



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

231 Watford Road
Harrow
HA1 3TU

REV 1

17th 2021

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 neighbouring land, in relation to the proposal to demolish the existing buildings and develop the site into a residential block of flats and associated parking. Providing advice on how the trees could be impacted by construction activities, and protection measures to be implemented using the guidelines and principles of BS5837:2012.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief:

This report has been prepared at the request of Fruition Properties, to provide advice on the arboricultural constraints regarding the trees on site and adjacent land in relation to the proposal. Commenting on the constraints they present and what protection measures will need to be implemented to safeguard the trees during development of the site to construct a residential development.

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 plan of the proposed layout.

1.4 Relevant background information:

None.

1.5 Scope of this report:

This report is only concerned with trees that I consider 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.

2 APPRAISAL

2.1 Brief site description:

The site is a former restaurant and consists of a single detached building in a central location on the site with some outbuildings to the rear. The remainder of the site is tarmacked and used for parking and access. Apart from a couple of individual trees to the front the only other vegetation on site is a group of trees along the north and southern boundary. Residential properties surround the site.

2.2 Condition of trees:

The trees appear to be a healthy condition with no signs of pests or diseases normally associated with the species, apart from some of the conifer specimens that have browning in the canopy that could be due to Conifer aphid. This will need to be monitored. Heavy ivy cover and trees being located in third party ownership has limited inspection in some places.

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

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

In my opinion the trees could be considered suited to the site with the exception of G1, I am not aware of any conflict with the buildings or surrounding properties. The trees in G1 do have a growth potential that could make them unsuitable for the location, and I would expect the neighbouring property would likely reduce overhang back to the boundary. These are generally low quality trees and removal and replanting could be considered a better long term management option. No management works are required at present, apart from monitoring of the declining canopies on some of the conifers, to ensure it does not progress and management works required.

2.4 Potential effects of development on the trees:

To implement the planning permission being sought, part of G1 and all of G3 will need to be removed to facilitate the construction new building and garden space. It will not be practical to try and retain the trees along the boundary in G1 where the building line comes close to it. These are low quality trees that can easily be replicated with better, more suitable planting to replicate the screening for neighbouring properties to the site. As mentioned above, the trees in G1 could become unsuitable for their location and result in harsh pruning from the neighbouring property. As part of the development, new screening planting that will be easier to manage can be replaced. This can be conditioned as part of a planning consent.

The layout of the building means that the actual footprint of the new building sits outside of the calculated RPA (Root Protection Area) of the trees, so no deep excavation works will take place in this protected area and so significant roots will not be impacted.

I suggest that the existing hard surface is retained as long as possible to protect the ground from further compaction, although it is likely it is already compacted to capacity from historic vehicles passing over it. If required extra ground protection can be placed over the ground in the RPA where access is required. When it is time to remove the hard surface, this will be done using hand tools or handheld pneumatic tools if possible, working backwards away from the tree line.

If considered achievable by the supervising arborist and mean less time working in the RPA, a mini digger will be used sat back as far away from the RPA as possible carefully lifting the existing surface and moving it out of the protected zone. Once lifted any access across the protected area will have ground protection in place as per BS5837:2012. A lot of the area once covered by hard surfacing in the RPA is to be occupied with soft landscaping in the garden space of the new building. This will be more beneficial to the trees by creating a larger area where the trees can obtain moisture, better nutrients, and perform gaseous exchange.

Another benefit of the redevelopment of this site is the new landscaping that will be provided. See the soft landscape plan for more details. Compared to the practically barren and near total coverage in hard surfacing, new planting will offer seasonal interest and a diverse habitat for wildlife.

The risks to the trees associated with construction activities apart from the direct way they could be impacted as discussed above, will be via indirect actions from construction activities such as, inconsiderate material storage, manoeuvring of materials, scaffold erection etc. There is plenty of space on site to accommodate such actions, but careful consideration will still be required to ensure the trees are not affected by works on site. Prior to work commencing on site, it will be necessary to ensure systems are in place to prevent the trees from being affected. Protective fencing will be erected in the locations shown on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5**. As previously mentioned, any excavating or ground disturbance works in the RPA, including removal of existing hard surfacing will need to be achieved in accordance with the hand dig method statement provided, and with arboricultural supervision present where practically possible. The supervising arborist will be on hand to direct work in manner to achieve the works required and still protect the trees.

In this case the potential impact of the proposal in relation to the trees to be retained is considered to be moderate, with specific measures being able to be implemented to ensure that construction pressures do not adversely affect its 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**. The scheme presents an excellent opportunity to have new landscaping installed, that will enhance the amenity of the site and its ecological diversity to the benefit of local wildlife. Any new planting can be conditioned as part of a planning consent. Also, where hard surfacing covered a lot of the protected area, this will be changed to soft garden space, which will be more beneficial for the trees to absorb moisture and perform gaseous exchange.

2.5 Potential effects of the tree 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 from G1 will only fall on the parking area and part of the garden space and is unlikely to impact on the enjoyment of the properties.

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

2.6 Proposed solutions to safeguard the tree 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 and will be heras panels as shown in **Diagram 1**.

2.6.2 Services

No details relating to service runs have been provided to me, I would assume the existing services will be utilised to a certain degree. If new service trenches are needed, these will be located outside of the RPA of the RPA if 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. Given the space on site outside of the RPA I would have thought these protected areas can be avoided.

2.6.3 Site facilities and material storage

Although there is sufficient space on site, care will still have to 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 tree as well as soil contamination or compaction. At no point will materials be stored within the RPA of tree if possible. If not then permission by the tree officer or planning authority will be given and measures taken to ensure the tree is not affected. 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.

2.6.4 Works within RPA

The deep excavation works will sit outside this protected area. Care will be taken when lifting the existing hard surface and reinstating to garden space. Any excavation works will be initially undertaken using hand tools with the supervising arborist present.

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 be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist on a monthly basis until the completion of the project, and at key stages in the development such as erection of the protective fencing, excavation works in the RPA etc.**

The site manager will provide the construction timetable and show the times when arboricultural supervision will be present, based on the monthly frequency and the works in or close to the RPA. This will be provided prior to works commencing on site.

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 tree is 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.

Failure to do so could result in legal action taken against the person responsible and the site owner, including any financial remuneration involved.

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 will be discussed with the supervising arborist to ensure that this will not conflict with the tree or the protective areas in any way.

3 CONCLUSIONS

- To implement this development part of G1 and all of G3 will be removed. The trees in G1 could be considered unsuitable for long term retention due to their growth potential. These are low quality trees, with G3 being partially in decline. These can be replicated with new planting to provide screening and better enhance this part of the site for wildlife habitat.
- The layout of the building does not encroach into the RPA of the other trees to be retained and protected and therefore the deep excavation works will not impact on these protected areas.
- A lot of the area within the RPA is already occupied with hard surfacing. The proposal means that in some places the hard surfacing will be removed and transformed into garden space. This will be more beneficial for the trees to absorb moisture and perform gaseous exchange.
- Protective fencing will be installed to prevent collision damage occurring and incursion into the RPA of trees to be retained where it is not required.
- 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**. Specialized construction techniques can be utilised to work around any constraints the trees offer.
- The scheme presents an excellent opportunity to instal new planting on site that can enhance seasonal interest and ecological net gain. There is space to plant new trees and shrubs that will develop to become landscape features of the future and provide diverse habitats for wildlife. This can be conditioned as part of a planning consent.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Trees subject to statutory controls:

I am not aware of any trees that are subject to a TPO (Tree Preservation Order) or other restrictions. I suggest that the local authority is contacted to confirm this and kept updated with any proposed tree works including root pruning so as to form a good working relationship and to prevent misunderstandings or contravention of protection measures. This statement is meant for readers of this report as an advisory, to make sure they make the relevant checks so as not contravene any protection status the trees may have.

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

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 10 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 T1 & T2



Showing T3



A view of G1



A view of G3 showing declining patches in the canopy

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes

Tree Survey

Tree Protection Method Statement and Protection Criteria

Hand dig method statement

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 identify a particular tree quickly and accurately without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, it is indicated 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 estimate 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 is desirable, Moderate category
- C** - Trees which could be retained, Low category
- U** - Trees that cannot realistically be retained; Fell category

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter	Height	Crown Hgt	FSB Hgt	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR	RPA
T1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	300	15(3)	3	2	5	4	3	5	20+	No works required at present.	C1	3.6	40.72
T2	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	500	15(3)	3	2	3	4	5	4	20+	No works required at present.	B3	6	113.11
T3	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	700	15(3)	3	2	5	5	6	4	20+	No works required at present.	B3	8.4	221.7
T4	X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress)	M	450	14(2)	2	2	4	4	5	1	20+	Located in third party ownership. No works required at present.	C1	5.4	91.62
T5	X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress)	M	350	11(2)	2	2	4	3	2	3	20+	Located in third party ownership. No works required at present.	C1	4.2	55.42
T6	Malus (Apple)	M	400	11(2)	2	2	2	2	2	1	20+	Located in third party ownership. No works required at present.	C2	4.8	72.39
G1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	M	250	9(1)	1	2	2	2	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C1	3	28.28
G2	X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	250	9(1)	1	2	2	2	2	2	20+	Located in third party ownership. No works required at present.	C2	3	28.28
G3	X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	450	15(1)	1	2	4	3	2	2	20+	No works required at present.	C2	5.4	91.62

Method Statement for Tree Protection Measures

PROJECT: 231 Watford Road, Harrow, HA1 3TU

CLIENT: Fruition Properties

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 Fencing 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.
- Any excavation or ground disturbance works in the RPA will be initially started using hand tools, with the supervising arborist overseeing and recording any root presence. Where hard surfacing is to be removed, if hand tools are not feasible pneumatic hand tools or a competent digger operator will be used, this will be done while working in a fashion backwards from the trees over the hard surface being removed.
- The foundation design for the building and any hard surfaces will be suitable to address any potential influence that the trees may have on them. 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 ground protection etc. before work commences on site.
- A schedule of arboricultural site supervision will be formulated at the pre-commencement meeting and be provided to the council by the site manager once this plan of visits has been set. It is then the responsibility of the site manager to ensure the arboricultural supervision visits are booked in and undertaken at the relevant times.

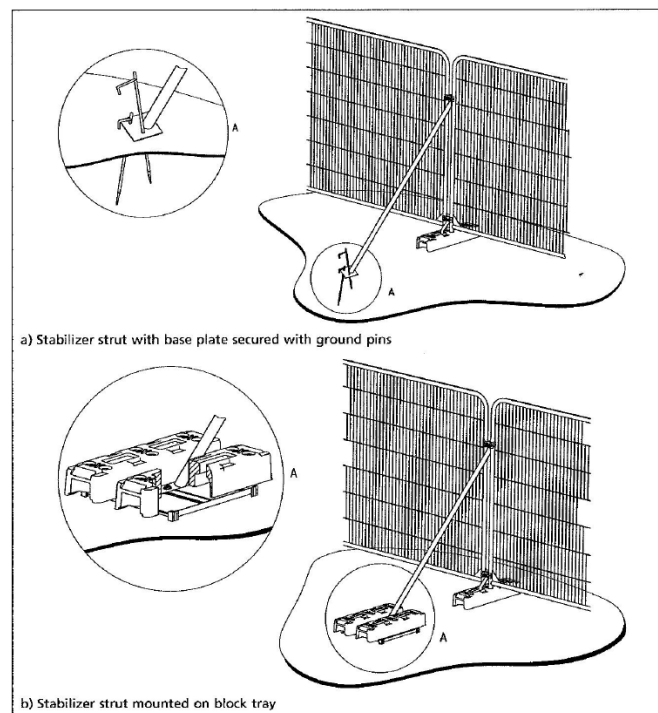
1.2.1

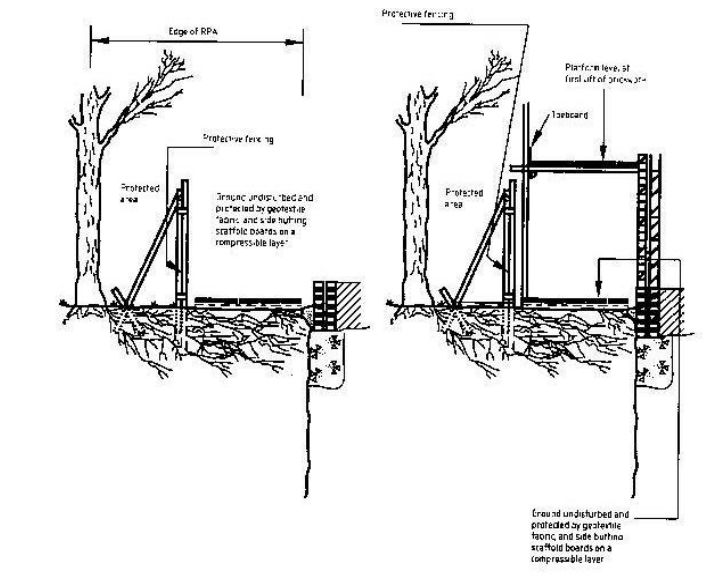
Protective fencing will be as shown in **diagram 1** or similar that is fit for purpose will be placed in the locations as shown on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5**, prior to works commencing on site. If scaffolding is required to be erected close to or within the confines of the RPA it will be set up as shown in **diagram 2**. Any tree surgery works required will have taken place prior to the fencing being erected. 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. 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.

1.2.2

If access is required within the RPA on soft ground or it is felt further protection is needed on the existing hard surfaces, then suitable ground protection will be installed as set out in 1.7 before access into the protected area is allowed.

Diagram 1





1.2.3

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 a visit by a suitably qualified arborist on a monthly basis, or at times when works to undertake excavations in the RPA or other periods where the tree is more likely to be at risk of damage. A log of these visits and any actions required will be kept and made available to the council on request. **It will be the responsibility of the site manager or other named person to ensure this is maintained for the duration of the project.**

1.2.4

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.

1.2.5

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

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.

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 work 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 in the RPA, then the arboricultural hand dig method statement provided will be strictly adhered to.**
- 1.5.2 Where hard surfacing needs to be lifted in the RPA, it will be done in a fashion working back from the tree across the hard surface to expose the soft ground. At no point will access be permitted on the soft ground if suitable protection is not in place to prevent soil compaction. Hand tools or handheld pneumatic tools will be used for this work, or if this is not feasible a mechanical digger will be used to carefully lift and manoeuvre the hard surface.
- 1.5.3 The foundation design for the building and 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.
- 1.5.4 If access across the RPA on soft ground is required to facilitate construction, suitable ground protection will be laid down as detailed in section 1.7 below.
- 1.5.5 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 with arboricultural supervision present to facilitate root pruning where required.

1.6 Material storage / site parking

- 1.6.1 Particular attention will be made to the type of materials to be stored and the type of machinery needed to move them, ensuring that sufficient protection measures in accordance with this method statement and space are provided to prevent damage to the trees to remain. The details outlined in 1.4 above will be adhered to.
- 1.6.2 At no point will materials be allowed to be stored in the RPA unless on existing hard surfaces and with the tree officers gives permission, or any area where the tree could be impacted. This will be strictly policed by the site manager.**

1.7 Ground Protection

1.7.1 If access across the RPA is required that is not currently covered in hard surfacing or it is felt extra ground protection is required, the following ground protection measures will be implemented as required.

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 100m 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 of 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 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: 231 Watford Road, Harrow, HA1 3TU

- 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.

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 planning manager. Table 1 shows the contact details of the project planning manager who is to be contacted if any enquires relating to this project need answering.

Table 1

Name	Relation to Site	Contact Details
Fruition Properties	project planning manager	07939 955 974

LIMITATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

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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 constraints of trees in relation to development and 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 Arboricultural Consultancy 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 if any building works which were not disclosed during the inspection are undertaken. If extreme weather changes occur such as heavy winds, snow etc., the trees will need to be re-inspected to ensure their condition has not been affected or has altered from the initial inspection details obtained.

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 reasonable foreseeable damage
2. The arboricultural considerations – Tree safety, good Arboricultural practise 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 PROTECTION PLAN

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

