

TFL_PSF_9131 SITE INVESTIGATIONS: SMALL SITES INITIATIVE 46 BRENTMEAD PLACE, BARNET, NW11 9LJ

Site Ref: 1633

Preliminary BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

OCTOBER 2017

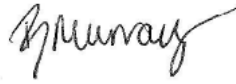
46 BRENTMEAD PLACE, BARNET, NW11 9LJ

Preliminary BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Arcadis Consulting (UK) Limited (Arcadis) has been commissioned by Transport for London (TfL) 'the Client' to undertake a number of technical surveys for a Site on 46 Brentmead Place, Barnet, NW11 9LJ (the Site).

TfL is aiming to divest a number of small sites to enable prospective regeneration. The objective of the Small Sites Initiative is to provide robust and pragmatic advice that sensibly de-risks each of the sites such that unreasonable "abnormal" development costs are not included by developers.

The objective of this review is to identify potential arboricultural constraints based on the findings of a site survey.

1.2 Site Location and Setting

The Site is located north of the A406 North Circular Road, in the London Borough of Barnet and is centred at grid reference of 523830, 188206 and around the postcode of NW11 9LJ.

It is approximately 0.03ha in area and is currently comprised of hardstanding, with ephemeral short perennial vegetation, scrub and scattered trees, it Sites within a largely residential area.

An aerial screen shot illustrating the Site boundary is presented in Image 1-1. Photographs of the Site and trees can be found in Appendix D - Photographs.

The extent of the area surveyed is presented on Figure 1, the Tree Constraints Plan.

Image 1-1 Site Location Plan



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2 Methodology

2.1 Tree Survey Methodology

An Arboricultural Survey was undertaken by Callum Henderson BSc (For) M. ArborA (Principal Arboriculturist) on 30th May 2017 in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

Observations were conducted from ground level, utilising the “Visual Tree Assessment” (VTA) system as outlined in The Body Language of Trees, A Handbook for Failure Analysis Research for Amenity Trees No.4 (Department of the Environment, 1994) with the aid of binoculars.

2.2 Individual Trees and General Data Capture

For reference, individual trees are identified with the letter T and associated number and compiled into Tree Schedules and a Tree Constraints Plan. The stem diameter of the trees on Site was recorded using a rounded down diameter tape at 1.5m above ground level. Measurements were taken in millimetres. The height of the subject trees was estimated to the nearest metre using a digital clinometer.

The stem diameter of the Site trees was recorded using a rounded down diameter tape at 1.5m above ground level. Measurements were taken in centimetres. The height of the subject tree was estimated to the nearest metre using a digital clinometer.

Maximum crown spread of the subject tree was measured from the centre of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches taken at four compass points (N-E-S-W) using a ground tape. Crown spread measurements were taken in metres.

Tree age was estimated from visual indicators (such as tree size and appearance of bark) which was taken as a provisional guide. Age estimates often need to be modified based on further information such as historical records and local knowledge.

If direct access to the tree was not possible estimations from appropriate vantage points were taken, any limitations or estimations are presented within the survey limitations section and noted in the associated schedules.

2.3 Groups of Trees

Groups of trees are identified with the letter G and number on the associated Tree Schedules and Tree Constraints Plan. Stem diameter of groups of trees was set as an average stem diameter of the trees within these individual groups and a maximum height of the tallest tree within the group.

2.4 Hedgerows

Hedgerows are identified with the letter H and number on the Tree Schedules and Tree Constraints Plan. A 30m section of hedgerow has been surveyed for each hedgerow, recoding the number of species, average stem diameter, and the maximum height. Any individual trees present within the hedgerow are recorded as individual trees.

2.5 Categorisation

In compliance with Table 1 of BS 5837: 2012 the trees surveyed have been categorised according to their arboricultural quality and value. A glossary of survey terms can be found in Appendix A - Explanation of Terms.

2.6 Root Protection Areas

The Root Protection Area's (RPA) of the trees were calculated in accordance of section 4.6.1 in BS: 5837:2012. This is calculated from the measurement of the stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level or at ground level if the tree is multi-stemmed. These are recorded as a circle on the initial Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) and form the initial Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) to protect the trees within and adjoining the Site. The RPA is represented by pink-shaded areas in Figure 1.

However, the shape and size of RPA's can be amended in accordance with section 4.6.3 in BS: 5837:2012. Furthermore, within section 5.3.1 of this BS, it is stated the default position is that proposed development should not be within the RPA of retained trees. However, where there is an overriding need for construction and associated activity with the RPA of trees, arboricultural mitigation should take place to protect the trees.

2.7 Survey Limitations

Topographical base mapping was provided. For the purposes of BS 5837: 2012, only trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm, (measured at 1.5m above ground level), have been included within the survey. However, it should be noted that a number of individual trees and shrubs with a stem diameter of less than 75mm were present within the study area.

Only trees on Site or on the boundary of the Site were assessed. The RPAs are based on a given tree stem diameter taken at 1.5m above ground level with each RPA (see Appendix B - Tree Schedules) being calculated from the above ground portions of the tree. It should be recognised that the RPA may not entirely encompass all of the tree's rooting material.

Some areas of the Site were off-Site within neighbouring properties preventing a full assessment and an accurate measurement of some trees. Where tree survey data has been estimated (based on assessments from the nearest safe vantage points). These trees are denoted by a # in the associated Schedules.

Trees are living organisms and as such their health and condition are naturally subject to change over time. Unforeseen future circumstances such as neglect, wilful damage or severe/extreme weather conditions may affect the future health and condition of the trees included in this report.

2.8 Statutory Tree Protection

An e-mail search was submitted to the London Borough of Barnet on 1st June 2017 requesting information on Conservation Area, Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and Planning Application Conditions for the Site address 46 Brentmead Place, NW11 9LJ, the two neighbouring properties 44 Brentmead Place, NW11 9LJ and 48 Brentmead Place, NW11 9LJ. It was confirmed by e-mail on 2nd that there are no planning statutory controls protecting the trees within or adjoining the Site.

3 Tree Survey Results

3.1 Tree Assessment and Categorisation

A total of 19 arboricultural items were recorded within the study area (trees on Site or those that meet the boundary of the Site). These were recorded as 16 individual trees (T), two hedgerows (H) and one group of trees (G). Full details of the survey data are presented within the Tree Schedules in Appendix B and Figure 1 Tree Constraints Plan.

- Each arboricultural item was assigned to one of four categories, as listed below:
- Category A individual trees, groups of trees: No arboricultural items were graded as Category A (trees of high quality) as part of this survey;
- Category B individual trees, groups of trees: No arboricultural items were graded as Category B (trees of moderate quality) as part of this survey;
- Category C individual trees, groups of trees: 13 individual trees, two hedgerows and one group of trees have been identified as Category C (trees of low quality) as part of this survey due to poor form or inappropriate past management;
- Category U individual trees, groups of trees: three individual trees have been identified as Category U (trees of poor quality unsuitable for retention) as part of this survey due to poor structural and physiological condition.

3.2 Tree Species Diversity

Six different tree species were recorded during the study and are represented throughout the study area. A summary of the species surveyed can be found within the Tree Schedules in Appendix B and also provided in Table 1. The numbers below include species of individual trees and groups of trees but exclude the hedgerow species.

Table 1 Tree Species Recorded

Tree Species	Number of Tree Stems	Approximate Percentage
Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	3	8%
Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	20%
Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	16	41%
Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	1	2.50%
Western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	10	26%
Magnolia (<i>Magnolia</i> sp.)	1	2.50%
Totals	39	100%

3.3 Age Diversity

Analysis of the data identifies that the majority of the trees within the study area were within the young age classification set by BS 5837: 2012 with an estimated useful life expectancy of over 20 years, as illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2 Age Diversity

Age Class	Number of Tree Stems	Approximate Percentage
Young	22	56.50%
Early-mature	15	38.50%
Semi-mature	1	2.50%
Mature	1	2.50%
Over-mature	0	0%
Totals	39	100%

3.4 Bat Roosting Potential

While undertaking the Arboricultural Survey, an assessment of the trees potential to support roosting bats was undertaken in accordance with Bat Conservation Trust (BCT), Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 2016. All trees that were surveyed within this Tree Survey had negligible potential to support bats within them. However, the trees along the river within and adjoining the Site form a liner feature and are a likely commuting and forging route.

4 Conclusions

A total of 19 arboricultural items were recorded within the study area. These were recorded as 16 individual trees (T), two hedgerows (H) and one group of trees (G). Thirteen individual trees, two hedges and one group of trees have been identified as Category C (trees of low quality) and three individual trees have been identified as Category U (trees of poor quality unsuitable for retention).

The Category C and U trees should not place a constraint on the development layout however there still needs to be consideration for tree protection mitigation for those trees to be retained and compensation in the form of re-provisioning for those to be lost due to any future development. The Tree Constraints Plan in Figure 1, highlights these potential constraints.

The dominant tree species with the Site is tree of heaven. This a non-native tree that is considered an invasive species and is on the London Invasive Species Index (LISI). The majority of the trees surveyed are within the young age class and none of the trees assessed have the potential to support roosting bats within them.

The trees within and adjoining the Site are not prominent within the streetscape of Brentmead Place A406 North Circle. The trees along the front only have limited views and the trees within the Site are visible with difficulty and are not visible from public open spaces.

The trees within and adjoining the Site provide small to no public visual amenity value to the Site and the surrounding areas.

Any proposed tree losses from the Site can be compensated with an appropriate tree replacement strategy. Given the current poor quality of the trees within the Site, sustainable replacement planting has the potential to enhance biodiversity value and landscape character of the Site.

There is currently no proposed design layout and it is difficult to state whether the trees would need to be removed and if there is space for any new trees to be re-provisioned on the Site. Once designs are developed then this could be determined.

5 Further Work

Should any future development proposal require the removal of trees or incursions into the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of any trees, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is likely to be required in support of any planning application.

The AIA should include a tree schedule, although one is provided within this report a review of any proposed development should be undertaken to ensure that there are no additional trees within the zone of influence of the development. For example, parking requirements often extend the zone of influence. The AIA should state the trees to be removed due to the design and access requirements and any proposed tree facilitation pruning works. This should also be accompanied by an assessment of the likely impacts due to construction activity on the trees to be retained. Indicative arboricultural mitigation measures should be provided which would include recommendations for tree re-provisioning. The report should be accompanied by an updated Tree Constraints Plan and a Tree Impact and Protection Plan based on the proposed design. The AIA should also include a tree replacement strategy which should take into consideration the landscape character, local treescape and biodiversity features of the immediate and adjoining areas. The species, number, size, type of stock, location and planting aids for the compensating planting should be chosen for landscape, wildlife and arboriculture values. To ensure that appropriate and sustainable planting is achieved advice should be sought from an ecologist and arboriculturist. Furthermore, liaison with the LPA Officers might be necessary during the planning process to agree an approved tree compensation and or landscape scheme plan.

All new tree planting should be in accordance with British Standard 8545: Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations, 2014 and all tree works must be carried out by a qualified contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010: Tree Work – Recommendations.

This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) outlining tree protection measures. However following planning determination and when full construction measures are known a bespoke AMS may be required to ensure protection of the trees to be retained on and adjoining the Site.

6 References

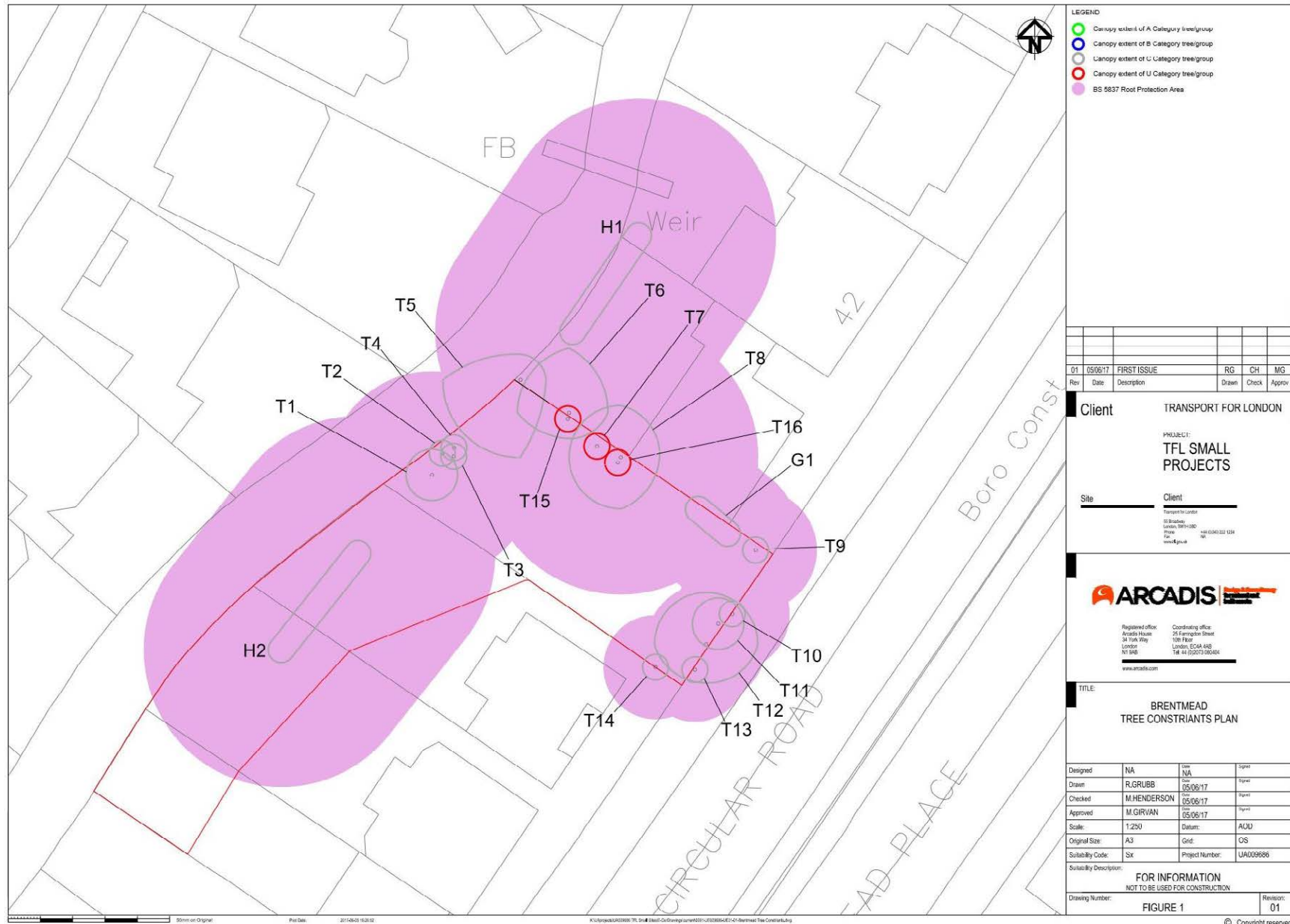
British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.

British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

British Standards Institution (2014) BS 8545: Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape. Recommendations.

Mattheck, C. and Broeler, H. DETR (1994) The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis Research for Amenity Trees No.4.

FIGURE 1: Tree Constraints Plan



APPENDIX A

Explanation of Terms

Age Class

Young – Trees in the first fifth of full life expectancy

Semi-mature – Trees in the second fifth of full life expectancy

Early-mature – Trees in the third fifth of full life expectancy

Mature – Trees in the fourth fifth of full life expectancy

Over Mature – Trees having reached full life expectancy and trees in natural decline

Veteran – Trees of interest biologically, culturally and aesthetically because of their age

Stem Diameter

The diameter of the stem measured in millimetres (mm) at a height of 1.5m above ground level

Crown Spread

Average measured in metres using a ground tape where possible

Physiological Condition

Good – Healthy tree with no signs of ill health and signs of good extension growth for species

Fair – Trees with signs of disease, minor defects and decreased life expectancy due to physical damage

Poor – Trees with significant disease, significantly reduced life expectancy and/or under major physiological stress

Dead – Dead tree or trees with over 70% crown dieback

Structural Condition

Good – Trees with no significant defects

Fair – Trees with remedial defects which require minor tree surgery works

Poor – Trees with remedial defects which require significant tree surgery works or felling

Dead – Trees which require felling

BS 5837 Retention Category

Each tree, group of trees or hedge is assigned to a retention category where:

Table A1 Categorisation of trees

Category	Description
A	Trees of high quality and value, retention is highly desirable
B	Trees of moderate quality and value where retention is desirable
C	Trees of low quality and value, or young trees with a stem diameter <150mm. Category C trees may be retained, replaced or in the case of younger trees, relocated
U	Trees of poor quality and value, unsuitable for retention or trees which should be removed

In addition, each tree, group of trees or hedge is assigned to a retention sub-category where categorisation is for:

Table A2 Reasons for Categorisation

Sub-category	Reason for Categorisation
1	Mainly arboricultural qualities
2	Mainly landscape qualities
3	Mainly cultural values, including conservation

APPENDIX B

Tree Schedules

Client: **Transport for London**
Survey date: **30th May 2017**

Project: **46 Brentmead Place, Barnet, NW11 9LJ**
Surveyor: **Callum Henderson BSc (For) M. ArborA**

Table B1 Tree Schedule

Tree reference number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Additional Information/Bat Roosting Potential	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T1	sh (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	200	2	2	2	2	10	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C2,3
T2	sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	90	1	1	1	1	6	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C2,3
T3	sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	110	1	1	1	1	6	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C2,3
T4	sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	150 & 150	1	1	1	1	6	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C2,3
T5	ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	340 & 210	2	2	6	6	6	Mature	Poor	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C1,2,3
T6	sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	18	300	5	3	2	4	4	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	Negligible	10-20	C2,3
T7	magnolia (<i>Magnolia spp.</i>)	6	130 & 120	1	1	1	1	1	Early-Mature	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	U
T8	sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	18	350	4	3	4	4	5	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	Negligible	10-20	C1,2,3
T9	tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	4	70	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C2
T10	ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	60	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C2
T11	tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	5	4 x 50	2	2	2	2	2	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C2
T12	tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	16	250 & 210	4	4	3	4	6	Semi-Mature	Fair	Poor	Negligible	10-20	C1,2
T13	tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	3	50	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Negligible	40+	C2
T14	tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	3	50	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Negligible	40+	C2
T15	common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	4	120	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	<10	U
T16	sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	4	50 & 70	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Poor	Negligible	<10	U
H1	4x western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>) & 2x sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	350	1	1	1	1	0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	Negligible	10-20	C2,3

Tree reference number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Additional Information/Bat Roosting Potential	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
H2	6x western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	16	350	1	1	1	1	0	Early-Mature	Poor	Fair	Negligible	10-20	C2,3
G1	11x tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	3	90	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Fair	Negligible	10-20	C2

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Table B2 Root Protection Area

Tree reference number	Species	Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m)	RPA (m ²)
T1	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	200	18.1	2.4
T2	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	90	3.7	1.1
T3	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	110	5.5	1.3
T4	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	150 & 150	28.3	3
T5	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	340 & 210	95.0	5.5
T6	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	300	40.7	3.6
T7	Magnolia (<i>Magnolia spp.</i>)	130 & 120	19.6	2.5
T8	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	350	55.4	4.2
T9	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	70	2.2	0.8
T10	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	60	1.6	0.7
T11	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	4 x 50	12.6	2
T12	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	250 & 210	66.5	4.6
T13	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	50	1.1	0.6
T14	Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>)	50	1.1	0.6
T15	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	120	6.5	1.4

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Tree reference number	Species	Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m)	RPA (m ²)
T10	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	50 & 70	5.3	1.3
H1	4x western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>) & 2x sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	350	55.4	4.2
H2	6x western red cedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	350	55.4	4.2

Table B3 Key to Categories

Tree Reference Number	Category
T/GXX	Category A
T/GXX	Category B
T/GXX	Category C
T/GXX	Category U

Table B4 Key to Bat Roost Potential*

Bat Roost Potential Category	Reason for Categorisation
Negligible	Saplings or semi-mature trees with a small girth. No ivy cover, loose bark, cracks or fissures
Low	Small or semi-mature trees. May have small amounts of ivy present, stems of small diameter. Trees may have some loose bark but no obvious cracks, fissures or holes.
High/medium	Trees with large crack, crevices or disused woodpecker holes that can provide refuge for bats. Trees may support dense ivy with multiple stems.
Known or confirmed roost	Tree with know or confirmed roosts from previous ecology survey.

*Bat Conservation Trust Bat Surveys for Professional Ecologists: Good Practice Guidelines, 2016

APPENDIX C

Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

Overview

This Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement provides generic best practice measures to be adopted in order to protect retained trees during the development process. It has been prepared in order to inform the planning and the construction/ development process.

Protective Fencing

The purpose of this fencing is to provide protection to the RPA of retained trees/groups and to protect trees and hedgerows prior to their translocation. The type of fencing used shall be appropriate to the level of adjacent construction activity and shall be agreed with the Local Authority tree officer. Weather-proof notices shall be attached to any protective fencing located adjacent to retained trees displaying the words "Construction Exclusion Zone" and listing restrictions which apply. All personnel must be made aware of these restrictions.

It is anticipated that three specifications for fencing would be employed during construction.

Low-use areas

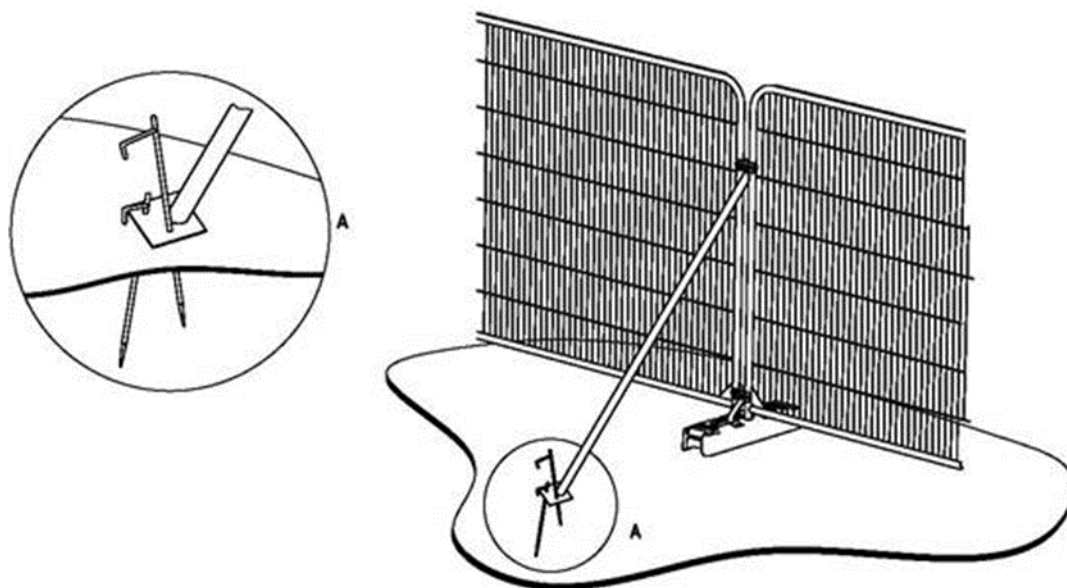
The system illustrated in Figure C1 is adequate to define areas of protected vegetation and exclude traffic, and comprises Cleft Chestnut Pale Fence in accordance with *BS 1722 Part 4: Specification for cleft chestnut pale fences (British Standards Institution, 1991)* supported by 150mm wooden stakes. Assembled with galvanized 14-gauge (2 mm) wire, four strands per row, peeled and pointed one end. Approximate spacing of pales 75 mm.



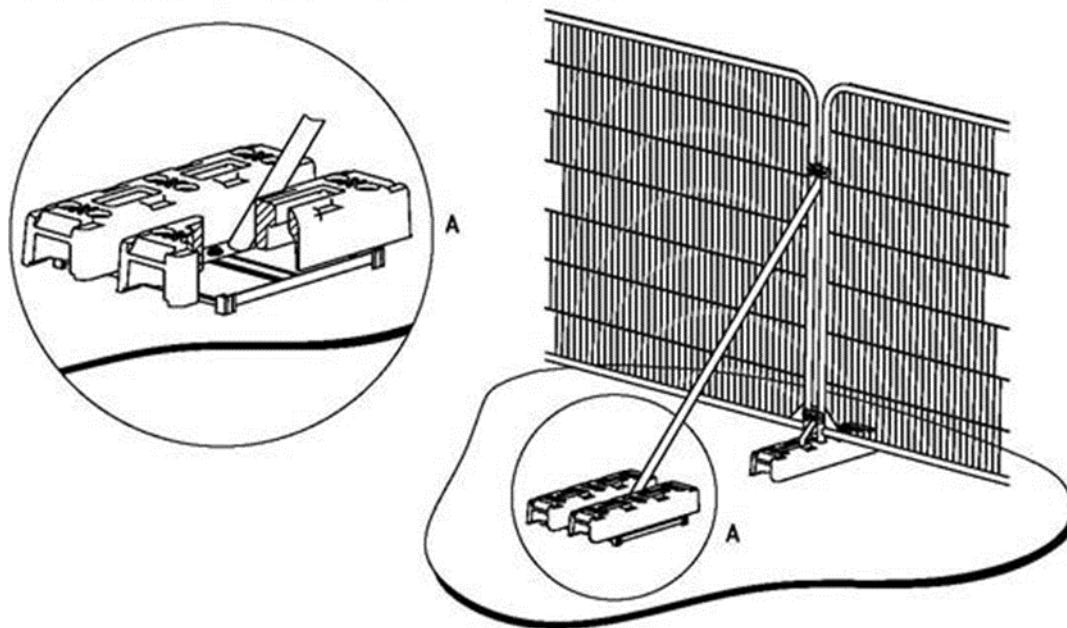
Figure C1 Tree Protection fencing example for low use areas

Medium-use areas

This system comprises anti-climb weldmesh panels connected by clamps and supported by rubber or concrete bases and bracing struts. The system is illustrated in Figure C2 and is based on *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (British Standards Institution, 2012)* (Ref 1) guidelines. This kind of system is robust enough to withstand occasional knocks by plant machinery.



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

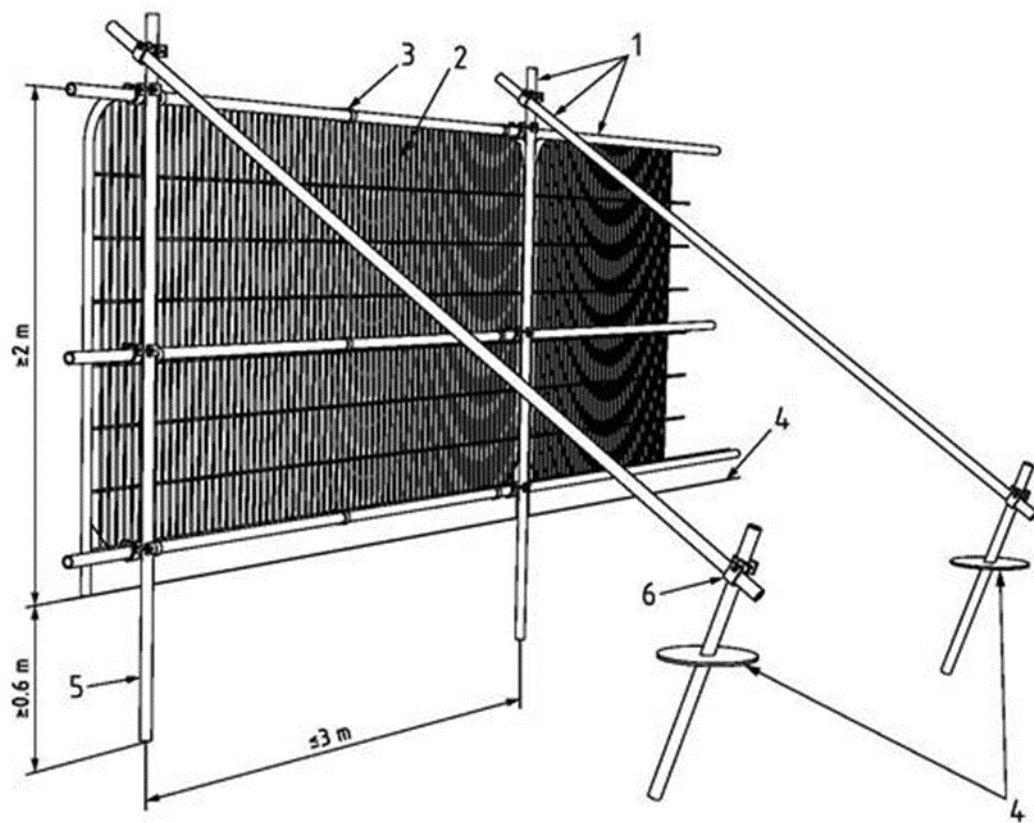


b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Figure C2 Tree Protection Fencing specification (extract from BS 5837)

High-use areas

This system involves driving scaffold poles into the ground, onto which are affixed horizontal scaffold poles and diagonal bracing struts. Anti-climb weldmesh panels are secured to this scaffold framework using standard scaffold clips or wire. The system is illustrated in diagram Figure. C3 and is based on *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (British Standards Institution, 2012) (Ref 1) guidelines. This kind of system provides the highest level of security.



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights 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

Figure C3 Tree Protection Fencing specification (extract from BS5837)

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is the area identified by an arboriculturist to be protected during development, including site clearance and construction work, through the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit-for-purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree. The area within the construction exclusion zone is to be regarded as sacrosanct and the fencing shall not be taken down or relocated at any time.

All areas excluded by protective tree fencing shall be treated as CEZs, and the following restrictions shall apply:

- No construction activity whatsoever must occur within these areas.
- No tree works, without the written consent from the Local Authority.
- No alterations of ground levels or conditions.
- No chemicals or cement washings.
- No excavation.
- No temporary structures. *
- No storage of soil, rubble or other materials.
- No vehicles or machinery to be used or parked without appropriate ground protection measures as per BS5837 recommendations. This will require the use of a proprietary system of reinforced concrete slabs/steel road plates on a compressible layer, or side butting scaffold boards/ 18mm plywood sheets on a compressible layer. The type of ground protection used shall be appropriate for the likely loading applied.
- No fixtures (lighting, signs etc.) to be attached to trees.
- No fires within 10 metres of the canopies of any tree or hedgerow.

1

**Sales Cabins or site huts, provided they are of the Jack Leg type, can be sited to act as ground protection for the duration of the construction.*

General construction activity

Since the canopies of retained trees may be in close proximity to areas of crane operation, the following restrictions will apply:

- All cranes will be Sited outside the defined RPAs of retained trees / groups, and the appointed contractor will ensure all relevant personnel shall be made aware of the location of branches and the need to avoid causing damage to them.
- Prior to the implementation of lifting operations, a representative from the equipment supply company shall visit the Site and ensure all operations can be completed without causing damage to retained trees. A lifting plan will be prepared and submitted for approval prior to all lifting operations. The lifting plan will make provision for the potential for damage of retained trees.
- All lifting operations will be completed under the close direction of a qualified banksman, who will be briefed by the appointed contractor as to the need to avoid damage the stems and branches of retained trees.
- Should additional tree removal or pruning be required the Local Authority Tree Officer shall be contacted and the scope of works agreed in writing.
- All materials will be stored within designated areas and no materials shall be stored within any RPA.

Hazardous materials

Any mixing of cement-based materials is to take place outside the RPAs of all trees. Provision shall be made to ensure that the mixing area is contained so that no water runoff enters the RPAs of any trees. All mixers and barrows shall be cleaned within this dedicated mixing area.

All other chemicals hazardous to tree health, including petrol and diesel, are to be stored in suitable containers as specified by the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations (2002) (Ref 4), and kept away from the RPAs.



Example of Protective Fencing Signs




APPENDIX D

Photographs


Preliminary BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

Tree No.	Description	Photograph
G1 and T12	G1 to the right and T12 to the Left	
T12	Include V-shape union	


Preliminary BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

Tree No.	Description	Photograph
T8	Sycamore next to the dwelling at 44 Brentmead Place	

Preliminary BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

Tree No.	Description	Photograph
H1, T5 and T6	The off-Site trees H1 in the middle the ash T5 on the left the sycamore T6 on the right.	

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Tree No.	Description	Photograph
H2	The off-Site trees H2	

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