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ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY, IMPACT ASSESSMENT, METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

25 MANOR ROAD, RUISLIP

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING SUMMER HOUSE AND ERECTION OF A NEW OUTBUILDING.

Report Record	
Project number:	20097
Project name:	Arboricultural Survey, Impact Assessment and Protection Plan 25 Manor Road, Ruislip
Client:	Mark Anthony

Report status				
Issue number:	Report status:	Date:	Prepared by:	Checked by:
V1	First Issue	11.06.20	MR	MR
V2	Text amends	15.06.2020	MR	MR

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Planning permission is to be sought for removal of an existing summer house and erection of a new outbuilding at 25 Manor Road, Ruislip; hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

1.2 Site details

1.2.1 The site consists of the rear garden of the property. It contains a number of small, garden sized trees.

1.2.2 In the next door garden there is a large mature oak tree.

1.2.3 For location purposes, the site can be located using the following information:

- Nearby postcode: HA4 7LA
- OS Grid reference: TQ 08757 87455.

1.3 Instruction and scope

1.3.1 I am instructed by Mr M Anthony to visit the site and to carry out an assessment of arboricultural features in accordance with British Standards (BS) 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.

1.3.2 I am to prepare the following information in relation to the planning application:

- Tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Arboricultural Impacts Assessment
- Tree Protection and Arboricultural Method Statement Plan

1.4 Limitations

1.4.1 My survey and assessment relates only to the scope of my instruction. It does not assess the following factors:

- Risk of harm caused by trees
- Potential for woody vegetation-related ground subsidence and/or heave.

1.4.2 In some instances, I have been unable to access or clearly observe the bases of trees due to, for example, the presence of dense vegetation or built structures. Where this is the case, I have made my best endeavours to accurately estimate dimensions and tree condition.

1.4.3 Trees are living organisms and self-supporting dynamic structures. Their physiological and structural condition can change rapidly in response to a wide range of biotic/abiotic factors. As such, the observations and recommendations within this document are limited to a timeframe of 24 months from the date of my site visit.

1.5 Statutory tree protection

1.5.1 I have consulted the Hillingdon on-line mapping service[1] which confirms that the site is located within a Conservation Area. As such, and notwithstanding specific all trees with a trunk diameter greater than 75mm at 1.5m height are subject to statutory protection. I note also that that online map service does not appear to enable individual TPO trees to be observed. I am verbally informed by my client that the large oak tree in the adjacent garden is subject to Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

1.5.2 Notwithstanding specific exemptions (including the granting of full planning permission) and in general terms, TPO and/or Conservation Area status makes it an offence to cut down, uproot, top or lop, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy relevant trees or woodlands without:

- For trees subject to TPOs, a formal application for tree works being approved by the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA)
- For trees in Conservation Areas, six weeks' notice of intent (a 'Section 211' notification) having been provided to the LPA (the purpose of the notification

[1] https://lbhillingdon.maps.arcgis.com/apps/View/index.html?appid=7b18f60872a94d38a0c9bf1aea032760. Accessed 11.06.20

process is to give the LPA adequate time to determine whether it would be in the interests of public amenity to serve a TPO to control the proposed works.

1.5.3 Penalties for contravention of a TPO/Conservation Area status can, in the event of a tree being destroyed, result in a fine of up to £20,000 if convicted in a Magistrates' Court, or an unlimited fine is the matter is determined by the Crown Court.

1.6 Wildlife informative

1.6.1 Tree works should not be carried out until a reasonably detailed inspection of relevant trees has been carried out to determine if bat roosts and/or bird nests are present.

1.6.2 It is a criminal offence to intentionally damage/destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Similarly it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb roosting bats or to damage or destroy a bat roost.

1.6.3 The Arboricultural Association publishes useful advice in relation to trees and nesting birds[2].

1.6.4 Helpful advice with regards to bats and tree work is published by the UK Government[3], the Arboricultural Association[4] and The Bat Conservation Trust[5].

[2] https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Public/When-is-the-bird-nest-season
[3] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences
[4] https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Public/Bats-and-trees-Who-does-what-where
[5] http://www.bats.org.uk/data/files/publications/Bats_Trees.pdf

2 ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

2.1 Site visit

2.1.1 I visited the site on 4th June 2020

2.2 Findings

2.2.1 My findings are set out within the survey schedule at **Appendix 1**.

2.2.2 The Tree Survey and Constraints Plan also identifies the above and below ground constraints that are posed by the arboricultural features. Refer to Section 3 for further information.

3 TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN

3.1 General

3.1.1 The constraints posed by the surveyed arboricultural features on site that I consider to be relevant to the proposed development are shown on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan at **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Tree Quality Assessment

3.2.1 Surveyed trees are represented on the Plan using colour coding to indicate their quality and thereby suitability for retention. The quality assessment is as follows:

Quality grade	Definition
A	Green: high quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
B	Blue: moderate quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
C	Grey: low quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years
U	Red - unsuitable for retention. Cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years

3.3 Below Ground Constraints

3.3.1 In accordance with BS5837:2012, below ground constraints, or Root Protection Areas (RPAs), for the surveyed trees are plotted onto the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan. These are represented as a circle with a broken red line centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter (measured at 1.5m above ground level.

3.3.2 BS5837:2012, a root protection area (RPA) is defined as "*a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain*

the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority". "*The default position* [when considering design layout in relation to RPAs] *should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained*".

3.3.3 Root systems can be damaged in several ways:

- Root severance
- Soil compaction
- Contamination by spilled materials eg cement/diesel.

3.4 Above Ground Constraints

3.4.1 Above ground constraints posed by trees describe the capacity for trees to have an overbearing or dominating effect on new developments; usually post occupancy. Typical above ground constraints include a number or combination of inconveniences including shading, branch spread, perceived fear of tree failure during strong winds and so on. If not adequately considered, above ground constraints can lead to repeated future requests to fell or heavily prune retained and protected trees.

3.4.2 The above ground parts of trees can be damaged in several ways:

- Impact damage through contact with construction site plant
- Inappropriate pruning
- Other factors, for example, heat damage caused by bonfires.

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1.1 An AIA plan is included at **Appendix 3**.

4.1.2 The plan shows the tree survey and constraints information in relation to the proposed layout. Trees to be retained and trees to be removed/pruned are represented on the plan.

4.1.3 The plan contains an AIA set out in table format. Areas where impacts are anticipated are identified of the drawing using numbers. These numbers correspond to an assessment and evaluation within the table of each type of impact along with appropriate mitigation/compensation measures.

4.1.4 Tree removals associated with the project are not significant as only low quality cypress trees with no public visual amenity value must be removed.

4.1.5 A key mitigation measure shall be the use of micro-piled or screw piled foundations to enable the construction of the building. The piles will be installed in accordance with the arboricultural method statement forming part of this document meaning that any associated soil compaction and fine root damage to the important mature oak tree in the adjacent garden will be effectively minimised. The structure itself will be raised above the ground with rooftop rainwater runoff diverted to the void beneath. The void will enable tree roots to continue to respire.

4.1.6 The piles shall be specified by the manufacturer and an engineer according to site conditions.

4.1.7 Based on the above, AIA table shows that the impact on public visual tree amenity associated with the proposals will be negligible.

5 TREE PROTECTION PLAN & ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 TPP/AMS Plan

5.1.1 The tree protection and arboricultural working methods are set out in plan format at **Appendix 4**.

5.1.2 The plan format is used so that the Site Manager can have easy access to relevant information.

5.1.3 The plan includes the following details:

- Tree survey and constraints information in relation to the proposed layout
- Trees to be retained and trees to be removed are represented on the plan
- Tree pruning requirements are specified either using annotations or by reference to a schedule of works
- Positions and specifications for tree protective barriers
- If required, the location of any special surfacing within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
- A table explaining general rules for tree protection
- A table setting out the sequencing of operations for construction activities on site, along with requirements for auditable monitoring the effectiveness of tree protection. This table also provides a methodology for any site operation to be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree, such as:
    - Demolition of existing structure
    - Installation of pile foundations
    - General construction activities.

5.1.4 All contractors must be made aware of the content and the requirements of the TPP/AMS Plan and must agree to conform with them before starting work on site.

5.1.5 The requirements of the TPP/AMS Plan must be implemented in full to enable suitable compliance with the planning condition.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1.1 I conclude that the development proposals are feasible from an arboricultural perspective for the following key reasons:

- No significant tree removals are required.
- All trees within the site are small specimens that make no significant contribution to public visual amenity or the character of the conservation area.
- The structure has been designed to minimise adverse impacts on the encroaching roots of a large mature oak tree in the next-door garden.
- Piled foundations can be installed in accordance with the AMS to ensure that the proposals have a neutral impact on the roots of the protected oak tree.

APPENDIX 1 – TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

TREES

Ref	Common name	Height (m)	Est	Stem dia (mm)	Est	N	Est	E	Est	S	Est	W	Est	Estimated first branch height (m)	1st branch direction	Estimated canopy height (m)	Life stage	Special status	General observations & management recommendations	Struct. cond.	Phys. cond.	ULE	Quality grading	RPA / VTB radius (m)	RPA / VTB area (m2)	TPO / Conservation Area
T1	English oak	18	#	1100	#	8	#	7	#	7	#	7	#	4	S	5	M	None	Important landscape feature tree. Assessment from site only. Some old limb break out wounds.	Good	Good	40+	A2	13	547	Conservation Area
T2	Cherry plum	8	#	300	#	3	#	4	#	4	#	3	#	3	E	3	M	None	Reasonable tree. Typical for species and age.	Good	Good	20+	B1	4	41	Conservation Area
T3	Pear	6	#	200	#	2	#	1.5	#	1.5	#	2	#	3	N	3	EM	None	Smaller specimen. Previously topped. Thinner than average foliage density.	Fair	Fair	10+	C1	2	18	Conservation Area
T4	Elder	4	#	150	#	2	#	2	#	1	#	1	#	2	NE	2	M	None	Very dense ivy.	Poor	Fair	10+	C1	2	10	Conservation Area
T5	Common ash	8	#	200	#	2	#	2	#	3	#	3	#	3	S	3	EM	None	Low quality. Dense ivy. Previously topped.	Poor	Fair	10+	C1	2	18	Conservation Area

GROUPS

Ref	Common names of woody species present	Estimated average trunk diameter at 1.5m (mm)	Estimated minimum & maximum heights (m)	Estimated average height (m)	Estimated average canopy height (m)	Life stage	Special status	General observations & management recommendations	Struct. cond.	Phys. cond.	ULE	Quality grading	RPA / VTB radius from canopy edge (m)	TPO / Conservation Area
G1	Leyland Cypress	450	8-7	8	3.5	EM	None	Two trees. Previously topped with considerable lateral growth over existing shed. Low quality but probably with some value as a screen.	Poor	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	Conservation Area

KEY

Assessment criteria	Description
Reference number on plan	T: Tree, G: Group, W: Woodland, H: Hedgerow. This reference is recorded on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan against the relevant survey item.
Common name (Scientific name)	Common names: normal type. Scientific names where required: italic type in brackets
Heights	Unit: metres (m). Recorded to the nearest half metre for heights upto 10m and to the nearest whole metre for heights above 10m.
Stem diameter	Unit: millimetres (mm). Rounded to the nearest 10mm. Single and multi-stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m above highest ground level or otherwise as in accordance with Annex C, BS5837:2012.
Estimates	Measured tree dimensions are identified by an '-' in the adjacent 'Estimate' column. Where dimensions have been estimated (offsite, or otherwise inaccessible survey items) this is clearly identified by a '#' in the adjacent 'Estimate' column.
Crown spread	Unit: metres (m). Directions refer to the four compass points (north, east, south, west). Dimensions are rounded-up to the nearest half metre for heights up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for heights above 10m.
Estimated average lateral spread	Unit: metres (m). For hedgerows only. An estimate of the average width between branch tips.
Crown clearance height	Unit: metres (m). The existing height above ground level of: • First significant branch and the compass direction of its growth: North (N), North-east (NE), East (E) , South-east (SE) etc. • Canopy (height between branch tips and ground level).
Life stage	Y – young (stake dependent), SM - Semi-Mature (still capable of being transplanted without preparation, up to 30cm girth and not yet sexually mature), EM – Early Mature (not yet having reached 75% of expected mature size), M – Mature (anything else up to normal life expectancy for the species), OM – Over Mature (anything beyond mature and in natural decline).
Special status	• None • Veteran: any tree judged to meet criteria as defined by the NPPF, Forestry Commission, Natural England and the Ancient Tree Forum • Ancient: any tree judged to meet criteria as defined by the NPPF, Forestry Commission, Natural England and the Ancient Tree Forum[1]
General observations and preliminary management recommendations	General observations are recorded in relation to a survey item's structural and/or physiological condition (eg the presence of any decay and physical defect) and /or any preliminary management recommendations that may be appropriate.
Structural condition	• Good: without any observable significant biomechnical structural weaknesses • Fair: with minor biomechanical structural flaws. Some remedial action may be required • Poor: with significant biomechanical weaknesses.
Physiological condition	• Good: no indications of impaired physiological function and in optimum condition for age and species • Fair: with indicators of reduced vitality. Some intervention may be required • Poor: with significantly impaired physiological function for age and species
Remaining contribution	Useful life expectancy, or the length of time a tree's is estimated to be able to make a useful contribution, is expressed in years as: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+.
Quality grading	Assessed in accordance with Table 1, BS5837:2012. Colours relate to depiction on the Tree Constraints Plan. • High quality or Category A (Green) Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years • Moderate quality or Category B (Blue) Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. • Low quality or Category C (Grey) Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. • Unsuitable for retention Category U (Red). Trees in such a poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Note - A, B and C trees are also given a sub-category of 1, 2 or 3 which reflects their arboricultural, landscape or cultural and conservation values respectively. Each subcategory has an equal weight, for example an A1 tree has the same retention priority as an A3 tree. More than one sub-category may be applied to a survey item if appropriate.
RPA / VTB radius	Root Protection Area (RPA): a layout design tool. Unit: metres (m). Radial distance from tree centre to define a circle that indicates on the Tree Survey Plan the minimum rooting area required to maintain tree's viability. Calculated in accordance with Annex D, BS5837:2012 Veteran Tree Buffer (VTB): radial area around a veteran tree that must be maintained as undisturbed. Calculated in accordance with Forestry Commission and Natural England Standing Advice.[2]
RPA area	Unit: square metres (m²). The area of the RPA radius circle described above. Applies only to individual trees.

[1] LONSDALE, D. (Ed). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. The Tree Council. London. 2013.
[2] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#ancient-and-veteran-trees

APPENDIX 2 – TREE SURVEY AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Scale

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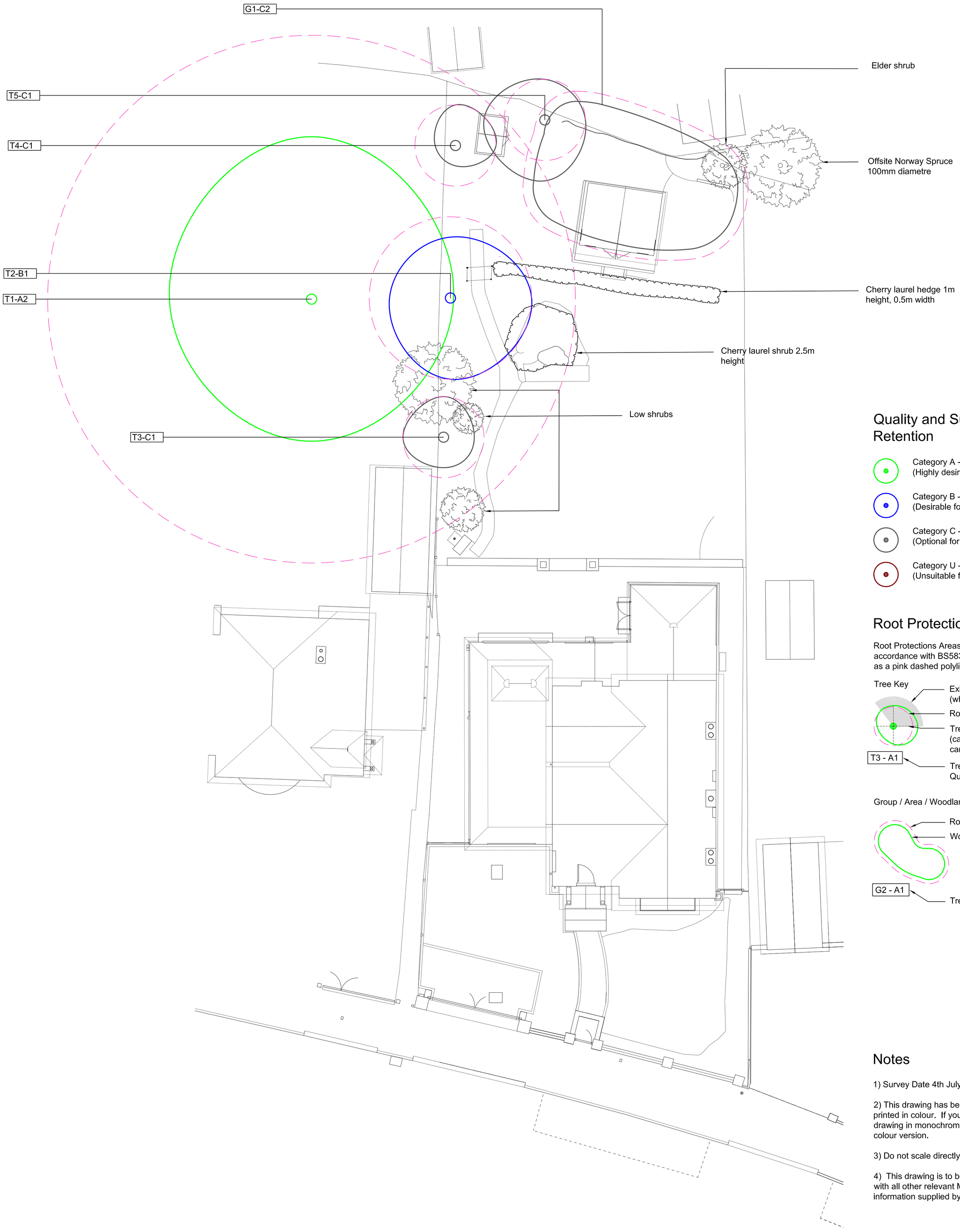


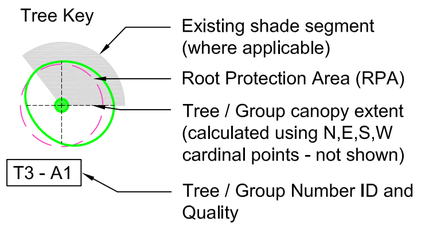
Quality and Suitability For Retention

- Category A - High quality and value (Highly desirable for retention)
- Category B - Moderate quality and value (Desirable for retention)
- Category C - Low quality and value (Optional for retention)
- Category U - Poor quality and value (Unsuitable for retention)

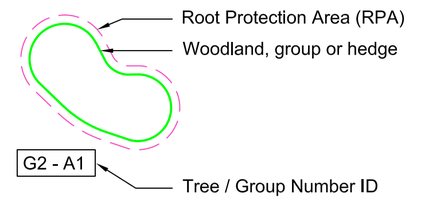
Root Protection Areas (RPA)

Root Protections Areas (RPA) indetified are in accordance with BS5837:2012. RPA's are shown as a pink dashed polyline

Tree Key



Group / Area / Woodland / Hedgerow Key



Notes

1) Survey Date 4th July 2020

2) This drawing has been produced to be printed in colour. If you have been given this drawing in monochrome please request a colour version.

3) Do not scale directly from this drawing.

4) This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant MHP drawings and information supplied by other consultants.

Tree number on plan	Common name	Quality grading	RPA radius (m)
T1	English oak	A2	13
T2	Cherry plum	B1	4
T3	Pear	C1	2
T4	Elder	C1	2
T5	Common ash	C1	2
G1	Leyland Cypress	C2	As shown on plan

25 Manor Road, Ruslip

Tree Survey & Constraints Plan

N

Rev: Date: Drawn: Checked:
Revisions:

Project: 25 Manor Road, Ruslip

Client: Mr M Anthony

Title: Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

Drawing number: 20097.501 Rev:

Status: FOR INFORMATION

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Date:	Scale @ A1:
AP	MR	08/06/20	1/100

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APPENDIX 3 – ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Scale

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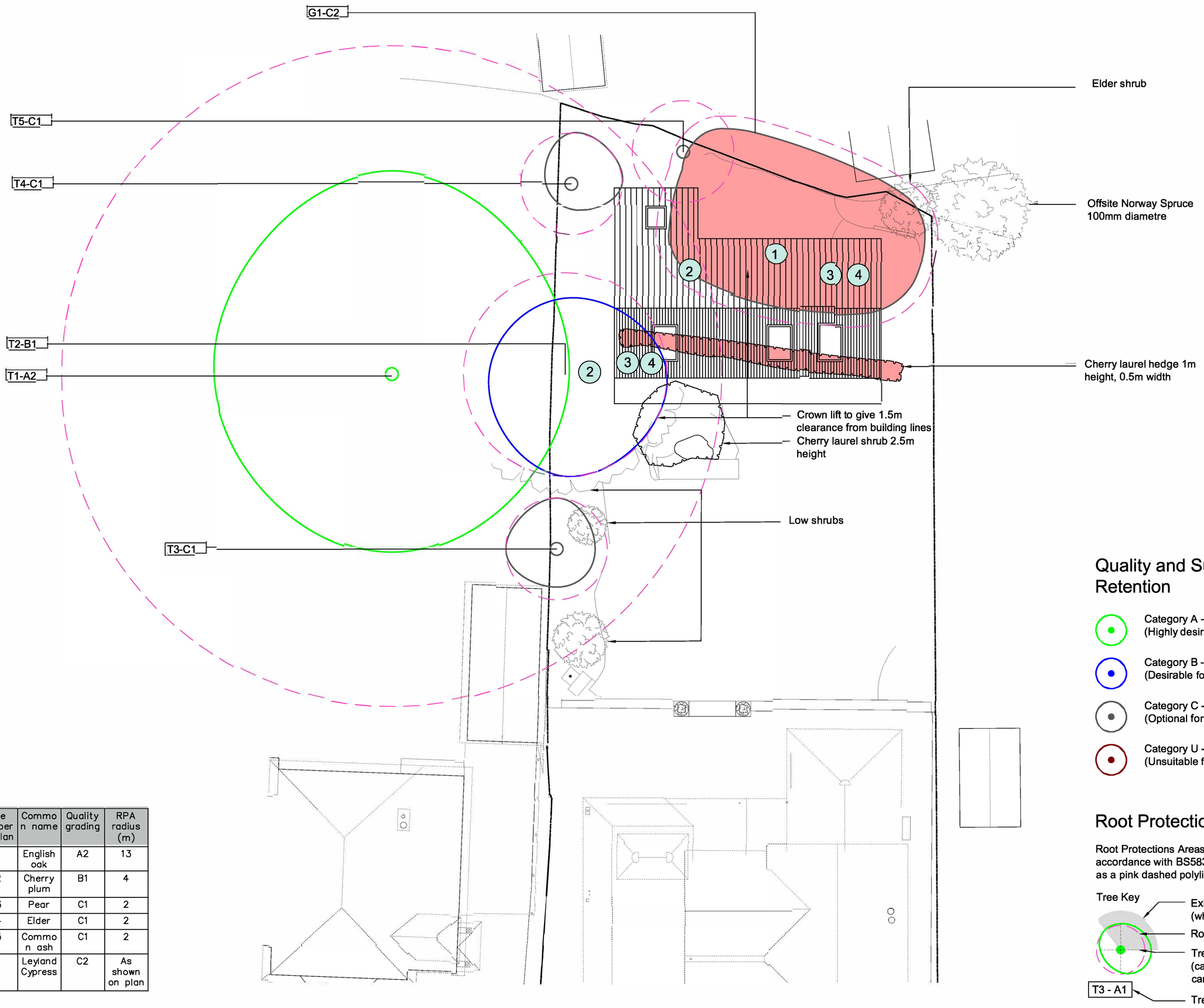

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G1	Leyland Cypress	C2	As shown on plan

Reference number on plan	Trees affected	Constraint description	Potential Impacts description and evaluation	Estimated potential impact (amenity)	Estimated potential impact (physiological)	Recommended mitigation/ compensation and re-evaluation of likely impact	Estimated average overall impact (amenity)	Estimated average overall impact (physiological)	Significant harm caused?
1	**T3, G1**	Established trees, groups and hedges growing within the boundary of the site.	**Tree/hedge removal/pruning to enable development** • Small garden hedge that does not not make a significant contribution to the conservation area or public visual amenity in general. • Visual impacts to garden trees will consist of crown lifting faciltation pruning. This is minor pruning that can only be perceived from within the garden.	**Neutral**	**NA**	• All pruning works carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 • Replace removed trees with suitable garden-sized specimens.	**Neutral**	**NA**	**No**
2	**T1**	Roots of retained trees	**Root damage associated with demolition of existing structure** • Root severance caused by removal of existing slab foundation. • Fine root death caused by soil compaction. • Symptoms likely to manifest as minor deterioration and dieback of branches in the upper crown facing the site. • The visual impact of anticipated deterioration of T1 will be minor due to the distance of works from the tree. However, the tree has considerable value and impacts must be minimised.	**Negative - Low**	**Negative - Low**	• Install ground protection around base of existing structure to minimse soil compaction. • Demolish in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**No**
3	**T1-T5**	Roots of retained trees	**Root damage associated with creation of foundations for new structure.** • Root severance caused by excavations for foundations. • Symptoms likely to manifest as moderate deterioration and dieback of branches in the upper crown facing the site.	**Negative - Moderate**	**Negative - Moderate**	• Construct new building on screw piles installed in accordance with an AMS. • New structure to have a void beneath to enable effective root respiration. Rainwater from roof to be diverted underneath the structure.	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**No**
4	**T1-T5**	Above and below ground parts of all retained trees (branches, trunk, roots)	**General below ground impacts** • Soil compaction leading to impaired root function. Associated with general construction activities. • T1: symptoms likely to manifest as minor deterioration and dieback of branches in the upper crown facing the site. • The visual impact of anticipated deterioration of T1 will be minor due to the distance of works from the tree. However, the tree has considerable value and impacts must be minimised. • T2-T5: visual impacts to garden trees only perceived from within the garden.	**Negative - Low**	**Negative - Low**	• Mitigate by use of tree protection barriers and ground protection as shown on the Tree Protection and AMS Plan.	**Neutral**	**Neutral**	**No**
			General above ground impacts • Contact-type damage with roots and branches. Associated with ground works or general construction activities. • Broken branches, areas of bark loss providing entry points for pathogens. • T2-T5: visual impacts to garden trees only perceived from within the garden.	**Neutral**	**Negative - Low**				

Quality and Suitability For Retention

- Category A - High quality and value (Highly desirable for retention)
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Root Protection Areas (RPA)

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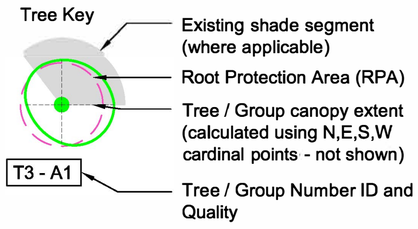
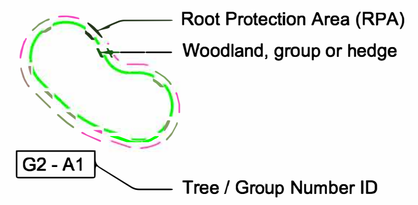
Tree Key



Group / Area / Woodland / Hedgerow Key



Key

Tree to be removed

Notes

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Rev.		Date:	Drawn:	Checked:
A	Tree removal to facilitate development	11/06/20	AP	MR

Revisions:

Project: 25 Manor Road, Ruslip

Client: Mr M Anthony

Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan

Drawing number: 20097.502 Rev: A

Status: FOR INFORMATION

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Date:	Scale @ A1:
AP	MR	09/06/20	1/100

25 Manor Road, Ruslip

Arboricultural Imact Assessment Plan

N

ARBORICUTURAL CONSULTANTS mhp

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APPENDIX 4 – ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Scale

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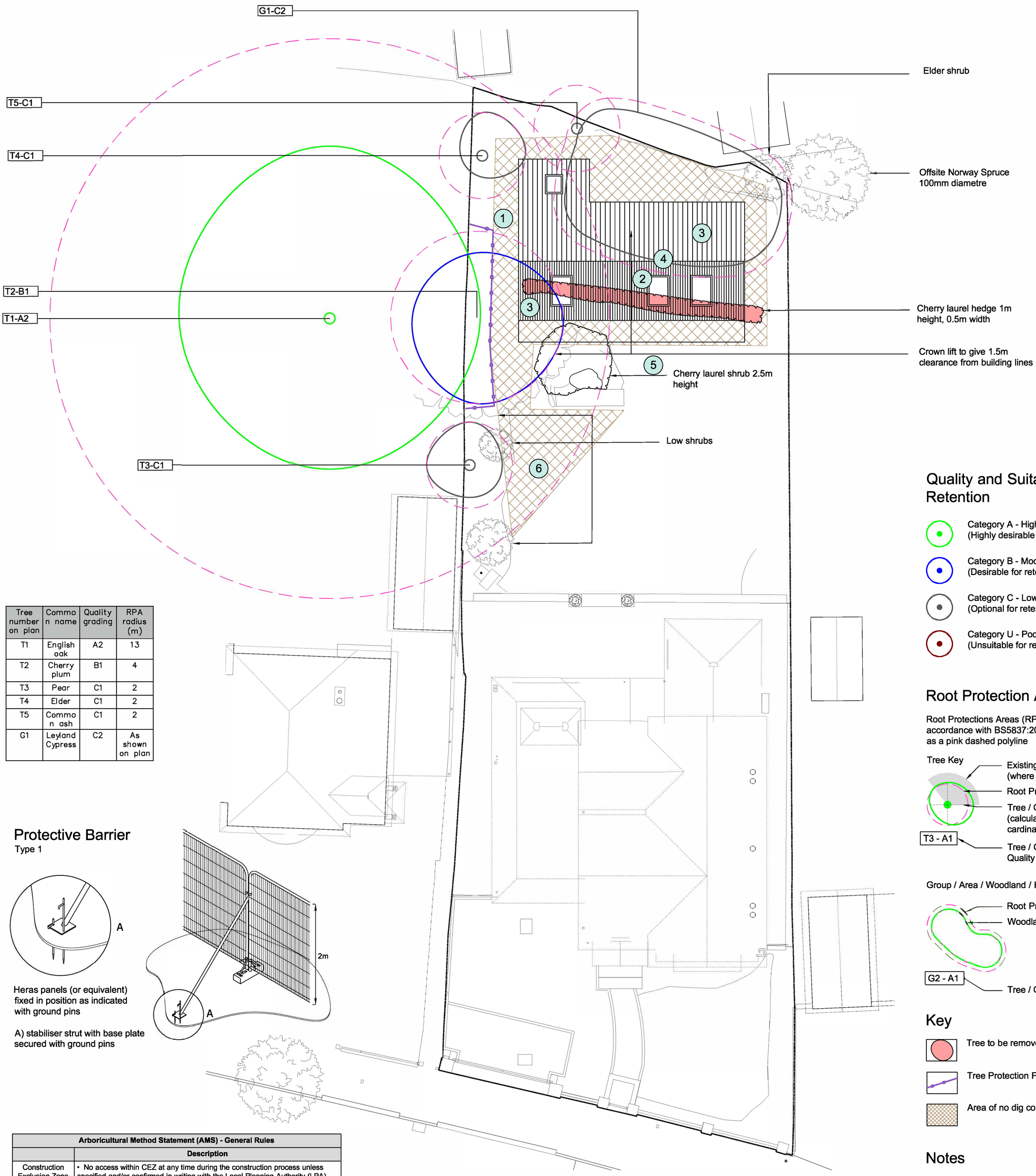

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G1	Leyland Cypress	C2	As shown on plan

Protective Barrier

Type 1

Heras panels (or equivalent) fixed in position as indicated with ground pins

A) stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) - General Rules	
	Description
Construction Exclusion Zone	• No access within CEZ at any time during the construction process unless specified and/or confirmed in writing with the Local Planning Authority (LPA)
Tree Protection Barriers	• Must be constructed in accordance with the specification shown on the Tree Protection /Arboricultural Method Statement (TP/AMS) Plan • Must have A2 all-westher notices attached at approximately 10m intervals reading 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - KEEP OUT'
Access	Site access shall be via the existing site entrance
Car Parking	• No car parking within CEZs and only within allocated site areas
Welfare	• Welfare provision shall be located within areas indicated on the TP/AMS Plan
Storage of Materials	• Materials shall be stored in the locations suggested on th TP/AMS Plan
General Precautions	• No storage of materials that could be harmful to trees (eg cement, builders' sand) up-slope from any retained trees • No fires • No notices, cables, other services to be attached to retained trees • No discharge of materials within 20m of any retained tree • Mixing of cement must not be carried out upslope of any retained trees unless within a bunded and sealed area.
Use of Herbicides	• No herbicides shall be used without prior confirmation in writing from the local planning authority.
Contingencies	• In the event of damage to retained trees, cease work, photograph damage and inform the LPA • Spillages must be thoroughly flushed through using clean water and the LPA informed.
Remedial Tree Works	• Do not carry out any unspecified tree works without confirmation that this is acceptable from the LPA
Responsibilities	• Project site manager shall hold responsibility to ensure that all key contractors and all other persons working on site have a reaponsibility to be aware of trees and to abide by tree protection procedures set out within the TP/AMS Plan

Sequence of site operations and Tree Protection Monitoring			
Work stage	**Task**	**Description**	**Tree Protection Monitoring**
1	Ground protection	• Construct in locations and to specifications shown on the AMS/TPP Plan. • Ground protection to consist of 12mm shutterboard sheeting on a 100mm layer of woodchip.	• Photograph ground rotection in-situ and send evidence via email to Hillingdon Council to show that works have been carried out appropriately.
2	Demolish existing structure	• Remove above ground parts of the structure by hand. • Remove slab from the edges. Work from on top of the remaining slab back towards the main body of the site.	• Photograph works in progress and send evidence via email to Hillingdon Council to show that works are being carried out appropriately.
3	Tree removals and facilitation pruning	• Prune all trees as annotated on the AMS/TPP Plan. • Carry out tree pruning as annotated on the AMS/TPP plan.	• Photograph completed works and send via email to Hillingdon Council to show that works have been carried out appropriately.
4	Install micro pile foundations	• Work from on top of the ground protection. • Cut through ground protection to enable correct siting of piles and later removal of sutterboard sheeting. • System to utilise screw piles. http://surefootfootings.co.uk/surefoot-3-2/ or similar approved alternative.	• Photograph works in progress and send evidence via email to Hillingdon Council to show that works are being carried out appropriately.
5	Main construction phase	• Work on top of ground protection at all times. • Comply with all other Rules for Tree Protection shown on the AMS/TPP plan • Ensure that rainwater run-off from roof is diverted beneath the structure.	• At monthly intervals, email photographs works in process in relation to tree protection to Hillingdon Council.
6	Remove ground protection	• Ground protection must not be removed until the end of the main construction phase. • Woodchips can remain in place beneath existing structure.	• Photograph completed project and send evidence via email to Hillingdon Council to show that works have been carried out appropriately.

Quality and Suitability For Retention

- Category A - High quality and value (Highly desirable for retention)
- Category B - Moderate quality and value (Desirable for retention)
- Category C - Low quality and value (Optional for retention)
- Category U - Poor quality and value (Unsuitable for retention)

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

Root Protections Areas (RPA) indetified are in accordance with BS5837:2012. RPA's are shown as a pink dashed polyline

Tree Key

Group / Area / Woodland / Hedgerow Key

Key

- Tree to be removed
- Tree Protection Fencing Type 1
- Area of no dig construction

Notes

1) Survey Date 4th July 2020

2) This drawing has been produced to be printed in colour. If you have been given this drawing in monochrome please request a colour version.

3) Do not scale directly from this drawing.

4) This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant MHP drawings and information supplied by other consultants.

Rev: Date: Drawn: Checked:
Revisions:

Project: 25 Manor Road, Ruslip

Client: Mr M Anthony

Title: Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan

Drawing number: 20097.503 Rev:

Status: FOR INFORMATION

Drawn By:	Checked By:	Date:	Scale @ A1:
AP	MR	09/06/20	1/100

25 Manor Road, Ruslip

Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan

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