

Development tree report for Hall Hunter Partnership

This report is an arboricultural assessment to cover the requirements under B.S.5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction.

Prepared By



M
S (Tree) W
Consultancy
Ltd

Site Address:

Dairy Cottage,
Heathlands Road,
Wokingham,
Berkshire,
RG40 3AN

Prepared by Steve Wood (O.N.D. Arboriculture M.Arbor.A.) for and behalf of SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd on ^{3rd} May 2024

Summary

A summary of the contents of this report:

1. The proposal is to demolish the existing properties and construct three new residential dwellings. Please see the architectural drawings for more details on the proposed alterations.
2. A topographical survey been provided. However, certain trees have been missed thus the topographical survey could not be totally relied upon. Trees T19 to T21 have been positioned by the client.
3. Our visual assessment is that the site has a level aspect with no level alterations required to achieve the proposed development.
4. The only possible tree impact is to T11, H9, H10, H22, G23 and G26.
5. T11 has been categorised as a U category tree and thus should not be considered and impact upon the development, even if this tree was a higher classification its level of intrusion is minimal and thus, we do not consider it impact to warrant any mitigation.
6. H9 and H10 are extremely overbearing, and the shading factor of these hedges would affect the 'reasonable' enjoyment of the proposed dwelling and garden. It would be far more beneficial to remove these hedges and replant with a more suitable hedge/ tree coverage.
7. H22 borders the garden of the current southernmost dwelling of Dairy Cottage. It requires removal to allow for the construction of the proposed two new dwellings in this vicinity. This is also applicable to G26.
8. G23 requires removal as it is currently too close to the existing property for the building to be demolished.
9. There is no possible influence from the proposed alteration on the remaining surveyed trees.
10. Tree protection fencing will consist of standard tree protection fencing (S.T.P.) constructed from Heras fencing panels, placed within rubber feet, which must be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar will be placed at a 45-degree angle within the construction exclusion zone at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel will then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the fencing is to be installed on hard surfacing, impenetrable ground, or the proximity of underground services, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted so that movement is not possible. These must not be moved under any circumstances without prior approval from the Arboricultural consultant and the Tree officer. No materials must be stored within the area section off by the barriers. The boundary fence will act as tree protection fencing for most of the tree protection measures and has been shown as a thin blue line on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002.
11. We are not aware of the service routes, but there are adequate zones outside any trees RPA for their installation, we don't see the requirement for any mitigation.

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Accompanying documents and appendices for this report are as follows:

This report must be read along with the accompanying tree survey plan and tree protection plan,

Tree survey plan [TSP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TSP/001

Tree protection plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002

This report also must be read with the following appendices. If you are a customer of SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd or a tree officer and have received this report without these additional documents, please contact SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd and we will be happy to supply them to you.

APPENDIX 1 - GUIDANCE FOR TREE PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

APPENDIX 2 - SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

APPENDIX 3 - SPECIAL SURFACE CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER TREE'S RPAS

APPENDIX 4 - KEY

APPENDIX 5 - CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX 6 - REFERENCES

Introduction

Copyright and non-disclosure notice

The content and layout of reports are subject to the copyright and owned by SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd. Save to the extent that copyright has been legally assigned to us by another party or is used by SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd under license. Any report may not be copied or used without prior written agreement for any purpose other than those indicated.

Purpose of this arboricultural method statement

This document draws together all the information relevant to tree protection and management on the site. A copy must be given to the site manager before development commences. It must be available on site throughout the development process as a quick reference for the site manager.

Relevant references

This arboricultural method statement assumes that the minimum general standards for development issues are those set out in British Standards Institution. B.S.5837: 2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

Recommendations and National Joint Utilities Group (1995) Publication Number 10:

Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees.

It is based on a ground level tree assessment and examination of external features only – described as the ‘Visual Tree Assessment’ method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).

Site overview and description:

Site address:	Dairy Cottage, Heathlands Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 3AN	Description of development environment:	A large site with residential properties.
Local authority:	Wokingham Borough Council	Council planning reference:	N/A

Survey extent and site description:

Site description

A large site which is comprised of several properties. The entrance is currently located to the southern part of the site and connects to Heathlands Road. There is a large playing field to the north of the site and a farm (owned by the client) to the east and to the north of the playing field.

Survey extent.

Our survey covered the indicated area in the below satellite mapping image:



Soil type:

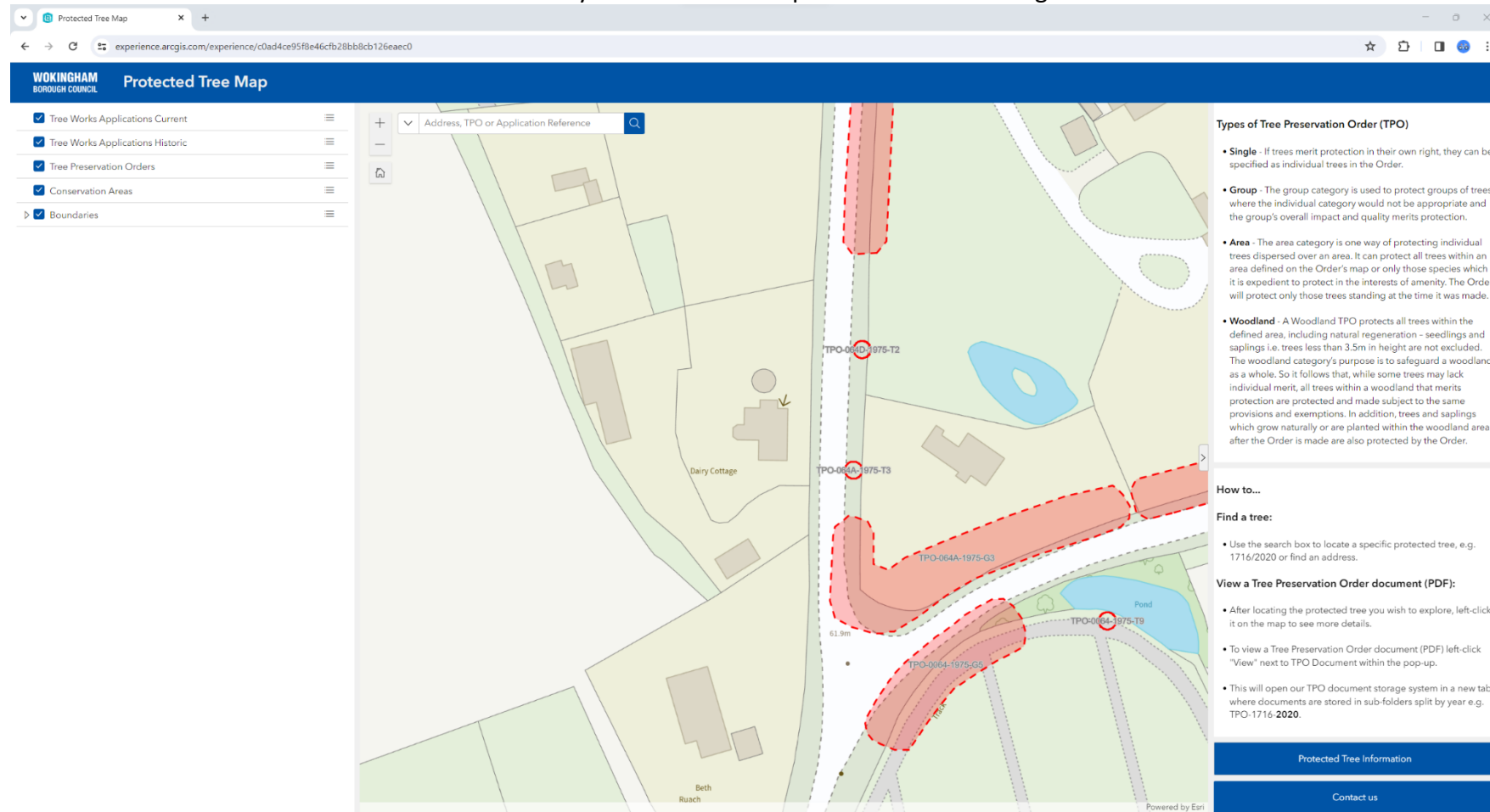
An online soil analysis search was conducted, and the findings are that the soil is composed of freely draining, slightly acidic, loamy soil type.

This information was sourced from: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>. This should not be used as a definitive determination and other sources should be used I.E. Geological Survey Maps or a full soil analysis, where reactive soils are a high probability.

Tree protection status

On the 19th of January 2024, we assessed the local authority's website for information on tree preservation orders and conservation areas. We found that: No TPOs or conservation areas on the site.

The below screenshot taken from the local authority's website TPO map illustrates our findings and is the basis of the above assessment.



The site may be covered by other tree restrictive orders (such as AONB or green belt), and confirmation in writing should be sought from your local authority of all tree restrictions before proceeding with any works.

Tree survey:

Scope and limitations of the survey

- The survey and this report are concerned with the arboricultural aspects in relation to the proposed development and should not be interpreted as a health and safety report.
- This survey is restricted to trees within the site, or those outside the site, that may be affected by the proposals. No other trees were inspected.
- It is based on a ground level tree assessment and examination of external features only unless otherwise stated – described as the ‘Visual Tree Assessment’ method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).
- This survey and report are valid for one year from the date stated on the covering page to enable planning submission. If this date has past, then a new survey must be commissioned to ascertain the current conditions on site and their impact on the proposals. Once planning permission has been granted, this report is valid in accordance with the timescales permitted under planning permission guidance.
- Only trees of significant stature were surveyed. In general, trees with a stem diameter at breast height [DBH]) of less than 75mm have been excluded unless they have merit that warrants comment.
- No plant tissue samples were taken, and no internal investigation of the trees was carried out.
- The risk of tree-related subsidence to structures has not been assessed.
- We have no knowledge of existing or proposed underground services, unless specifically mentioned within this report.
- The positions of trees have been plotted by GPS using a SXBlue II + GPS which delivers sub-60 cm (2dRMS, 95% confidence) positioning.
- The report is based on present ground levels. During the construction phase, if level alterations are required, then we must be informed of this to allow us to assess whether this will have any effect on the trees’ rooting area.
- This site assessment is based upon the trees on site, or within potential influencing distance at the time of the survey. If there are changes to the site post site survey, then this report will become invalid and a new survey, subsequent drawings and report will be required.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without prior confirmation from the client that such work should be undertaken. This report should not be interpreted as a health and safety assessment, this is a different aspect of inspection requiring a more in-depth inspection regime. This can be undertaken if requested.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd will not be responsible for the recommendations made in this report where essential data is not made available or is inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date stated on the covering page to enable planning submission but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work undertaken before permission from your local authority has been given. If alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out, or tree work undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be carried out.

Survey method:

1. The survey was conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars (when required).
2. In some cases, groups of trees are discussed collectively where individual identification has been deemed unnecessary.
3. The trees' stem diameter for single trees was measured at 1.5m, for trees with up to 5 stems, all were measured, and the mean diameter determined; over 5 stems the mean diameter was used.
4. The circle representing the RPA can be adjusted to provide a more accurate representation of the likely root development area when taking into consideration any physical obstructions (roads etc.), topography and drainage, and soil type.
5. The height of each tree was estimated visually or, where possible, by using a Clinometer.
6. The crown radii were laser measured (where possible) and are given for each main compass point: north, east, south, and west.
7. The lowest branch was also recorded, and its compass direction noted.
8. The dimensions of trees within groups are given as an average figure unless otherwise stated.
9. Where access to trees was obstructed or obscured measurements/dimensions have been estimated, this will be documented in the tree survey data section of this report.

B.S. categories:

Each tree has been assessed in terms of its arboricultural, landscape and conservation values in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and placed within one of the four following categories:

Category A:

Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition to make a substantial contribution to the site's aesthetics (a minimum of 40 years is suggested). Rare or unusual trees and exceptionally good examples of the species.

Category B:

Trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution, but may have slight defects or imperfections, poor quality past surgery techniques which could lead to future complications. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested).

Category C:

Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years, individually or collectively do not offer enhancement to the site's aesthetic value, or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter.

Category U:

Trees in such a condition having serious defects, immanent loss due to potential collapse, fungal activity which could significantly reduce its life expectancy, or of very low quality.

Whilst the assessment of a tree's condition is a subjective process, Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 (see APPENDIX 5 - CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT document), this gives clear guidance on the appropriate criteria for categorising trees and the factors that would assist the Arboriculturist in determining the suitability of a tree for retention.

Assessed trees:

A total of 21 trees, 3 hedges and 2 groups have been included in the report as being considered to within potential influencing distance to the proposed alterations. There are other trees which we consider outside of any possible influence towards the proposed development.

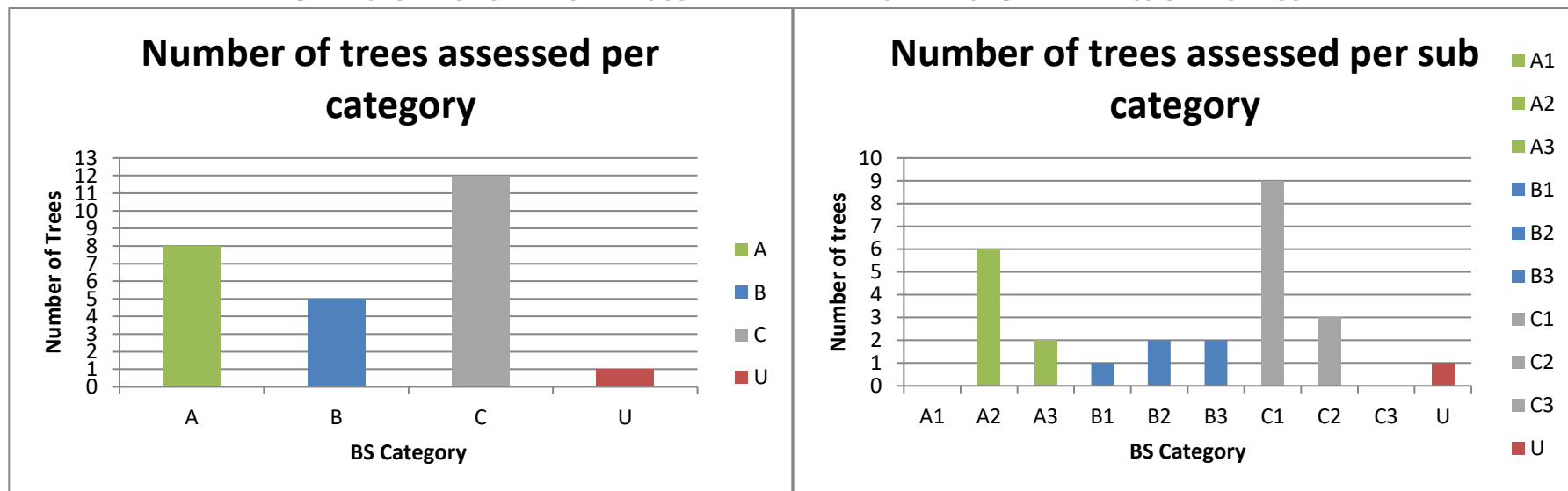
8 category A trees were identified. These provide a significant enhancement to the area.

5 category B trees were identified, none have high individual merit, but may benefit the general landscape.

12 category C trees/hedge/groups were identified. They have little benefit to the landscape due to being unremarkable, of poor form, or being poorly managed.

1 U category tree was identified. It is in extremely poor condition, or dead. They have serious defects and are likely to be lost imminently due to potential collapse, fungal activity, or of very low quality with irreversible decline.

BAR CHART SHOWING NUMBER OF TREES SURVEYED WITHIN EACH BRITISH STANDARD ASSIGNED CATEGORY.



Development proposal:

The proposal is to demolish the existing properties and construct three new residential dwellings.

Please see the architectural drawings for more details on the proposed alterations.

At this stage no information has been provided as to the positioning of any new services required for the proposals, it is presumed these will be positioned clear of any tree root protection areas. SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd must be consulted when the positions of these have been finalised and a method statement produced if the services are required to enter the surveyed trees' RPA.

The shading factor has been taken into consideration as to the affect this will have on the development proposal and clearly indicated on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002.

Issues and specifications:

Pre-commencement

Site meeting: A pre-commencement meeting should be held on site before any of the demolition or construction work starts. This must be attended by the site manager/agent, the arboricultural consultant and preferably the council representative. If a council representative is not present, the arboricultural consultant must inform the council in writing of the details of the meeting. **All tree protection measures detailed in this document must be fully discussed so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are understood by all the parties. To avoid any possible disagreement with the Tree officer over the correct location of the tree protection barriers we would strongly recommend that this is erected with onsite Arboricultural supervision. If this is not authorised, we cannot accept any liability if issues arise over the incorrect positioning of the barrier and possible site construction delays.** Any clarifications or modifications must be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing. It may be appropriate for the tree surgery contractor to attend this meeting.

Arboricultural implications assessment (AIA):

The primary criterion, in arboricultural terms, is the retention of as many appropriate trees as is practicable. Quite apart from the requirement to retain some of the existing character, the presence of trees is generally accepted as being beneficial to the environment. The following is an assessment of the effects of the proposed development on existing trees and the future landscape. Full details of recommended works are provided within the tree survey data schedule. There are some areas where there will be some slight detrimental impact on the retained trees, this has been taken into consideration and the following mitigation solutions made.

Where temporary access is necessary within the RPA ground protection has been shown on the Tree Protection Plan as a shaded area. This will be covered with anti-compaction surface as detailed in the **GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES SECTION OF THIS REPORT** and in APPENDIX 2 - SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs) document.

The storage of materials clear of any trees RPAs is of high importance, a suggested location for this facility has been shown on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002.

A topographical survey been provided. However, certain trees have been missed thus the topographical survey could not be totally relied upon. Trees T19 to T21 have been positioned by the client.

Our visual assessment is that the site has a level aspect with no level alterations required to achieve the proposed development.

The only possible tree impact is to T11, H9, H10, H22, G23 and G26.

T11 has been categorised as a U category tree and thus should not be considered and impact upon the development, even if this tree was a higher classification its level of intrusion is minimal and thus, we do not consider it impact to warrant any mitigation.

H9 and H10 are extremely overbearing, and the shading factor of these hedges would affect the 'reasonable' enjoyment of the proposed dwelling and garden. It would be far more beneficial to remove these hedges and replant with a more suitable hedge/ tree coverage.

H22 borders the garden of the current southernmost dwelling of Dairy Cottage. It requires removal to allow for the construction of the proposed two new dwellings in this vicinity. This is also applicable to G26.

G23 requires removal as it is currently too close to the existing property for the building to be demolished.

There is no possible influence from the proposed alteration on the remaining surveyed trees.

Recommended tree work and management:

To permit the development to proceed, it will be necessary to remove H9, H10, H22, G23 and G26 as previously specified. Some minor trees below 75mm in stem diameter were on the site but not assessed. These may need to be removed as part of the development programme – none of which should have any detrimental effect.

All other trees are to be retained, some will require surgery as detailed in the survey schedule in tree survey data schedule and should be carried to the minimum levels as detailed in B.S. 3998:2010.

Tree protection measures:

Root protection area (RPA):

B.S. 5837:2012 provides guidance within section 4.6 for the calculation of root protection areas [RPAs] of those trees to be retained. The RPA is the recommended area in square metres that should be left undisturbed around each tree to ensure that excessive damage to its roots or rooting environment is avoided.

In the case of open grown trees with an even, radial root distribution it would be normal for the boundaries of the RPA to be equidistant from the trunk of the tree. However, B.S. 5837:2012 acknowledges that the disposition of tree roots can be significantly affected by several factors and that the actual position of the RPA will be influenced by specific tree and site factors. These factors are to be assessed by the Arboriculturist and appropriate adjustments to the sighting of the RPA made.

B.S. 5837:2012 requires that the RPA of all retained trees are protected from the effects of development by the installation of protective barriers.

It should be noted however, that the position of these barriers may also be influenced by the presence of any tree canopies that extend beyond the RPA and that could be damaged by construction works or where it is desirable to protect areas for future tree planting. Until this is completed no machinery should be allowed into this area.

The protective barriers demarcate the 'Construction Exclusion Zone' [CEZ] and must be installed prior to the commencement of any construction works, including clearance or demolition. All weather notices must be erected on the barriers. These can be found within the attached appendices titled as "Tree

protection signs for fencing.” Protective barriers must be in accordance with Figure 2 of B.S. 5837:2012. Under no circumstances should any work be conducted within this area without prior approval of the Arboricultural Consultant or Local Authority Tree Officer.

All tree protection measures must be retained in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002, unless their position is superseded by agreement at the pre-start meeting with the Arboricultural consultant and local authority’s Arboricultural officer.

The position of protective barriers and the boundary of the CEZ are shown as a solid blue line in [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002.

All the fencing can be erected as a single operation prior to any work on the site.

When demolition is required to permit the development to be conducted, under no circumstances will this be carried out prior to erection or within any protective barriers, by machinery unless fully supervised and with prior approval.

When the use of machinery is unavoidable then this must be on an anti-compact surface adequate to support the weight, such as steel, rubber, or wooden sheeting pinned into the ground and fixed together, or Aluminium tracking.

Protective barriers and root protection areas (RPAs)

Illustrative guidance for four methods of protective barriers based on advice in BS 5837 2012 is included in APPENDIX 1 - GUIDANCE FOR TREE PROTECTIVE BARRIERS document. The location of the barriers, type and RPA is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002 as set out on the plan key, as a blue line. The precise location of the barriers must be agreed with the council on site before any development activity starts. Measurements for the protective fencing can be found by using a scale rule on the TPP at the appropriate drawing scale. Prior to erecting the fencing, the measurements must be confirmed with the arboricultural supervisor. They are further identified in text as P.B. Protective Barriers.

For this project: Tree protection fencing will consist of standard tree protection fencing (S.T.P.) constructed from Heras fencing panels, placed within rubber feet, which must be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar will be placed at a 45-degree angle within the construction exclusion zone at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel will then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the fencing is to be installed on hard surfacing, impenetrable ground, or the proximity of underground services, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted so that movement is not possible. These must not be moved under any circumstances without prior approval from the Arboricultural consultant and the Tree officer. No materials must be stored within the area section off by the barriers. The boundary fence will act as tree protection fencing for most of the tree protection measures and has been shown as a thin blue line on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002.

Fires:

The burning of materials is prohibited, and no fires shall take place on site, with no exceptions.

Guidance for working within RPAs:

Removal of existing surfacing and replacement new surfacing:

Trees which have existing surfacing and structures to be removed and replaced within their RPA’s and may be adversely affected by this activity. Any work within a tree’s root protection area must be done with care as set out in APPENDIX 2 - SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs).

Any adverse impact must be minimised by following the general guidance set out in APPENDIX 2 - SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs). Any works must be carried out without the use of machinery and by hand tools unless under Arboricultural supervision and on anti-compaction surfaces.

Installation of new surfacing:

Trees having new surfaces to be installed on exposed soil within their RPAs and may be adversely affected by this activity. Any adverse impact must be minimised by following the general guidance set out in APPENDIX 3 - SPECIAL SURFACE CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER TREE'S RPAS document. Illustrative specifications for special surfacing are included in APPENDIX 3 - SPECIAL SURFACE CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER TREE'S RPAS document - This may be under arboricultural supervision.

It is proposed that any future footpaths that fall within the RPA(s) will be constructed in accordance with the British standard – B.S.5837:2012. Where it is necessary to remove the existing hard surface or lower the ground level exposing roots within the RPA, this will be excavated by hand and the roots surrounded by sharp sand, with the greatest of care being taken to cause the minimum of damage to the roots.

Where such work is required, the following steps should be undertaken:

- 1) The removal of the surface turf/vegetation by hand tools, no further excavation must be conducted.
- 2) Edge retention: Softwood boards pinned using Tanalised softwood pegs at 1500mm centres to prevent movement.
- 3) Geo-textile matting "Terram" laid on top of ground surface.
- 4) "Geocell" Cellular Confinement System (75mm deep filled with a none fines aggregate).
- 5) Geo-textile matting "Terram" laid on top of cellular confinement system.
- 6) Top surface laid, of a permeable nature.

Installation of new structure:

The building of any new structures (such as retaining walls) required close to the RPAs may adversely impact the trees. Any adverse impact must be minimised by following the general guidance set out in APPENDIX 2 - SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs) document.

Site storage, cement mixing and washing points:

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles must be outside RPAs unless otherwise agreed with the council. Where there is a risk of polluted water run-off into RPAs, heavy-duty plastic sheeting and sandbags must be used to contain spillages and prevent contamination. Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there are multiple tanks, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges, and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land, or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund. A suitable location for this facility has been shown on the plans Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002.

Services:

We have no knowledge of any existing or proposed services for the site, unless shown on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002. If services need to be installed within RPAs, great care must be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation should be the preferred option but if that is not feasible, any excavation must be conducted by hand according to the guidelines in APPENDIX 2 - SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs) document. If services do need to be installed within RPAs, written approval must be obtained from the council before any works are conducted.

We are not aware of the service routes, but there are adequate zones outside any trees RPA for their installation, we don't see the requirement for any mitigation.

Tree protection during demolition:

No site work of any nature will be conducted until the protective fencing has been constructed and approved by the Tree Officer. Where this must be conducted within the RPA this should be conducted by hand tools or if not practical under full Arboricultural supervision and machinery on anti-compaction surfaces. If the buildings to be removed require the foundations to be removed and within any trees RPA this must be achieved using light weight excavators on anti-compaction track mats and under Arboricultural supervision. This is to advise if roots are revealed if they can be pruned or retained and the section of foundation left in situ.

Specialist engineered foundations within RPAs:

The location of the new detached houses as shown on the TPP drawing clearly shows that there are no foundation excavations within or near any Trees RPA's. Thus we consider that a conventional machine excavated trench and concrete backfill will be an acceptable format of construction. Unless there are ground conditions which require an alternative option to be chosen.

Access road:

The selected entrance to the site off Heathlands Road although close to T21 is outside the trees RPA. As a precaution we would advise the excavations are conducted under Arboricultural supervision to oversee this work and if roots below the permissible pruning size of 25mm in diameter are found these will be pruned correctly. If roots above 25mm are found these will be retained and protected with a split plastic tube and sealed with robust tape to prevent any damage occurring. A report of this procedure will be prepared by the Arboricultural consultant and submitted to the case officer to demonstrate that this guidance has been followed.

Schedule of tree works:

A schedule of recommended tree works is in the tree survey data schedule. All trees are shown on the plan with a reference letter T for trees, H for hedges, G for tree groups preceded by a number. All work should be conducted to the recognised standard B.S.3998:2010 as a minimum.

Scheduling of works that may affect protected trees:

In general terms, no construction, excavation, or other site operations will commence until tree protection measures are in place and have been agreed in writing as acceptable by the Local Authorities Tree Officer.

If this application is approved, any recommended remedial works in the schedule affecting the development proposal will be authorised. Any additional work required, an application to the local authority will be essential. This will need to be confirmed by careful understanding of the conditions imposed if approval is granted. Confirmation should be sought from the relevant Local Authority if there are any restrictive orders affecting the trees on the site, and if so, the appropriate consent gained. Prior to commencement of any works detailed in the schedule of work in the tree survey data schedule, discussions should be held with an appropriately qualified arboricultural contractor to ensure both parties are fully conversant with the nature of the work to be undertaken.

Developer's responsibilities, initial site visit and subsequent procedures for reporting:

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement are known and understood by all site personnel. A copy must always be kept on site and the site manager must brief all personnel who could have an impact on trees on the specific tree protection requirements. This must be a part of the site induction procedures and written into appropriate site management documents. The developer must instruct an arboricultural consultant to comply with the supervision requirements set out in this document before any work begins on site. More specifically, the following guidance must be observed: -

Tree protection awareness

The developer must display tree protection signs on all protective barriers for the whole construction period. The signs to be used are contained within the appendix's documentation called "tree protection signs for fencing."

The site manager shall be responsible for checking that the tree protection fencing and ground protection has not been moved, is not loose, dilapidated or disintegrated, as part of their daily site opening checks. All site workers shall be informed of the tree protection fencing and ground protection procedures, construction, and locations. They must be made aware that they must not move, adjust, or remove the tree protection/ground protection without consulting SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd. Reasonable explanation as to why the tree protection must be moved must be given, and the tree protection's revised position must be documented on a drawing produced by SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd and submitted to the local authority for their approval. All tree protection must be maintained daily ensuring that all bolts, connectors, poles, fencing panels, wooden boards, sand, woodchip, Terram membranes and TrakMats (where applicable) remain in the correct positions and are maintained. No materials shall be stored within, or on, any tree protection fencing or ground protection. No shall any washing/mixing or fires be located within 1.5m of any tree protection measures.

The below table shall be signed by all persons that enter the site to confirm they understand the tree protection awareness statement and that they shall conform to the expected standards required of all site personnel and their responsibility to ensure the protection of all trees and shrubs on the site. It is the site manager’s responsibility to ensure that all persons entering the site sign the below table and understand the responsibilities entrusted upon them.

Name	Company	Date	Signature

Supervision visits:

To ensure that the tree protection is installed correctly, and ensure that it is maintained, a schedule of arboricultural visits will take place throughout the construction period. This will include the following:

- A pre-start meeting. – This shall be attended by an arboricultural consultant, the constructor, and the local authority tree officer. The aim of the meeting is to ensure that the tree protection measures are set up in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan, or if required, explain why adjustments have been made and if they are acceptable. If they are not acceptable, then this meeting will aim to rectify the tree protection measures to a standard that is approved by the arboricultural consultant and the local authority tree officer.
- Once the tree protection is installed to the correct standards, the photographs will then be sent to SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd and forwarded to the LPA Arboricultural officer for approval, with the intention of starting the build 5 days after submitting the photographs to the Arboricultural officer, unless the Arboricultural officer responds with a negative comment.
- A site visit by an arboriculturist at no more than one-month intervals (responsibility of the client or contractor to organise).
- A report to be prepared after every site visit by the arboricultural consultant and submitted to the local authority.

The client must inform SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd one month before the intended start date, so that the pre-start meeting can be arranged with the attending parties. The pre-start meeting will take place two weeks prior to the intended start date to allow sufficient time for any adjustments to the tree protection.

The supervising arboricultural consultant may also be required to supervise the following on site actions within RPAs:

- Any demolition works.
- Any foundation excavations – including conventional strip excavations, AirSpade excavations, pile installations and hand dug excavations.
- Any service installations
- Access drive construction
- Landscaping – including tree planting.

Reporting:

The Arboriculturist must advise the site manager on any relevant tree issues at the time of the visit, followed by a formal letter of confirmation circulated to all parties, including the Local Authority. These site visit reports will form the mechanism for confirming that the tree related planning conditions have been complied with for the duration of the development activity.

Removal of protective fencing:

When **ALL** the construction processes are completed which includes any drainage and landscaping works, the fencing can be removed, and this should be conducted without any machinery entering the previously protected areas and with consideration for the tree's protection. This should ideally be conducted under Arboricultural supervision.

Completion meeting:

After the works have been completed but before the main contractor has left, a meeting should be arranged between the site supervising officer, the Local Authority Tree Officer, and the appointed Arboricultural Consultant. The purpose being to inspect the site and check that all procedures have been conformed to and agree to any correctional remedial works if required.

Wildlife considerations:

Prior to commencement of any tree works a full wildlife survey must be conducted to ascertain the possible presence of any wildlife on the ground or within the trees and appropriate action must be taken. Greater detail is covered under the landscape protection, recreation, and public access: Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) [HTTP://JNCC.DEFRA.GOV.UK/PAGE-1378](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1378)

Replacement planting:

There is sufficient area to provide additional planting to offset any trees removed to allow for the development to proceed.

A planting scheme can be provided showing new landscape proposals. The emphasis would be to provide suitable trees of similar species to those removed and of appropriate size to ensure continued vegetative cover is maintained. The boundary screening by the replacement of trees and shrubs is an essential part of the scheme; consequently, this should assist in offsetting any exposure caused.

There are various other areas within the site which could be considered as viable opportunities to further enhance the development area these are around the buildings, footpaths, and access roads.

All Trees and Shrubs should conform to the British Standard for nursery stock as set out in 3936 Part 1-5. Planting of standard sized tree should be in accordance with the British Standard BS 8545:2014 Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape.

Conclusion:

1. The proposal is to demolish the existing properties and construct three new residential dwellings.
Please see the architectural drawings for more details on the proposed alterations.
2. A topographical survey been provided. However, certain trees have been missed thus the topographical survey could not be totally relied upon. Trees T19 to T21 have been positioned by the client.
3. Our visual assessment is that the site has a level aspect with no level alterations required to achieve the proposed development.
4. The only possible tree impact is to T11, H9, H10, H22, G23 and G26.
5. T11 has been categorised as a U category tree and thus should not be considered and impact upon the development, even if this tree was a higher classification its level of intrusion is minimal and thus, we do not consider it impact to warrant any mitigation.
6. H9 and H10 are extremely overbearing, and the shading factor of these hedges would affect the 'reasonable' enjoyment of the proposed dwelling and garden. It would be far more beneficial to remove these hedges and replant with a more suitable hedge/ tree coverage.
7. H22 borders the garden of the current southernmost dwelling of Dairy Cottage. It requires removal to allow for the construction of the proposed two new dwellings in this vicinity. This is also applicable to G26.
8. G23 requires removal as it is currently too close to the existing property for the building to be demolished.
9. There is no possible influence from the proposed alteration on the remaining surveyed trees.
10. Tree protection fencing will consist of standard tree protection fencing (S.T.P.) constructed from Heras fencing panels, placed within rubber feet, which must be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar will be placed at a 45-degree angle within the construction exclusion zone at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel will then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the fencing is to be installed on hard surfacing, impenetrable ground, or the proximity of underground services, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted so that movement is not possible. These must not be moved under any circumstances without prior approval from the Arboricultural consultant and the Tree officer. No materials must be stored within the area section off by the barriers. The boundary fence will act as tree protection fencing for most of the tree protection measures and has been shown as a thin blue line on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002.
11. We are not aware of the service routes, but there are adequate zones outside any trees RPA for their installation, we don't see the requirement for any mitigation.
12. **No site work of any nature will be conducted until the protective fencing has been constructed and approved by the Tree Officer.** Where this must be conducted within the RPA this should be conducted by hand tools or if not practical under full Arboricultural supervision and machinery on anti-compaction surfaces. If the buildings to be removed require the foundations to be removed and within any trees RPA this must be achieved using light weight excavators on anti-compaction track mats and under Arboricultural supervision.
13. The location of the new detached houses as shown on the TPP drawing clearly shows that there are no foundation excavations within or near any Trees RPA's. Thus we consider that a conventional machine excavated trench and concrete backfill will be an acceptable format of construction. Unless there are ground conditions which require an alternative option to be chosen.

14. The selected entrance to the site off Heathlands Road although close to T21 is outside the trees RPA. As a precaution we would advise the excavations are conducted under Arboricultural supervision to oversee this work and if roots below the permissible pruning size of 25mm in diameter are found these will be pruned correctly. If roots above 25mm are found these will be retained and protected with a split plastic tube and sealed with robust tape to prevent any damage occurring. A report of this procedure will be prepared by the Arboricultural consultant and submitted to the case officer to demonstrate that this guidance has been followed.

Tree survey data

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
										N	E	S	W									
T1	Yes	Species: Common Ash Latin: Fraxinus excelsior Maturity: Mature	Unknown	No	19	3w	1	550		7	8	5	7	4	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	B2	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located in reasonably open grassed area to the south of the present entrance. Root expansion has caused a large concrete slab to be lifted above ground level. Tree is probably affected by Ash dieback disease.
T2	Yes	Species: Western Red Cedar Latin: Thuja plicata Maturity: Mature	No	Yes	19	4n	1	550		4	4	4	4	2	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	B3	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located in the adjacent property to the south of Dairy cottage 6.55m from the south-west corner of the car port. 7.7m from the south-east corner of the garage. There are two other Western Red Cedars 4 and 6m to the west of this tree both are in early stages of decline and Scott's pine 3m further to the west these have not been recorded. Width of the concrete slab foundation of the garage and carport is 9.6m.
T3	Yes	Species: Wild Cherry Latin: Prunus avium Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	7	3n	1	240		3	2	1	2	4	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located within 0.5m of the boundary fence with a slightly and bias crown over the present entrance road.
T4	Yes	Species: Wild Cherry Latin: Prunus avium Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	8	3n	1	240		3	3	1	2	4	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Poor	C2	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located 0.6m from the boundary fence with a stem and crown biased over the entrance road and vehicle parking area.

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
										N	E	S	W									
T5	Yes	Species: Wild Cherry Latin: Prunus avium Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	9	4w	1	300		5	3	3	3	4	Crown-Fair, Stem-Ivy, Basal Area-Poor	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located 0.5m from the boundary fence with a main stem bifurcating at 2m into twin stem crown which has a lean and bias towards the present entrance road and vehicle parking area.
T6	Yes	Species: Wild Cherry Latin: Prunus avium Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	11	2w	1	390		5	4	5	6	3	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Poor	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located 0.5m from the boundary fence with the main stem bifurcation at 1.8m into triple stemmed crown which has a lean and bias towards the present entrance road and vehicle parking area.
T7	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Yes	Yes	26	8w	1	900		9	10	10	12	6	Crown-Declining, Stem-Ivy, Basal Area-Fair	B1	10 to 20 yrs.	Declining	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located in the adjacent property to the west of the site. Main stem and crown is heavily covered in ivy with a lower crown having significant Deadwood present well anticipated life expectancy of less than 20 years for this tree. Tree is located 6.5m from T3 11.3m from T4 and 16.44m from T5.
T8	Yes	Species: Goat Willow Latin: Salix caprea Maturity: Mature	No	Yes	12	2.5s	2	230	230	4	3	5	5	3	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located in private grounds to the west of the site 5.32m from the south-west corner of the adjacent building and 8.53m from the south-east corner.

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
										N	E	S	W									
H9	Yes	Species: Leyland Cypress Latin: X Cupressocyparis leylandii Maturity: Early Mature	Unknown	No	15	2s	1	220		4	9	3	9	2	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: Removal and replacement replanting within the site	16.01.24	Large Leyland Cyprus hedge boarding property on the western boundary, likely that some sections, or all of this hedge, will need to be removed to create an entrance.
H10	Yes	Species: Leyland Cypress Latin: X Cupressocyparis leylandii Maturity: Early Mature	Unknown	No	16	2.5e	1	225		10	4	10	5	2	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: Removal and replacement replanting within the site	16.01.24	Long boundary hedge to the westernmost property on the site.
T11	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Over Mature	Unknown	Yes	18	5w	1	950		9	5	7	9	7	Crown-Declining, Stem-Poor, Basal Area-Fair	U	<10 yrs.	Declining	Pre-construction	Recommended action: See comment	16.01.24	Tree is located to the west of the site approximately 2m from the boundary fence. Tree is it advanced stages of decline with numerous dead limbs and decay fungi at the base. Essential this tree is assessed from a health and safety perspective.
T12	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Over Mature	Yes	Yes	26	4w	1	1000		12	9	12	9	5	Crown-Fair, Stem-Ivy, Basal Area-Fair	A3	>40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree also located 2m to the west of the site boundary. Stem and midsection crown is heavily covered in ivy and a large proportion of deadwood throughout the crown.
T13	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	No	No	12	2.5e	1	450		7	6	7	6	4	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	B3	20 to 40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree located on the northern boundary fence to the site with a reasonably well distributed crown spread with some deadwood in the lower crown.

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
										N	E	S	W									
T14	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Over Mature	Yes	No	26	4w	1	1200		9	11	9	12	6	Crown-Fair, Stem-Ivy, Basal Area-Fair	A2	>40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Located approximately 2m from the northern boundary fence of the site with area to the east a sports pitch. Stem is heavily covered in dead ivy thus the DBH has been estimated.
T15	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Over Mature	Yes	Yes	28	6w	1	1200		10	6	10	12	6	Crown-Good, Stem-Ivy, Basal Area-Fair	A2	>40 yrs.	Good	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree located on the northern boundary of the site. High value tree. Lower stem and mid crown heavily covered in ivy.
T16	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Unknown	No	15	4s	1	520		9	6	1	4	5	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree located on the northern boundary and is of a heavily suppressed nature, with an excessively biased crown to the east.
T17	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Unknown	Yes	25	2.5s	1	950		7	5	10	5	5	Crown-Good, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	A2	>40 yrs.	Good	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located on the opposite side of the northern boundary fence with a large amount of major deadwood in the lower crown.

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
										N	E	S	W									
T18	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Over Mature		No	26	6s	1	865		9	7	11	6	6	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Good	A2	>40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Last tree of this northern boundary section. Main stem bifurcates at 3m into triple stem crown with a large amount of deadwood in the mid and lower section.
T19	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Over Mature	Yes	Yes	28	6n	1	1150		12	8	12	11	5	Crown-Good, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	A2	>40 yrs.	Good	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located in the highway verge area. Main stem bifurcates at 6m into multi stemmed crown of significant proportions. Several large limbs over the site which have been shortened to a poor standard.
T20	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Unknown	Yes	26	3n	1	900		7	6	10	8	6	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	A3	>40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree is located in the highway verge area approximately 1m from the boundary fence. Ivy has been severed but is still retained on the main stem.
T21	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Unknown	Yes	27	5e	1	550		5	7	9	8	5	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	A2	>40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree located in the highway verge area approximately 1m from the boundary fence.

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N E S W				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
H22	Yes	Species: Leyland Cypress Latin: X Cupressocyparis leylandii Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	4	0.5w	1	170		10	1	10	1	1	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C2	<10 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: Removal and replacement replanting within the site	16.01.24	Tree of average to poor condition which has been maintained, but excessively cut back on one side, revealing brown foliage.
G23	Yes	Species: Common Yew Latin: Taxus baccata Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	4	0.5e	1	160		3	2	3	2	1	Crown-Fair, Stem-Good, Basal Area-Fair	C1	20 to 40 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: Removal and replacement replanting within the site	16.01.24	Group of three multi-stemmed Yew trees located on the north-west corner of the existing property likely to require removal for demolition purposes.
T24	Yes	Species: Wild Cherry Latin: Prunus avium Maturity: Mature	No	No	10	2w	2	290	275	7	7	4	7	1	Crown-Fair, Stem-lvy, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Tree located in the rear garden of Dairy cottage and is twin stemmed at 0.25m. Large wide-spreading crown with low branches over grassed area.
T25	Yes	Species: Pissards Plum Latin: Prunus atropurpurea Maturity: Mature	Unknown	No	6	1s	6	145		5	3	3	4	3	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: No action	16.01.24	Located in the rear garden of Dairy cottage, 3m from present entrance drive with the hedge bisecting.

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
										N	E	S	W									
G26	Yes	Species: Portuguese Laurel Latin: Prunus lusitanica Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	4	1e	8	185		4	4	4	2	1	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C2	10 to 20 yrs.	Fair	Pre-construction	Recommended action: Fell	16.01.24	Tree located in the garden of Dairy cottage. Three trees, located 1.5m apart. Two multi-stemmed at 0.5m, with one tree slightly larger diameter.

Root protection calculations

Tree number	No. of stems	Stem 1 (or mean diameter for >5 stems)	Stem 2	RPA for 1 stem (m2)	Radius (m)	RPA between 2 and 5 stems (m2)	Radius (m)	RPA for 6 stems and above (m2)	Radius (m)
T1	1	550		137	6.60				
T2	1	550		137	6.60				
T3	1	240		26	2.88				
T4	1	240		26	2.88				
T5	1	300		41	3.60				
T6	1	390		69	4.68				
T7	1	900		366	10.80				
T8	2	230	230			47.86	3.90		
H9	1	220		22	2.64				
H10	1	225		23	2.70				
T11	1	950		408	11.40				
T12	1	1000		452	12.00				
T13	1	450		92	5.40				
T14	1	1200		651	14.40				
T15	1	1200		651	14.40				
T16	1	520		122	6.24				
T17	1	950		408	11.40				
T18	1	865		338	10.38				
T19	1	1150		598	13.80				
T20	1	900		366	10.80				
T21	1	550		137	6.60				
H22	1	170		13	2.04				
G23	1	160		12	1.92				
T24	2	290	275			72.26	4.80		
T25	6	145						57.07	4.26
G26	8	185						123.86	6.28

Site photographs



Trees T3 to T8

H9



H10

T11

T12



T13 & T14



Trees T15 to T18



G23



T24



T25



Present site entrance

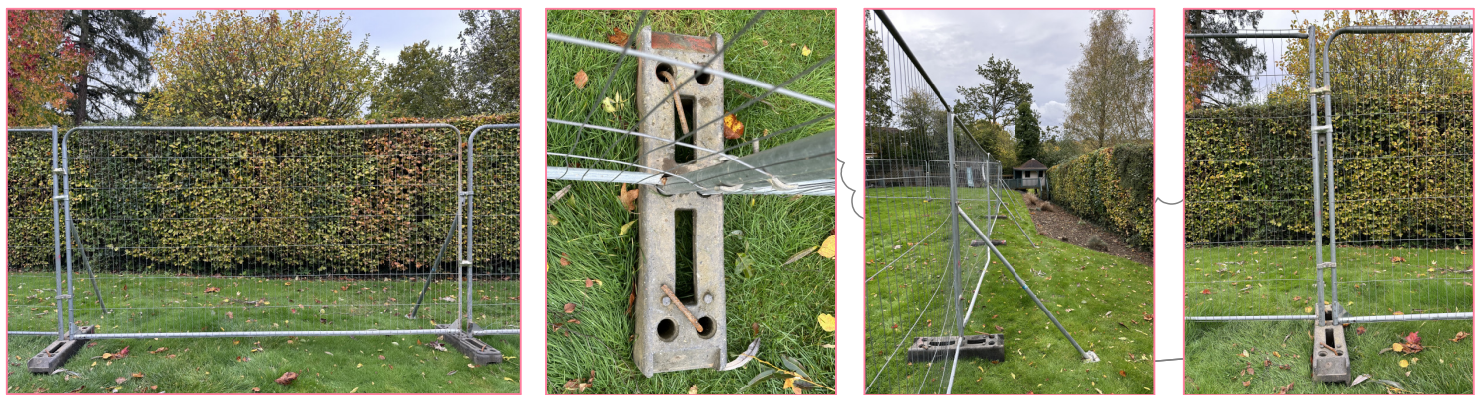


H22



H22

Tree survey plan – plan reference: SMW/Dairy Cottage/TSP/001

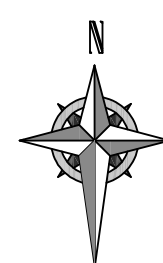
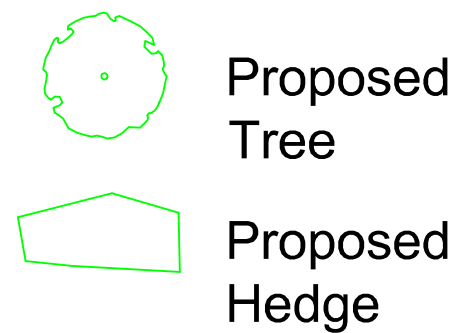
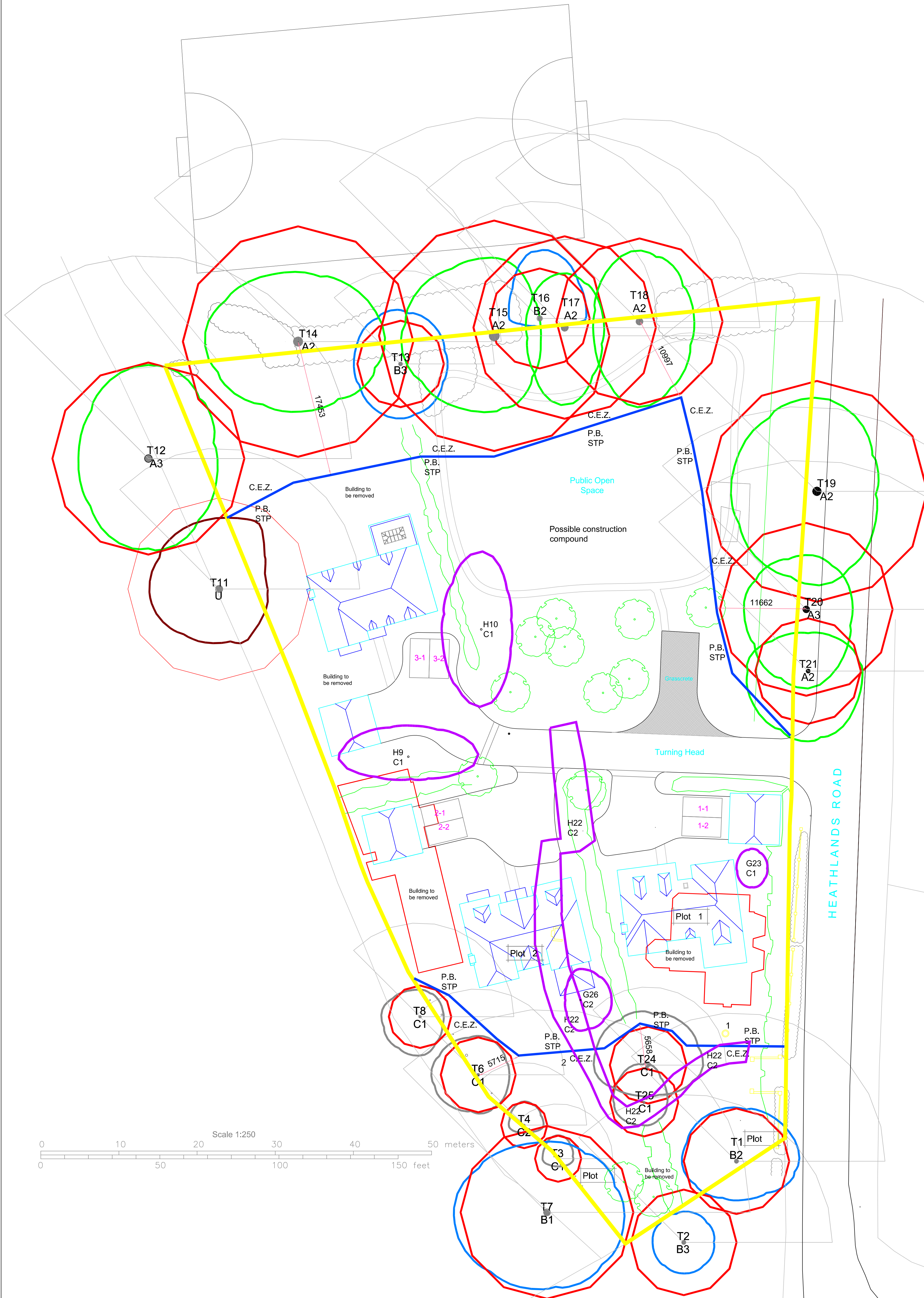


Protective Barrier (P.B.)
Heras fencing panels.

Protective Barrier (P.B.)
Rubber feet will be used for the Heras
fencing panels, which will be pinned
into the ground using a soil pin. If the
ground is impenetrable, the
stabilisation bars will be mounted on a
block tray and suitably weighted.

Protective Barrier (P.B.)
A support bar will be placed at a
45-degree angle at each end of the
Heras panel and pinned to the ground
using a soil pin.

Protective Barrier (P.B.)
Each panel will be clamped to the
next using Heras anti-tamper
couplers.



- T1** Tree identifier
A1 British standard Tree category
- Category 'A' Tree Canopy shown N E S W
Category 'B' Tree Canopy shown N E S W
Category 'C' Tree Canopy shown N E S W
Tree to be removed
Root Protection area (RPA)
Offset Root Protection area (RPA)
Daylight shadow

Protective Barrier (P.B.)
Constructed from Heras fencing panels, in rubber feet, which should be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar should be placed at a 45-degree angle at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel should then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the ground is impenetrable, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted.

Construction Exclusion Zone (C.E.Z)



Steve Wood - Tree Consultant
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Project

Removal of the existing buildings
Construction of 3 detached houses

Client

Hall Hunter
Heathlands Farm, Honey Hill,
Wokingham, RG40 3BG

Drawing

Tree Protection Plan [TPP]

Scale

1:250@A1

Drawn by

SMW

Dated

1st May 2014

Drawing No.

SMW/Dairy Cottage/TPP/002

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