

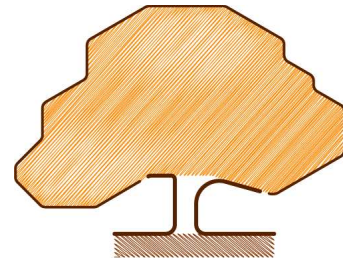
S699-J1-IA-1

REPORT

regarding the impact on trees

of proposals for development at

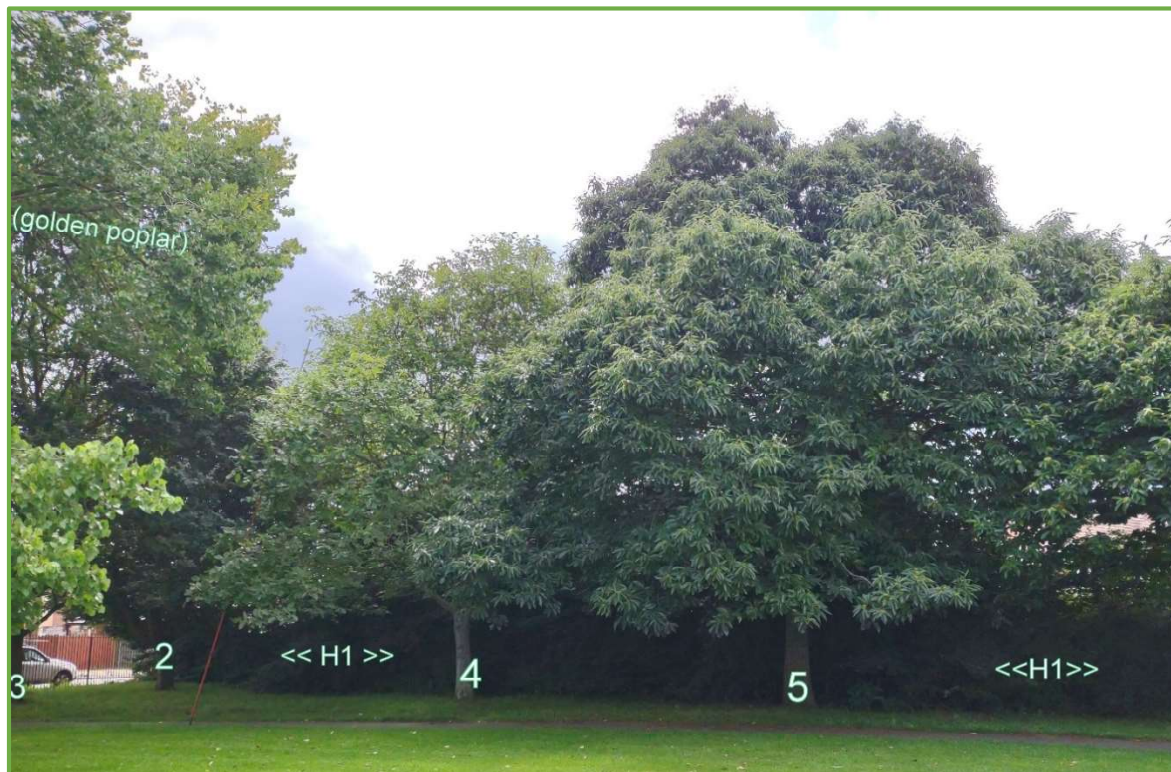
70 Haig Road, Uxbridge UB8 3EG



JOHN CROMAR'S
ARBORICULTURAL
COMPANY LTD

www.treescan.co.uk
admin@treescan.co.uk

01582 808020
07860453072



View of site from park to east

Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association
John Cromar, Dip. Arb. (RFS), F.Arbor A.



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1 Instructions

I am instructed by Towers Associates on behalf of clients to make an assessment of tree amenity value and condition of trees at 70 Haig Road, Uxbridge UB8 3EG and of the impact of a proposal for development (an extension to existing residence) on such trees, and to supply an arboricultural methods statement and tree protection plan. The design and access statement / design summary submitted by Towers Associates describes the scheme.

2 Executive summary

The impact on trees of the extension and refurbishment scheme proposed, will require no trees to be removed. The impact on public amenity will overall be negligible. All retained trees will be easily protected from harm during the project.

3 Introduction

3.1 The environmental role of Local Planning Authorities

Local planning authorities (LPAs below) play an important part in the almost continual balancing act that is part and parcel of a modern democracy. They regulate development in the interests of the community. Increasingly, the environment plays a role in our lives, and strongly affects our health, both mental and physical. This is typically recognised in planning policy determined by LPAs, and the formal planning guidance published by them. LPAs process planning applications in line with this policy and guidance.

3.2 British Standards

These continue to play a significant role in the quality of our lives in the UK, by defining minimum standards for many products, and making recommendations where precise, exhaustive specifications are not absolutely possible, for example with services.

3.3 British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'

BS 5837:2012 (the Standard, below) is the fourth version in a series, the first being in 1980. This Standard provides a framework for the valuation, in ornamental terms, of trees, and gives recommendations for their protection on building sites.

3.4 How the Standard is used by an arboriculturist

It is used as a tool by an arboriculturist, who for the purposes of this type of professional activity, is someone who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction. This is the profession which is concerned, in a wider sense, with the care and cultivation of trees for amenity (all the benefits). An arboriculturist, then, uses the Standard:

- a) to assess the value, in terms of amenity, of the trees on and adjoining a particular site, whether such trees are formally protected or not, for example by reason of being in a Conservation Area or because they are scheduled within a Tree Preservation Order. (Both of these provisions are part of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, part VIII.);
- b) secondly, to help assess the impact upon the trees of the proposal for development;
- c) lastly, to give ways of protecting retained trees during construction, should the proposal receive planning consent.

3.5 How the arboriculturist prepares tree protection methods

In practice, as advances in materials and techniques are rapid, the arboriculturist does not necessarily specify a precise commercial product, but defines the essential components of methods of demolition and construction which often make use of specialized materials. These may be termed 'tree-friendly' methods, meaning that they have as their focus the well-being of the tree. These appear on the tree protection plan(s) appended, typically titled: 'Tree Retention and Tree Protection Measures', and within the text below.

3.6 Classification of trees

The Standard recommends a way of classifying trees when assessing their potential value in relation to proposed development. Value means (mainly) *visual* value to the general public. It also allows for other values to be considered such as historic or conservation value. Some surveys may not find any trees of one or more categories.

Table 1 describes, as: 'U', a low-value tree; denoted by a **dark red** outline on plans, the shape of the edge of the tree's crown typically more or less concentric to the trunk position.

It also shows 'A', 'B' and 'C', in descending merit:

- 'A' category, **green** crown outline, are trees of high vitality or good form, or of particular visual importance.
- 'B' category, **blue** crown outline, are good trees but may be of slightly poorer form or be not sited as importantly as 'A' category trees.
- 'C' category, **grey** crown outline are trees of no particular merit, but in adequate condition for retention.

A minimum expected safe useful life is also assessed. Please note that a low value tree may have a very long life expectancy. The two factors are only linked in that, for example, a very high value tree cannot also have a very low life expectancy.

3.7 Root protection area

This is abbreviated to RPA below. The RPA is a zone around the trunk of the tree, in which protective measures must be used in order to prevent significant damage to trees.

3.8 Use of appended plans

The appended plans have different applications:

- Plan reference no. S699-J1-P1, shows the spread of the crowns (the upper, leaf-bearing part of trees), and is intended to indicate the relationship of any neighbouring trees to each other. This plan gives a quick reference assessment of value as per section 4, table 1, page 9 of the Standard.
- S699-J1-P2 is the 'tree protection plan' referred to in the Standard (section 3.11). It is colour-coded to indicate where tree-friendly methods are proposed during the overall construction process, which may involve demolition, main construction and landscaping phases.

4 Observations

4.1 Site visit

I visited the property on 10th August 2021 in order to carry out an inspection. Weather conditions were good; they permitted adequate inspection.

4.2 Survey method

I used a tree mallet, spade, diameter tape, laser range-finder, pocket retractable tape, binoculars, scaling pole, tree data recording software, pen, pencil and paper. No trees were climbed: inspection was from ground level.

4.3 Appraisal identification

My appraisals of observations, discussions and other data are italicised below, in each relevant section and paragraph. This emphasises the clear separation between data and opinion to assist the end-users : client, architect and LPA case and tree officers.

4.4 Amenity / Screening by trees and shrubs

The site is in the administrative area of the London Borough of Hillingdon.



It is not in a Conservation Area. The items in the cohort of trees/vegetation listed below are visible from Haig Road, and the adjoining public park.

Certain trees listed are of significant general public amenity value. (See cover photo / image above.)

4.5 Soil assessment

The British Geological Survey (BGS) information for the area indicates that the underlying sub-soil is Boyn Hill gravel : sand and gravel.

Topsoil within the site appears to derive from the underlying subsoil. I saw no evidence of soil-stripping, trenching, or level-alteration in the recent past, nor did I observe any apparent compaction or drainage problems.

4.6 Measurements on site

Tree heights estimated by scaling pole.

Tree diameters measured as per the Standard, Annex C.

Tree spreads on the plans below are approximately to scale, determined on site, typically by laser rangefinder, direct measurement, pacing, sighting in relation to site features and architect-supplied plan data.

4.7 Tree data table

The figures in columns 5 and 6 below indicate the RPA. The edge of this is typically the basic tree protection fence position.

In all cases, in the absence of negative comment on health/vitality and structure, normal physiological (health) and structural condition applies.

Tree number	Tree type	Height range (m)	Height	Stem diameters	Radius of RPA if circle (mm)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Life expectancy (years)	Assessed BS5837 value category
H1	hornbeams, privet	5-10	10	<170	As per plan	As per plan	Essentially a neglected hedge. The southernmost plants are prominent in the street scene; overall, the hedge has a mainly low-level screening function between the park and the site.	40+	C2
2	field maple	5-10	9	410	4920	76.0	Prominent in street scene	40+	B1
3	field maple	5-10	10	482	5784	105.1	Prominent in street scene	40+	B1
4	common walnut	5-10	10	332	3984	49.9	Prominent in park scene	40+	B1

Tree number	Tree type	Height range (m)	Height	Stem diameters	Radius of RPA if circle (mm)	RPA (m ²)	Comments	Life expectancy (years)	Assessed BS5837 value category
5	sweet chestnut	11–15	11	515	6180	120.0	Set to become large and important park feature	40+	A2
6	Lawson cypresses	5–10	7	diameters and RPAs as per the plan			Neglected hedge;. No particular screening value	20+	C2
7	domestic apple	<5	4.5	270	3240	33.0	Insignificant in landscape.	10+	C1

5 Arboricultural impact assessment (AIA)

5.1 RPAs – modifications to shape

I carried out an assessment as per the Standard (section 4.6.2) in connection with the plotting of the RPAs of all trees. This section requires that site conditions such as location of various structures, the internal support mechanisms of various trees, etc., are taken into account in determining the likely position of roots. Where applicable, the modified-shape RPA, of equivalent area, has been plotted on the plans appended (shown as shapes bounded by an orange line). The subsoil is likely to be sand or gravel, typically a non-shrinkable medium.

This factor is of little overall relevance in connection with this site. The shapes of the root systems of trees have probably been affected (shallower rooting) to some minor degree by subsoil type, but this has no particular significance in connection with site features or proposed tree protection.

5.2 Roots and the design

It is usual for discussions between the arboriculturist and architect to take place at an early stage following the arboriculturist's site survey. Modifications, minor or major, to the proposals as first received are typically discussed, with a view to promoting tree retention and health.

No need arose in this case to discuss, as I found no significant conflicts with trees, q.v. below.

5.3 The static root plate (SRP) compared with RPA

SRP is an abbreviation for static root plate, (Mattheck, 1991, etc.) and means the structurally significant roots nearest the trunk: the principal roots that hold the tree upright. This is derived from a radial dimension based on trunk diameter near ground level. The RPA is a guide to where physiologically significant roots, those necessary for, primarily, water uptake, are likely to be located. No encroachment on the RPA (or SRP) of any retained tree is entailed.

5.4 Assessment of SRP/RPA encroachment

No encroachment on the SRP of any retained tree is entailed. Very minor encroachment of the RPA of one retained hedge (H1) outside the site is entailed.

In view of the above I conclude that no special footings are needed from the arboricultural perspective. In this case all trees to be retained can be adequately protected by exclusion fencing and tree-friendly methods as proposed below to reduce impacts on root systems of retained items.

5.5 Hard surfacing

The Standard (section 7.4.2.3) restricts permanent hard surfacing of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA of trees to be retained to 20% of the unsurfaced portion of the RPA. Some surface change to the RPA of hedge H1 is likely. I propose the RPA is managed during demolition and construction and any changes controlled by methods proposed below. New materials and methods have been developed and continue to be developed that assist in promoting the successful retention of trees in association with constructed features. It should be noted that the Standard (section 7.4.2) supports 'up and over' methods of construction where appropriate. The principle and practice of this method is outlined in 'The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems Near Trees: A Guide To Good Practice', Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 12 (September 2020). I have developed and used similar methods for many years within my company, engaging with the manufacturers and designers of the materials as these became available. This has facilitated the retention of mature trees very close to construction activities.

As the changes can avoid root-cutting, and porous material allowing roots to respire is specified in methods below, I see no basis to conclude that the hedge will suffer harm, if these methods are followed carefully.

5.6 Perception of trees by building users

The majority of the significantly-sized retained trees are located mainly to the east of the proposed extended dwelling. This is an essentially favourable orientation: it means that the dwelling is typically very well lit by both direct sunlight and sky factor during all of the year. The proposed (extended) dwelling is in an almost identical position in relation to the trees as is the existing structure.

The existing structure's position in relation to the existing trees has not generated any obvious or reported requirement to prune trees inappropriately. In view of the above I conclude that shading by and perception of trees has been considered (as the Standard (sections 5.3.4 and 5.6.2.6) recommends) and appear not to be negative factors.

5.7 Superstructure and tree appraisal – tree pruning

In accordance with the Standard, section 4.4.2.5 (f), I note from the drawings supplied that some encroachment by the superstructure on the retained hedge H1 will occur.

It is reasonable to note that only minor branches are involved, the pruning of which, if in accordance with the schedule, will have no significant effect on the public amenity value of the hedge. It is also reasonable to state that the hedge has been rather neglected and that it is fairly typical to trim such hedges to, or close to, the boundary. The hedge will remain usefully functional as a screen. The species involved responds well to pruning. The pruning required can easily be addressed by tree surgery in accordance with the Standard (section 5.3.4 (c) NOTE 2, section 7.7.3, etc.), and is within the bounds of good arboricultural practice.

(See British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'.) A schedule for the use of a contractor appears within the AMS below.

5.8 Access clearance

I note from my site visit and the plans received that no retained tree conflicts with pedestrians construction traffic nor end-user vehicles.

5.9 Policy compliance

- <https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/local-plan>
- <https://www.hillingdon.gov.uk/article/5603/Planning-obligations>

I note the above LPA policies. The proposals in this report if observed, and the tree protection methods, if implemented, will facilitate compliance with such policies.

6 Conclusion

6.1 Summary

I conclude that the impact on trees of the scheme proposed, subject to implementation of the arboricultural method statement's contents, will, overall be negligible.

6.2 Note to LPA

I invite the LPA to consider, if it is minded to grant consent, the incorporation of the specific *order of implementation* of the **Arboricultural method statement** below into any Conditions applied. Such measures are likely to maximise tree protection.

7 Sources and relevant documents used

- Ground-level inspection
- Supplied plans:
 - TOWERS ASSOCIATES drgs. 3272-01, 3272-02

8 Copyright

Copyright of the report above is retained by the writer. It is a report for the sole use of the client(s) named above. It may be copied and used by the client in connection with the above instruction only. Its reproduction or use in whole or in part by anyone else without the written consent of the writer is expressly forbidden. The AMS below, including schedule of tree work and the plan or plans, may be reproduced to contractors for the purpose of tendering, and for setting out and maintaining tree protection measures on site.

9 Arboricultural method statement (AMS)

9.1 Overview

The methods required involve not only physical arrangements on site but effective administration prior to implementation. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development. If conflicts between any part of a tree and the building(s) arise in the course of building works these can often be resolved quickly and at little cost if an arboriculturist is consulted promptly. Lack of such care is often apparent quickly and decline and death of such trees can wreck design aims. It can of course also affect saleability, and reflects poorly on the construction and design personnel involved.

I propose that arboricultural administration takes place as outlined below.

9.2 Administration

A. Identification of key personnel in order of responsibility for tree protection on site

Role	Name	Company	E-mail	Mobile	Landline
site manager	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
main contractor	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
architect	Peter Norman	Towers Associates	peter@towersdrawings.com		01895 812 822
arboriculturist	John Cromar	JCAC Ltd.	johncromar@treescan.co.uk	07860 453072	01582 808020

B. Induction and personnel awareness of arboricultural matters

Prior to commencement a meeting will be held on site between the arboriculturist and the site manager (who will be required to sign the awareness document) and during which meeting all the tree protection methods, materials, order and integration with the build programme will be considered. This document, confirming awareness on the part of personnel of the various items, will be retained for the LPA.

C. Inspection of and supervision schedule for tree protection measures, frequency and methods of site visiting and record keeping

At site possession, the tree protection measures applicable to the works, as detailed in this report will be inspected by the arboriculturist and signed off if compliant. An initial inspection will take place; a monthly inspection will take place routinely; unannounced site inspection may also be carried out. Additionally, the arboriculturist shall attend site as required by architect, or site agent, or the LPA. *All reports on site visits will be copied to the LPA within 5 days of site visit.* These reports will be compiled and an end of project summary produced, together with any recommendations for future action.

D. Procedures for dealing with variations and incidents

As C above. Additionally, the architect shall inform the arboriculturist of any design variations or variation intention of tree protection; also, the site manager shall inform the arboriculturist if he intends to vary or deviate from the agreed tree protection

methods or timing. Action in response to incidents will be commensurate with and appropriate to the nature of any such incident.

E. The order of work on the site, including demolition, clearance and building

As per tree protection methods below

F. How problems will be reported and solved

Any breaches of tree protection measures shall constitute a Tree-Related Incident ('TRI'), a report on which will be copied to architect, client and LPA. A remedial action notice will be served by the arboriculturist, copied to all parties and timescales for remediation completion monitored. *All reports on site visits will be copied to the LPA within 5 days of site visit.* Action in response to incidents will be commensurate with and appropriate to the nature of any such incident. Any breach of the stipulated timescale for remediation will trigger a further TRI report.

G. How accidents and emergencies involving trees will be dealt with

Dependent on nature of incident; as above; an e-mail with photographic inclusion will be sent by the site agent. The arboriculturist or staff will attend site to appraise the situation and determine remedial action. A TRI report will be issued, as above.

9.3 Implementation on site

It is proposed that the methods specified below are followed in their entirety. Please note that the methods are referenced by various colours, lines and hatches on the tree protection plans appended. The scale of the plans is dependent on the paper size on which any hardcopy is produced.

It is highly important to tree health and vitality that construction activities are carried out strictly in accordance with the tree-friendly construction methods below. It is widely not understood outside the arboricultural profession, for example, that a single traverse of a root protection area by a mechanical excavator can cause significant and permanent damage to trees, even if this is not visible immediately afterward.

N.b. The methods below are intended to be read not only by the instructing client, but also by all others concerned with processing and determining of the application. Following planning approval, the methods are finally intended for full implementation on site by the main contractor or in some cases by a DIY builder. A degree of familiarity with the language of basic building techniques is assumed. I will of course explain any unfamiliar term – see contact details on cover page, and at the end of the report.

9.4 Tree-friendly construction methods and awareness document

(To be read and duly completed.) I the undersigned builder / site agent / main contractor have been given a copy of the tree protection measures reproduced below and the plans S699-J1-P1 v2, S699-J1-P2 v2 with which they are to be read. I have studied these tree protection measures on site with the arboriculturist. I have asked questions if I have been unsure about the practicability or safety of any measure. Any queries arising have been resolved. I see no reason why the tree protection should not be implemented as outlined below and undertake to take all reasonable steps within my remit to promote their installation and retention for the duration required, as outlined below. Section 9.4 including all the methods below should be printed out; the plans to full scale, and kept readily to hand on site.

There are 8no. methods in this set, to be implemented in the order given unless stated otherwise.

PREPARATION / DEMOLITION

Please read with tree protection plan reference S699-J1-P2, appended.

Method 1: *SCHEDULE OF TREE WORK*

Tree work shall be in accordance with the schedule below, and to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations', and in accord with spread line marked on plan. Heights are in metres; diameters are in millimetres.

Tree number	Tree type	Height	Stem diameters	Comments
H1	hornbeams, privet	10	<170	Trime back toward the boundary to the east of the site, as indicated on plan.

NOTES:

- In Conservation Areas, in accordance with TCP Act 1990 Section 211, a formal notification to the LPA is required of intention to prune or remove any trees, the removal of which is not strictly required for the construction proposed to take place. The site does not however appear to lie within a Conservation Area.
- If a tree is the subject of a TPO a formal application must be made to the LPA for consent for any work to the living wood of trees, if that work is not strictly required for the construction proposed to take place. The work is required to allow the construction to take place.
- All tree work should be carried out to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations'.
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 protects with certain exceptions all birds and their nests. It is an offence to destroy such nests or take or injure such birds in the course of tree works operations.
- If a tree is a bat-roost, a licence to work on the tree must first be obtained from the relevant Statutory Nature Conservation Organization (in England: Natural England 0845 601 4523.) Acting without a licence is likely to be justifiable only in acute

emergencies threatening human life and where all other legally available option such as footpath diversion, fencing and warning signs cannot be applied. No sign of bat occupation was noted.

Method 2: TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Tree protection fencing shall be erected, consisting of 'Heras' type fencing (weld-mesh panels), each section securely attached to uprights driven at least 0.6m into ground, as per the layout as shown on the plan (pink lines). No ground levels reduction or excavation shall take place within (=the tree side of) the fence lines. The standard rubber supports ('elephant's feet') shall if used, be as per BS 5837:2012 section 6.2.2, figure 3, below; that is, pinned to the substrate with re-bar.

Where required to infill odd sections, tree protection fencing may be varied to >1.8m high hoarding of >11mm thick manufactured board and timber uprights >50mm x 100mm, no part of any of which is to be attached to any tree.

No fires shall be made on any part of the site, or within 20m of any tree to be retained. No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences. No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall take place without the approval of an arboriculturist.

Rationale for not using heavy-duty fencing: Insufficient room for back stays

Method 3: GROUND SURFACE HANDLING and PROTECTION

This method shall apply in the zone hatched blue on plan. NO levels reduction shall take place. This includes no 'scraping up' with a mechanical excavator or otherwise. Any existing hard surfacing, any existing surface debris, light vegetation, etc., that lies within the zone shall be removed using hand tools only. A 2D geotextile membrane, such as 'Ekotex' shall be laid; 100mm of green-source woodchip; continuously abutted scaffold boards or manufactured boards so as to completely cover this area. This area shall be used for pedestrian access only.

OR

To handle loads imposed by pedestrian-operated plant up to 1 tonne gross weight, a 2D geotextile membrane, such as 'Ekotex' shall be laid, and in sequence; 100mm of green-source woodchip; continuously abutted scaffold boards and a layer of manufactured board at least 25mm thick screwed to the underlying scaffold boards.

OR

To handle loads exceeding 2 tonnes the ground surface shall be covered (in sequence) by a 2D geotextile membrane, such as 'Ekotex'; 100mm of green-source woodchip; TuffTrak® Euromat ground guards or similar appropriate temporary trackway sections. The temporary

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

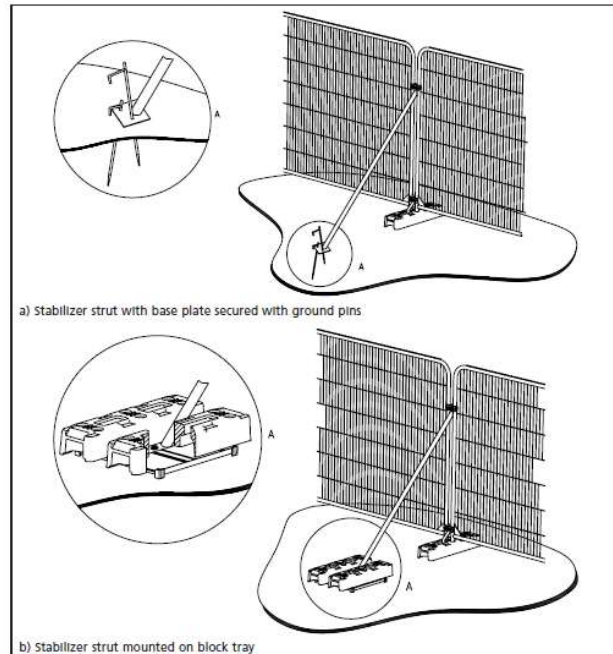


Figure 1 BS 5837:2012 section 6, figure 3

trackways shall be fixed together with manufacturers' approved fixings. On completion of build phase the ground guards shall be lifted by hand or by plant standing outside the zone.

Any scaffold erection shall take its bearing directly off the ground surface via spreader plates/scaffold boards.

Method 4: DEMOLITION

This method shall apply generally. Any demolition, which shall be by 'top down, sides in' method, shall be carried out with hand tools or hand-held power tools only. Arisings shall be removed for disposal off site. None shall be spread in root protection areas (orange shapes/circles).

CONSTRUCTION

Method 5: SERVICE TRENCHES

N.b. This applies to ALL services: Electricity, gas, water, etc. Existing services shall be utilised wherever possible.

These methods shall apply generally within any RPA (orange shapes/circles).

- 1) The trench shall be opened with an air-spade to required depth. Roots 20mm or more in diameter unearthed shall be temporarily protected with bubble-wrap and insulating or gaffer tape while rest of trench is dug. Services shall be worked under/over/around/between roots so as not to cut or damage any larger than 20mm diameter.
OR
- 2) The trench shall be dug with hand tools only. Probes such as screwdrivers or steel rod <10mm diameter to determine root presence ahead of digging shall be used. The work shall proceed cautiously. No roots over 20mm diameter shall be cut. Roots 20mm or more in diameter unearthed shall be temporarily protected with bubble-wrap and insulating or gaffer tape while rest of trench is dug. Services shall be worked under/over/around/between roots so as not to cut or damage any larger than 20mm diameter.
OR
- 3) Services shall be thrust-bored using trenchless techniques (compressed air-driven 'mole') at a depth of 700mm or more below ground level, entailing no surface excavation. Starter pits for rams shall be outside any RPA, or reception/starter pits shall be opened according to 1) or 2) above.

Method 6: ROOT PRUNING

This method shall apply within only the RPAs (orange shapes/circles) of hedge H1. The excavation shall be made with hand tools only. Any roots encountered shall be trimmed to the edge of excavation using a sharp edge tool such as handsaw or secateurs; the cuts shall be made at right angles to the long axis of the root, and in accordance with BS3998:2010, 8.6. An HDPE membrane shall be placed between any root-bearing soil and any wet concrete to be poured. Impermeable sheeting (to exclude wet concrete) shall be laid and secured locally by temporary weighting / taping as required. Concrete casting shall take place without disturbing this protective layer.

LATE CONSTRUCTION and LANDSCAPING PHASE

Method 7: FOOTPATHS (various finishes possible)

This method shall apply in zone hatched **red** on plan. No reduction of levels shall take place. No wheeled or tracked machinery shall be used: construction shall be by means of hand tools. NO reduction in existing ground levels shall take place – no ‘scraping up’ with or without a mechanical excavator. Edge restraint shall be formed from tanalised timber pinned to substrate with tanalised timber pegs or similar.

‘NIDAGRAVEL’ (this allows a gravel finish where a firm walkover experience is required)

Levels can be corrected by use of granite chippings NO FINES. A 3D pocket geotextile system, such as the ‘Nidagravel’ tray system 40mm deep backfilled with 40mm+, clean stone or gravel – NO FINES can be laid directly over the level correction layer. This system provides a wheelchair-friendly finish.

OR

POROUS TARMAC

A fine-mesh geogrid such as Tensar ‘TriAx’ shall be laid. The grid size shall be sufficiently small to retain the level correction/bedding layer stone to be laid. This shall be ‘no fines’, granite or other hard stone, such as ‘track ballast’. Then a 3D pocket type geotextile 75mm deep, backfilled with 20-40mm CLEAN STONE – NO FINES (typically sold as ‘track ballast’). A further fine-mesh geogrid such as Tensar ‘TriAx’ shall be laid. The grid size shall be sufficiently small to retain the tarmac to be laid. The porous tarmac layer shall then be applied. Total thickness over existing ground level can thus be as little as 100-120mm.

OR

SLABS

A fine-mesh geogrid such as Tensar ‘TriAx’ shall be laid. The grid size shall be sufficiently small to retain the level correction/bedding layer stone to be laid : granite chippings, NO FINES. Paving shall be laid open-jointed and the joints rammed with granite chippings.

Method 8: LANDSCAPING PREPARATION IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

This method shall apply after completion of main build only. Operations shall take place only after a minimum of 3 days after heavy rain, and shall where possible be carried out 7 days or more after such rainfall. Ground preparation within root protection areas shall entail use of hand tools only. The ground surface shall be thoroughly hand-forked over in vertical mode only to one spit’s depth (250mm). Care shall be taken not to damage tree roots greater than 20mm diameter. Weed treatment if required shall be via BASIS qualified operatives. Surface debris shall be removed by hand to barrow and disposed of off-site. No wheeled or tracked plant shall be used : hand-held power tools may be used. (Outside root protection areas, mechanical cultivation shall be permitted.) The finishing soil horizon shall be composed of biochar (such as <https://www.soilfixer.co.uk/biochar-article>) mixed with topsoil (to BS3882:2015 topsoil) - 5% by volume (equating to 20 kgs of product per cubic metre of topsoil), which shall be by hand-barrow : no mechanical plant shall over-run the loose-tipped material. All growing medium handling shall take place only after a minimum of 3 days after heavy rain, and shall where possible be carried out 7 days or more after such rainfall. The mix shall be laid to finish to required levels and allowed to settle via mist irrigation / watering-in /

natural rainfall. The ground surface shall be worked to a fine tilth with hand tools prior to planting. No mechanical compaction whatever shall be used. Levelling and minimal consolidation shall be by hand tools / foot and board only, or naturally. Earthworm Inoculation Units shall be placed 150mm below ground level at 5m intervals in all soil build-up areas.

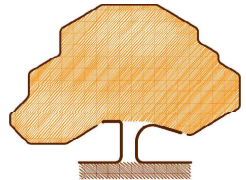
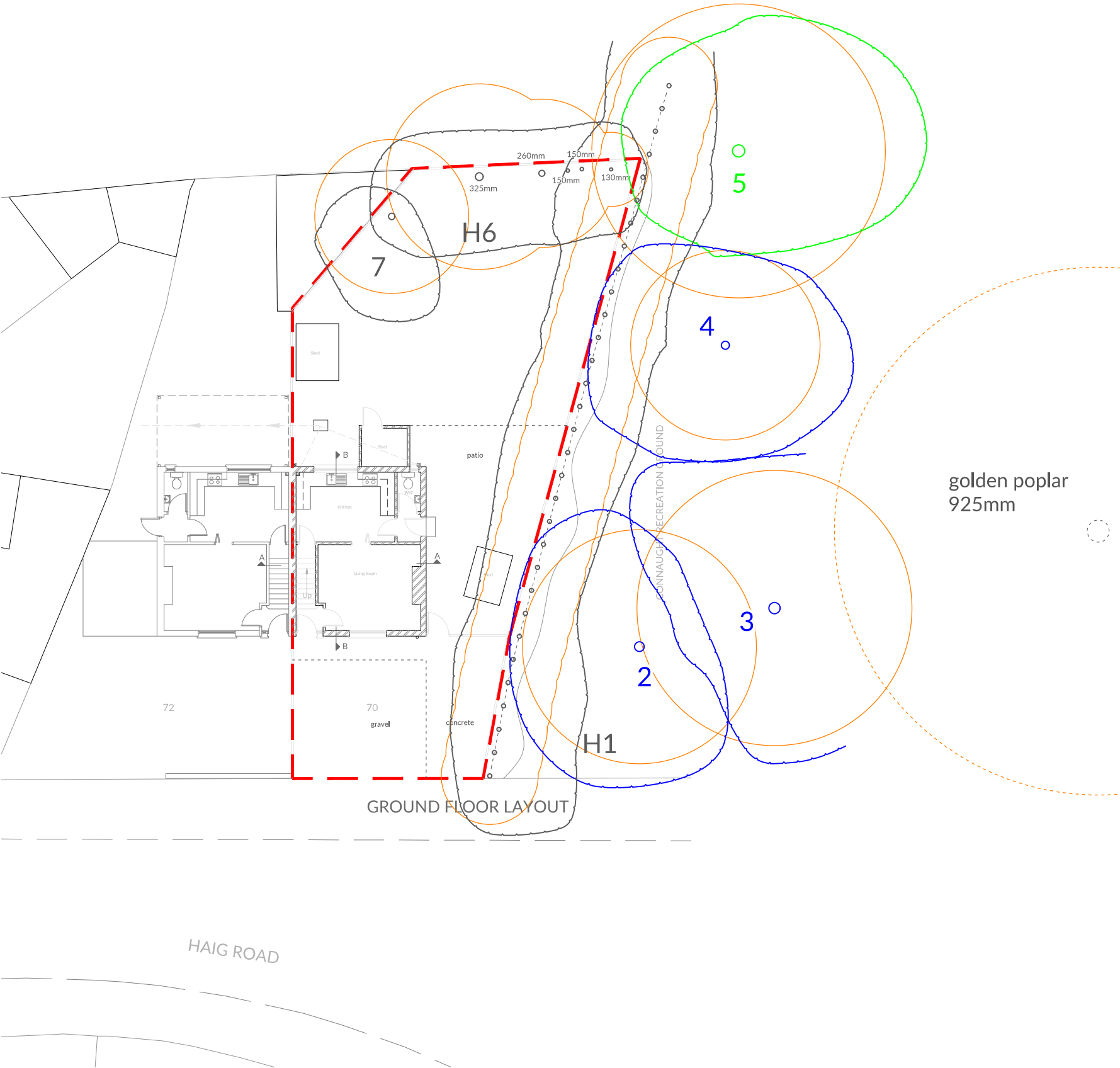
10 Plans

N.b. The scale of the plans is dependent on the paper size on which any hard copy is produced.

S699-J1-P1 v2

S699-J1-P2 v2

The methods below typically each have a unique colour code and hatch or other reference to the plan, for example, pink lines indicate where fences to protect trees should be positioned.



JOHN CROMAR'S
ARBORICULTURAL
COMPANY
LIMITED

THE OLD SCHOOL,
TITLEY, KINGTON,
HR5 3RN.
at Wheatley, Oxford
& Harpenden, Herts.

TEL 01582 808020
FAX 01544 231006
MOB 07860 453072
admin@treescan.co.uk
www.treescan.co.uk



KEY TO COLOURS /
LINETYPES USED IN
RELATION TO TREES

GREEN - High Value (A)
BLUE - Moderate Value (B)
BLACK - Low Value (C)
RED - Very short life
expectancy (U)
ORANGE SHAPES: Root
Protection Areas

Spread and trunk colours
correspond directly to
those used in British
Standard 5837:2012,
Table 2.

TOOTHED LINE: Tree spread line

DRG. NAME
**TREE VALUE
ASSESSMENT
(AS PER BS
5837:2012) &
ROOT
PROTECTION
AREAS**

NOTES
Do not use for setting out purposes.
All dimensions to be checked on site.
1:200 scale applies ONLY when plan
printed at ISO A1 size.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a
monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
TEXT
FOR FULL DETAILS OF TREE VALUE
PLEASE SEE REPORT

BASED ON
TOWERS ASSOCIATES DRG. NO.:
3272-01 SUPPLIED
SITE ADDRESS
70 Haig Road, Uxbridge, UB8 3EG

DRG. REF. S699-J1-P1	REV. NO. v2
SCALE & SIZE 1:100 @ A1	DATE 17-Aug-21
0	5

The methods below typically each have a unique colour code and hatch or other reference to the plan, for example, **pink** lines indicate where fences to protect trees should be positioned.

PREPARATION / DEMOLITION

Method 1: SCHEDULE OF TREE WORK

Tree work shall be in accordance with the schedule within report S699-J1-IA-1 and to BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations', and in accord with spread line(s) marked on plan.

Method 2: TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Tree protection fencing shall be erected, consisting of 'Heras' type fencing (weld-mesh panels), each section securely attached to uprights driven at least 0.6m into ground, as per the layout as shown on the plan (pink lines). No ground levels reduction or excavation shall take place within (=the tree side of) the fence lines. The standard rubber supports ('elephant's feet') shall if used, be as per BS 5837:2012 section 6.2.2, figure 3; that is, pinned to the substrate with re-bar.

Where required to infill odd sections, tree protection fencing may be varied to >1.8m high hoarding of >11mm thick manufactured board and timber uprights >50mm x 100mm, no part of any of which is to be attached to any tree.

No fires shall be made on any part of the site, or within 20m of any tree to be retained. No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences. No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall take place without the approval of an arboriculturist.

Method 3: GROUND SURFACE HANDLING and PROTECTION

This method shall apply in the zone hatched blue on plan. NO levels reduction shall take place. This includes no 'scraping up' with a mechanical excavator or otherwise. Any existing hard surfacing, any existing surface debris, light vegetation, etc., that lies within the zone shall be removed using hand tools only. A 2D geotextile membrane, such as 'Ekotex' shall be laid: 100mm of green-source woodchip; continuously abutted scaffold boards or manufactured boards so as to completely cover this area. This area shall be used for pedestrian access only.

OR

To handle loads imposed by pedestrian-operated plant up to 1 tonne gross weight, a 2D geotextile membrane, such as 'Ekotex' shall be laid, and in sequence; 100mm of green-source woodchip; continuously abutted scaffold boards and a layer of manufactured board at least 25mm thick screwed to the underlying scaffold boards.

OR

To handle loads exceeding 2 tonnes the ground surface shall be covered (in sequence) by a 2D geotextile membrane, such as 'Ekotex'; 100mm of green-source woodchip; TuffTrak[®] Euromat ground guards or similar appropriate temporary trackway sections. The temporary trackways shall be fixed together with manufacturers' approved fixings. On completion of build phase the ground guards shall be lifted by hand or by plant standing outside the zone.

Any scaffold erection shall take its bearing directly off the ground surface via spreader plates/scaffold boards.

Method 4: DEMOLITION

This method shall apply generally. Any demolition, which shall be by 'top down, sides in' method, shall be carried out with hand tools or hand-held power tools only. Arisings shall be removed for disposal off site. None shall be spread in root protection areas (orange shapes/circles).

CONSTRUCTION

Method 5: SERVICE TRENCHES

N.b. This applies to ALL services: Electricity, gas, water, etc. Existing services shall be utilised wherever possible.

These methods shall apply generally within any RPA (orange shapes/circles).

- 1) The trench shall be opened with an air-spade to required depth. Roots 20mm or more in diameter unearthed shall be temporarily protected with bubble-wrap and insulating or gaffer tape while rest of trench is dug. Services shall be worked under/over/around/between roots so as not to cut or damage any larger than 20mm diameter.

OR

- 2) The trench shall be dug with hand tools only. Probes such as screwdrivers or steel rod <10mm diameter to determine root presence ahead of digging shall be used. The work shall proceed cautiously. No roots over 20mm diameter shall be cut. Roots 20mm or more in diameter unearthed shall be temporarily protected with bubble-wrap and insulating or gaffer tape while rest of trench is dug. Services shall be worked under/over/around/between roots so as not to cut or damage any larger than 20mm diameter.

OR

- 3) Services shall be thrust-bored using trenchless techniques (compressed air-driven 'mole') at a depth of 700mm or more below ground level, entailing no surface excavation. Starter pits for rams shall be outside any RPA, or reception/starter pits shall be opened according to 1) or 2) above.

Method 6: ROOT PRUNING

This method shall apply within only the RPAs (orange shapes/circles) of hedge H1. The excavation shall be made with hand tools only. Any roots encountered shall be trimmed to the edge of excavation using a sharp edge tool such as handsaw or secateurs; the cuts shall be made at right angles to the long axis of the root, and in accordance with BS3998:2010, 8.6. An HDPE membrane shall be placed between any root-bearing soil and any wet concrete to be poured. Impermeable sheeting (to exclude wet concrete) shall be laid and secured locally by temporary weighting / taping as required. Concrete casting shall take place without disturbing this protective layer.

LATE CONSTRUCTION and LANDSCAPING PHASE

Method 7: FOOTPATHS (various finishes possible)

This method shall apply in zone hatched red on plan. No reduction of levels shall take place. No wheeled or tracked machinery shall be used: construction shall be by means of hand tools. NO reduction in existing ground levels shall take place - no 'scraping up' with or without a mechanical excavator. Edge restraint shall be formed from tanalised timber pinned to substrate with tanalised timber pegs or similar.

'NIDAGRAVEL' (this allows a gravel finish where a firm walkover experience is required)

Levels can be corrected by use of granite chippings NO FINES. A 3D pocket geotextile system, such as the 'Nidagravel' tray system 40mm deep backfilled with 40mm+, clean stone or gravel - NO FINES can be laid directly over the level correction layer. This system provides a wheelchair-friendly finish.

OR

POROUS TARMAC

A fine-mesh geogrid such as Tensar 'TriAx' shall be laid. The grid size shall be sufficiently small to retain the level correction/bedding layer stone to be laid. This shall be 'no fines', granite or other hard stone, such as 'track ballast'. Then a 3D pocket type geotextile 75mm deep, backfilled with 20-40mm CLEAN STONE - NO FINES (typically sold as 'track ballast'). A further fine-mesh geogrid such as Tensar 'TriAx' shall be laid. The grid size shall be sufficiently small to retain the tarmac to be laid. The porous tarmac layer shall then be applied. Total thickness over existing ground level can thus be as little as 100-120mm.

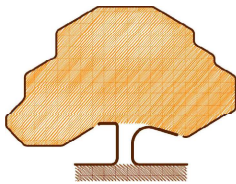
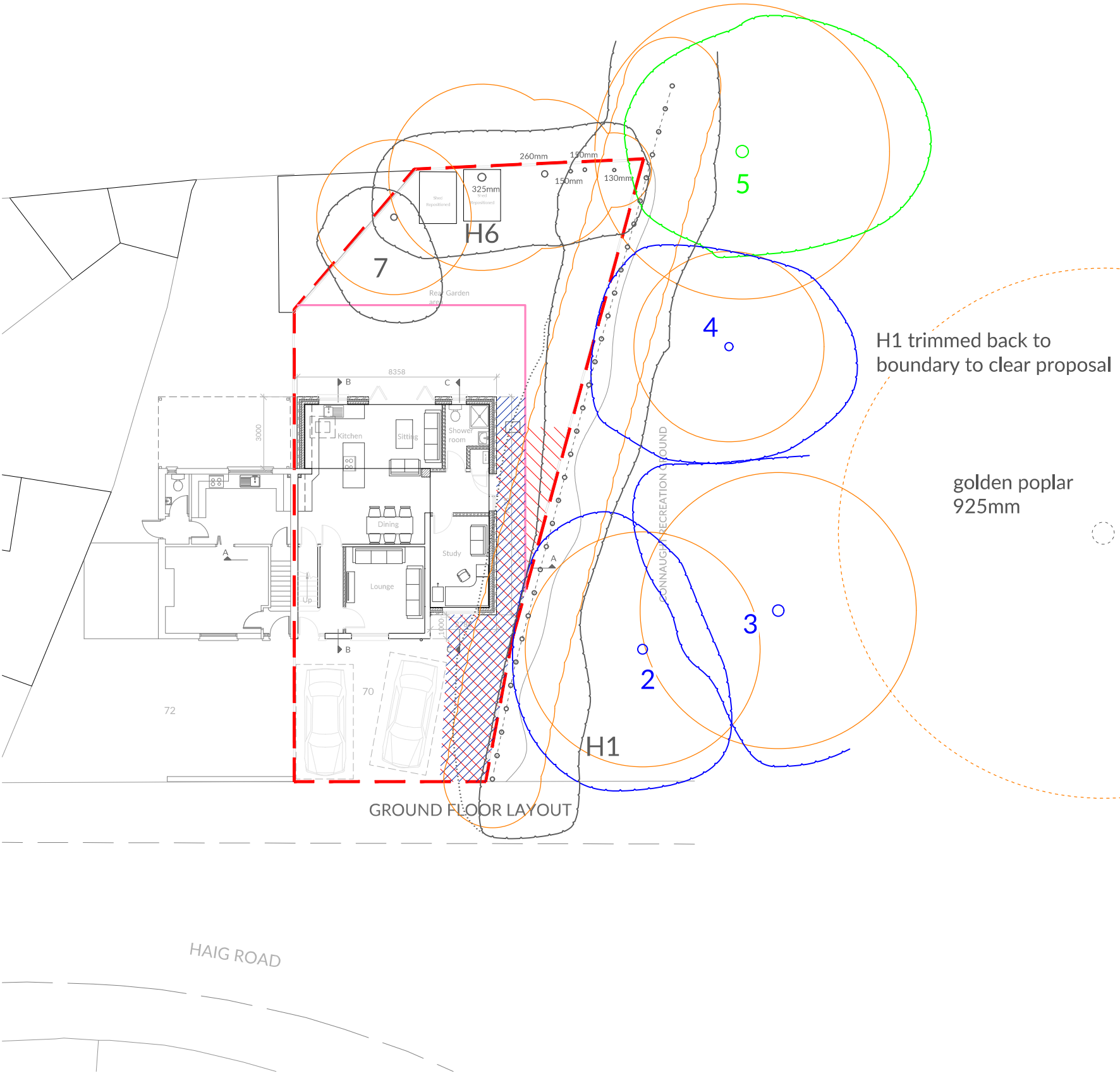
OR

SLABS

A fine-mesh geogrid such as Tensar 'TriAx' shall be laid. The grid size shall be sufficiently small to retain the level correction/bedding layer stone to be laid : granite chippings, NO FINES. Paving shall be laid open-jointed and the joints rammed with granite chippings.

Method 8: LANDSCAPING PREPARATION IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

This method shall apply after completion of main build only. Operations shall take place only after a minimum of 3 days after heavy rain, and shall where possible be carried out 7 days or more after such rainfall. Ground preparation within root protection areas shall entail use of hand tools only. The ground surface shall be thoroughly hand-forked over in vertical mode only to one spit's depth (250mm). Care shall be taken not to damage tree roots greater than 20mm diameter. Weed treatment if required shall be via BASIS qualified operatives. Surface debris shall be removed by hand to barrow and disposed of off-site. No wheeled or tracked plant shall be used : hand-held power tools may be used. (Outside root protection areas, mechanical cultivation shall be permitted.) The finishing soil horizon shall be composed of biochar (such as https://www.soilfixer.co.uk/biochar-article) mixed with topsoil (to BS3882:2015 topsoil) - 5% by volume (equating to 20 kgs of product per cubic metre of topsoil), which shall be by hand-barrow : no mechanical plant shall over-run the loose-tipped material. All growing medium handling shall take place only after a minimum of 3 days after heavy rain, and shall where possible be carried out 7 days or more after such rainfall. The mix shall be laid to finish to required levels and allowed to settle via mist irrigation / watering-in / natural rainfall. The ground surface shall be worked to a fine tilth with hand tools prior to planting. No mechanical compaction whatever shall be used. Levelling and minimal consolidation shall be by hand tools / foot and board only, or naturally. Earthworm Inoculation Units shall be placed 150mm below ground level at 5m intervals in all soil build-up areas.



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DRG. NAME
**TREE RETENTION
& TREE
PROTECTION
MEASURES**

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TEXT
FOR FULL METHOD DETAILS
PLEASE SEE REPORT

BASED ON
TOWERS ASSOCIATES DRG. NO.:
3272-02 SUPPLIED

SITE ADDRESS
70 Haig Road, Uxbridge, UB8 3EG

DRG. REF.
S699-J1-P2
SCALE & SIZE
1:100 @ A1
0

REV. NO.
v2
DATE
17-Aug-21
5