ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
AT 7B COURT ROAD, ICKENHAM

Prepared for Mialex

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TREE SURVEYS

Executive Summary

This assessment outlines the tree constraints that affect the construction of a new garage and demonstrates how the retained trees can be protected throughout the development process.

All the retained trees will be provided with proper protection as set out in BS5837:2012 during the construction phase. Protection measures will include erecting temporary protective fencing and pre-emptive root pruning as appropriate.

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

It is anticipated that, provided that precautionary measures as outlined within this report are adhered to, it will be possible to construct the proposed extension without significant impact to retained trees.

G.G. Robbie
AT Coombes Associates Ltd.
29 June 2022

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1. Terms of Reference

1.1 The aim of this assessment is to survey trees that may be affected by the construction of a new garage at 7B Court Road, Ickenham.

1.2 The assessment addresses the likely impact of the proposed development on surrounding trees and provides recommendations for the protection of retained trees during construction work based on BS 5837:2012 “Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations”.

1.3 The client has provided a plan showing the position of the proposed development. However, the plan provided did not show the tree positions which have been plotted on the plan based on site measurements. These tree positions should be regarded as approximate and if accurate positions are needed the services of a land surveyor would be required.

1.4 Many of the trees on site are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (ref.TPO 438) issued by Hillingdon Borough Council. Additionally, the site is also within the Ickenham Village Conservation Area.

1.5 This report is a revision of a previous Arboricultural Impact Assessment completed in December 2021 following the redesign of the proposed footprint of the garage.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site of the proposed new garage is within the grounds of 7b Court Road, Ickenham. The house is accessed via a long drive that serves both 7a and 7b Court Road and is situated in an area behind residential properties off Swakeley’s Drive, Court Road, Gilbey Court and Long Lane.

Fig 1: Site access with walnut and liquidambar adjacent to drive

Fig 2: Parking area with Leyland cypress hedgerow. Large beech is in a neighbouring property

2.2 There are numerous large trees situated within the property and on the boundary line, although most are away from the proposed development area. Adjacent to the drive are a mature walnut and liquidambar, as well as a small yew (Fig 1). The property has a parking area, adjacent to which is a

row of Leyland cypress which is under separate ownership. There is a large beech close to the eastern corner of the site, and this is also within separate ownership (Fig 2).

3. Tree Survey Details

3.1 Appendix 1, the Tree Survey Schedule gives the survey findings in tabular form. The schedule contains all the information specified in section 4.4.2.5 of the British Standard. Appendix 2 gives a full explanation of the survey headings.

3.2 The trees were surveyed on 4 February 2021; they were not climbed but surveyed from ground level. The site was not revisited for the purposes of this revision.

3.3 The details recorded during the tree survey have been collected independently of any development proposals, and the categorisation of the quality and amenity value of the trees is made purely on arboricultural grounds.

3.4 No assessment of the soil has taken place as part of this report. The British Standard states that a soil assessment should be carried out by a competent person to establish the structure, clay content and potential for volume change of the soil. A survey of this nature is considered outside the scope of this Arboricultural Assessment. For guidance on soil structure in relation to construction advice should be sought from a Structural Engineer. Guidance on foundation depth in relation to building and trees can be found in NHBC Chapter 4.2.

4. Assessment of Tree Constraints

4.1 To facilitate the proper assessment of tree constraints a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) has been prepared and forms Appendix 3. The plan has been produced as a basis for the assessment of the constraints imposed by existing trees on the proposed design.

4.2 Appendix 3 shows the position of trees marked by a coloured dot matching the retention category status and a reference number (as listed in Appendix 1). Heights (Ht) are marked in metres for each tree, together with the predicted ultimate heights (U/Hgt).

4.3 The plan deals with constraints that the trees may place on the development in two areas as follows:

Below ground Constraints

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

Above Ground Constraints

4.5 The branch spreads were measured at the four cardinal compass points, with a shape drawn around these points to indicate approximate branch spread, represented by green broken lines on the plan.

The ultimate crown spread has been shown with an orange dashed line. This is a predicted distance and is based on personal experience of how far it is likely the crown will grow.

4.6 A shade pattern has been shown for each tree forming an arc from northwest to due east. This gives an indication of the patterns of shadows created by the trees around mid-day in the summer. This is as recommended in BS5837:2012 (Section 5.2.2) but actual shade patterns throughout the year will vary widely. If shading is likely to be a serious constraint a more detailed analysis of shade pattern using proprietary software may be deemed necessary.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 A total of five individual trees and one tree group were included in this report. Groups contain trees forming continuous features or clusters with similar characteristics. G1 are under separate ownership.

5.2 One tree (T3) has been classed as Category A which is the highest category available under the British Standard 5837:2012. Both trees are situated on the eastern edge of the site and will have been situated within the parkland on the Swakeley's Park estate prior to the area being developed.

5.3 Two individual trees (T1, T2) have been classed as Category B. These trees are generally in good condition and confer landscape values. They should be retained where possible in the context of a development.

5.4 One individual tree (T5) and one tree group (G1 have been classified as Category C. These trees are small or in poorer condition and do not play such a significant role in the local landscape. C category trees are usually of such a quality that the Local Authority may consider it acceptable for them to be removed for development purposes, if required.

5.5 The elder (T4) has been categorised as a U category tree in poor condition and is unlikely to provide a landscape contribution for more than 10 years. It is recommended that this tree is removed regardless of any development proposals.

5.6 Any trees that are retained will be provided with their proper protection according to BS5837:2012 regardless of which category they have been placed in.

5.7 The tree constraints for each element of the development, are considered separately below:

Element	**Detail**
Construction of New Garage	The proposed new garage is situated adjacent to the boundary of the site, within the indicated RPA of G1 and T2. It is largely to be situated on an area that has an existing surface in place, but this surface is unlikely to form an impediment to root growth. The encroachment into the RPA of G1 is approximately 5% of the overall RPA of any of the trees within G1. Pre-emptive root pruning will be carried out to minimise the damage caused to roots, should they be present. This will be carried out by excavating a trench at least 500mm outside the line

Element	Detail
Construction of New Garage cont.	of the strip foundations in the area shown on the TPP using hand tools or an airspade. Any roots found during this excavation will be severed using a sharp handsaw or secateurs. This will ensure that the roots are not ripped or torn and will have a good point from which to re-grow and will have a chance to occlude and prevent fungal pathogens from entering. Pre-emptive root pruning will also be required at the front of the garage when excavating for foundations within the RPA of the B category T2. The garage is close to the current branch spread of G1 which will need facilitative pruning to provide clearance between the outer branches and the new building and provide sufficient clearance for construction works. The amount of facilitative crown pruning will be agreed and carried out prior to the commencement of construction works.
Services and Soakaways	No details of any new service runs have been provided, should any be required for this extension. They should be routed to avoid the RPAs of trees. If this is not possible, special techniques must be employed to place the services within the RPA of the trees. The British Standard suggests a range of trenchless methods suitable for various applications including microtunnelling, surface launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming and Impact Moleing/thrust boring. It is important common ducts should be used where it is not possible to avoid the RPA. Further guidance on installing underground services adjacent to trees can be found in the NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Volume 4 Issue 2). This document outlines a number of techniques that may be used for trenching near trees, including trenchless techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging. It will be necessary to prepare detailed plans for any services that run thorough the RPA of retained trees. This should be produced in conjunction with an arboriculturist and include allowance for the space needed for access for the installations, and the levels across the proposed area. Any above-ground apparatus including CCTV cameras and lighting should also be positioned to avoid the need for any regular or detrimental pruning to the trees. Minor facilitative pruning is acceptable. However, positions that require repetitive and significant tree work must be avoided.

6. Tree Management and Replanting Proposals

6.1 Remedial tree work has been specified in column 12 of Appendix 1 for arboricultural and health and safety reasons. The work is not considered urgent, but it is recommended that it is carried out within 12 months of the date of this report, or prior to the commencement of works, whichever is soonest.

6.2 This schedule does not refer to, and is superseded by, any requirements for tree felling for development purposes that may be required.

6.3 Please note that the inspection of trees on site was of a preliminary nature, gathering, as set out in the British Standard, only information needed to assess tree constraints. While any obvious tree defects that may constitute a risk have been recorded in the survey and appropriate remedial work specified this assessment does not constitute a full tree health and safety survey. In particular inaccessible trees, trees with heavy Ivy cover and trees within groups have not been inspected fully and dimensions estimated. However, any comments on the trees relating to health and safety remain valid for 12 months from the date of this report after which the trees will require re-inspection.

6.4 No trees require removal for development purposes.

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

7.1 A Tree Protection Plan (TPP), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Timetable for implementation of Tree Protection Works form Appendices 4, 5 and 6, respectively.

7.2 The AMS contains a timetable for implementation of the tree protection works. No work will commence until the protective fencing is in place.

7.3 If the proposed layout of the development changes it will be necessary to revise this report.

8. Permissions and Constraints

8.1 Trees on site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order. Therefore, written permission must be obtained from the Local Authority prior to commencing any work that may affect the condition of the protected trees, including any ground works adjacent to them.

8.2 Additionally, the site is also within a Local Authority Conservation Area. Therefore, for any trees not covered by the TPO, 6 weeks prior notice of any works to the trees or that may affect the condition of the trees must be given to the Local Planning Authority.

8.3 To assist the planning process the LPA should be provided with a copy of this report and invited to comment on the proposals.

8.4 When dealing with developments close to trees, special attention should be paid to related legislation ensuring that the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1994), Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010) and the Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) are adhered to. It must be ensured that nesting birds and protected species such as bats and reptiles are considered and protected.

9. Conclusions

9.1 No trees require removal for development purposes.

9.2 Pre-emptive root pruning will be carried out to G1 and T2 to minimise the impact to these trees.

9.3 Facilitative crown pruning will be required prior to works commencing to provide sufficient clearance for constructing works.

9.4 All other trees on or adjacent to the site will be retained and protected according to BS5837: 2012 throughout the works.

G. G. Robbie, BSc Hons For, MICFor, M Arbor A
A.T. Coombes Associates Ltd
29 June 2022

APPENDIX 1-
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

SITE: DORMY HOUSE, 7B COURT ROAD, ICKENHAM

SURVEY COMPLETED: 04/02/21

1	2	3	4	5	6				7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Tree No.	**Species**	**Ht (m)**	**Stem dia (mm)**	**No of Stems**	**Branch Spread**				**Height and Direction of First Branch (m)**	**Mean Canopy Ht**	**Life Stage**	**Physiological Condition**	**Structural Condition**	**Preliminary Tree work**	**Estimated remaining contribution (Yrs)**	**Cat grading**	**Radius of RPA (m)**	**RPA (sq m)**
					N	**E**	**S**	**W**										
T1	Walnut	14.7	693	2	6.9	7.1	5.7	6.4	3.7 N	4.9	M	Fair - moderate vitality.	Moderate - Multi-stemmed at 1.0m. Minor dead wood.	No work required	20+	B2	8.3	217.4
T2	Liquidambar	19.0	560	1	6	5.2	3.2	4.2	6.6 E	6.4	M	Good	Good	No work required	20+	B1	6.7	141.9
T3	Beech	19.1	800	1	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.9	7.8 W	6.4	M	Good	Good	No work required	20+	A1	9.6	289.6
T4	Elder	8.0	350	1	4.3	2	3	5.5	4.0 W	4.0	OM	Poor - Dead wood.	Poor - Dead wood.	Fell	<10	U	4.2	55.4
T5	Yew	4.0	150	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	EM	Good	Good	No work required	20+	C1	1.8	10.2
G1	Leyland cypress	6.5	300	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5 W	1.5	SM	Fair - Portion of the row has been topped with little live crown remaining.	Good	No work required	10+	C1	3.6	40.7

SURVEYED BY A.T. COOMBES ASSOCIATES

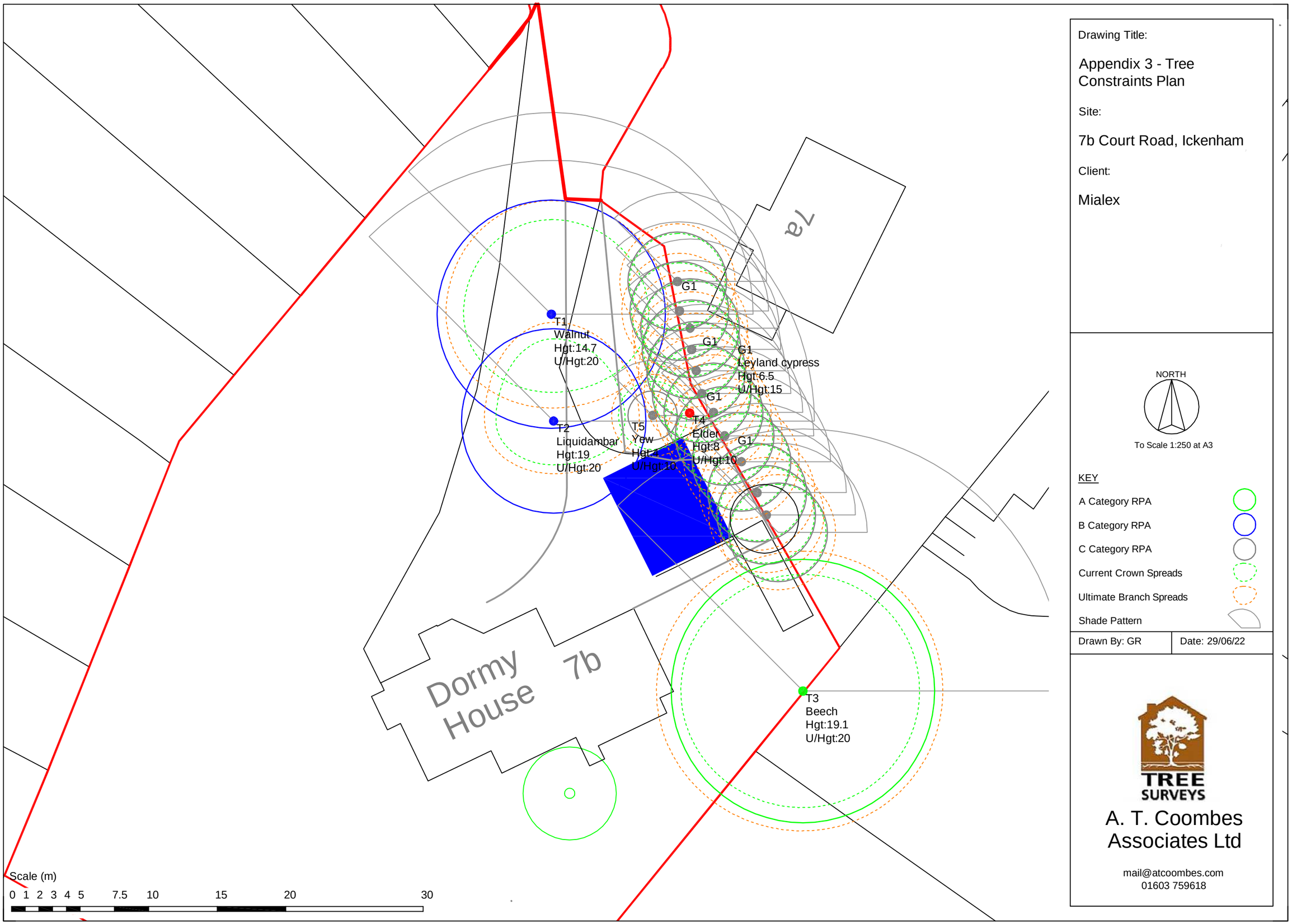
# denotes estimated dimensions due to lack of access to tree

Appendix 2: Notes on the Column Headings in Appendix 1

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

Col#	Title	Notes
12	Preliminary Management Recommendations	This column includes all work considered necessary to, as far as is practicable, ensure health and safety and for the good arboricultural management of the trees. These works are not associated with the development proposals. All work to be carried out to BS 3998: 2010 "Tree Work-Recommendations". Recommendations given in respect of Health and Safety remain current for 12 months from the date of this assessment after which further inspection is recommended. It should be noted that trees are dynamic structures subject to the forces of nature, which can fail without showing external symptoms.
13	Estimated remaining Contribution (Yrs)	The estimated remaining contribution of each tree in years has been assessed, using personal experience, into the following groupings: < 10 = Less than 10 years 10+ years = More than 10 years 20+ years = More than 20 40+ years = More than 40 years
14	Category grading	U = Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. (Trees that have serious, irremediable structural defects, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse or ill health including trees that will become at risk due to the loss of other U category trees). **A** = Those trees of high amenity quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested) 1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species if rare unusual or essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features 2) Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views in or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance. 3) Trees groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran tree or wood pasture)

Col#	Title	Notes
14 cont	Category grading cont	**B** = Those of Moderate quality and amenity value: those in such a condition as to a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested) 1) Trees that might be included in the high category but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. remediable defects) 2) Trees and woodland that forming distinct landscape features but do not form essential components 3) Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits. **C** = Those of low quality and amenity value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting is established (minimum of 10 years is suggested) or trees under 150 mm stem diameter. 1) Tree not qualifying in higher categories 2) Trees present in groups or woodlands but not with a significantly higher landscape value and or offering low or temporary screening benefit. 3) Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits. Note: Category C trees are the least suitable for retention, where they would impose a significant constraint on the development their removal for development purposes may be considered acceptable by the LPA. Trees with a stem diameter under 150mm could be considered for relocation.
15	Radius of RPA (m)	The distance that would form the radius of a circular protection zone is given in metres calculated by multiplying the stem diameter given in column 4 by 12. The methods for calculating the stem diameter of multi-stemmed trees is given in section 4 above.
16	RPA (m^2)	The area of the RPA is given in square metres calculated by the following formula: Single Stemmed Trees; $$RPA\ m^2 = \left(\frac{(stem\ diameter\ mm\ @\ 1.5m \times 12)}{1000}\right)^2 \times 3.142$$ The methods for arriving at the stem diameter for multiple stemmed trees are described above in the notes for column 4.



Drawing Title:

Appendix 3 - Tree Constraints Plan

Site:

7b Court Road, Ickenham

Client:

Mialex

NORTH

To Scale 1:250 at A3

KEY

- A Category RPA
- B Category RPA
- C Category RPA
- Current Crown Spreads
- Ultimate Branch Spreads
- Shade Pattern

Drawn By: GR	Date: 29/06/22

TREE SURVEYS

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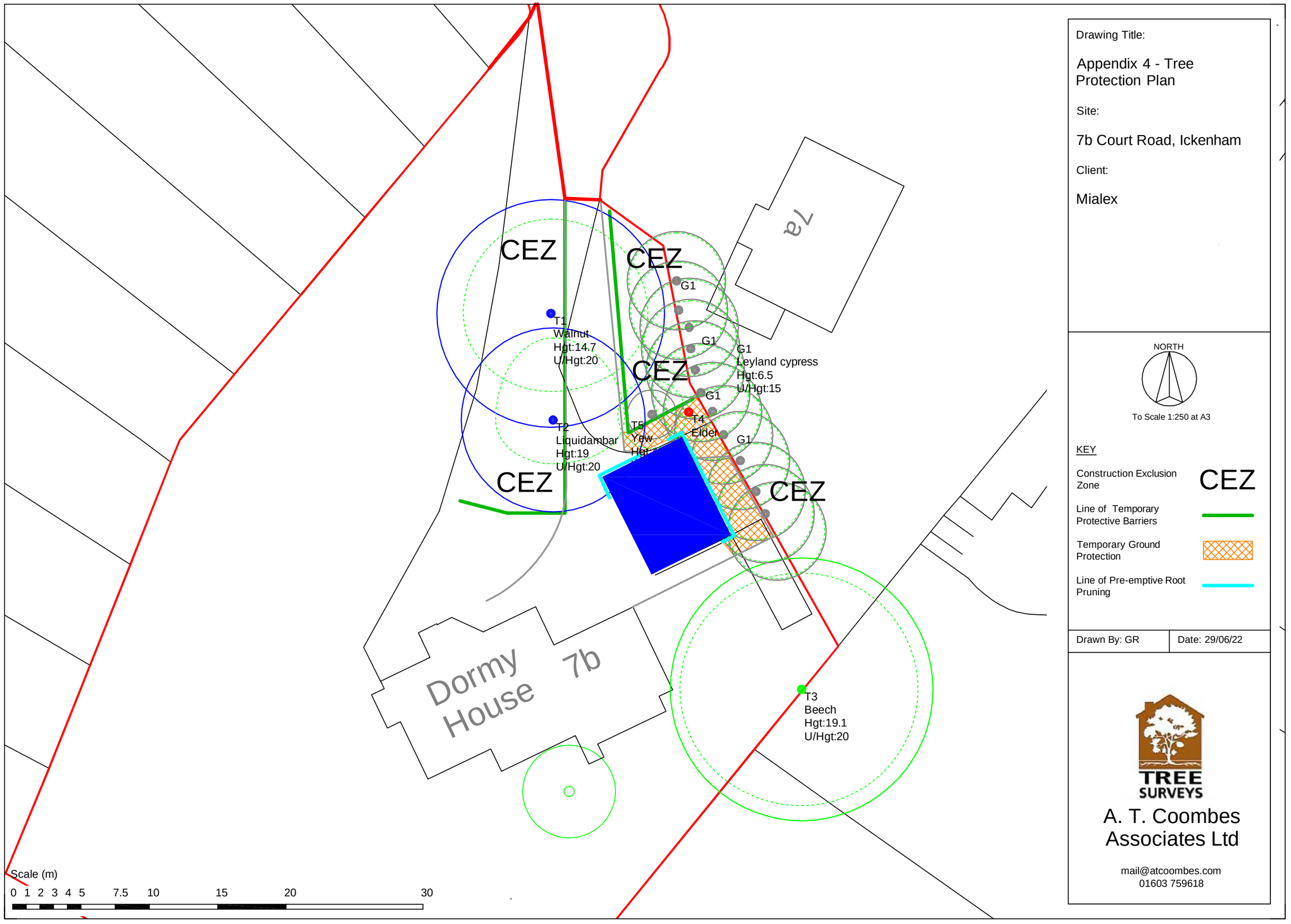

Drawing Title:

Appendix 4 - Tree Protection Plan

Site:

7b Court Road, Ickenham

Client:

Mialex

NORTH

To Scale 1:250 at A3

KEY

Construction Exclusion Zone	CEZ
Line of Temporary Protective Barriers	
Temporary Ground Protection	
Line of Pre-emptive Root Pruning	

Drawn By: GR	Date: 29/06/22

TREE SURVEYS

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Appendix 5: Arboricultural Method Statement for a Proposed Development at 7b Court Road, Ickenham

1. Scope of the Works

1.1 The document provides a methodology for protection of trees during the construction of a new garage at the above site, and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan Appendix 4 and Timetable for Protection Works Appendix 6.

1.2 The main features in the protection of the retained trees on site are as follows:

- Provision of temporary protective barriers
- Provision of temporary ground protection
- Use of pre-emptive root pruning
- Audited arboricultural site monitoring

1.3 A meeting between the site manager/main contractor and a consulting arboriculturist must take place prior to construction work commencing so that the above protection measures set out in this document can be discussed and agreed. At this point a list of contact details for all relevant parties will be produced and circulated including the Tree Officer of the Local Planning Authority.

1.4 Protective measures must be in place prior to any ground or construction works take place.

2. Timing of Works

2.1 Tree protection works will be completed as detailed below according to the attached timetable Appendix 6.

2.2 The exact commencement date is not known. However, the timetable provided gives the order that the works need to be implemented to ensure the trees are fully protected and states when specific arboricultural input will be required.

3. Tree Protection Barriers

3.1 Remaining trees will be protected by forming Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) as shown on Appendix 4 the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

3.2 Temporary barriers will be erected as shown by the thick green lines on the TPP to form the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). The barriers will consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels (Heras) supported on rubber or concrete feet. The fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers installed so they can be removed from the inside of the fence. The distance between couplers should be at least 1m and be uniform throughout the fence.

3.3 Panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts which should normally be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins. Where the fence will be erected on hard surfacing, or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins the struts should be mounted on a block tray.

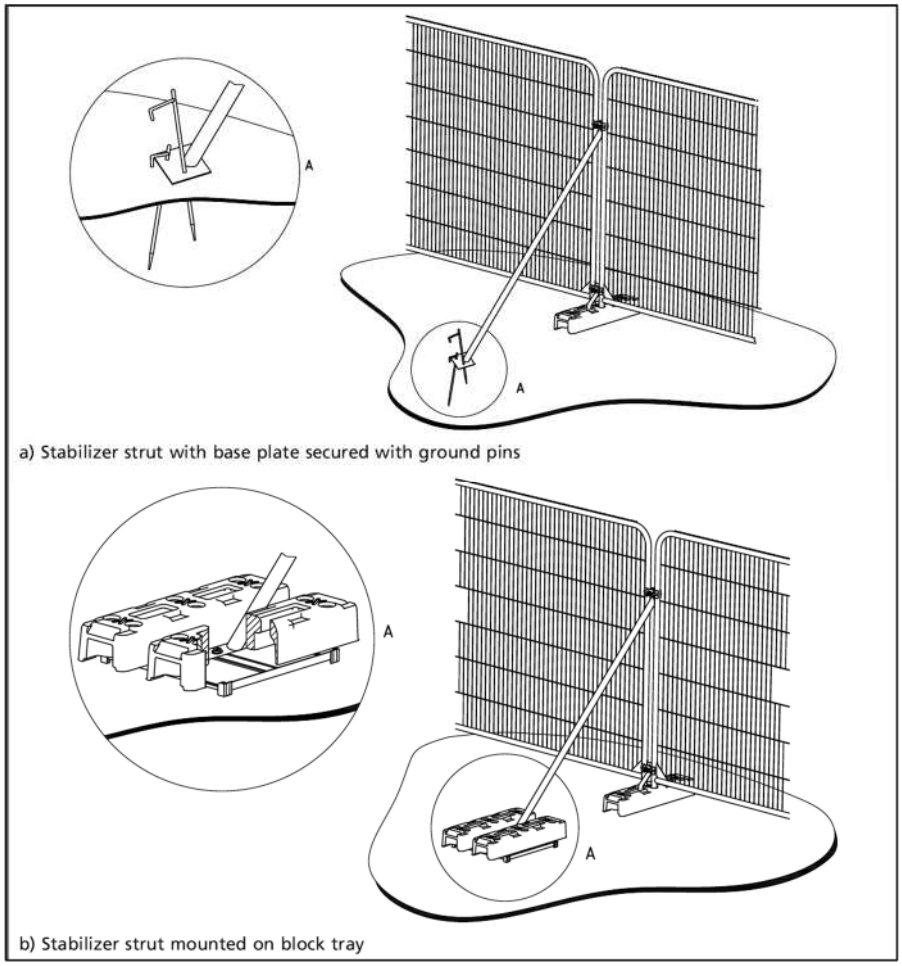

Fig 1: Temporary protective fencing as recommended by the British Standards (2012).

3.4 Figure 1 is an extract from BS5837:2012 showing the method of supporting the panels with ground pins and a block mounted tray for use on hard surfaces. Stabiliser struts should be fitted at each panel junction.

3.5 At least two all-weather notices should be erected on the barriers forming each CEZ stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access ". These should face outwards towards the work area. Signs must be maintained in good condition and remain in place until completion of the works.

3.6 Barriers will be maintained throughout the duration of the works, ensuring that access is denied to the CEZ throughout the process.

4. Temporary Ground Protection

4.1 Temporary ground protection will be required as shown on the TPP with orange crosshatching. The ground protection should be constructed as follows depending on the type of traffic that will use it:

- Pedestrian traffic only – a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a driven scaffold frame to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (100mm woodchip) laid on top of a geotextile membrane.
- Light plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary ground protection boards linked to one another on top of a compression resistant layer (150mm woodchip) laid on a geotextile membrane.
- Plant exceeding gross weight of 2t, a specification devised by an engineer will be designed in conjunction with the arboricultural consultant to support the loading that the ground will be subjected to.

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

5. Pre-emptive Root Pruning

5.1 Pre-emptive root pruning will take place just outside foundations of the new garage to minimise injurious damage to the root system of the neighbouring trees whilst excavating. The position of this work has been shown as a thick light blue line on Appendix 4 – TPP.

5.2 This will be carried out by excavating a trench at most 500mm outside the line of the strip foundations in the area shown on the TPP using hand tools or an airspade. Any roots found during this excavation will be severed using a sharp handsaw or secateurs. This will ensure that the roots are not ripped or torn, and will have a good point from which to re-grow, and will have a chance to occlude and prevent fungal pathogens from entering.

5.3 Once the root pruning has taken place, rootbarrier material will be put in place to prevent roots entering the foundation area, or any leachates from the wet concrete affecting the tree roots.

5.4 This work will be carried out by a suitably trained operative or under arboricultural supervision.

6. Site Huts and Temporary Buildings

6.1 All site huts and temporary buildings will be sited outside the CEZ.

7. Additional Precautions

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

7.2 Cement, oil, bitumen or any other products which spillage would be likely to be detrimental to tree growth should be stored well away from the outer edge of the RPA of retained trees. Precautions should include ensuring all toxic liquids are stored in fully bunded containers. Equipment such as barriers or sandbags must be available on site to deal with any accidental spillages that may occur.

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

8. Service Trenches

8.1 No details of new service runs have been provided at this stage. They should be routed to avoid the RPAs of trees. If this is not possible, special techniques must be employed to place the services within the RPA of the trees. The British Standard suggests a range of trenchless methods suitable for various applications including microtunnelling, surface launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming and Impact Moleing/thrust boring. It is important common ducts should be used where it is not possible to avoid the RPA. Further guidance on installing underground services adjacent to trees can be found in the NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Volume 4 Issue 2). This document outlines a number of techniques that may be used for trenching near trees, including trenchless techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging.

8.2 It will be necessary to prepare detailed plans for these services that should be produced in conjunction with an arboriculturist, and include allowance for the space needed for access for the installations, and the levels across the proposed area.

8.3 Any overground services including CCTV must also be positioned to avoid the need for any regular or detrimental pruning to the trees.

9. Arboricultural Supervision and Aftercare

9.1 Arboricultural/site monitoring will be carried out throughout the construction phase by a nominated arborist who will be responsible for consultation with the Local Authority's Tree Officer.

9.2 The arborist will complete regular site visits to check that the tree protection measures are being carried out. The frequency of the visits will be dictated by the level of activity and degree to which the tree protection measures are being respected. A note of the date of each visit and a summary of the findings will be forwarded to both the Tree Officer and the Main Contractor to provide an audit trail enabling the proper implementation of the tree protection measures to be checked and verified.

9.3 There are three key stages where on-site arboricultural advice will be needed

- Prior to commencement, to review the contents of the AMS, and deal with any queries the main contractor may have.
- To confirm that the protective fencing and ground protection is in place.
- To supervise pre-emptive root pruning

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

A.T. Coombes Associates Ltd
29 June 2022

Appendix 6: Timetable for Tree Protection Works at 7b Court Road, Ickenham

Item	Operation *	Before Commencing Construction Works	During Construction Works	On Completion
1.	Carry out a pre-commencement site meeting to discuss any tree protection matters arising	X		
2.	Carry out tree work as detailed in Appendix 1, and any tree felling as set out in the AIA.	X		
3.	Erect temporary protective fencing (thick green line) on edge of the CEZ as specified in the AMS and TPP and put temporary ground protection in place (Orange Hatching)	X		
4.	Erect warning signs on fencing around each CEZ stating “Construction Exclusion Zone - Keep Out”.	X		
5.	Maintain Protective fences and signs in good condition.		X	
6.	Carry out pre-emptive root pruning		X	
7.	Arboricultural supervision and advice including site visits during the course of the works to check the CEZ and liaison with the Local Authority.	X	X	X
8.	Remove protective fencing			X
9.	Check condition of the protected trees and consider if remedial works are necessary.			X
	** All work to comply with the attached Arboricultural Method Statement and BS5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations"*			