

TFL_PSF_9131 SITE INVESTIGATIONS: SMALL SITES INITIATIVE SITE 13 WESTERN AVENUE, LONDON, W3 7EF

Preliminary BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

FEBRUARY 2019

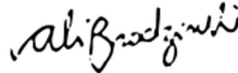
Site 13 Western Avenue, London, W3 7EF

Preliminary BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

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Report No 10024781-ARC-05-XXRP-YY-0001-01-Arboricultural Report

Date FEBRUARY 2019

VERSION CONTROL

| Version | Date | Author | Changes |
|---------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 01 | February 2019 | Martin Dilworth | 1 st Issue |
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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Arcadis (UK) Limited (Arcadis) was commissioned by Transport for London (TfL) to undertake a number of technical assessments to support the feasibility for potential development at Land at Western Avenue, Ealing, W3 7XX hereafter referred to as “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 survey is to present the potential constraints and future requirements with regards to trees and any future development.

1.2 Site Location and Setting

The Site is located immediately to the south of the A40 Western Avenue and east of Glendun Road in the London Borough of Ealing. The Site is centred at grid reference of TQ 21415 80876 and around the postcode of W3 7XX.

It is approximately 0.107ha in area and is currently comprised of infrequently managed amenity grassland with patches of ephemeral/short perennial, dense scrub, scattered broad-leaved trees, scattered scrub, introduced planting and some hardstanding (paved footpaths). There was abundant fly-tipped waste along the southern edge of the Site.

The immediate surrounding residential area is characterised by detached housing. To the immediate north of the Site is the A40 main road. Areas of park and sports pitches are present nearby to the south.

Immediately south of the Site separated by a brick wall, there is an amenity area with scattered broadleaved trees, introduced shrubs and intensively managed amenity grassland. Tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) (T19), which is a non-native invasive species listed on the London Invasive Species Initiative LISI was present immediately south of the study 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.

Image 1-1 Site Location Plan



2 Methodology

2.1 Tree Survey Methodology

An Arboricultural Survey was undertaken by Martin Dilworth FdSc MArborA (Senior Arboriculturist) on 12 February 2019 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.

The Site and its immediate surroundings were surveyed. This area is referred to as the study area.

2.2 Individual Trees and General Data Capture

For reference, individual trees are identified with the letter T and associated number on the 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.

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 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.

2.4 Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the trees were calculated in accordance with 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 in Table B2 in the appendix and as a circle on the initial Tree Protection Plan (TPP) 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 the Tree Constraints Plan. The shape and size of RPAs can be amended in accordance with Section 4.6.3 in BS: 5837:2012.

Within Section 5.3.1 in BS: 5837:2012 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.

2.5 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 within the study area as defined above 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 study area 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.

2.6 Statutory Tree Protection

A review of London Borough of Ealing online database on the 21 January 2019 has established the Site is not located within a Conservation Area, nor are there any trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) within the study area.

3 Tree Survey Results

3.1 Tree Assessment and Categorisation

A total of 19 arboricultural items were recorded within the study area as follows:

- Fourteen individual trees on-Site (T1 -T14);
- Five individual trees (T15, T16, T17, T18 and T19) on the south side of Western Avenue.

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: No items have been identified as Category A (trees of high quality) as part of this survey;
- Category B individual trees: Fourteen individual trees (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13 and T19) were graded as Category B (trees of moderate quality) as part of this survey;
- Category C individual trees: Five individual trees (T14, T15, T16, T17 and T18) were graded as Category C (trees of low quality) as part of this survey due to poor form or inappropriate past management;
- Category U individual trees: No items 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

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

Table 1 Tree Species Recorded

| Tree Species | Number of Individual Stems | Approximate Percentage |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 13 | 68.42% |
| Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) | 4 | 21.05% |
| Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) | 1 | 5.26% |
| Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>) | 1 | 5.26% |
| Totals | 19 | 100% |

3.3 Age Diversity

Analysis of the data identified that the majority of the trees within the study area were within the semi-mature 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 Individual Stems | Approximate Percentage |
|-----------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Young | 5 | 26.32% |

| Age Class | Number of Individual Stems | Approximate Percentage |
|---------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Semi-mature | 13 | 68.42% |
| Early-mature | 0 | 0% |
| Mature | 1 | 5.26% |
| Over-mature | 0 | 0% |
| Totals | 19 | 100% |

4 Discussion and Conclusions

A total of 19 arboricultural items were recorded within the study area as follows:

- Fourteen individual trees on-Site (T1 -T14);
- Five individual trees (T15, T16, T17, T18 and T19) on the south side of Western Avenue

Within the Site fourteen individual trees (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12 and T13 and one off-Site individual tree T19), were graded as Category B (trees of moderate quality) and five off-Site individual trees (T14, T15, T16, T17 and T18) have been identified as Category C (trees of low quality).

In the absence of a design layout for the site, it is difficult to say 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.

There is currently no proposed design layout and therefore it is not possible to say whether the trees would need to be removed and if there is space for any new trees to be re-provisioned on the site. This can be determined once designs are developed.

The dominant tree species within the Site is Common lime (*Tilia x europaea*).

While the Site is not within a Conservation Area nor are any of the trees covered by a TPO, the location of the on-Site trees shields the properties adjacent to Western Avenue view of the busy road and are likely to contribute to noise and light level reduction. This should be considered during development proposals.

While unlikely to prevent development, tree protection for trees to be retained and tree re-provisioning for any trees lost due to development are a material consideration for planning determination. If trees cannot be replaced on-Site due to development, off-Site options for tree re-provisioning to ensure no net loss should be considered. Individual Local Planning Authorities may ask for re-provisioning in excess of 1 to 1 for trees of Category B grade.

The main development considerations for the trees are:

- The Root Protection Area RPA of the trees within the Site; and;
- The retention and/or replacement of trees within the Site.

5 Further Work

Should any future proposed development require tree removals or RPA incursions within RPA's of the retained trees an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) will be required by the LPA in support of a 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 AIA 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 Tree Officer will 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) (Appendix C) 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.

The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, Statutory Instruments (2012) No. 605, The Town and Country (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

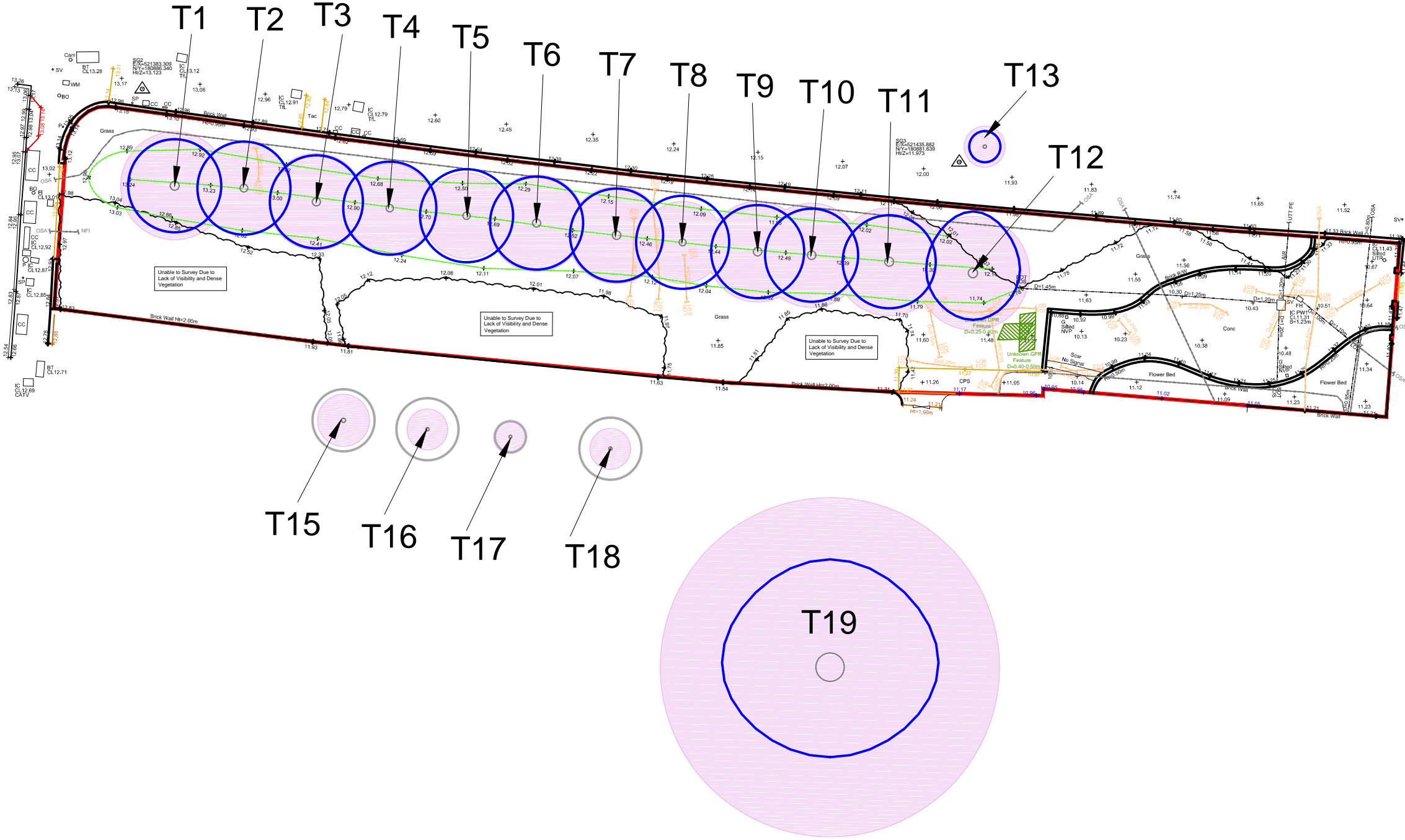
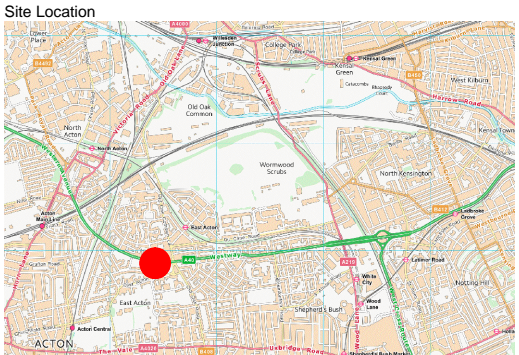
British Geological Survey on-line map accessed July 2017

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?location=SW23ES&gobBtn=go>

FIGURE 1. Tree Constraints Plan



- Legend:
- Site Boundary
 - Canopy extent of A Category tree/group
 - Canopy extent of B Category tree/group
 - Canopy extent of C Category tree/group
 - Canopy extent of U Category tree/group
 - BS 5837 Root Protection Area



Client TRANSPORT OF LONDON
PROJECT: SMALL SITES LAND AT WESTERN AVENUE

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TITLE: FIGURE 1
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| Designed | NA | Date | 18 FEB 19 | Signed |
| Drawn | JN | Date | 18 FEB 19 | Signed |
| Checked | MD | Date | 18 FEB 19 | Signed |
| Approved | GS | Date | 18 FEB 19 | Signed |
| Scale: | 1:300 | Datum: | | AOD |
| Original Size: | A3 | Grid: | | OS |
| Suitability Code: | Sx | Project Number: | 10024781 | |

Suitability Description: PRELIMINARY
NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|----|
| Drawing Number: | 001 | Revision: | 01 |
|-----------------|-----|-----------|----|

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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 (TfL)**
Survey date: **12 February 2019**

Project: **Land at Western Avenue, Ealing, W3 7XX**
Surveyor: **Martin Dilworth FdSc MArborA (Senior Arboriculturist)**

Table B1 Tree Schedule

| Tree reference number | Species | Height (m) | Stem diameter (mm) | Branch spread (m) | | | | Height of crown clearance (m) | Radius of nominal circle (m) | RPA (m²) | Age class | Physiological condition | Structural condition | Comments | Estimated remaining contribution (years) | Category grading |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|--|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|---------------------|
| | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | | |
| T1 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 10 | 290 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.48 | 38.0 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T2 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 9 | 250 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.0 | 28.3 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T3 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 9 | 260 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.12 | 30.6 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T4 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 9 | 240 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2.88 | 26.1 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T5 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 9 | 230 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2.76 | 23.9 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T6 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 9 | 260 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.12 | 30.6 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T7 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 9 | 260 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.12 | 30.6 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T8 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 9 | 220 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2.64 | 21.9 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T9 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 10 | 270 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.24 | 33.0 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T10 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 11 | 280 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.36 | 35.5 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T11 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 11 | 290 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.48 | 38.0 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T12 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 11 | 305 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3.66 | 42.1 | Semi-mature | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T13 | Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) | 4 | 110 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.32 | 5.5 | Young | Good | Good | | 20+ | B1 |
| T14 | Whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>) | 7 | 265 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3.18 | 31.8 | Semi-mature | Fair | Fair | | 10+ | C1 |
| T15 | Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) | 5 | 140 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.68 | 8.9 | Young | Good | Good | | 10+ | C1 |
| T16 | Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) | 4 | 110 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.32 | 5.5 | Young | Good | Good | | 10+ | C1 |

| Tree reference number | Species | Height (m) | Stem diameter (mm) | Branch spread (m) | | | | Height of crown clearance (m) | Radius of nominal circle (m) | RPA (m²) | Age class | Physiological condition | Structural condition | Comments | Estimated remaining contribution (years) | Category grading |
|-----------------------|---|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | | |
| T17 | Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) | 3 | 90 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.08 | 3.7 | Young | Good | Good | | 10+ | C1 |
| T18 | Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>) | 4 | 110 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.32 | 5.5 | Young | Good | Good | | 10+ | C1 |
| T19 | Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) | 14 | 910 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 10.92 | 374.6 | Mature | Good | Fair | Large pruning wounds on stem | 20+ | B1 |

Table B2 Key to Categories

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

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

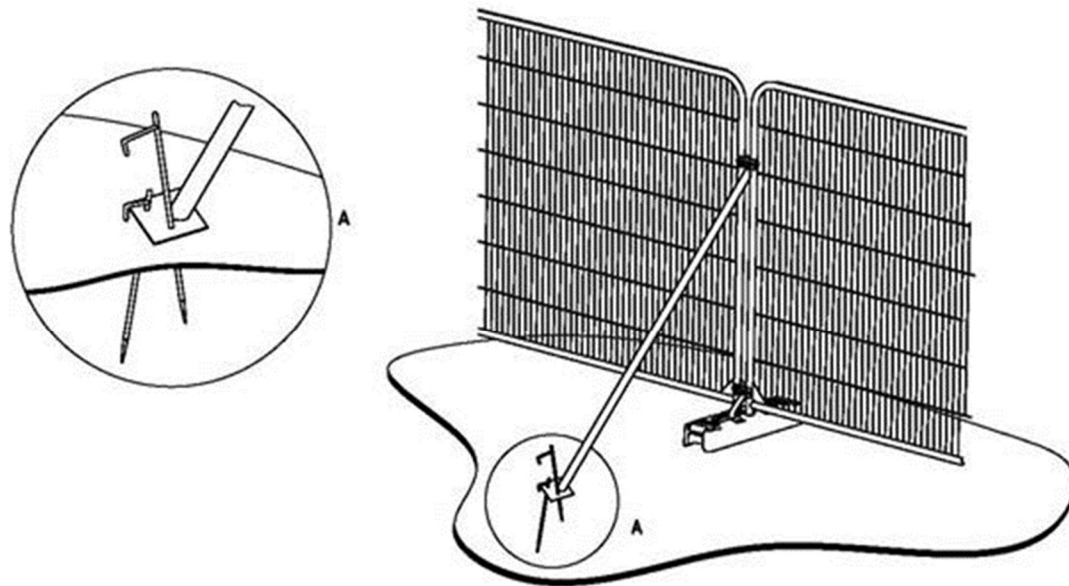
The system illustrated in Figure C1 is adequate to define areas of protected vegetation and exclude traffic, and comprises Cleft Chestnut Pale Fence in accordance with *BS 1722 Part 4: Specification for cleft chestnut pale fences (British Standards Institution, 1991)* supported by 150mm wooden stakes.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



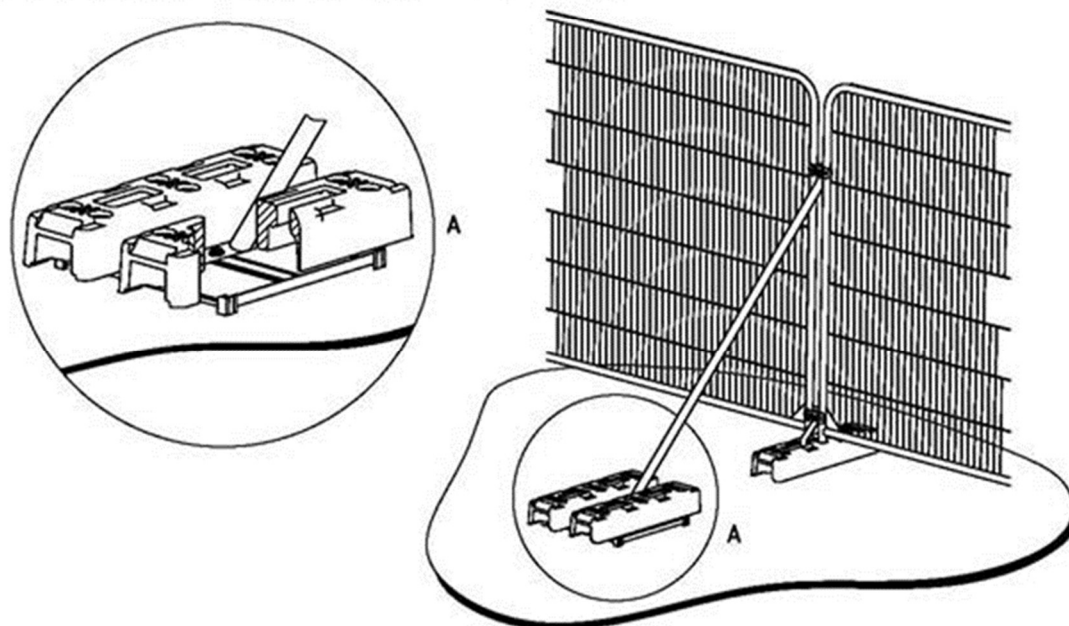
Figure C1 Tree Protection fencing example for low use areas

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

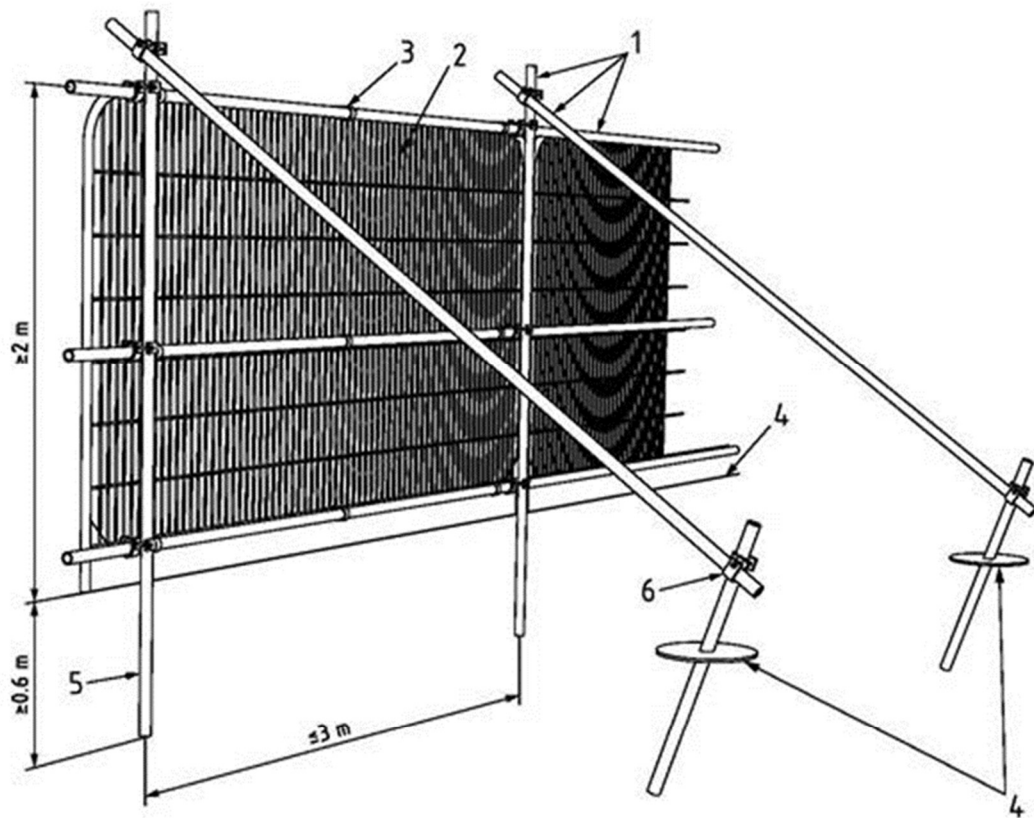


b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

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

| Tree No. | Description | Photograph |
|----------|--|--|
| T1-T12 | Row of Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>) |  |
| T14 | Whitebeam |  |
| T14 | Whitebeam with small decay cavity in stem. |  |

| Tree No. | Description | Photograph |
|----------|---|---|
| T15-T18 | Row of young Rowan trees on private land |  <p>A photograph showing a row of young, bare trees (likely Rowan) planted in a grassy area. In the background, there is a multi-story brick building with many windows. A paved path and a parked car are visible in the foreground.</p> |
| T19 | Tree of heaven (<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>) |  <p>A photograph of a large, bare tree (likely Tree of heaven) standing in front of a multi-story brick building. Several cars are parked in the foreground, and the sky is overcast.</p> |

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