



79 A & B
BEDWELL GARDENS
HAYES

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT



for
KARAN JAIN

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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. For the Arboricultural Method Statement see section 4.
- 1.2. The site is currently a semi-detached residential dwelling for No. 79 A/B Bedwell Gardens, Hayes.
- 1.3. The proposed development is the construction of a single-story extension to the rear serving both properties.
- 1.4. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees on site, and where necessary recommends mitigation.
- 1.5. No trees are proposed to be removed as part of this development proposal.
- 1.6. It is reasoned that the juxtapose between the proposed extension and the boundary trees will be no more significant than that of the existing relationship between the trees and the existing development.
- 1.7. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout development in the form of barriers and/or ground protection.
- 1.8. A 1.5m offset has been allowed between the proposed development footprint and the Tree Protection Fencing to allow for adequate working room and scaffolding erection.
- 1.9. Where existing hard surfaces are within the RPA of retained trees, these will be used as adequate ground protection.
- 1.10. Pruning of overhanging canopy material from 'C' category offsite Holly tree (T10) is proposed to facilitate development.
- 1.11. Existing canopy clearance from over hanging crown material of offsite tree T2 is enough to allow the construction of the proposed 3.4 high, single-story extension.
- 1.12. The relationship between the buildings and retained trees is sustainable and does not result in any situations which may result in additional unreasonable pressure to prune requests from future occupants, given the existing context and arboricultural relationships of the site.
- 1.13. The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been compiled in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the purpose of feasibility and planning, as per Figure 1 of BS5837:2012. These detail any mitigation which will be necessary to ensure the protection of retained trees throughout the development.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. ACD Environmental was instructed in July 2023 to prepare the following Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement by Karan Kain. Reference should be made to the latest revision of the corresponding Tree Protection Plan (PRI24307-03).
- 2.2. This Method Statement is to be made available to all operatives on site during the construction process, so that they understand the scope and importance of the measures set out for tree protection. Implementation of the protection methods and other details within this report are integral to ensuring protection for the retained trees.
- 2.3. For details of trees to be retained, and locations and types of special protection methods, reference should be made to the latest revision of Tree Protection Plan (ref: PRI24307-03), which should be displayed prominently on site for all staff to see.
- 2.4. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor/engineer with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to. The AutoCAD version of the Tree Protection Plan is available on request.
- 2.5. This report is based on the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 2.6. Multiple offsite trees along the southern boundary of the site are protected by Area Tree Preservation Order ref: TPO25-A4. Protected trees are identified on both the corresponding Tree Protection Plan and the Tree Survey Schedule for the site.
- 2.7. The controlling authority is London Borough of Hillingdon Council, who can be contacted at:

Address: Civic Centre, High Street, Uxbridge, UB8 1UW

Telephone: 01895 250230

Email: planning@hillingdon.gov.uk

- 2.8. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, Unit 7, Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, GU7 1XW, 01483 425714, quoting the site address and report reference number.
- 2.9. The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document:
 - Root Protection Area – RPA.
 - Construction Exclusion Zone – CEZ.
 - Tree Protection Plan – TPP.
 - Tree Protection Fencing – TPF.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 3.1. The site is currently a semi-detached residential dwelling for No. 79 A/B Bedwell Gardens, Hayes.
- 3.2. The proposed development is the construction of a single-story extension to the rear serving both properties.
- 3.3. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Any potential tree impacts are identified as per BS5837:2012 section 5.4, and details are given of proposed mitigation.
- 3.4. Any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees are identified, such that mitigation to significantly reduce or avoid this impact can be detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan as recommended in BS5837:2012 section 5.4.2.
- 3.5. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout the development.
- 3.6. The tree survey for the site is at Appendix 2 of the Tree Report for the site ACD reference PRI24307ts.
- 3.7. This assessment is based upon the supplied layout drawing by Zyntax Cadd Ltd., drawing reference: 13-23-05-rev_B.
- 3.8. No trees are to be removed as a result of the development proposals.
- 3.9. All trees can be afforded adequate protection during development in line with the recommendations given in BS5837:2012.

3.10. **Trees to be pruned**

Pruning of overhanging crown material from offsite tree T10 is proposed to facilitate the development.

Tree number	Species	Operation
T10	Holly	Prune back overhanging southern crown aspect to allow 1.5m from proposed development footprint to facilitate scaffolding and Tree Protection Fencing erection,

- 3.10.1. Material to be pruned is shown of the latest revision of the corresponding Tree Protection Plan, ACD ref: PRI24307-03.
- 3.10.2. Should further pruning works become necessary, they should comply with BS3998:2010 Tree Work or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice and be approved by the LPA and project arboriculturist prior to any commencement.

3.11. Protection for retained trees

3.11.1. BS5837:2012 section 6.2.1. states: 'All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection (see 5.5) before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPA, vertical barriers should be erected to create a construction exclusion zone. Where, due to site constraints, construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded in this manner from all or part of a tree's RPA, appropriate ground protection should be installed (see 6.2.3).' As such, protection for all retained trees is shown on the Tree Protection Plan according to this specification.

3.12. Tree Protection Fencing

3.12.1. A 1.5m off-set has been allowed for working room between the proposed construction footprint and the Tree Protection Fencing (TPF).

3.12.2. BS5837:2012 figure 2 recommends a default specification for protective barrier. This is a weld mesh panel design, mounted upon a well braced scaffold framework.

3.12.3. Due to existing hard surfacing on site which will prevent a scaffolding framework being driven into the ground, coupled with the relatively low intensity of the proposed development, it is considered that heras fencing in 'boots', braced with an above ground framework (such as diagonal struts or additional panels) would be perfectly adequate specification of TPF for this development.

3.12.4. All tree protection fence should be erected before any works start on site whatsoever.

3.13. Ground protection

3.13.1. Potential damage to soil structures and underlying root systems caused by foot traffic and associated development works can be mitigated by the use of Ground Protection as specified in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3. This is detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and indicated on the Tree Protection Plan where required.

3.13.2. Existing hard surfaces onsite are to act as adequate ground protection for the duration of the development. If for whatever reason any sections of existing surfacing, which are within a retained RPA and outside of the area protected by the TPF, are to be removed for any reason during development, then replacement Ground Protection of an adequate specification for the expected site traffic must be installed immediately before development can continue.

3.14. Demolition & Groundworks

No special demolition procedures need be observed on this site, other than respecting the tree protection fencing.

Tree protection fencing must be erected prior to ANY plant machinery entering site whatsoever.

3.15. New Hard Surfaces within RPAs

- 3.15.1. It is confirmed that no hard surfaces are proposed within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 3.15.2. If any new hard surfaces become proposed within areas of current soft ground within a retained RPA, then these will be expected to be constructed above existing ground levels using a bespoke design to mitigate any potential ground compaction or root severance and should not exceed more than 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

3.16. Construction within RPAs

- 3.16.1. BS5837:2012 states at section 5.3.1: 'The default position should be that structures (see 3.10) are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the tree(s) (see Clause 7). If operations within the RPA are proposed, the project arboriculturist should:
 - a) demonstrate that the tree(s) can remain viable, and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA;
 - b) propose a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth.'
- 3.16.2. The footprint of the proposed extension is shown within the RPA of offsite tree T2. This constitutes an area equal to 5.92% of the total area of projected RPA, as calculated in CAD software.
- 3.16.3. Due to the existing boundary wall between the stem and the footprint of incursion, the existing hard surfacing in the area of the proposed extension, and the availability of additional rooting medium for the tree offsite, it is considered that there will have been a level of suppression of growth of significant rooting structures in the area of proposed encroachment, and that the rooting systems of the tree will have likely grown to take advantage of the more favourable rooting environment to the south.
- 3.16.4. Given the relatively low incursion percentage and likely root suppression, no special construction measures have been specified for this development encroachment.

3.17. Services

- 3.17.1. It is fundamental to tree protection that infrastructure design is sensitively approached, as trenching close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability.
- 3.17.2. Details of services have not been provided at the time of writing. The Tree Protection Plan, showing the constraints posed by retained trees will be passed to the infrastructure engineers to inform their design, ensuring that all services avoid areas of potential conflict.
- 3.17.3. As per BS5837:2012 Figure 1, once further details become available as part of the detailed/technical design for the site, the TPP and AMS will be revised to incorporate these details for services for inclusion in the Tender documentation.

3.18. Shade and future pressure to prune

- 3.18.1. The existing canopy clearance of overhanging material from offsite tree T2 is enough to allow the construction of the proposed 3.4m high extension without pruning.
- 3.18.2. The proposed extension will not require any additional arboricultural pruning to the offsite trees than what is already being implemented to manage overhanging material.
- 3.18.3. The proposed extension has been designed to maximise sunlight using fenestration within the eastern wall profile. Given the context of the site, it is reasoned that the juxtapose between the new extension and the boundary trees will not significantly change from that of the existing relationship between the trees and the current building.
- 3.18.4. Given that the offsite trees are afforded statutory protection in the form of a Tree Preservation Order, the Local Planning Authority will have direct control as to the approval of any proposed future pruning, with the ability to ensure that any approved works are to a specification that will not be of significant detriment to the ongoing vitality of the trees.

3.19. Levels and Landscaping

- 3.19.1. Full details of any changes in ground levels on site remain to be finalised. Any alterations to levels close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability.
- 3.19.2. Landscaping operations within the RPAs of retained trees must be carried out in a sensitive manner and be subject to a detailed method statement and arboricultural supervision.

3.20. Boundaries

- 3.20.1. All plot boundaries will need to be designed, positioned and installed to avoid damage to retained trees. When within RPAs, this will include hand excavation of all post holes, and the lining of any post holes with a non-porous membrane to stop leachates from the concrete damaging tree roots.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

**TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE LATEST REVISION OF THE
CORRESPONDING TREE PROTECTION PLAN REFERENCE: PRI24307-03**

4.1. Phasing of operations for tree protection

4.1.1. Implementation of tree protection measures on the site must be carried out in the following order:

- 1) Tree removals and tree surgery.
- 2) Line of tree protection fence to be set out to node points by surveyor.
- 3) Accurate erection of tree protection fence and ground protection.
- 4) Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic.
- 5) Demolition/site clearance.
- 6) Construction.
- 7) Removal of tree protection fencing.
- 8) Remedial tree surgery (if required).

4.1.2. The above phasing must not be changed without approval from the project arboriculturist and agreement with the Council.

4.2. Restrictions within tree protection areas

4.2.1. Inside the exclusion area of the fencing, 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.

4.2.2. 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), builders 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.

4.3. Avoiding damage to stems and branches

- 4.3.1. Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity of retained trees to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury to them and might make their safe retention impossible.
- 4.3.2. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity of trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is at all times maintained. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this without pruning works known as 'access facilitation pruning'.
- 4.3.3. Access facilitation pruning shall be kept to the barest minimum necessary to facilitate development and shall be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance below (Tree Surgery). Under no circumstances shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.

4.4. Site storage, parking, welfare facilities

- 4.4.1. The site will require provision for; site storage, contractor parking, welfare facilities, temporary services/drainage, material drop off points, etc.
- 4.4.2. No details of these provisions are available at the time of writing of this report.
- 4.4.3. None of the above provisions will be sited within RPAs of retained trees without the input or the project arboriculturist and the consent of the Local Authority.

4.5. Tree protection fencing

4.5.1. The Tree Protection Plan (see the latest revision of: PRI24307-03) shows the alignment of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF), which is to be installed prior to any of the following taking place:

- Demolition.
- Plant and material delivery.
- Soil stripping.
- Utility installation.
- Construction works.
- Landscaping.

4.5.2. Stages for installation of TPF:

- 1) Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access.
- 2) Setting out of fencing points.
- 3) Fencing erected.
- 4) Site accessible to demolition/construction traffic.

4.5.3. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

4.5.4. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

4.5.5. The typical TPF construction is suitable for areas of high intensity development, and shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels, well braced to resist impacts by attachment to a scaffold framework that is set firmly into the ground. A detailed specification can be found on the TPP.

4.5.6. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.

4.5.7. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence.

4.5.8. All weather notices should be erected on the barriers (for example see figure below).



Figure 1: Tree Protection Sign (digital copies available for download at: www.acdenvironmental.co.uk)

4.6. **Ground protection**

4.6.1. The specification for adequate Ground Protection is shown on the Tree Protection Plan. Any alternative specification to be installed must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction and damage to the soil. As advised in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3:

4.6.2. New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The ground protection 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, 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 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.

4.6.3. Stages for ground protection installation¹:

No plant machinery to be used in the area of ground protection for whatever reason

- 1) Discuss procedure with project arboriculturist.
- 2) Dismantle primary TPF and re-erect in secondary location as shown on TPP.
- 3) 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 roots of retained trees.
- 4) Lay woven geotextile over existing ground surface by hand.
- 5) Cover the area with compressible layer, woodchip for example, using hand tools only.
- 6) Cover compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards or plywood boards.
- 7) Confirm surface is acceptable for use with project arboriculturist.
- 8) Area ready for construction access.

4.6.4. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Ground Protection must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

4.6.5. There is to be no-excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities.

¹For protection from foot traffic only

4.7. Tree surgery and removal

- 4.7.1. Those trees which are to be removed or pruned are shown with a red dashed canopy outline on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference PRI24307-03.
- 4.7.2. The following surgery works are to be carried out:

Tree number	Species	Operation
T10	Holly	Prune southern crown aspect to allow for a 1.5m offset from the proposed development footprint to facilitate working room and scaffolding erection.

- 4.7.3. If any further tree surgery works are required, a proposed specification will be submitted to, and approved by the Local Planning Authority before any works are carried out.
- 4.7.4. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work, industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the Council.
- 4.7.5. The tree surgery contractor is responsible for carrying out any relevant health and safety risk assessment, and insurance, prior to any work being carried out.
- 4.7.6. The statutory protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act 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.
- 4.7.7. 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.
- 4.7.8. 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.

4.8. Soft landscaping within RPA

4.8.1. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within exclusion zones will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area. Removal of existing vegetation will be carried out by hand; turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.

4.9. Turfing

4.9.1. Stages for turfing gardens and open spaces:

No plant machinery² to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 3) Existing poor-quality turf may be removed with a turf stripper.
- 4) Use good quality topsoil to level any low-lying areas and hollows and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area.
- 5) Import turves by hand in wheelbarrow.
- 6) Lay turves.

4.10. Planting

4.10.1. Should the soil be compacted or have a poor structure which may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.

4.10.2. Stages for planting within tree protection areas:

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

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Remove existing vegetation by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper.
- 3) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 4) Import good quality topsoil by hand (with wheelbarrow) into area.
- 5) Level to a depth of no more than 100mm with hand tools.
- 6) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted).
- 7) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.

4.10.3. No works will be carried out within any protected areas if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur.

² Including rotovators

4.11. Hard surface removal

4.11.1. No hard surface removal within RPAs will occur without arboricultural supervision.

4.11.2. Stages for hard surface removal within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Dismantle fencing as required to access area.
- 3) Plant machinery to run only on existing hard surfaces with consent from arboriculturist.
- 4) Plant may be used to carefully peel up existing tarmac and concrete.
- 5) Other surfaces are to be removed by hand (paving etc.).
- 6) Where any subbase is not likely to contain roots, and only on approval from project arboriculturist, it may also be carefully removed.
- 7) Underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur.
- 8) Any exposed roots³ and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported topsoil (to BS3882:1984). Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand.
- 9) Tree protection fencing to be erected in final position as shown on plan.

4.11.3. If the area around the retained trees is to be left following the removal of the existing hard surface, before a new hard surface is laid or soft landscaping implemented, then the line of protective fencing MUST be correctly re-established immediately the hard surface removal work has been completed.

4.11.4. If, for whatever reason there is a delay before the area is left exposed prior to awaiting a new surface, then a temporary surface must be implemented, or the area fenced off.

³Should any roots over 25mm diameter, have grown above the final soil level and be a hindrance to any new surface installation, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.

4.12. Resurfacing/repair of existing roads

- 4.12.1. Tree protection measures will remain in place until work commences and when removed all personnel to be working within the area are to be made aware of the extent and nature of the area.
- 4.12.2. All work within protected areas to be supervised at all times by project arboriculturist.
- 4.12.3. Stages for repair/replacement of existing hard surface within tree protection areas:
No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area
 - 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
 - 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
 - 3) Plant machinery to run only on existing tarmac surface.
 - 4) Plant may be used to carefully peel up existing tarmac.
 - 5) Other hard landscape features are to be removed by hand (paving etc.) or carefully lifted with plant.
 - 6) Sub-base to be retained.
 - 7) Sub-base to be enhanced if required.
 - 8) New tarmac surface to be installed.
- 4.12.4. Should any roots over 25mm diameter be encountered during deconstruction of the old profile, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.
- 4.12.5. Any new kerbing must be installed within the current hard construction profile.
- 4.12.6. No new excavation closer to the tree will be permitted.

4.13. Soil remediation measures for compaction within RPAs (if required)

- 4.13.1. Stages for soil remediation for compaction within RPA. The following works must be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced soil remediation contractor:
 - 1) Soil test to be undertaken to identify soil texture, nutrient content and pH. Based on the results, appropriate remediation measures to be undertaken.
 - 2) Compaction test to be undertaken to identify soil compaction level.
 - 3) Appropriate soil decompaction measures using a Terravent to reduce any compaction that may have occurred. To be used in a 1m matrix over the entire area previously covered by the fill.
 - 4) Add layer of well composted mulch to a depth of 100-200mm over the RPA area.
- 4.13.2. Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all cost. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.
- 4.13.3. No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason.

4.14. Installation of boundary fencing within protected areas

4.14.1. Stages for installing wooden fence posts:

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

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 3) Dig post holes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
- 4) Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
- 5) Line hole with non-porous lining, for example durable polythene bag.
- 6) Insert post and fill post hole with concrete to ground level.
- 7) Trim polythene to ground level.

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LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector
Senior Arboricultural Consultant

22 November 2023

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