

| Tree Work Schedule | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| No. | Species | Works | Category |
| G01 | A Group | Initial full group. Full group as shown in Appendix A.14.11 | B2 |
| T02 | Common Hornbeam | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T13 | Yew Tree | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T14 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T15 | Yew Tree | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T16 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T17 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T18 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T19 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T20 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T21 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T22 | Small Leaved Lime | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T23 | Goat Willow | Fell and remove stump | C1 |
| T24 | Silver Birch | Fell and remove stump | C1 |

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3893:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.

All arising are to be removed and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.

To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding or of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the wind mesh panels with words such as "Tree Protection Area - Keep out".

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

CRIMINAL OFFENCE UNDER THE PROSECUTION ACT 2003

TREES EXCLUDED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER. CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY RE-ENTRY INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

Ground protection

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.

Note The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system 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.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root function remains unimpaired.

Foundations within RPAs

The use of traditional strip foundations can result in excessive root loss and as such should be avoided.

Designs for foundations that would minimize the adverse impact upon trees must include particular attention to the existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross sectional details. Site specific and specialist advice should be sought from the project engineers and arboriculturalist.

Root damage can be minimized by using:

- Piles with site investigation used to be determined their optimal location whilst avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 800mm;
- Beams, laid at or above ground level, and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

Where a slab for minor structures (e.g. shed base) is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on the existing ground level and should not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unroofed ground.

Slabs for larger structures (e.g. dwellings) should be constructed with a ventilated air space between the underside of the slab and the existing soil surface to enable gas exchange and venting through the soil surface. In such cases, a specialist irrigation system should be employed (e.g. no run-off restricted under the slab). The design of the foundation should take into account the effect on the load bearing properties of the underlying soil from the redirected roof run-off approval in principle for a foundation that relies on lateral retention and no run-off under the slab should be sought from building control authority prior to this approach being relied upon.

Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of striking major tree roots, and reduces the loss of the (g) required to sink the piles. If a piling mat is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground boarding. Use of the smallest practical piling is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation piling. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially long effects of unsecured concrete, e.g. sleeved bored piles or screw piles.

This information is consistent with British Standard BS5938:2012 Tree work - Recommendations.

'No Dig' Surfacing

Multi-dimensional confinement system.

Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non residual herbicide such as Glyphosate. The new hard surfacing will be constructed using a 'No Dig' surfacing situated entirely above the existing soil surface and where needed using a proprietary cellular confinement system (GeoWeb) or similar laid over a 30 steel geo-grid (terrazz Tru-Ax or similar). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The GeoWeb is to be back filled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm - 25mm. The area of GeoWeb will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and secured with haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be levelled up with clean top soil.

NOTE: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor levels of adjacent buildings.

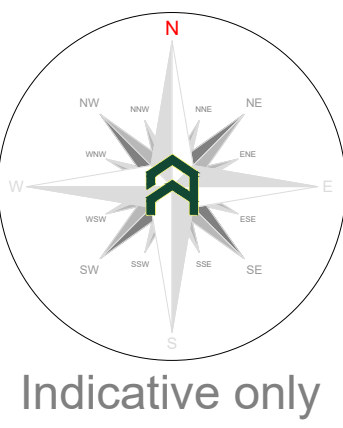
Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

- Pre-commencement site meeting.
- Location of protective measures.
- Manual excavation of hotel foundations within and immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees.
- Installation of outbuilding foundation slab within and immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees.
- Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing.
- Any excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services.
- Removal of protective measures and sign off.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbtch Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the the development maybe implemented without detriment to retained trees.



Indicative only



Ground protection: The 'no dig' sub-base, eg CellWeb™ planned for the proposed hard surface will be installed prior to the commencement of site activity to act as ground protection within the RPAs of retained woodland W01. If the 'no dig' sub-base is not to be installed until later in the program of works, temporary ground boarding should be used in the interim.

Ground protection: Temporary ground boarding

Arboricultural supervision: Excavation for the installation of foundations for hotel and outbuilding within the RPAs of retained group G03 and woodland W01.

Ground protection: The 'no dig' sub-base, eg CellWeb™ planned for the proposed hard surface will be installed prior to the commencement of site activity to act as ground protection within the RPAs of retained group G03 and woodland W01. If the 'no dig' sub-base is not to be installed until later in the program of works, temporary ground boarding should be used in the interim.



Project: Premier Inn London Uxbridge Phase 500 Riverside Way Uxbridge UB8 2YF

Client: Whitbread Group PLC

Drawing: Tree Protection Plan

Based on: 6262-P-010 A

Drawing No: Arbtch TPP 01

Date: Aug 2024

Scale: 1:200 @ A0

Drawn: CMW

Key:

Tree No: T01

Category 'T' trees: Category 'T' trees

Category 'T' groups: Category 'T' groups

Category 'T' groups: Category 'T' groups