ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

SITE:	LAND AT CEDARWOOD, SILCHESTER ROAD, BRAMLEY, RG26 5DG.
REPORT DATE:	26 FEBRUARY 2024
OUR REFERENCE:	622 - 1947 /17/10/2020
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Harrison Arboriculture Ltd. was commissioned to provide an arboricultural report to include an arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan and method statement for revised development proposals at Land at Cedarwood, Silchester Road, Bramley, RG26 5DG by Scott Dyer in October 2023. This report is a revision of a previously submitted Arboricultural report reference 336/1448/17/10/2020 B and assess the revised layout.

1.2. The site co-ordinates are 51°19'38.5"N 1°04'51.1"W which lies within the administrative area of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

2. DEVELOPMENT / SITE APPRAISAL

2.1. The site is an area of grass enclosed by fences and hedges adjacent to Cedarwood, Silchester Road, Bramley, RG26 5DG.

2.2. The site is broadly flat with no slopes humps or dips in proximity to the trees within or adjacent to the site which requires alteration to facilitate the development.

2.3. The development proposal is for a new dwelling with off road parking accessed via Silchester Road.

3. TREE CATEGORISATION

3.1. The method of categorisation as provided by BS5837 can be found at Appendix A. The following is a summary of the trees present on the site and their grade (table 1). A and B category trees are a material consideration in the development process; the subcategories 1, 2 and 3 are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

Table 1 - Tree Category Summary

C1	**4**		**A**	1
C2	**0**		**B**	4
C3	**0**		**C**	5
B1	**1**		**U**	0
B2	**3**		**Total**	**10**
B3	**0**			
A1	**1**		**T**	**10**
A2	**0**		**G**	**0**
A3	**0**		**H**	**4**
U	**0**		**W**	**0**
C1/B2	**1**			
Total	**10**		**Total**	**10**

4. DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATIONS

4.1. The primary criterion, in Arboricultural terms, is the retention of as many appropriate trees as practicable, allowing development to proceed whilst providing them with space and protection both during and subsequent to the completion of the development. The following is an assessment of the likely impact of the development on trees which are worthy of retention and guidance on the type and extent of protection required to ensure their continued wellbeing within the proposed development and the future landscape.

4.2. The proposed entrance and parking/turning area is situated within the RPA of trees 1 and 2. Protection will be required to allow vehicular use whilst maintain the underlying soil structure within the RPA's. This can be provided by a cellular confinement such as Cellweb or ground guard described in section 10.

4.3. The footprint of the proposed eastern side of the building lies within the RPA's of trees 1 and 2. Bored and poured piles are a practical alternative to traditional trench footings which will minimise excavation.

4.4. Workspace will be required around the northern side of the building. The permanent ground protection specified for the drive and turning area will be sufficient. It should be installed at the beginning of the build prior to material storage as it provides protected access for construction staff and deliveries as well as a suitable position for material storage if leaching/spillage is accounted for.

4.5. Protected workspace to the east of the build can be provided by the paved patio however, these are normally installed to the end of the project in which case temporary ground protection as specified in section 10 will be required.

5. SERVICE RUNS

5.1. The existing foul water drainage will be used for the proposed building. Additional services are required within the RPA's of trees 1 and 2.

5.2. Prohibitions on machine excavation within the RPA's applies. Trenches must be excavated by hand digging within the root areas, laying pipework between any

significant roots (>25mm) or moling from a position outside the RPA's.

5.3. Prefabricated plastic inspection pits should be used to avoid potential root soil contamination through leaching from cement mortar.

6. SITE PARKING, SITE HUTS, MIXING AND MATERIAL STORAGE AREAS

6.1. All deliveries, material storage and contractor parking shall make use of the existing access and hard surfaces via Silchester Road. Materials storage and mixing within and close to the RPA's of the retained trees must be over an impermeable membrane to prevent soil contamination through leaching or spillage. The location shall remain in only those agreed locations throughout the construction phases. If an alternative location is required, this must be agreed in writing with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council.

6.2. It is not known whether site huts are required for the site at this stage. If site huts are to be used they shall be sited away from the RPA's of retained trees. Site huts in close proximity to the existing tree protective barrier line which require siting on unsurfaced ground, shall have appropriate footings or be situated on a temporary surface. This is to reduce the potential for ground compaction. Site huts can be used as part of the protective barrier boundary, and in some cases, can be beneficial where installation does not conflict with the aerial parts of the tree.

6.3. If it is proposed that site huts, ground protection or stores are to be located within the RPA of retained trees for more than 3 months, a temporary irrigation and aeration system will be installed to ensure that the rooting environment is maintained in a good condition. The system will include a compressible layer of composted wood chip or forest bark over a geotextile separation layer, on which ground protection or site huts can be placed. Watering will depend on permeability of the soil, weather conditions and the extent of the area covered, but should include weekly watering from April to September, when no rainfall has occurred for more than four consecutive days.

7. TREE PROTECTION

7.1. Exclusion of construction activity from the unprotected recommended root protection areas from the outset will ensure those trees identified for retention are maintained in a safe and healthy condition preventing the following. They should be retained in place for the duration of the development:

- Root severance
- Damage to the bark, branches and trunks
- Compaction of the soil within the Construction Exclusion Zone
- Alterations in soil level
- Soil contamination by phytotoxic materials such as herbicides, petrol, oils, diesel, cement and concrete washings or other construction additives

Barrier Fence

7.2. Tree protection barriers will be erected prior to the construction process and shall remain in place until completion of the development. Signs will be attached informing all site staff that the area is to remain fenced, examples of signage can be found at the end of this document which can be laminated for use on site.

7.3. The position of the Tree Protection Fencing is shown on the Tree Protection Plan 622 - 1947 /17/10/2020 TPP appended at the end of this document. This should be constructed with weld mesh panels, at least 2m high, securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, to ground supports well braced to resist impacts, as per Figure 3 of BS5837: 2012 reproduced at the end of this section.

7.4. Any adjustments or removals of the tree protection measures will only be carried out following consultation and agreement with the project arboriculturalist and/or the Local Authority tree officer.

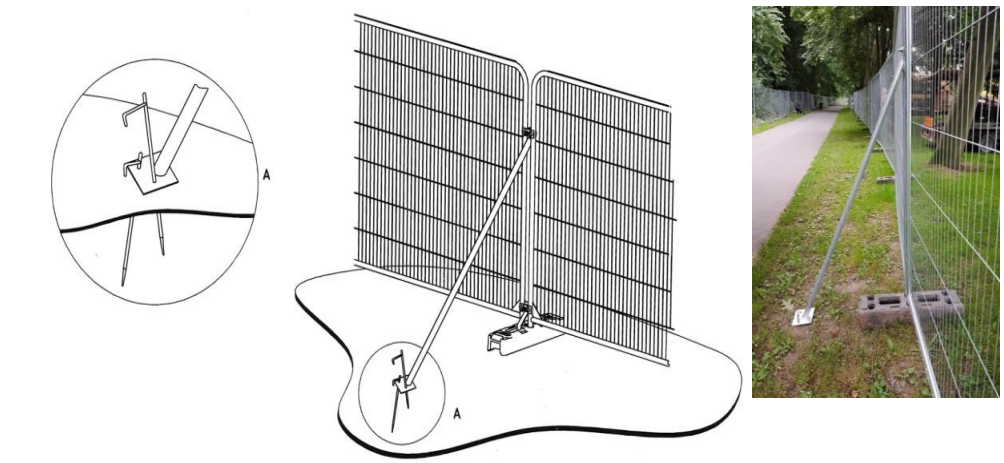
7.5. The following shall apply to the areas within the tree protection area:

- No mechanical excavation and excavation by other means only with Arboricultural supervision
- Hand digging shall only be carried out following a written method statement

approved by the project arboriculturist

- No adjustment to ground levels,
- No storage of plant or material,
- No storage or handling of any chemicals including cement washing,
- No vehicular access,
- No fires.

Figure 1 - (BS5837 Figure 3) example of fence



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

8. Ground Protection

8.1. Ground protection will be required where construction activity within or access across the RPA's is necessary. This is to prevent root damage and soil disturbance or compaction and is required for the duration of the development. This will be temporary where incursion is to facilitate the construction and permanent where traffic over the root area is required subsequent to the completion of the development.

8.2. Permanent and temporary ground protection is required to facilitate activity within the RPA's of trees no 1 and 2.

Permanent Ground Protection

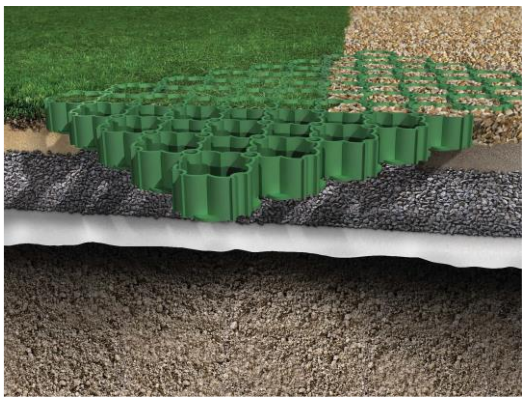
8.3. A Cellular confinement system (CCS) allows a “no dig” solution, providing a surface with sufficient rigidity to spread loads and prevent significant soil compaction and rutting. Cellweb ™ or ACO Ground Guard are examples of suitable systems. Specifications for installation can be found at the end of this section.

8.4. This will be installed at ground level and only the surface layer of soil will be scraped by hand to allow a flat surface on which the cellular confinement system can be constructed.

8.5. The prohibition on excavation within the RPA also applies to kerbing. Kerbing may be concrete or wooden but in any case, must lie over the existing ground level and pegged into place using spikes. Excavation to facilitate subterranean foundations should be avoided within RPA’s.

8.6. All root protection measures will be installed prior to construction.

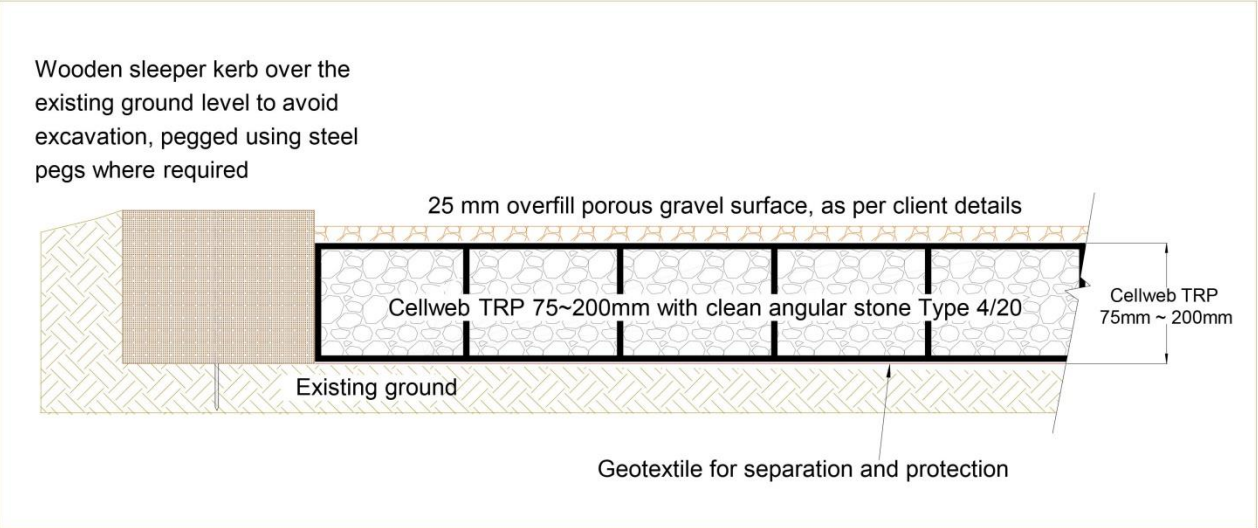
Figure 2 - Permanent ground protection examples



Ground Guard

Cell Web

Figure 3 - Example specification for permanent ground protection (Cellweb)



Temporary Ground Protection

8.7. The principle of ground protection is to spread the weight of anything using the area to prevent rutting or soil compaction and prevent any spillage leaching into the soil. It must be fit for purpose and designed to support the expected traffic. It should consist of a rigid surface layer over a compressible base (e.g. wood chip) laid over a separation membrane typically of geotextile.

The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

a. for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;

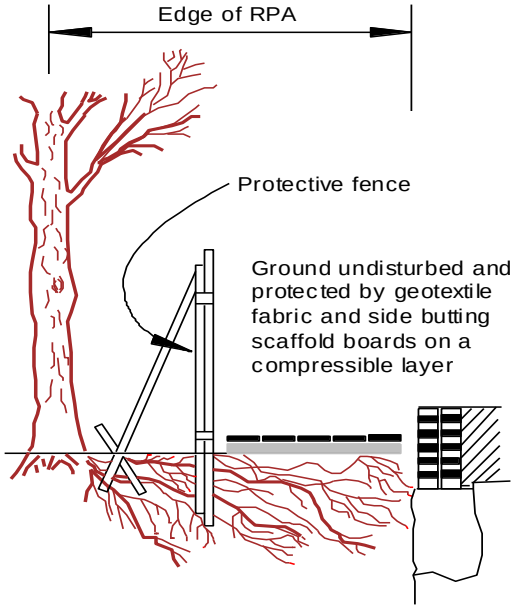
b. for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;

c. for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete

slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected. (British Standards Institute, 2015).

Figure 4: a. Diagrammatic illustration of ground protection within the RPA b. example of temporary ground protection.

a.



b.

9. Construction Considerations

9.1. Ground beams and floor slabs will be designed to minimise excavation of the existing ground level. Foundation beams (linking the piles) will be dug by hand within the RPA.

9.2. Piles will be as small as possible (rather than "Where piles are to be used") to reduce the need for the use of heavy machinery within the RPA, and to minimise the risk of root damage. Pile layout will be designed to allow 150mm movement each way from their centre line, to avoid damage to any roots discovered at the time of construction.

9.3. Consideration will be given to the type of machinery required for pile installation and necessary operating clearance, particularly where the crown overhangs the work area. Crown heights are given in the tree survey information at appendix A.

9.4. Piles located within the RPA of retained trees should be sheathed to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potential toxic effects of the concrete. Bored and

poured piles are preferential to driven piles and screw piles preferable to bored and poured, as these require smaller machines which have a reduced risk of soil compaction and root disturbance

9.5. Provision will be made for the venting of the void beneath the floor slab either through the installation of ventilation bricks or by the incorporation of ducts connected to external grills.

9.6. Voids beneath ground beam/ floor slab may be filled with 20-40mm gravel or similar no fines material to prevent the ingress of pests.

9.7. Ground surface around and beneath the ground slab will be covered with fit for purpose ground protection which is maintained throughout the construction process. Ground protection beneath the proposed slab will only be removed just prior to the final formation of the floor slab.

10. SOFT LANDSCAPING WORKS

10.1. Any soft landscaping works within the development area should be in accordance with BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – recommendations and the approved landscape plan, and any specification of such works approved by the local planning authority.

10.2. The construction exclusion zone will remain off limits for all site plant and machinery unless fit for purpose ground protection is installed. Pedestrian traffic must be kept to an absolute minimum only permitted for the ground preparation and landscape installation work.

10.3. The landscaping works will need to be undertaken in such a way as to avoid level changes, deep digging or mechanical rotovation. Excavation of planting pits within the RPA can cause serious harm the root system of retained trees. Planting pits within the RPA of retained trees will be excavated by hand to avoid damage to roots greater than 25mm and masses of smaller roots.

11. POST DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES

Shading

The expected shading cast by the trees is based on guidance provided by Building Research Establishment (BRE) in Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight - A guide to good practice (BRE, 1991). The shade predictions are illustrated on the Post Development Impacts plan reference 622 - 1947 /17/10/2020 TPP appended at the end of this document.

Buildings.

Shade predictions are not expected to have an unreasonable impact on the availability of light to living space within the proposed dwellings.

Open spaces.

The shade cast by the retained trees is minimal both at their existing sizes and future size and are not expected to have an unreasonable impact on the reasonable enjoyment of gardens.

Privacy and screening.

The screening provided by the existing trees and hedges can be maintained.

Direct damage.

There are no retained trees which are in such close proximity that would result in direct damage at their current size or resulting from future growth.

Seasonal nuisance.

Trees 1 and 2 partially overhang the proposed building. Ground clearance is sufficient to allow the construction of the building and measures to prevent blockage to the gutters and downpipes can be installed to mitigate leaf and debris fall.

Future pressure for removal.

The design of the site does not present any unreasonable impacts or pressures on future residents and no post development pressures for removal are expected.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (Points of principle)

12. METHOD AND PHASING OF WORK

PRE CONSTRUCTION

12.1. Because the trees adjacent to the adjacent site are within a Conservation Area, they are afforded statutory protection. Although not expected, should additional tree works become apparent during the development process, any works required outside the approved planning application or prior to full planning permission being granted will require a written section 211 notice to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council. It should be noted that the Council have a 6 week period in which to process the notification.

12.2. Prior to any construction works including material storage, protective barrier will be erected as per BS5837 figure 3 positioned as denoted on the tree protection plan reference 622 - 1947 /17/10/2020TPP as specified in section 8.

12.3. Signage informing all site workers that the area is to remain protected for the duration of the development is to be attached to the fence. An example of signage can be found at the end of this document which can be printed, laminated and securely attached to the barrier fence if required.

12.4. The first phase of the development will be installing permanent ground protection to allow access over the RPA's of the retained off site trees 1 and 2.

12.5. Following installation of the cellular confinement system and prior to the start of any construction an impermeable membrane will be laid in the position denoted on plan reference 622 - 1947 /17/10/2020 TPP to facilitate material storage and mixing.

12.6. The project arboriculturalist will be on hand to provide advice and/or supervision if required.

CONSTRUCTION

12.7. All barrier fence and ground protection is to remain in serviceable and in position for the duration of the demolition of the existing building. No adjustments are to be made unless with the written agreement of the planning/arboricultural officer.

12.8. Temporary ground protection should be installed prior to the start of construction. It can provide ground protection and form a platform from which the pile holes can be dug and spoil removed.

12.9. Excavations for piles are to be excavated from fit for purpose ground protection within the RPA's. The ground protection is to remain in place and only removed to allow the final installation of the floor slab.

12.10. Landscaping works may be necessary prior to the completion of the build. In this case prohibitions on traffic and movement over the Construction Exclusion Zones will remain in effect and activity will require additional fit for purpose temporary ground protection, no machine movements and the transport of materials into these areas will be made manually.

12.11. The project arboriculturalist will be on hand to provide arboricultural advice if it is needed.

POST CONSTRUCTION

12.12. Barrier fence and temporary ground protection is to be removed.

12.13. Site reinstatement and landscaping will be undertaken. Prohibitions on traffic and movement over the Construction Exclusion Zones will remain in effect and activity will require additional fit for purpose temporary ground protection, no machine movements and the transport of materials into these areas will be made manually.

13. CONTACTS

Organisation	Contact Name	Contact number	email
Agent	David Arthur, D and J Arthur Architects	01252 842356	djarthurarchitect@hotmail.com
Harrison Arboriculture	Mark Harrison	07915 847 367	mark@harrisonarboriculture.co.uk
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council	Case officer	01256 344 344	customer.service@basingstoke.gov.uk

14. DECLARATION

14.1. The statements in this report are based on information provided by the client. It does not take into account, the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident. Harrison Arboriculture cannot accept liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.

14.2. The authority of this report if affective for two years from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the Report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject tree(s), whichever is the sooner. It is recommended that a new survey be carried out after two years or following any severe weather event or change in the site.

15. CONCLUSION

- No tree removals are required to facilitate the proposals.
- Post development pressures for works on the retained trees are not expected as a result of the proposal.
- The proposed development would not have adverse impacts on the long-term vitality of the retained trees providing the methodology set out in this document are followed.

APPENDIX A – TREE SCHEDULE

Site: Land at Cedarwood, Silchester Road, Bramley, RG26 5DG.

Type	Tree no	Species	Height/m	Diameter/mm	Age	Condition		Life Exp	Canopy Height/m				First Significant Branch Hgt/m	Canopy Spread/m				Comments	Recommendations	Category	Root protection	
						Physiological	Structural		N	E	S	W		N	E	S	W				Radius/m	Area/sqm
T	1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20	1200	Mature	Good	Good	40+	6	6	6	6	4(W)	8	7	11	8	Previously Crown Reduced	None required at time of inspection.	A1	14.4	651.53
T	2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20	950	Mature	Fair	Good	40+	6	6	6	6	4(W)	5	10	10	4	Previously Crown Reduced	None required at time of inspection.	B2	11.4	408.33
T	3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14	400	Mature	Fair	Good	20+	8			4	1.2(W)	7.5	1	2	6	Suppressed.	None required at time of inspection.	B2	4.8	72.39
T	4	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14	260	Mature	Fair	Good	10+	8			4	1.2(W)	1	1	1.5	5	Off site. Suppressed.	None required at time of inspection.	C1	3.12	30.59
T	5	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	270	Mature	Fair	Good	10+				1.5	2.5(W)	1	1	1.5	6	Suppressed.	None required at time of inspection.	C1	3.24	32.98
T	6	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	270	Mature	Fair	Good	10+				2	2(SW)	1	1	1	4	Off site. Suppressed.	None required at time of inspection.	C1	3.24	32.98
T	7	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar	26	550	Mature	Fair	Good	10+					9(W)	2.5	1	1	2	Off site. Diameter estimated. Suppressed. Ivy on tree.	None required at time of inspection.	B2	6.6	136.87
T	8	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar	23	350	Mature	Fair	Good	10+					9(W)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Off site. Diameter estimated. Suppressed. Ivy on tree.	None required at time of inspection.	C1/B2	4.2	55.42
T	9	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar	23	350	Mature	Fair	Good	10+					12(W)	1	1	1	1	Off site. Diameter estimated. Suppressed. Ivy on tree.	None required at time of inspection.	C1	4.2	55.42
T	10	Populus trichocarpa (Western Balsam Popl	25	750	Mature	Good	Good	10+	15	8	18	18	5(SE)	7	6	5	6	Off site. Diameter estimated. Ivy on tree.	None required at time of inspection.	B1	9	254.5

Key

1. Tree Ref No:

   This relates to the numbers on the plan. Where trees have been tagged, the tag number will be used as the tree reference number. Individual trees are not prefixed and prefixed with a G, W or H represent a group, woodland or hedge respectively.

2. Species:

   The name given is the Latin name by default. Where common names are given they are shown in parentheses.

3. DBH (Diameter at breast height):

   This is the stem diameter at 1.5 metres (breast height') above ground level, given in millimetres. Where trees are multi-stemmed trees the square root of the combined stem diameter is calculated.

4. H (Height):

   The height of the tree measured where possible or estimated and recorded in metres.

5. Canopy Spread (Crown radius):

   The average crown spread taken from the centre of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches given in metres. Measurements following the compass points North, East, South and West.

6. Canopy height:

   Ave - Average Crown Height Clearance: (HaB Height above ground) — ground clearance of the canopy for each cardinal point given in metres.

7. First significant branch

   The height of the first significant branch the direction of which is shown in parentheses.

8. Age:

   Age assessment is based on growth stages rather than actual age in years and are recorded as follows

   Y Young

SM Semi Mature – having reached up to 1/3 life expectancy

EM Early mature - having reached 1/3 of the expected life expectancy and is transitioning into maturity.

M Mature - over 2/3 life expectancy

OM Over-mature - fully mature, past peak condition and beginning to decline

V Veteran - trees of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of significant age.

9. Condition

Physiological – Assessment of the overall health and vigour of the tree compared to what would normally be considered typical of a healthy tree of the species. Condition categories are given as good, fair, poor or dead.

Structural – Assessment of the structural stability of the tree based on visible signs of decay, damage, genetic weaknesses or faults. Structural categories are given as good, fair, poor or dead

10. Life Expectancy:

An estimate of the potential worthwhile remaining contribution – future life expectancy of the tree(s) in the present setting given normal circumstances, given in years (< = less than > = greater than) categorised <10 years, 10 – 20 years, 20 – 40 years and < 40 years.

11. Category:

A quality assessment of the trees based on criteria detailed in BS5837:2012 Table 1

U: Trees unsuitable for retention

A: Those of high quality and value

B: Those of moderate quality and value

C: Those of low quality and value

Assessments are based on their condition on the day of inspection and cannot account for future changes in circumstances.

12. Recommendations:

Preliminary management recommendations in relation to the proposed

development are made where appropriate. These may include remedial tree works that are deemed necessary to improve the quality of the tree or for safety reasons. Recommended tree works will be required to be in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work.

13. Root Protection

Radius – nominal circle centred at the stem centre providing the recommended radius of a circular area necessary for the continue wellbeing of the tree based on recommendations provided in British Standard 5837:2012

Area – The area necessary for the continue wellbeing of the tree based on recommendations provided in British Standard 5837:2012

Table 1

Category and definition	***Criteria***			***Identification on plan***
<u>Category U</u> Those in such a condition that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• 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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve*			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	**Criteria — Subcategories**			
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	**2 Mainly landscape values**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	**Identification on plan**
<u>Category A</u> **Tree 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 essential components of groups, or of 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	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
<u>Category B.</u> **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 remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage) such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; of trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit A categorisation	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE
<u>Category C.</u> **Trees of low quality** with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or younger 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 present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY
	NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation			

Appendix B – Generic information

TREE SURVEY

Scope and Limitations of Survey

1. This survey and report are concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.
2. Only trees of significant stature were surveyed. Trees with a stem diameter of less than 75mm when measured at 1.5m above ground level (DBH) have been excluded unless they have particular merit that warrants comment.
3. The survey is restricted to trees that will be affected by the development within and adjacent to the site in accordance with guidelines detailed in British Standard 5837:2012 and with good practice as promoted by the Arboricultural Association and Arboricultural and Forestry Advisory Group (AFAG).
4. This survey is based on a ground level tree assessment and examination of external features only — described as the 'Visual Tree Assessment' (Mattheck and Breloer, The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994). Although the structural conditions of the trees are considered, and remedial action may be recommended it does not constitute a comprehensive Health and Safety report and if one is required it should be commissioned separately. No tissue samples were taken, or internal investigations carried out.
5. No soil samples were taken or soil analyses carried out and the risk of tree-related subsidence to structures has not been assessed.
6. Consideration should be given to the timing of the proposed tree works to avoid the active growing period of trees. Tree work should ideally be carried out during the dormant period from November through to February and then again from June to August.
7. Although considered and wildlife habitat potential highlighted, no specific wildlife assessment has been carried out. It should be noted that The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and Conservation - Natural Habitats -Regulations 1994 provides statutory

protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees.

8. This report should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan. The position of all trees and existing or proposed features are based on the plans provided by the client or other instructed professionals. Where trees have been omitted from the plans provided their position has been estimated or where possible plotted by triangulation.

Survey Method

1. In order to provide a systematic and consistent evaluation of the trees situated on the site, the following methodology was used in accordance with BS 5837: 2012.
2. The stem diameters of single stemmed trees were measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level (DBH). Multi-stemmed trees were measured at 1.5m above ground level and the RPA arrived at as per section 4.6a BS 5837:2012.
3. The height of visible trees was measured using a clinometer and estimated visually where view to the upper canopy obstructed.
4. The crown radii were measured where possible or estimated where access is restricted and are given for each cardinal point.
5. Where access to trees was obstructed or obscured, dimensions have been estimated.
6. Each tree has been assessed in terms of its arboricultural, landscape, cultural and conservation values in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 which are detailed in the Tree Schedule.

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CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

BARRIER FENCE MUST NOT BE MOVED

THE FOLLOWING IS PROHIBITED WITHIN THE PROTECTED AREA

No excavation, mechanical or otherwise
No adjustment to ground levels
No storage of plant or material
No storage or handling of any chemicals
No vehicular access
No fires

REFERENCES

BRE. (1991). *Site Layout Planning For Daylight and Sunlight - A guide to good practice.* Construction Research Comunications Ltd.

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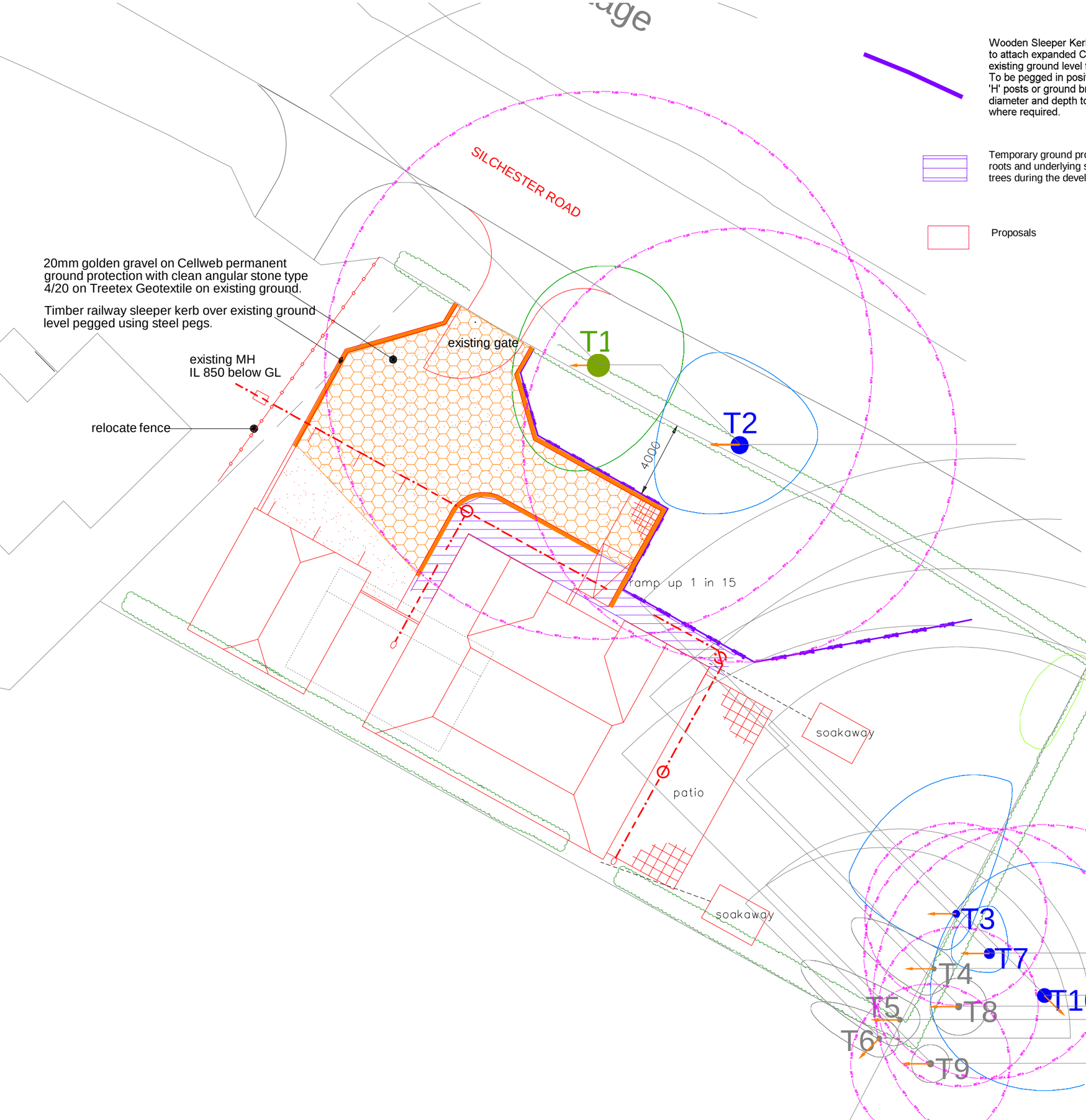


Wooden Sleeper Kerb to provide a 'frame' to attach expanded CCS. To be laid over the existing ground level to avoid excavation. To be pegged in position using steel pegs, 'H' posts or ground brackets of sufficient diameter and depth to stabilise the sleepers where required.

Temporary ground protection provides protection to roots and underlying soil within the RPA's of retained trees during the development to provide work space.

Proposals

Legend

Category A trees - Trees of high quality and value such that they make a substantial existing and future contribution for an expected 40 years or more.

Category B trees - Trees of moderate quality and value such that they make a significant future contribution for an expected 20 years or more.

Category C trees - Trees of low quality and value which might be expected to remain for around 10 years or less or with stems of less than 150 mm diameter.

Category U trees - Trees of low quality and value which are considered to have little or no potential due to to disease or defects.

Number suffixes relate to the subcategories 1, 2 and 3 which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively

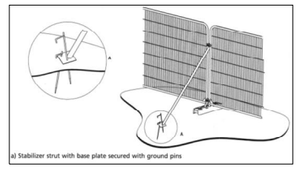
Direction of the first significant branch

The root protection area is the theoretical area considered necessary to provide sufficient room for the root growth required to support the tree - activity impacting the soil should be avoided.

The construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is the area within the root protection area. Access into this area should be prohibited for the duration of the project unless suitably protected to prevent any construction activities including storage.

Barrier fence to be installed as per BS5837, section 6, Figure 3.

Figure 3 BS 5837 : 2012 - Default Specification for Protective Barrier



Permanent ground protection provides protection to roots and underlying soil within the RPA's of retained trees during and subsequent to the development.

The shade prediction is based on guidance provided by Building Research Establishment (BRE) in Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight - A guide to good practice (BRE, 1991). Provides an estimate of the shaded area

CLIENT	Davis Arthur
SITE	LAND AT CEDARWOOD, SILCHESTER RD, BRAMLEY, RG26 5DG
Tiltle	Tree Protection Plan
DRAWING Version	2 Revision C
Base plan ref.	NI/PLAN/02
DRAWING NO.	622 - 1947 /17/10/2020 TPP
SCALE	1:200 @ A2
DATE	21 February 2024
DRAWN BY	M.Harrison

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