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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHOD STATEMENT & TREE PROTECTION PLAN

7 Pine Trees Drive, Ickenham UB10 8AE

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Report Title: **Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan for 7 PINE TREES DRIVE, ICKENHAM UB10 8AE**

Report Status: **Final**

Job No: **P3347J2212/EH**

Date: **24/07/2024**

Quality Control: Revisions

Version	Date	Issued By

Should you have any queries relating to this report, please contact

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Summary

It is proposed to erect a new rail fence.

The proposals are within influencing distance of several trees and so some basic tree protection measures and working methodology (in accordance with BS 5837:2012) will ensure they are not detrimentally affected during works.

If the proposal is implemented in accordance with the recommendations laid out in this report, neither the trees or wider landscape will be adversely affected.

This is an arboriculturally defensible scheme and there are no (arboricultural) reasons why planning consent should not be granted.

Contents

1.0 Instruction

1.1 We are to survey all significant trees that could be affected by the proposed works.

1.2 We are then to prepare a report to appraise the effect these works will have on any nearby trees and the surrounding landscape.

1.3 We are then to set out recommendations for the protection of the trees during development - in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' (BS5837).

2.0 Drawings provided.

2.1 Plan – Ref. PTD/PL/102

3.0 Report context

3.1 The tree survey data was taken from a previous tree report (Job No: P3347J2212 Date: 19/03/2021)

3.2 This report is based on the information provided (i.e. site plans, proposed drawings, scales, measurements etc).

3.3 This report will support a planning application or an application to discharge a tree-related condition and its purpose is to assist and inform the planning process.

3.4 This report does not set out the detailed, working specifications of tree protection measures and engineering / design features, but provides sufficient detail to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme in principle.

3.5 The report does not assess the potential influence of trees upon load-bearing soils beneath existing and proposed structures (resulting from water abstraction by trees on shrinkable soils).

4.0 Statutory tree protection

4.1 According to the Council's website, some trees within and adjacent to this site are covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPOs 1 & 533); which means that if any tree works are required (to the protected trees), an application must be made to the Council (unless the works are approved by virtue of this report being approved as part of a planning permission – but please see 4.2).

4.2 Even if approved by way of this report, the Council's consent IS required for works on trees subject to a TPO / within a Conservation Area if:

- Development under a planning permission has not been commenced within the relevant time limit (i.e. the permission has 'expired');
- Only outline planning permission has been granted; or
- It is not necessary to carry out works on protected trees to implement a full planning permission.

5.0 Ecological constraints

5.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees.

5.2 In addition to any tree matters considered in this report, these protected animals could impose significant constraints on the use and timing of access to the site.

6.0 The site

6.1 This property is situated within a leafy, residential part of Ickenham.

7.0 The soil and topography

7.1 The soils at this site were determined using information provided by the British Geological Survey and observations during the site visit.

7.2 The site is level with no adverse features, and the soil texture is London Clay Formation - Clay, silt and sand.

7.3 Given the information above, the soil has the potential of becoming compacted (which is harmful to tree roots).

8.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Tree Protection Methods

8.1 The following section describes the potential effects the construction works will have on the subject trees. Mitigation measures are recommended, and this information should be read in conjunction with the supporting Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

8.2 Further information on the subject trees is provided in Appendices 1 & 2.

8.3 Fence posts within the RPAs of retained trees

8.3.1 Several of the new fence posts will need to be installed within the RPAs of retained trees.

8.3.2 To minimise root disruption, the post holes will be hand-dug and lined with plastic sheeting prior to back-filling with concrete.

8.3.3 These works will take place from on top of either existing hard surfaces or suitable ground protection (which only needs to be laid where each post hole is being hand-dug).

8.3.4 The trees are healthy and will tolerate these very minor works within their RPAs. Subsequently, there will be no detrimental effect on the health or appearance of the trees, nor the visual amenity or arboreal character of the area.

8.4 Soil compaction around retained trees

8.4.1 Soil compaction can be caused by various construction-related activities such as storage or materials and the use of heavy machinery (or even heavier than normal pedestrian access during works). It is harmful to tree roots because it reduces gaseous exchange and the availability of water and nutrients.

8.4.2 To avoid the soil becoming unnecessarily compacted , all vulnerable areas will be covered with ground protection.

8.5 Potential conflict with low branches of retained trees

8.5.1 The lower lateral branches of some of the retained trees are potentially vulnerable to damage during the installation works.

8.5.2 To reduce the risk of accidental damage to acceptable levels, the lateral branches on the vulnerable sides of the crown will be crown lifted to 2m to improve clearance (see appendix 2 for more specific details). Only the minimum work necessary will be carried out and this can be carried out by an approved contractor if considered necessary (www.trees.org.uk).

8.5.3 The proposed pruning is minor, targeted and will not affect the health or appearance of the trees.

9.0 Conclusions

9.1 No vegetation will need to be removed to facilitate these works.

9.2 The retained trees will be protected using up-to-date methodology and guidance provided by the current British Standards (BS 58378:2012). To this end, a site-specific AMS and TPP have been provided. These are found in Section 10 and Appendix 8 respectively.

9.3 Provided the recommendations laid out in this report are followed, the proposals will not detrimentally affect the trees or the character / appearance of the local area.

9.4 The trees do not cause any significant conflicts in terms of construction activities, nor will any significant issues of post-development pressure be likely to emerge that could not be managed with routine, minor tree maintenance.

10.0 The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

10.1 Effective tree protection relies on following a logical sequence of events and arboricultural supervision. This AMS lays down the methodology for all construction works that may influence significant trees and recommendations for arboricultural supervision are provided in Section 11.

10.2 It is essential that this AMS is observed and adhered to. Therefore, a copy of this AMS must be issued to the building contractor to be integrated into their work schedule and must also be permanently made available on-site for the duration of development.

10.3 This AMS should be read in conjunction with the supporting Tree Protection Plan (TPP), which is found in Appendix 8.

10.4 At this site, operations are to occur in the following sequence (refer to Appendix 3 for further details on underlined methodology; which are listed in alphabetical order):

1. Carry out crown lifting to 2m (only if needed). All tree works are to be carried out by a competent and experienced arborist to current British Standards (see Appendix 4.9 for assistance finding a suitable arborist).

2. Lay ground protection and/or retain suitably hard-wearing existing hard surfaces within the area(s) shown by the diagonal blue lines on the TPP.

3. Provide a photographic record of all tree protection to arboricultural consultant – this will be forwarded to and approved by the Council's Arboricultural Officer and must demonstrate that all aspects of tree and ground protection measures have been implemented in accordance with this Arboricultural Report. The tree protection measures shall be retained until completion of all works hereby permitted.

4. Working from on top of existing hard surfaces and/or suitable ground protection, excavate post holes (by hand) for the new front fence and gate. Line holes with plastic sheeting prior to back-filling with concrete.

5. Complete construction of new railings.

6. Remove tree protection when all construction activity has ended.

7. Carry out landscaping works.

11.0 Arboricultural supervision

11.1 A suitably-qualified arboriculturalist will provide on-going supervision during construction. The occasions when supervision is required are outlined in Table 2. If the LPA wish to see further supervision, this matter can be dealt with by amending the report and/or by condition.

Table 2: Indicative arboricultural supervision requirements

Supervision details	Required (Y / N)	When	Details	Nature	Sign off
~~Pre-commencement site meeting~~	~~N~~	~~Prior to any site activity~~	~~To ensure contractors are briefed & understand the AMS & TPP. A site supervisor will be appointed to oversee tree protection & the reporting of any damage to trees or deviation from the AMS - to the project arboriculturist / LPA~~	~~Informal and open discussions. Induction form signed by attendees~~	~~Details of meeting to be sent to LPA within 5 days~~
~~Meeting with tree contractors~~	~~N~~	~~Prior to protective measures being installed~~	~~To ensure tree work instructions are clear and understood.~~	~~Informal meeting~~	~~No follow up required~~
Protective measure check	Y	Prior to any site activity	To ensure that protective measures are fit-for-purposed and correctly positioned.	Photos to be provided to consultant	Details of to be sent to LPA within 5 days
~~On-going supervision~~	~~N~~	~~Every 2 weeks during construction~~	~~To ensure that the protective measures have not been moved and continue to be fit-for-purpose.~~	~~Site meeting with a site monitoring report to be prepared~~	~~Details of to be sent to LPA within 5 days~~
~~Supervision of excavation works near trees~~	~~N~~	~~During construction~~	~~To supervise key stages of works near trees (insert which / when)~~	~~Site meeting with a site monitoring report to be prepared~~	~~Details of to be sent to LPA within 5 days~~
~~Meeting with landscape contractors~~	~~N~~	~~After construction~~	~~To provide advice on tree / shrub selection (if not conditioned)~~	~~Informal meeting~~	~~No follow up required~~

11.2 A site inspection record (see Appendix 8) will be prepared after each visit and will state the condition of tree protection measures and outline any required remedial action (and timescales).

11.3 To demonstrate compliance, and to help the LPA discharge relevant planning conditions, all site monitoring reports will be forwarded to the LPAs arboricultural officer within 5 working days of the visit.

11.4 NOTE: It is the applicant's responsibility to arrange meeting dates with the arboriculturist.

12.0 Signature

This report represents a true and factual account of the potential arboricultural impacts, and makes recommendations for appropriate protective measures, at the subject property.

Signed

.....

Trevor Heaps
Chartered Arboriculturist
BSc, MICFor, RC. Arbor. A

Dated

24th July 2024

Appendix 1 - Tree data schedule

Date: March 09th 2021
Site: 7 Pine Trees Drive
Surveyor: Jon Harper cert.Arb (RFS)

= Category A trees
= Category B trees
= Category C trees
= Category U trees

Type (Tag)	Name	Age	Category	Diameter (Stems)	Height (L/Hgt)	North	East	South	West	Condition	Life Exp	Comments	Recommendations	RPR	RPA
T1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	B2	600(1)	15(5)	7	8	6	5	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	7.2	162.88
T2	Cedrus libani (Cedar of Lebanon)	M	B1	750(1)	16(4)	9	8	8	5	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	9	254.5
T3	Cedrus libani (Cedar of Lebanon)	M	B1	450(1)	16(4)	5	4	5	3	Good	20	Crown distorted due to group pressure.	None at present.	5.4	91.62
T4	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	M	B1	450(1)	15(5)	4	4	4	4	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	5.4	91.62
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	M	B3	566(2)	9(4)	4	6	8	4	Good	20	Stem divides at ground level.	None at present.	6.79	144.86
T6	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	M	B1	380(1)	13(3)	4	4	4	4	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	4.56	65.33
T7	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	M	B1	280(1)	12(8)	2	3	3	3	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	3.36	35.47
T8	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	M	B1	300(1)	14(7)	3	3	2	3	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	3.6	40.72
T9	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	M	B1	320(1)	14(7)	3	3	2	3	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	3.84	46.33
T10	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	M	B1	400(1)	14(7)	3	3	3.5	3	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	4.8	72.39
T11	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	M	B1	550(1)	16(7)	3.5	4	6	4	Good	20	None at present.	None at present.	6.6	136.87

Appendix 2 - Tree data schedule explanatory notes

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree data schedule** (Appendix 1).

Ref: Each item of vegetation has its own unique number, prefixed by a letter such that:

T1=Tree **S2**=Shrub or stump **G3**=Group **H4**=Hedge **W5**=Woodland

Species: Latin (and common names in brackets) are given.

Age:

- **Y - Young** - Usually less than 10 years' old
- **SM - Semi-mature** - Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy)
- **EM - Early-mature** - Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy)
- **M - Mature** - Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy)
- **V - Veteran** - A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition
- **OM – Over-mature** - As for veteran except management is not considered worthwhile

DBH (mm): Stem diameter, measured in mm, taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible.

Hgt. (m): Height: Measured from ground level to the top of the crown in metres.

Can Hgt. (m): Crown height: Measured from ground level to the lowest tips of the main crown begins in metres. Where the crown is unbalanced it is measured on the side deemed to be most relevant. This is usually the side facing the area of anticipated development.

Can N, S, E, W: - Canopy extents
Approximate radial crown spread measured to the four cardinal points (for individual trees only)

Physio cond.: Indicates the physiological condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - Healthy tree with no symptoms of significant disease
- **Fair** - Tree with early signs of disease, small defects, decreased life expectancy, or evidence of less-than-average vigour for the species
- **Poor** - Significant disease present, limited life expectancy, or with very low vigour for the species and evidence of physiological stress
- **Very poor** - Tree is in advanced stages of physiological failure and is dying
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

Struct cond.: Indicates the structural condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - No significant structural defects noted
- **Fair** - Some structural defects noted but remedial action not required at present
- **Poor** - Significant defects noted resulting in a tree that requires regular monitoring or remedial action
- **Very poor** - Major defects noted that compromise the safety of the tree. Remedial works or tree removal is likely to be required.
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

Life Exp.: The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal (<10), (10 – 20), (20 – 40), or (40+).

Ret. Cat.: - Retention category: BS5837:2012 Category where:

- **U = Trees unsuitable for retention**. Trees in such a condition that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with red centres.

- **A = Trees of high quality**. Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with green centres.

- **B = Trees of moderate quality**. Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with blue centres.

- **C = Trees of low quality.** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. These trees are shown on the tree plans with grey centres.

Trees of notable quality are graded as Category A or Category B. These trees are sometimes divided further into sub-categories:

- Sub-category 1 is allocated where it has been assessed that the tree has mainly arboricultural qualities.
- Sub-category 2 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly landscape qualities.
- Subcategory 3 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly cultural qualities, including conservation.

Trees may be allocated more than one sub-category. All sub-categories carry equal weight, with for example an A3 tree being of the same importance and priority as an A1 tree.

Comments: Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects.

Rec's - Recommendations: Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.

Appendix 3 – **Specifications for tree protective measures**

Excavation of post-hole footings within Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees

The RPA of the subject tree shall be clearly marked on the ground with fluorescent marker paint - by tying the spray can to its stem using a pre-determined length of string to represent the tree's root protection radius (RPR) and keeping the string taught when spraying the ground. Cross reference the fourth column of the table in Appendix 1 (DBH mm) with the 2nd column in table 1 below to determine the length of string required.

Table 1. The RPRs given below are for single-stemmed trees.
Please contact the project arboriculturist if the subject tree is multi-stemmed.

Single stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m) / RPR	RPA (m^2)	Single stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m) / RPR	RPA (m^2)	Single stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m) / RPR	RPA (m^2)
75	0.9	3	475	5.7	102	875	10.5	346
100	1.2	5	500	6	113	900	10.8	366
125	1.5	7	525	6.3	125	925	11.1	387
150	1.8	10	550	6.6	137	950	11.4	408
175	2.1	14	575	6.9	149	975	11.7	430
200	2.4	18	600	7.2	163	1000	12	452
225	2.7	23	625	7.5	177	1025	12.3	475
250	3	28	650	7.8	191	1050	12.6	499
275	3.3	34	675	8.1	206	1075	12.9	523
300	3.6	41	700	8.4	222	1100	13.2	547
325	3.9	48	725	8.7	238	1125	13.5	572
350	4.2	55	750	9	254	1150	13.8	598
375	4.5	64	775	9.3	272	1175	14.1	624
400	4.8	72	800	9.6	289	1200	14.4	651
425	5.1	82	825	9.9	308	1225	14.7	679
450	5.4	92	850	10.2	327	1250	15	707

A cable avoidance tool (C.A.T.) will then be used to check for underground cables. If found, their locations will be marked with a biodegradable marker paint (using a different colour to the one used to mark the RPAs).

Working off either ground protection or an existing hard surface, the optimal locations for the post-holes (i.e. between roots) will be determined by hand, using tools such as a fork, spade, trowel, stiff brush or an air spade.

If roots below 25mm in diameter are discovered, they can be severed cleanly back to a suitable growth point with sharp secateurs or a sharp pull saw. If roots over 25mm in diameter are discovered, they will be bent / relocated as best as possible. If impractical, then the above process will be repeated.

When the post-hole location(s) have been determined, the remainder of the hole(s) will be hand-dug and lined with plastic sheeting (to avoid concrete residues leaching into rooting area/s of the retained trees).

The posts shall then be set in place and back-filled with concrete.

Ground Protection

The following *italicised* text is based on an extract from British Standard 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction– Recommendations.

Temporary ground protection should be able to support any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil and might comprise one of the following:

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

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

c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

The location of the temporary ground protection is shown on the tree protection plan and detailed within the arboricultural method statement.

In all cases, the objective will be to avoid the unnecessary compaction of soil (which can arise from a single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions) so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

All ground protection is to be maintained in good order, so it is fit for purpose throughout development. The ground protection will not be altered in any way, or prematurely removed without prior consent of the project arboriculturist or the LPA arboricultural officer.

Figure 1: An example of ground protection on work areas within a RPA (BS 5837:2005).

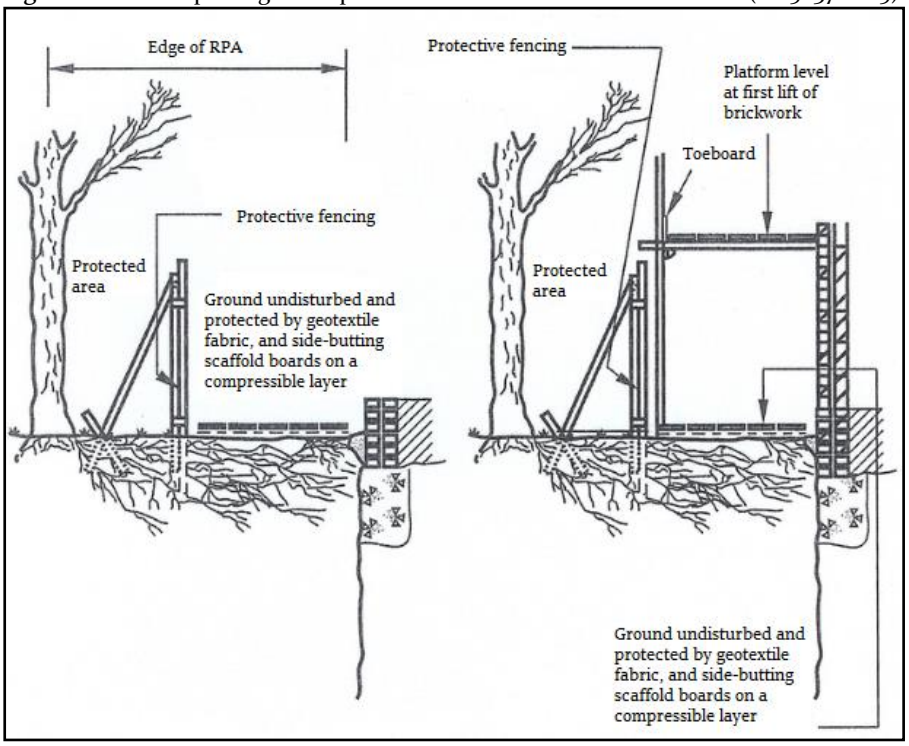


Photo 1. Scaffold boards placed on woodchip

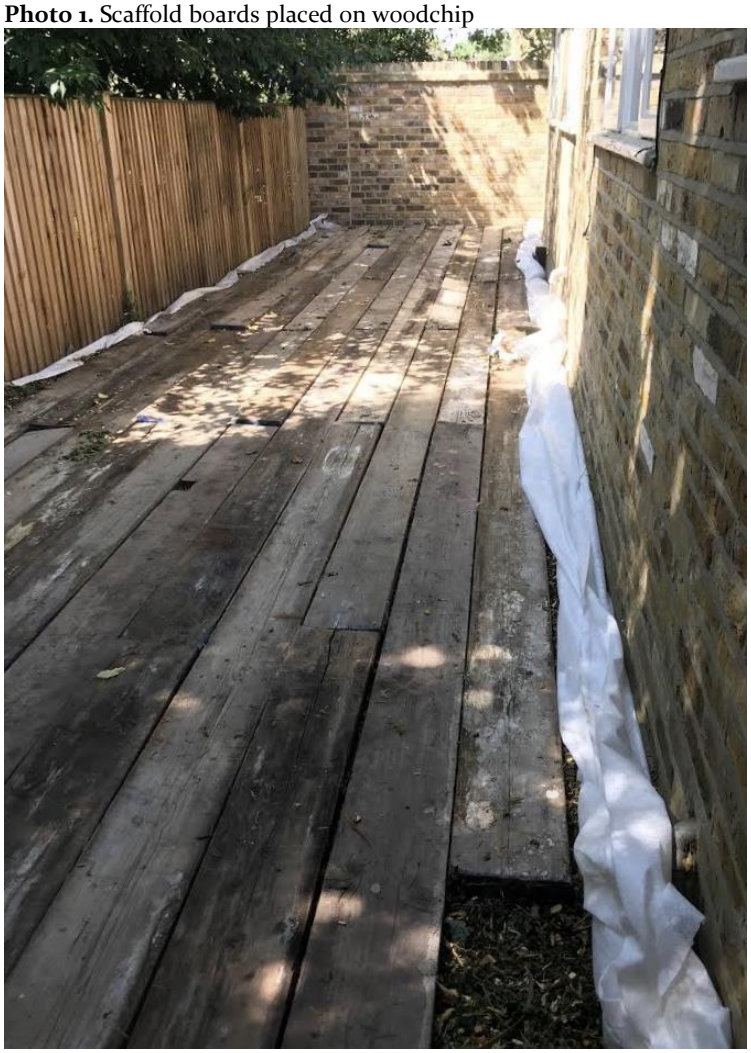


Photo 2. An example of heavy-duty ground protection.

Photo 2 Scaffold framework supporting wooden boards

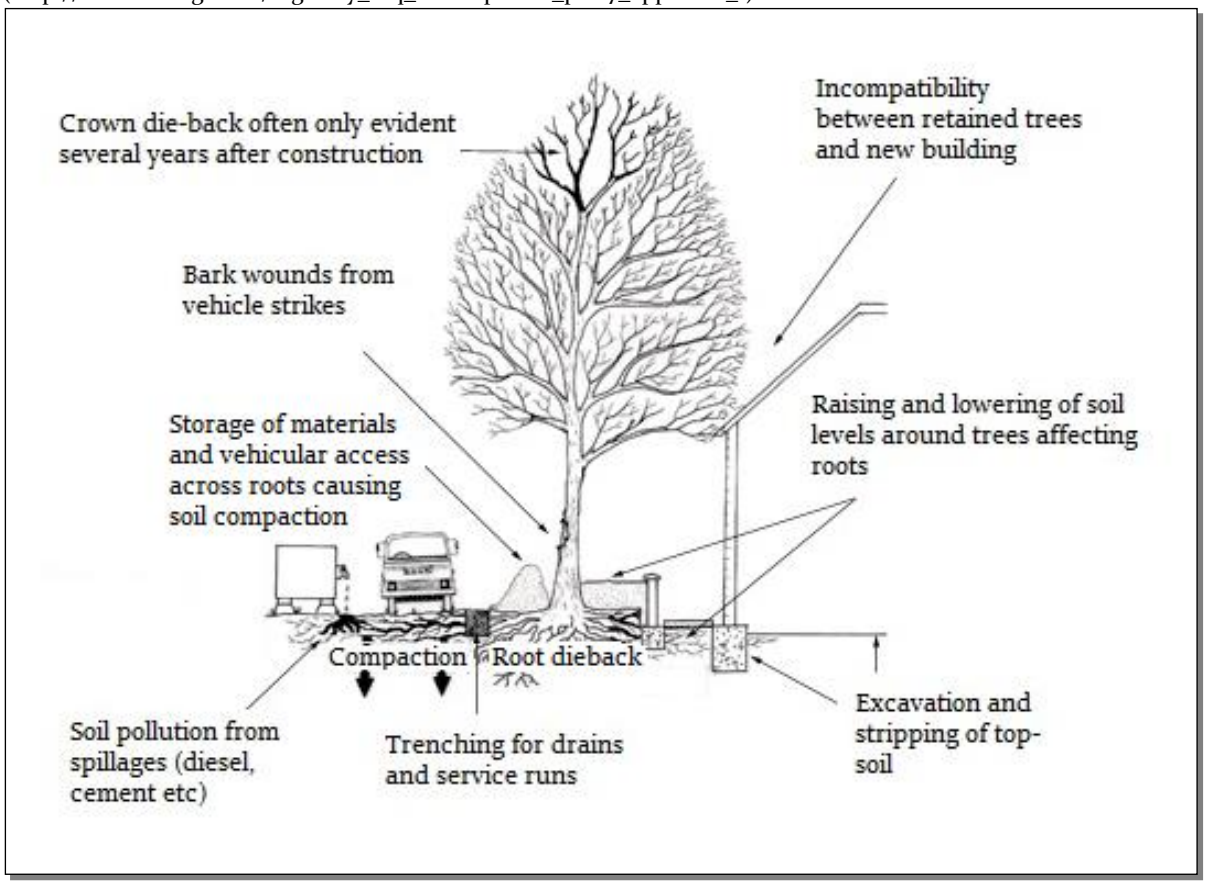
Soft landscaping within or close to the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees

The following precautions are necessary to avoid damage to trees (where activities are to take place within their RPAs):

- Ground levels will not be changed;
- Soil must be of good quality and free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots. The topsoil must satisfy the requirements of BS3882:200;
- No heavy machinery will be operated within the RPAs of retained trees during the installation of soft landscaping;
- Unwanted vegetation shall be removed manually or by using systemic herbicide that will not damage tree roots;
- No fuels or chemicals shall be used or stored within these areas; and
- No irrigation or drainage pipes shall be installed within the RPAs

Appendix 4 – **General precautions and further information**

Figure 4: Common problems for trees on development sites
(http://www.leics.gov.uk/highway_req_development_part7_appendix_f)



4.1 **Services and drainage:** Surface run-off water shall be sent to existing drains and/or soakaways located outside the RPAs of retained tree(s). If trenching is required within the RPA of retained trees to provide routes for services, this work shall be undertaken using mole boring and / or hand digging (under arboricultural supervision).

4.2 **Storage of materials:** No materials or spoil are to be stored within areas protected by protective fencing and/or ground protection. The same applies for existing hard surfaces that are being used as ground protection.

4.3 **Spillages:** If any cement residues fall within root protection areas, it shall be swept up, bagged and removed from site – it shall not be washed away with water.

4.4 **Demolition:** Where any existing structures are to be demolished, they will be done so inwardly (away from root protection areas / retained soil).

4.5 **Levels:** There is to be no alteration of ground levels within the area protected by protective fencing and/or ground protection, unless previously specified and agreed upon. The same applies for existing hard surfaces that are being used as ground protection.

4.6 **Fires:** No fires are to be lit within 20 metres of the stems of retained trees.

4.7 **Above ground damage to trees:** Care must be taken in planning the location and operation of machinery to avoid above ground damage to trees. BS5837 (2012) Section 6.2.4.1 states '*Planning of site operations should take sufficient account of wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs) in order that they can operate without contacting retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to trees and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance of trees is always maintained. Access facilitation pruning should be undertaken where necessary to maintain this clearance.*

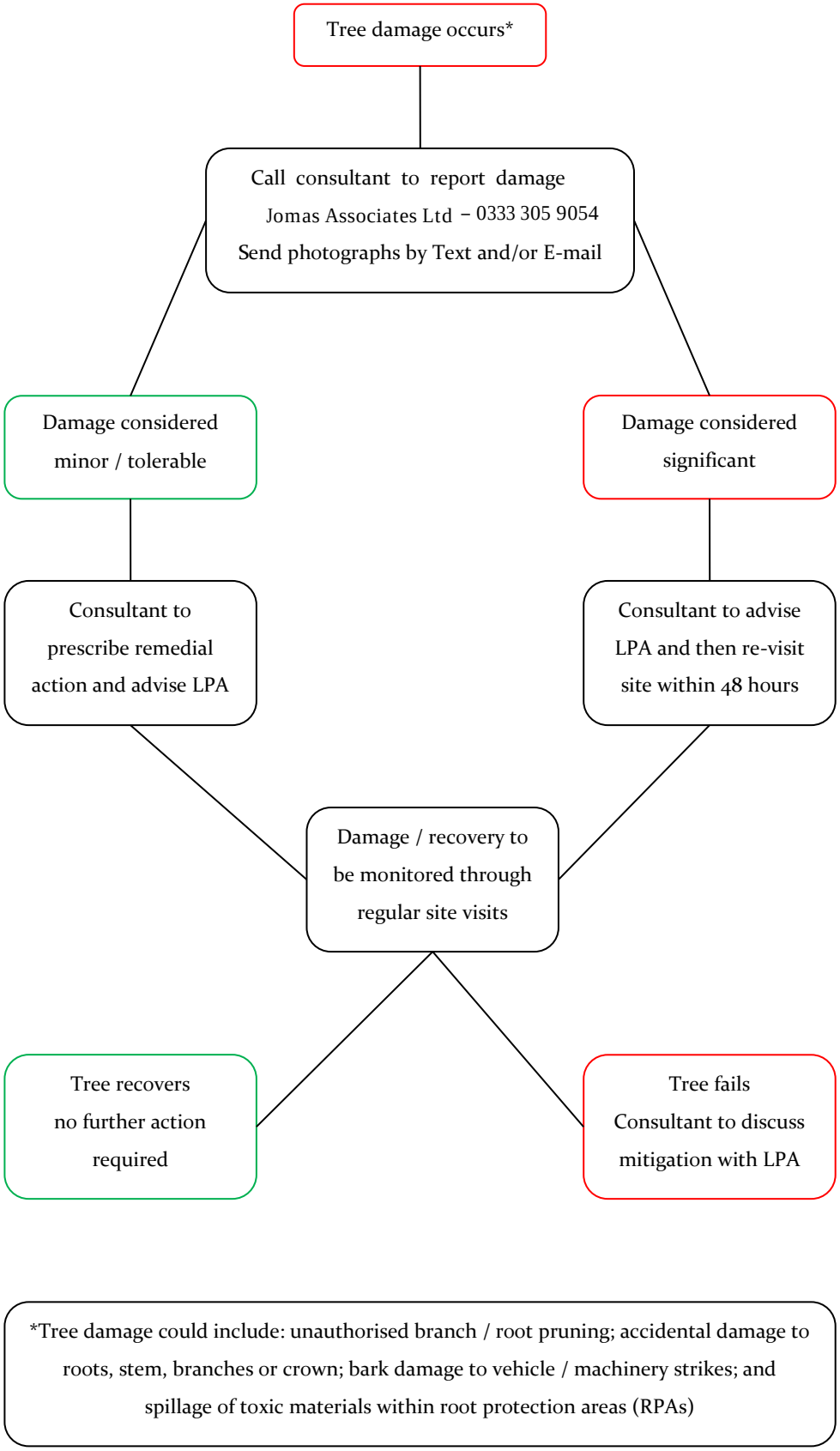
4.8 **Remedial works and soil improvement:** Exposed soils are easily compacted resulting in loss of water and gaseous exchange; this can lead to root death (and subsequently tree death).

4.8.1 To relieve ground compaction, which may have resulted from the use of vehicles or by the storage of materials, the soils should be broken up to allow air to penetrate and for the soil structure to be restored. There are various methods to achieve this, such as: auguring the soil by hand / fork or pneumatic excavation (e.g. with an air spade); both should be combined with soil structure improvements (see 4.8.2).

4.8.2 The soil structure can be improved by incorporating a compost or mulch within the topsoil, of 75-100mm in depth. This can be spread over the surface and gently forked into the soil. If bark chip is used as mulch, NPK fertilizer should be added to counteract the nitrogen depletion of the soil. There is also the option of adding mycorrhizal fungal which may also improve root function.

4.9 **Choosing an arborist:** When appointing a tree works contractor, please only use properly qualified and experienced companies who comply with current British Standards (3998) and always check that they carry Public Liability Insurance within a minimum of £2,000,000 cover, and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A list of contractors approved by the Arboricultural Association can be found at www.trees.org.uk or by calling 0333 305 9054.

Appendix 5 - Procedure to follow in case of damage to retained trees



*Tree damage could include: unauthorised branch / root pruning; accidental damage to roots, stem, branches or crown; bark damage to vehicle / machinery strikes; and spillage of toxic materials within root protection areas (RPAs)

Appendix 6 - **Induction form for all site personnel**

Site name: .....

App. No.: .....

Appointed Site Supervisor: .....

- I have had explained to me by the Site Manager the key implications of the Arboricultural Method Statement relating to the development at the above site.

- I am aware that trees have shallow roots and any excavation works beneath the canopy could cause irreparable damage.

- I am aware that the tree protective fencing / ground protection must remain in its original position and must not be moved without the approval of the appointed Arboricultural Consultant.

- I understand that certain operations must be supervised by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and that these must not start until the consultant is present and has given approval.

- I confirm that I will bring any concerns about potential damage to trees to the attention of the Site Manager.

- I am aware that I must not cause damage to any of the retained trees on or adjacent to the site. Damage may be caused by direct means (i.e. physical damage caused to roots or the trunk/branches of the tree) or by indirect means (e.g. by fire or toxic materials entering the rooting environment of the tree).

Print Name: .....

Sign Name: .....

Date: .....

Appendix 7 - Site inspection record

Date: Time:	Planning reference:
.....	.....
Site:	

Those present in addition to project arboriculturist:

Client / Agent: .....

Project / Site manager: .....

LPA arboricultural officer: .....

Other (specify): .....

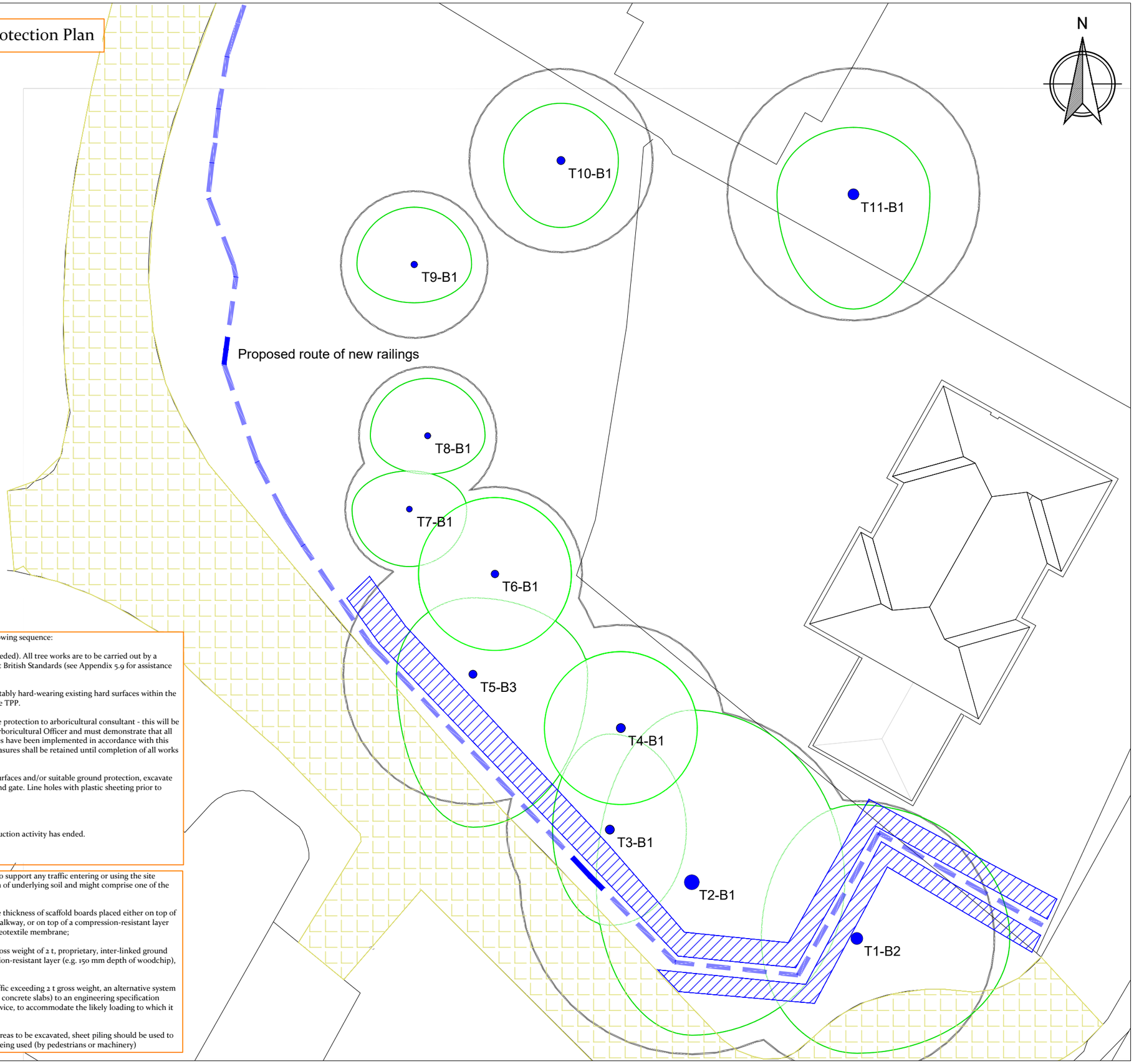
	Yes	No	Notes
Tree protection measures located in accordance with TPP?			
Any disturbance within construction exclusion zone?			
Any materials stored within construction exclusion zone?			
Any evidence of damage to tree roots, stems or canopies?			
Any works programmed before next planned site visit that may affect retained trees? (if yes, provide details below)			

Additional site visit required to ensure compliance with required action? (Y / N)

Proposed visit date:

Signed: Date:

Appendix 8: Tree Protection Plan



At this site, operations are to occur in the following sequence:

1. Carry out crown lifting to 2m (only if needed). All tree works are to be carried out by a competent and experienced arborist to current British Standards (see Appendix 5.9 for assistance finding a suitable arborist).

2. Lay ground protection and/or retain suitably hard-wearing existing hard surfaces within the area(s) shown by the diagonal blue lines on the TPP.

3. Provide a photographic record of all tree protection to arboricultural consultant - this will be forwarded to and approved by the Council's Arboricultural Officer and must demonstrate that all aspects of tree and ground protection measures have been implemented in accordance with this Arboricultural Report. The tree protection measures shall be retained until completion of all works hereby permitted.

4. Working from on top of existing hard surfaces and/or suitable ground protection, excavate post holes (by hand) for the new front fence and gate. Line holes with plastic sheeting prior to back-filling with concrete.

5. Complete construction of new railings.

6. Remove tree protection when all construction activity has ended.

7. Carry out landscaping works.

Temporary ground protection should be able to support any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil and might comprise one of the following:

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

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

3. For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

NOTE: If ground protection is to be laid near areas to be excavated, sheet piling should be used to shore up the sides of the excavations prior to being used (by pedestrians or machinery)

Plan Legend

- Tree/s to be retained
- Tree/s to be removed

Centre colours

- Category A Tree
- Category B Tree
- Category C Tree
- Category U Tree

Root Protection Area (RPA) If amended, the original is a dotted blue circle

Ground protection to be laid (can be moved during work rather than laying the whole run in one go)

Existing hard surface

Scale: 1:250 @ A3 (0 – 5m – 10m)

Site Address: 7 Pine Trees Drive
Ickenham, UB10 8AE

Client: USL Architects
Drawing No: TH/A3/4739/TPP

Job Ref: TH 4739 | Date: 24/07/2024

End of Report

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