MARK WELBY
CONSULTING ARBORISTS

Arboricultural Method Statement

Compliant with condition 24 of 76795/APP/2023/2503

LAND TO YIEWSLEY LIBRARY, FALLING LANE, YIEWSLEY, UB7 7BE

Reference: MW.2502.HSY.AMS
Client: Bugler Developments Ltd
Date: 18 June 2025
Revision: -

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Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Fellow Member

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1. Instructions and Terms of Reference

1.1. In February 2025, I was instructed by Bugler Developments Limited to produce this report to address condition 24 of the London Borough of Hillingdon's planning consent 76795/APP/2023/2503.

> *24- No site clearance or construction work shall take place within the relevant phase of the development until the details have been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the Local Planning Authority with respect to:*
>
> *1. A method statement outlining the sequence of development on the site including demolition, building works and tree protection measures.*
>
> *2. Detailed drawings showing the position and type of fencing to protect the entire root areas/crown spread of trees, hedges and other vegetation to be retained shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval. No site clearance works or development shall be commenced until these drawings have been approved and the fencing has been erected in accordance with the details approved. Unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority such fencing should be a minimum height of 1.5 metres.*
>
> *Thereafter, the development shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details. The fencing shall be retained in position until development is completed. The area within the approved protective fencing shall remain undisturbed during the course of the works and in particular in these areas:*
>
> *2.a There shall be no changes in ground levels;*
>
> *2.b No materials or plant shall be stored;*
>
> *2.c No buildings or temporary buildings shall be erected or stationed;*
>
> *2.d No materials or waste shall be burnt; and*
>
> *2.e No drain runs or other trenches shall be dug or otherwise created, without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority.*
>
> *3. Where the arboricultural method statement recommends that the tree protection measures for a site will be monitored and supervised by an arboricultural consultant at key stages of the development, records of the site inspections / meetings shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.*

1.2. Following the recommendations of the British Standard[1], this report includes the necessary information to ensure the retained trees are successfully protected throughout construction.

1.3. A tree's root protection area (RPA) represents a minimum area in m^2 that shall be left undisturbed around it. This is initially represented by a circle but is fundamentally an area of rooting volume. It is often adjusted to account for constraints to root growth within the site (primarily highways and buildings). The British Standard provides recommendations regarding the protection of existing trees during the construction process. This is achieved by ensuring a tree protection strategy is implemented before any demolition or construction on site.

Documents Supplied

- Tree Survey: Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd, ref: TH1957, dated 1st April 2019
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment: Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd, ref: TH1957, dated 1st February 2022

[1]BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

- Decision Notice: 76795/APP/2023/2503
- Falling Lane Proposed Site Plan by Hunters ref: M9534- HUN- 01- 00- DR- A- 03-0001

2. Tree Survey

2.1. I visited site on the 10th February 2025 to check and verify the existing tree survey data collected by Trevor Heaps.

2.2. I can confirm that the data is still valid and has been used to inform this document and the methodology proposed.

3. Impact Assessment

3.1. The existing car park surfacing will have presented a very significant constraint to root growth within the site. The trees with soft landscape adjacent to them will have predominantly rooted in those areas. Therefore, RPAs have been offset accordingly.

3.2. Given the myriad constraints on such sites and the scale of the proposed buildings, it is not always viable to protect the represented RPA. Section 5.3.1a) of the British Standard recommends in such instances (where the circular RPA cannot be adequately protected) that protection barriers are extended, contiguous to the RPA, to protect a similar rooting area.

3.3. For example, on this project, the box elder T2 will require excavation for foundations and rainwater gullies within its adjusted RPA. Therefore, the protection barriers have been extended to the northeast in mitigation. This adjustment, combined with the limited anticipated root presence under the car park and the considerable soft ground in the green space to the southeast, helps ensure the proposed strategy is viable and the tree can be successfully retained.

3.4. The new boundary wall within the RPA of T2 will need to be installed on hand-excavated piers, and ground beams must be used to span across the roots, as detailed in the method statement. An alternative solution, if viable in planning terms, would be to replace the wall design with a more straightforward railing.

3.5. New hard and soft landscape is approved in the existing soft ground under T2.

3.6. To minimise impact on the tree, all hard surface must be installed above ground using a ‘no-dig’ style cellular confinement system (CCS). This will raise levels and must be factored into the detailed design.

3.7. New planting will be carried out by hand after the existing turf has been removed.

3.8. All work in the marked area (see appended plan) will be supervised by the project arboriculturist.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1. The tree protection on this site is subject to implementation as detailed in the following sections.

4.2. The recommendations of the British Standard have been applied where viable. Where deviations from the preferred approach are required, the impact on any retained trees is minimised through a combination of supervision from an arboriculturist and adherence to the associated method statement.

4.3. Once permission is granted, the strategy must be followed to avoid impacting the trees and adhere to any planning conditions.

4.4. The information within this section must be passed to the site foreman and cascaded to all relevant personnel involved in the project.

4.5. Any questions about the content or its implementation shall be directed to **Mark Welby Consulting Arborists at 01730 239492** before action is taken.

4.6. A tree protection plan showing the types of tree protection and their locations is appended. It includes the tree survey data, existing site features and the approved construction. The plan must be read in conjunction with this method statement.

Phasing

4.7. It is essential that the following phasing is followed if trees are to be effectively protected throughout construction.

1	Tree removals/surgery
2	Installation of protection barriers
3	Confirmation that tree protection barriers are installed to be sent to LPA
4	Demolition & site clearance phase
5	Construction Phase
6	Installeation of new landscape in RPA of T2: **under arboricultural supervision**
7	Installation of new bounadry wall in RPA of T2: **under arboricultural supervision**
8	Removal of tree protection barriers upon completion of work

Table 1: Timing of operations in relation to trees

4.9. Shall any of the protection measures prove incompatible with elements of the build program, contact the project arboriculturist to discuss options.

Pre-start Confirmation

4.10. The most important step in the tree protection process: confirmation that the tree protection barriers are in place must be forwarded to the LPA before any external work starts. This may be a photographic record sent via email.

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

4.11. The CEZ is a root-sensitive area where construction activities are to be excluded. The default method of doing so is through the installation of tree protection barriers. If construction access is required in the CEZ then ground protection can be used to facilitate this.

4.12. Everyone engaged in the construction process is responsible for respecting the tree protection measures and observing the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

4.13. Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
- No vehicular access (unless ground protection is installed);
- No fire lighting.

4.14. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

4.15. Variations from the above may be specified in the following sections of this method statement. This is only acceptable where detailed and will typically be subject to supervision by the arboriculturist.

Protection Barriers

4.16. Barriers must be fit to exclude construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work around the retained tree(s). Barriers shall be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

4.17. See Appendix *i* for barrier specifications.

4.18. The default specification comprises a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes shall be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels shall be securely fixed. Care shall be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots. If the presence of underground services precludes the use of driven poles, an alternative specification shall be prepared in conjunction with the project arboriculturist that provides an equal level of protection. Such alternatives could include the attachment of the panels to a free-standing scaffold support framework.

4.19. On smaller projects or those where the level of construction is less intensive, alternative specifications may be acceptable (see Appendix i), subject to agreement with the project arboriculturist and written approval LPA (local planning authority).

Ground Protection

4.20. If required to facilitate access within the CEZ (or as shown on the appended tree protection plan), ground protection is to be installed. If not already included on the tree protection plan, it must be approved in writing by the local planning authority before implementation. The ground protection must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction and damage to the soil: as advised in section 6.2.3 of the British Standard.

GP1: Tree protection barriers and scaffold ground protection

GP2: Tree protection barriers & trackmat ground protection

4.21. Stages of ground protection installation:

1. If required, dismantle barriers and re-erect them to protect any newly exposed CEZ not to be covered by ground protection;

2. Any shrubs, saplings or trees to be removed, are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage the roots of retained trees;
3. Lay woven geotextile over the existing ground surface by hand;
4. Cover the area with a compressible layer (200mm of woodchip, for example), using hand tools only;
5. Cover compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards, plywood boards of proprietary trackway/trackmats;
6. Confirm surface is acceptable for use with the project arboriculturist;
7. Area ready for construction access;
8. Any scaffolding required within the area will be erected with the uprights placed on spreader boards;
9. The boarding will be left in place until the construction works are finished.

4.22. A single thickness of boarding laid on the soil surface will provide sufficient protection for pedestrian loads. However, for wheeled or tracked construction traffic movements within the RPA, ground protection will involve the use of temporary geocell/cellular confinement systems, reinforced concrete slabs or track-board systems details of which are to be specified by the project engineer and approved for use by the project arboriculturist and local authority before construction commences.

4.23. Track-boards can be sourced from Trakmats, 0800 622 6838, www.trakmats.co.uk, or GroundGuards, 0113 209 3685, www.ground-guards.co.uk.

4.24. There is to be no excavation within the ground protection area whatsoever. This includes the installation of services and associated utilities, without prior approval.

Site Induction

4.25. All site staff are to be briefed on the tree protection strategy for the site as part of the general site induction procedure. This can be carried out by the site manager once he has been briefed by the project arboriculturist.

4.26. In general, this will include the following:

1. Explanation of the purpose of the tree protection barriers and any ground protection
2. Explanation of the demolition procedures near trees
3. Explanation of the sensitive/supervised excavation areas
4. What to do if access is needed within a protected area for any reason

5. What to do if damage occurs to any tree protection barriers and how to contact the project arboriculturist if necessary.

Tree Surgery

4.27. Tree surgery work is listed in the schedule on the appended plan, along with all trees to be removed.

4.28. All work will be carried out under BS3998[2] industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed upon with the council.

4.29. The statutory protection[3] [4] will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.

4.30. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.

4.31. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

Installation of Underground Services

4.32. Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage severs any roots present and can change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care must be taken in the routeing and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus must be routed outside RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep the apparatus together in common ducts. Inspection chambers shall be sited outside the RPA.

4.33. Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routeing must be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases, trenchless insertion methods shall be used: Microtunnelling, Surface-launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming or Impact moling (see BS5837:2012 Table 3), with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the RPA. Provided that roots can be retained and protected, excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs. If this is the case, the following methodology must be followed:

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[2] *BS3998:2010- Recommendations for Tree Work.* London: British Standards Institute

[3] *Wildlife and Countryside Act.* (1981) London: HMSO.

[4] *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)* London: HMSO.

4.34. Stages for installing services:

1. Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2. Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to the area and facilitate trenching.
3. Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools.
4. Using an air-pick excavate the trench, keeping to the minimum dimensions required.
5. Roots occurring in clumps of 25 mm diameter and over are encountered they will be retained and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required). If required, these shall be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist; as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.
6. Feed in services.
7. Backfill the trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported topsoil to BS3882: 2015, firming down with heels.
8. Repeat step 7 until the trench is filled.
9. Re-erect tree protection fencing as per the approved plan.

4.35. The method of excavation above, for trenching within RPAs, is using air excavation. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. I can provide details of contractors supplying air excavation services if required.

4.36. Alternatively, trenchless technology, such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on the roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.

4.37. Reference can be made to NJUG Vol 4[5] for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

5 National Joint Utilities Group. (2010). Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines For The Planning, Installation And Maintenance Of Utility Apparatus In Proximity To Trees (Issue 2) – Operatives Handbook. NJUG.

New Boundary Wall in RPA of T2

4.38. This wall runs right through the RPA of T2. Traditional foundations would sever all surface roots, impacting the tree.

4.39. To minimise impact, the piers will be hand-excavated, and beams will be used to span the gaps above ground. This minimises excavation and root impact.

4.40. It is critical that the only excavation is for the supporting piers.

4.41. Stages for installing the wall & piers:

No plant machinery is to be used in the area for whatever reason

1. Remove TPF to allow access to the area. If working inside the tree's RPA, ground protection boarding must be used to avoid compaction and contamination of the root zone.
2. Dig holes for pier foundations using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm in diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
3. Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole shall be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots, it may be necessary to relocate the hole and adjust the span accordingly. Alternatively, if the supervising arborist is in agreement, the roots may be retained, sleeved with a non-porous material and the foundation cast around them.
4. Line holes with a non-porous lining, such as a durable polyethene bag, to prevent concrete contact with roots.
5. Cast foundation.
6. Build piers and install beams to span the gaps between piers.
7. Build wall on beam.

New landscape Within T2 RPA

4.42. It is proposed to build new hard and soft landscapes in the existing soft ground under T2.

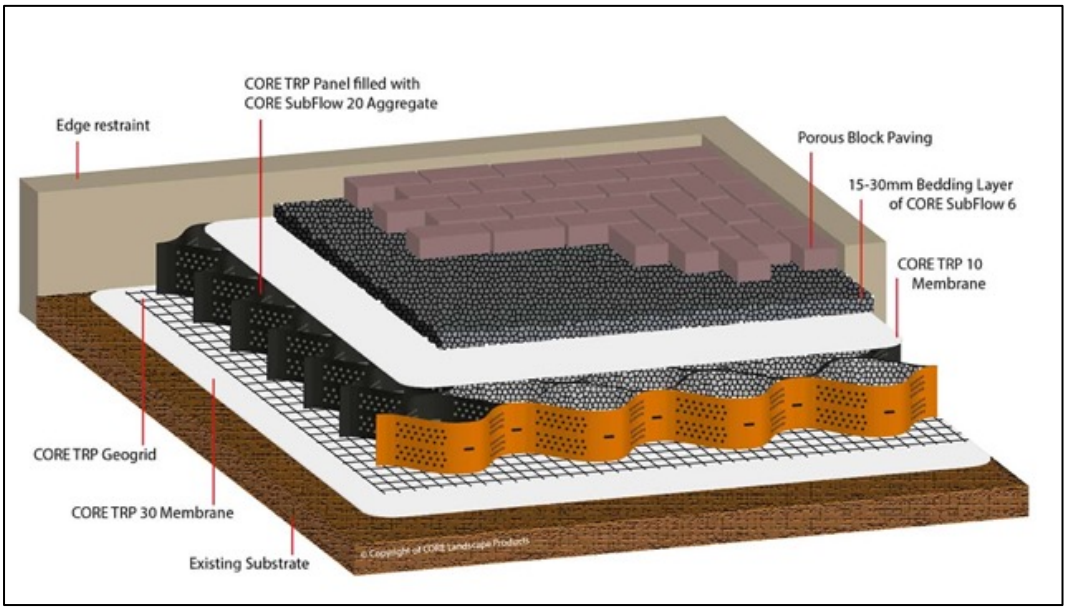
4.43. To minimise impact on the tree, all hard surfaces must be installed above ground using a 'no-dig' style cellular confinement system (CCS). This will raise levels and must be factored into the detailed design.

4.44. New planting will be carried out by hand after the existing turf has been removed.

4.45. All work in the marked area (see appended plan) will be supervised by the project arboriculturist.

4.46. Stages for Installation of the cellular confinement surface:

1. Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting, a 'toolbox' talk before starting work and provide supervision throughout the process;
2. Remove existing grass sward to 50mm with hand tools or turf stripper only;
3. Retain all original ground levels after vegetation removal. No further excavation whatsoever within RPAs;
4. Install a non-woven geotextile (such as Root-tex 30) directly over soil grade level (levelled where necessary, by non-compacted washed sand) and fix in place;
5. Lay the cellular system over the geotextile, which is secured open under tension during the infill process with steel staples or wooden pegs;
6. Install kerbs and edgings directly on top of the existing soil grade level. For light structures, a treated peg and board may be acceptable. For more substantial structures, railway sleepers, haunched concrete with road pins, drilled kerbstones, gabions or cast in situ kerbs will be appropriate;
7. Fill the cellular system ensuring any machinery works only on already filled areas. Typical infill consists of no fines angular granular material 20-40mm, which will remain uncompacted;
8. If required, cover with a non-woven geotextile (Root-tex 30 or similar).
9. Install porous wearing surface.

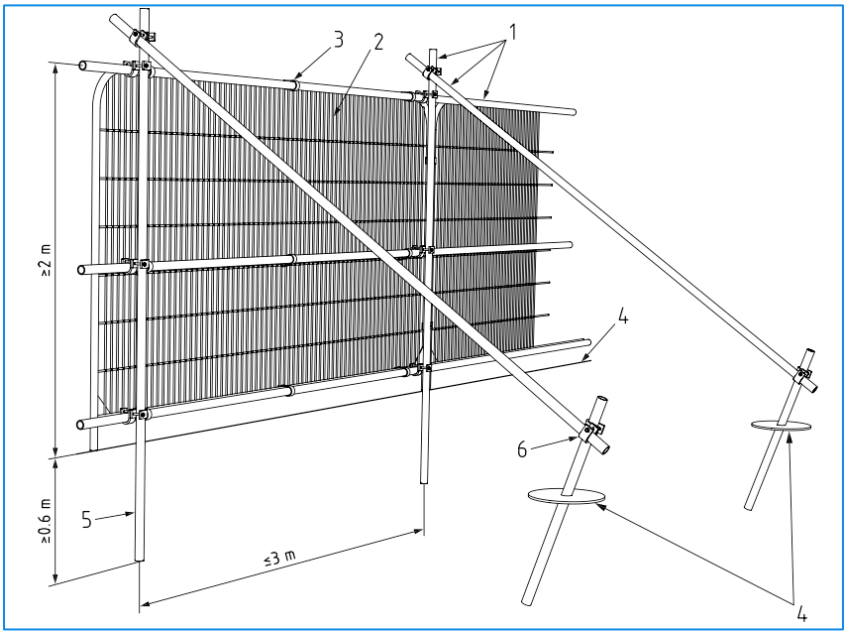


ND1: CORE Tree Root Protection © Porous block paving

5. Limitations of Use and Copyright.

Appendix

i. Tree Protection Barriers



1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 panels secured to up rights and cross members with wire-ties
4 ground level
5 uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

TPF1: Default specification for protective barrier (Fig 2 from BS5837:2012)

TPF 2: Alternative fencing option: scaffold uprights with backstay

TPF 3:Alternative fencing option: on boots with backstay

TPF 4: Plastic barrier for low intensity areas of construction

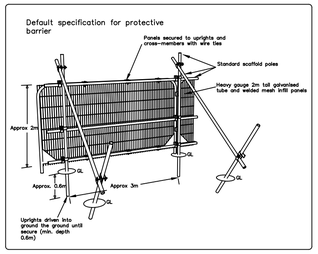
TPF 5: Chain-link for low intensity areas on large projects

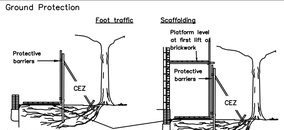
ii. Tree Categories Explained

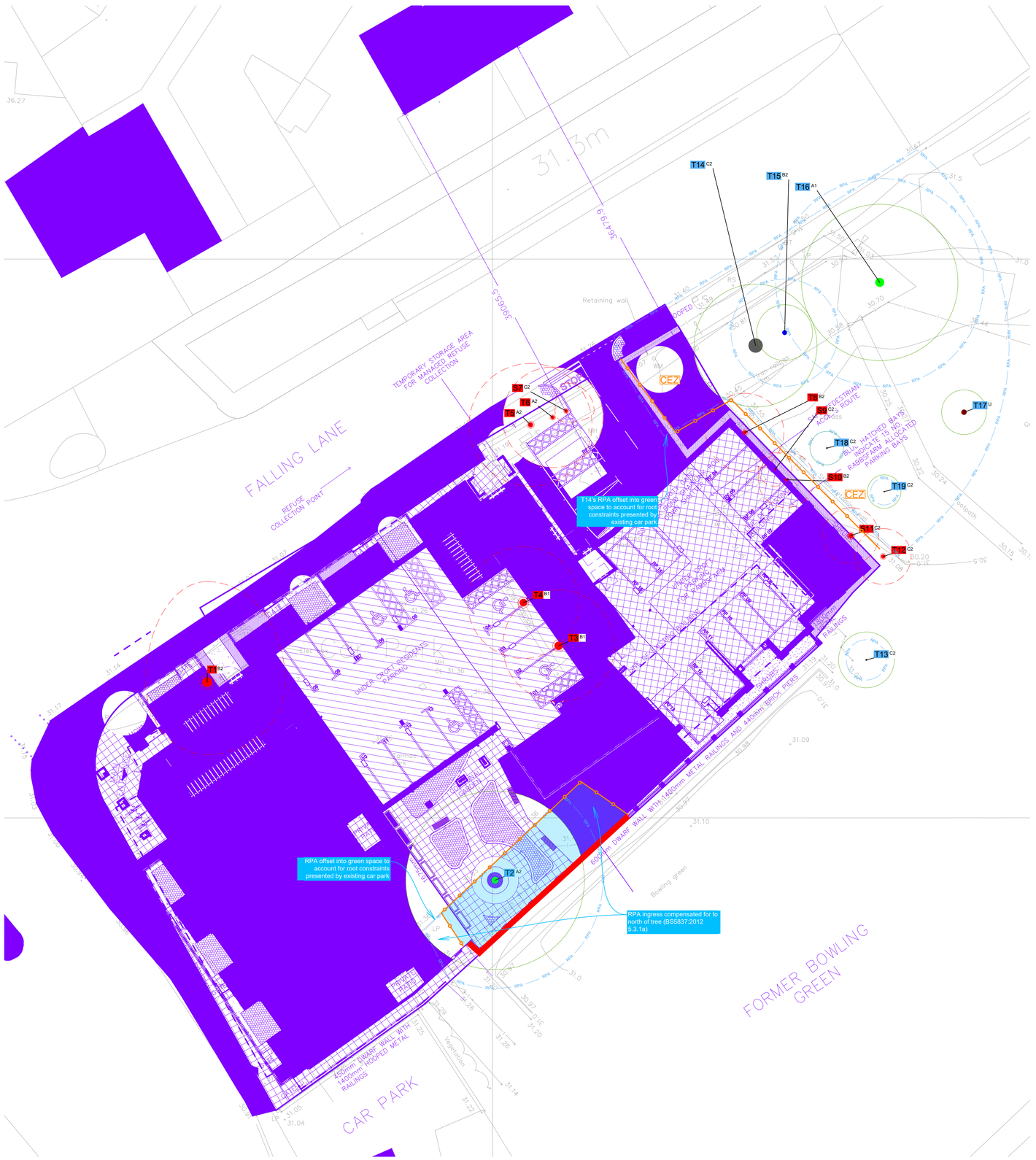
BS5837:2012 Table 1 -**Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**			
Category and definition	**Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)**		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7.***		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

iii. Protection Plan

See the following page







BS5837 Tree Survey: Trees & Groups to be Retained

Retained Trees / Groups

Ref	Common Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Observations	Tree Surgery	Est. Remaining Contribution	Date Surveyed	BS Cat	RPA Radius	RPA Area	No.
T2	Acer negundo (Box Elder)	15m	595mm	4m	M		Reduce radial crown spread from 8m to no less than 6m to provide adequate construction space. Lift crown to give 5m vertical clearance.	40+ Years	13/2/2025	A2		163m²	1
T13	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	7m	150mm	3m	SM			40+ Years	13/2/2025	C2	1.8m	10m²	1
T14	Robinia pseudoacacia (Acacia)	12m	1250mm	4m	V	Ganoderma noted at base. Ivy (light covering). Sparse. Die-back in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Very old tree and significant in the landscape. Life expectancy may be limited due to decay fungus at base.		20+ Years	13/2/2025	C2		707m²	1
T15	Taxus baccata (Yew)	6m	410mm	2.5m	EM	Multi-stemmed at base. Suppressed.		40+ Years	13/2/2025	B2	4.8m	72m²	1
T16	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	18m	770mm	2.5m	M			40+ Years	13/2/2025	A1	9.3m	272m²	1
T17	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii' (Purple-leafed Plum)	7m	450mm	3m	M	Sparse. Die-back in crown. Partially collapsed from 2.5m		10+ Years	13/2/2025	U	5.4m	92m²	1
T18	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	7m	125mm	0.5m	SM	Top metre of tree dead		40+ Years	13/2/2025	C2	1.5m	7m²	1
T19	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	6m	100mm	1m	SM			40+ Years	13/2/2025	C2	1.2m	5m²	1
													Total :8

Survey by Trevor Heaps BSc, MICFor, M. Arbor. A. Date April 2019. Report ref: TH1957 (submitted with application)

Checked and verified in Feb 2025 by Mark Welby DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), FArborA
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant
www.mwelby.com

# denotes estimated dimension. Typically due to the tree being inaccessible.
Where dimensions are not listed please refer to the plan graphics for an indicatvie representation (typically for groups).

Trees & Groups for Removal

Removed Trees / Groups

Ref	Common Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Observations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Date Surveyed	BS Cat	No.
S7	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4m	300mm	2m	M	Multi-stemmed at base. Suppressed. Asymmetrical crown. Sparse.	40+ Years	13/2/2025	C2	1
S9	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4m	100mm	1m	SM	Leaning on neighbouring Elder	20+ Years	13/2/2025	C2	1
S10	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6m	150mm	1m	SM		40+ Years	13/2/2025	B2	1
S11	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6.5m	450mm	1m	M		20+ Years	13/2/2025	C2	1
T1	Alnus cordata (Italian Alder)	18m	670mm; 550mm	6m	M	Twin-stemmed at base. Growing in 2ft high linear brick planter. Large limb extends over road. Tight forks at base.	40+ Years	13/2/2025	B2	1
T3	Cupressus glabra (Smooth Arizona Cypress)	23m	720mm	2.5m	M	Sparse.	40+ Years	13/2/2025	B1	1
T4	Cupressus glabra (Smooth Arizona Cypress)	20m	660mm	2.5m	M	Sparse.	40+ Years	13/2/2025	B1	1
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10m	425mm	2.5m	EM	Twin-stemmed.	40+ Years	13/2/2025	A2	1
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10m	335mm	2.5m	EM		40+ Years	13/2/2025	A2	1
T8	Robinia pseudoacacia (Acacia)	8m	320mm	3m	EM	Ivy (light covering). Epicormics.	40+ Years	13/2/2025	B2	1
T12	Prunus cerasifera 'Pissardii' (Purple-leafed Plum)	6m	350mm	2m	M	Sparse. Die-back in crown.	20+ Years	13/2/2025	C2	1
										Total :11

Construction Exclusion Zone

It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
- No vehicular access;
- No fire lighting.

In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

All weather signs shall be erected at reasonable intervals on the barriers. See example inset

TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE
SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER,
MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
THIS FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT
PERMISSION FROM THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Default specification for protective barrier

Ground Protection

Ground undisturbed and protected by geotextile fabric , woodchip and side—butting scaffold boards

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

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

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

T14's RPA offset into green space to account for root constraints presented by existing car park

RPA offset into green space to account for root constraints presented by existing car park

RPA ingress compensated for to north of tree (BS5837:2012 5.3.1a)

NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only
- The tree survey was carried out from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars as necessary, following the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method.
- Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- Height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, unless otherwise stated. Where this is not possible, then Figure C.1 of the British Standard is followed..
- Tree canopies are graphically represented on the plan. They, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).

N

Base plan/site survey reference: M9534--1.dwg

REV:	DATE:	UPDATES:	DRAWN:

1:200 — 2.0 — 4.0 — 6.0 — 8.0 — 10.0 — 12.0m

01 C1 Oak TPO ref	Tree ref/category/species & TPO ref
RPA	Root protection area
	Crown spread
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
	CEZ extent. To be protected with temporary protective barriers or ground protection to allow construction access. See insets and method statement for details.
●	Tree to be removed
🟦	Existing landscape within RPAs. Fenced off initially. Approved landscape to be sensitively constructed. See method statement
	New wall in RPA. See method statement

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories

- ● Category A - High quality
- ● Category B - Moderate quality
- ● Category C - Low quality
- ● Category U - Unsuitable for retention

Guidance on the implementation and use of this information, along with its limitations and more can be downloaded here: https://bit.ly/BS5837FAQ

This plan has been drafted in colour. A monochrome version must not be relied upon

Tree Protection

Yiewsley Library,
High Street, Yiewsley,
UB7 7BE

Date: 18/06/2025

Scale: 1:200 @A1

DWG Ref: MW.2502.HSY.TPP

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