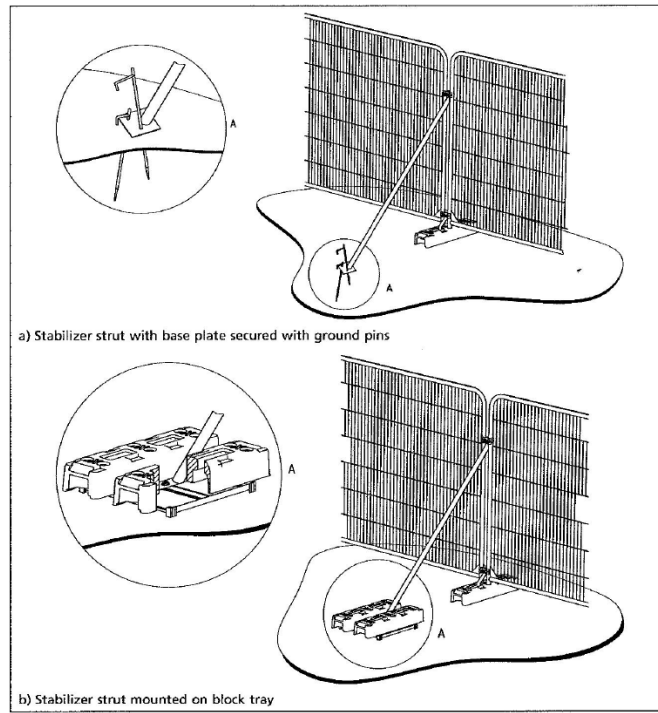
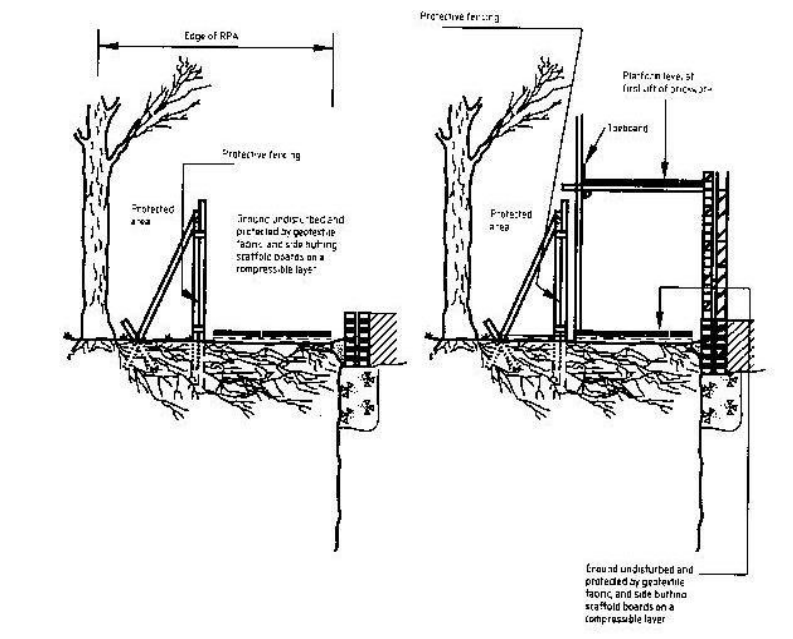


Diagram 2



1.3 Forbidden activities within RPA

1.3.1 Within the root protection area, the following activities will be prohibited, unless the local authority in writing grants specific permission:

No storage of chemicals or other substances likely to leach and cause harm to the trees to be stored.

No storage of heavy plant or materials likely to cause further soil compaction. The piling rig will sit outside the RPA at all times.

No ground disturbance works, apart from what has been approved by any planning permissions or specifically from the council.

No activities that could indirectly affect the trees such as bonfires etc.

1.3.2 No ground disturbance works apart from those granted in the planning permission is to be undertaken within the confines of the RPA without the written permission of the local authority.

The protected area is not to be breached at any time, unless the local authority has granted permission and a qualified arborist has been consulted and supervises any work activities that need to take place.

1.4 Storage of chemicals / mixing of materials

1.4.1 Storage of chemicals will be placed in a sealed bund / area, with no discharge allowed onto the ground or watercourses. The area containing these materials will have an impervious surface and stored **if possible** 10m away from the RPA. If accidental spillage of chemicals or other damage to the trees takes place the local authority is to be notified as soon as possible and a suitably qualified arborist is consulted as to the best actions to take to mitigate any damage that may have occurred as a result of the accident and these works to be undertaken to mitigate the situation as soon as possible.

1.5 Works in the RPA

- 1.5.1 No excavation / ground disturbance works will take place within the RPA unless permission is granted by the local authority to do so. Where excavation works are needed to install foundations within the RPA, then the assessment trench will be initially dug to a depth of 600mm, in accordance with the arboricultural hand dig method statement provided, using suitable tools to ensure the work can be achieved in a careful manner. Any roots encountered 2.5cm or below will be pruned clear and suitably covered by the supervising arborist. Any larger roots will be retained, and the foundation design will accommodate their retention, unless root pruning is approved by the tree officer.
- 1.5.2 If light ground clearing is required in any other location of the RPA to facilitate new hard surfacing being installed, it will be undertaken initially using hand tools and under the supervision of an arborist.
- 1.5.3 Where hard surfacing is shown to cross the RPA of trees, this will be facilitated by using a construction method agreed. If less than 20% of the RPA is crossed and the local authority allow it, a traditional construction method will be used. Alternatively, a 'No Dig' construction method will be used. An example of this type of system can be found below in **Diagram 3. The project architect will ensure all levels tie in so that there is no conflict later, where the raised level of this type of surface causes problems.** Details of how this surface will be installed will be provided by the project architect / engineer.
- 1.5.4 The foundation design for the buildings and hard surfaces will demonstrate how it is fit for purpose to ensure that the trees will not indirectly impact on the structure, resulting in pressures to remove the trees in the future.
- 1.5.5 Where access across the RPA is required on soft ground or before the new hard surfacing is in place to facilitate construction, suitable ground protection will be laid down as detailed in section 1.7 below.
- 1.5.6 All excavation works that are required in this protected area, will have the permission from the council approved for this type of operation, and the hand dig method statement provided strictly adhered to at all times.

1.7 Ground Protection

- 1.7.1 Where access across the RPA on soft ground, or it is felt extra ground protection is needed on the existing hard surfaces, the following ground protection measures will be implemented as needed.

For pedestrian traffic:

A single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of a scaffold frame so as to form a suspended walkway (similar to diagram 2), or boards laid on to a geotextile membrane with a layer of wood chips 100mm in thickness.

For pedestrian operated plant, up to 2 tonnes:

Interlinked ground protection boards of plywood or similar at least 2.5cm thick, laid onto a geotextile membrane on a bed of wood chip 150mm in depth.

For wheeled or tracked traffic exceeding 2 tonnes gross weight:

Metal tracking designed and fit for purpose, pre-cast concrete slabs or similar, laid to an engineering specification on a compression resistant layer e.g., wood chips that will likely spread the weight of the load and prevent compression of the soil underneath.

- 1.7.2 **AT NO POINT WILL THE GROUND WITHIN THE RPA BE LEFT UNPROTECTED IF ACCESS IS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA.**

1.8 Completion

- 1.8.1 Once all the construction activities on the site have been completed and a suitably qualified arborist will assess the condition of the trees and liaise with the local authority accordingly if any works are considered necessary. Any proposed landscaping installation works will be discussed with the supervising arborist to ensure there could be no detrimental impact on the trees.

2 HAND DIG METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT: Lawnfields, West Moreland Road, Maidenhead

- 2.1** The area to be excavated will be inspected by a professional arborist to assess the likely proximity of root activity and concentration prior to the commencement of any works. All relevant authorized personnel to be informed and required permissions gained before work commences.
- 2.2** If hand digging is not possible/practicable a method of excavation will be agreed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person for example air spading or a competent digger operator etc., in the presence of a qualified arborist.
- 2.3** During excavation great care will be taken to minimize damage to retained roots, including the bark around the roots.
- 2.4** All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be retained and worked around. Where clumps of smaller roots (including fibrous roots) are found these are to be retained.
- 2.5** Roots with a diameter in excess of 25mm must not be severed without permission from an Arborist.
- 2.6** If roots are encountered, the Arborist must conduct the root pruning and inform the relevant person to suggest mitigation works to the tree(s) if required. If severance is unavoidable roots must be cut back using a sharp tool, leaving the smallest wound possible.
- 2.7** If there is a possibility of infection being passed from one specimen to another, tools will be sterilized in an appropriate method to reduce the risk of cross contamination.
- 2.8** When backfilling an inert granular material mixed with topsoil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) is to be used around the retained roots. Unless an alternative backfill substrate has been agreed with in writing by the appropriate authorized personnel.
- 2.9** If roots are to be left exposed for a period of longer than 1 hour (dependent on weather conditions), then a covering of dampened Hessian or similar material is to be used to cover the exposed roots. Any changes to this practice are to be authorized by a qualified arborist.
- 2.10** All levels are to be returned to the original plane after any excavation unless specific design and relevant permission has been authorized.
- 2.11** A qualified Arborist is to be on site to supervise during any operations within the protection zone.

BODCELL™ Cellular Confinement

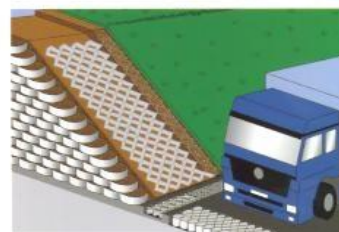
Bodcell™ Cellular Confinement System

Bodcell™ is a cellular confinement system for slope protection and stabilisation applications.

Manufactured from dark grey PE/PP, the material is permeable and allows water to flow between cells encouraging drainage and vegetation growth. The cell structure confines soil or aggregate material, greatly improving resistance to erosive forces such as rainwater run-off on steep or unstable slopes, or slopes exposed to severe hydraulic or mechanical stresses.

A variety of infills can be used depending on the application, providing a means of fully vegetating slope surfaces where this would not otherwise be possible. Seeded topsoil provides protection for less exposed areas, small shrubs offer improved protection, whilst granular infill offers the highest protection. The cellular system is normally suitable for slopes up to 45 deg (1:1 Slope).

Bodcell™ is supplied in flat panel form and expanded on site to the desired dimensions and shapes. The panels are flexible enough to go round trees and other obstacles. The cellular structure should be fixed on every single cell on the perimeter and at 1m centres throughout using fixing U-pins. Bodcell™ is also suitable for ground stabilisation and can be used as a tree root protection system.



Applications include slope protection and ground reinforcement.



EROSION CONTROL

U-Pins

Fixing U-pins can be used to fix the perimeter of cell and 1m centres throughout.

Technical Specifications

LENGTH	WIDTH	DIAMETER	MATERIAL	PACK SIZE	PART NO	LIST PRICE per pack £
550mm	100mm	8mm	Steel Rod	100	051038	80.00

Technical Specifications

PRODUCT REFERENCE	PANEL SIZE	CELL DIAMETER	CELL DEPTH	SLOPE APPLICATION MAXIMUM SLOPE ANGLE	GROUND REINFORCEMENT APPLICATION - LOAD CAPACITY	MATERIAL	PART NO	LIST PRICE per panel £
Bodcell 250/100	5m x 7m	250mm	100mm	1:1 Slope (45°)	Pedestrian Loads	PP/PE	051397	250.00
Bodcell 250/150	5m x 7m	250mm	150mm	1:1 Slope (45°)	Light Vehicles	PP/PE	051403	345.00
Bodcell 350/100	5m x 7m	350mm	100mm	1:2 Slope	N/A	PP/PE	051311	155.00
Bodcell 350/150	5m x 7m	350mm	150mm	1:2 Slope	N/A	PP/PE	051410	225.00
Bodcell 220/200	6m x 3m	220mm	200mm	N/A	Heavy Vehicles	PP/PE	051380	275.00

- Cell wall tensile strength: 20.7kN/m
- Cell wall permeability: 45 l/m sec
- Material : 70% Polypropylene, 30% Polyethylene

METHOD STATEMENT FOR 'NO DIG' CONSTRUCTION

Incorporating the principles set out in Arboricultural Practice Note 12 for Hard Surfaces Within the Root Protection Area of Trees.

Prior to commencing any construction on site, erect protective fencing around trees to form an exclusion zone (see attached tree constraints plan). This will ensure that roots will not be severed during the construction work and the soil in the area of the exclusion zone will not be compacted, enabling oxygen to continue to diffuse into the soil beneath.

Construction of the surface should be undertaken in dry weather between May and October when the ground is driest and least prone to compaction.

- 3.1** Kill ground vegetation where hard surface is to be placed using a translocated herbicide such as glyphosate, ensuring that the selected herbicide does not damage the root of the tree/s below the new surface.
- 3.2** Remove the dead or organic material from the site and ensure that large stones and shrub stumps are removed from the proposed route.
- 3.3** Any stumps should be ground rather than excavated to minimise soil disturbance.
- 3.4** The resulting hollows and any other holes in the path should be filled with sharp sand.
- 3.5** Lay geotextile matting across the full width of the access. This will prevent the intrusion of roots into the sub-base whilst still allowing nutrients and gaseous exchange.
- 3.6** Lay a cellular confinement system suitable to support the loads needed by the surface. This can be cut on site to the length, width and profile of the surface required.
- 3.7** The surface is to be supported against the geo web matting by 150 x 20 mm tannalised softwood boarding and 200mm long tannalised soft wood pegs, driven into the ground at 1500 mm centres.
- 3.8** Using hand shovels; carefully push 100 mm gravel chippings (no fines) into the Geo matting to form an aggregate sub-base.

- 3.9** The type 1 chippings should be placed at one end of the matting and pushed/spread across the matt to prevent compacting the soil, working on either side of the surface.
- 3.10** Carefully compact the subbase by hand to ensure binding with the geogrid and to minimise future rutting.
- 3.11** Lay second layer of a geotextile matting across the full width of the path. This will prevent the intrusion of fines (small pieces of gravel which can be compacted and restrict or close air pores) into the gravel chippings.
- 3.12** Add layer of 'no fines, sharp sand' and compact if using pavers as surface treatment. Again, care is to be taken when compacting takes place and by hand.
- 3.13** Place proposed surface treatment on top of the compacted sub-base to form the finished surface to the path and bank up the edging with topsoil, which is to be grass seeded in spring/autumn. This will form a gentle slope from the edging back onto the existing ground level.

ANDREW DAY
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY LTD

REDUCING COSTS BY DELIVERING PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS

TREE PROTECTION ZONE

**DO NOT CROSS WITHOUT
PERMISSION**

**BREACHING THIS BARRIER CAN
RESULT IN THE FOLLOWING:**

- **SHUT DOWN OF THE JOB**
- **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**
- **CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

ARBORICULTURAL SITE CONSIDERATIONS

THIS NOTICE IS TO BE DISPLAYED IN THE SITE OFFICE OR A SUITABLE LOCATION WHERE IT IS CLEARLY VISIBLE AND ISSUED TO ALL PERSONNEL INDUCTED ONTO SITE

The following site considerations must be observed at all times during the development process, from site preparations through to completion.

- ❖ The protected area of the RPA must be regarded as sacrosanct and not breached except where to implement the planning permission granted, without prior consultation with either the local planning authority or the supervising arborist.
- ❖ Ground protection must not be lifted or removed without prior consultation with either the local planning authority or the supervising arborist.
- ❖ Damage caused to ground protection must be reported to the site manager to ensure suitable repair or actions are taken.
- ❖ No materials, chemicals, machinery, or vehicles to be stored within the RPA (root protection area) as defined on the tree protection plan and on site by fencing and ground protection.
- ❖ No materials etc. must be rested against or machinery chained to trees.
- ❖ No pruning of trees may be undertaken by anyone other than a qualified arborist and approved by the supervising arborist and local authority tree officer.
- ❖ Any physical damage caused to a tree to be retained must be reported to the site manager immediately so that suitable remedial works can be commissioned without delay.
- ❖ Builder's sand (which contains high levels of salt) must not be used to back fill excavations within or in close proximity to tree roots, as it has a toxic effect and can cause root desiccation. Sharp sand must be used under such circumstances.
- ❖ Soil contaminants such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings must be kept suitably contained, preferably within bunded areas. Any spillages within 2m of a fenced area must be reported to the site manager and supervising arborist immediately so that suitable mitigation works can be commissioned.
- ❖ Fires must not be lit in positions where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches, or trunks. Wind direction and size of fires will impact on this.
- ❖ Notice boards, telephone cables or other services etc. must not be attached to any part of a tree.

Remember the tree officer can turn up at any time or neighbours may report any poor practice or threats to the trees.

Site Personnel Contact Information

As far as I am aware the only personnel associated with this site at the time of writing this report is the project architect. Table 1 shows the contact details of the project architect who is to be contacted if any enquires relating to this project need answering.

Table 1

Name	Relation to Site	Contact Details
RM Design Group	Project Architect	07853 395467

LIMITATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

LIMITATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Unless specifically mentioned the report will only be concerned with ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken. This report is for the purposes of identifying the potential impact construction activities could have on the trees and is not a health and safety assessment of the trees. A cursory assessment of the trees health and condition will be recorded, but this is not to be taken as a detailed assessment of its structural condition, health, and management recommendations in relation to this. A separate tree inspection regime focusing on these aspects will need to be undertaken if this is required.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available during the inspection process. No checking of independent data will be undertaken, Andrew Day will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection but will become invalid if any tree works not recommended within the report are undertaken, soil levels around the trees are altered in any way, and extreme weather conditions are experienced or if any building works that could impact on the tree are undertaken or not disclosed.

If any of the above occurs, then it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection is carried out.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of the trees will be guided by the following:

1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations – Tree safety, good Arboricultural practice and aesthetics.

The client is deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where time constraints or the client limits sources, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN TREE PROTECTION PLAN

(This plan is for reference only; please refer to the separate A3 plan for scaling if required)

