



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

SITE LOCATION

Wyse Hill Lodge,
The Village,
Finchampstead
Wokingham
RG40 4JR

ISSUE DATE

04th February 2025

SEED REF

1453-AMS-V1-B

CLIENT

Mr Pete Abbott

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

SEED-ARB.CO.UK

DOCUMENT CONTROL

Date	Author	Checked	Revision
11.09.2022	Jack Barnard <i>BSc (Hons), MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist), MArborA</i>	SH	Rev A
04.02.2025	Sam Selwyn <i>Dip Arb L4 (abc), TechArborA</i>	SH	Rev B

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LIMITATIONS

The contents of this report are valid at the time of writing. SEED Arboriculture Ltd shall not be liable for any use of this report other than for the purposes for which it was produced. Due to the trees' dynamic nature, this report is valid for 12 months.

Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

The tree survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for an assessment relevant to planning and development. This report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a tree risk assessment.

This is not an ecological report. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 make it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Where the presence of birds or bats is suspected, a qualified ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice.



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Plans

Tree Constraints Plan

Ref: 1453-TCP-001-A

Arboricultural Impact Plan

Ref: 1453-AIP-002-B

Tree Protection Plan

Ref: 1453-TPP-003-B

1. Introduction

Background & Instruction

- 1.1.1. This report has been prepared by Sam Selwyn *Dip Arb L4 (abc), TechArborA*, Arboricultural Consultant at SEED Arboriculture Ltd. Sam is a Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within the AA Code of Conduct. Sam also holds the LANTRA award in Professional Tree Inspection.
- 1.1.2. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by Seed Arboriculture Ltd. to fulfil the requirements of Wokingham Borough Council (the 'Council') in support of a full application pursuant to planning permission for the construction of a new driveway and access towards the northwest boundary of Wyse Hill Lodge, The Village, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 4JR (hereafter referred to as the 'site').

Purpose

- 1.1.3. The tree survey and AMS has been carried out in accordance with the recommendations outlined within British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.1.4. This AMS report includes:
- A baseline survey of existing trees, including a Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP).
 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
 - Arboricultural Method Statement specifically in relation to the physical protection of trees, to reduce the impact on retained trees, and those located adjacent to the Site; and
 - Tree Protection Plan

Site Description

- 1.1.5. The site is centred at UK National Grid Reference (SU 79159 63134) and comprises a typical residential rear garden, with an associated office outbuilding and interspersed shrubs. The site is bound by residential properties associated with Fleet Hill/The Village (B3348) to the north and east. To the south and west of the site are large open gardens with an associated stable block. The application boundary is illustrated in the Site Location Plan (**Appendix 1**).

Reference Documents

1.1.6. **Table 1** provides a summary of documents which provide the basis for this tree survey and AIA.

Table 1 - Reference Documents

Document	Reference Number	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Survey	114/101	TC Biggin Architecture	July 2022
Planning Layout	114/200 Rev E	TC Biggin Architecture	December 2024

2. Planning Policy and Legislation

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.1.1. The following paragraphs within the NPPF set out policies which guide the planning policy and decision-making process of Local Planning Authorities in relation to trees. These are:

2.1.2. **Paragraph 136**

Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

2.1.3. **Paragraph 187 (b & d)**

Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

2.1.4. **Paragraph 193**

When determining planning applications, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) should apply the following principles:

If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternate site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons, and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.1.5. The Wokingham Borough Local Development Framework (January 2010) is the adopted local plan for Wokingham Borough Council and is the basis for determining planning applications. This Local Plan Strategy document sets out the overall vision and planning strategy for development in the borough. Policy CP7 relates specifically to trees as detailed below.

CP7 – Biodiversity – States that development that “*may harm habitats or, species of principle importance in England for nature conservation, veteran trees or features of the landscape that are of major importance for wild flora and fauna (including wildlife and river corridors), whether directly or indirectly*”

Statutory Tree Protection & Designations

- 2.1.6. A search on the interactive map provided by the Council has confirmed there is one Tree Preservation Order (TPO) present on site – Wokingham Borough Council (Parish of Finchampstead) Tree Preservation Order No. 1691/2019. The TPO covers T1 (Pedunculate Oak) and T2 (Sycamore)
- 2.1.7. The site is not located within a Conservation Area.
- 2.1.8. No Ancient Woodland¹ designations are present upon or adjacent to the Site.

Felling Licence

- 2.1.9. Tree felling is restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for “Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)”
- 2.1.10. If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.
- 2.1.11. **All statutory controls must be reviewed in detail ahead of undertaking any tree works relevant to this arboricultural report.**

¹ Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website (<https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>) has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.

3. Baseline Tree Survey

- 3.1.1. The tree survey was undertaken on 30th August 2022, by Jack Barnard *BSc (Hons), MICFor (Chartered Arboriculturist), MArborA*, Arboricultural Consultant at Seed Arboriculture Ltd.
- 3.1.2. Details of the tree survey data have been confirmed and are considered to remain accurate for this updated AMS report.
- 3.1.3. The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined within BS5837:2012.
- 3.1.4. The locations of the trees surveyed are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (**Appendix 3**) together with details of the constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including:
- Tree Retention Category
 - Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
 - Tree Canopy Spreads
- 3.1.5. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Schedule (**Appendix 2**), including; reference numbers, species, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and retention category.

Tree Survey Summary

Trees

- 3.1.6. The survey recorded 6no. individual trees, comprising 1no. category A and 5no. category C retention value.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 4.1.1. The impact of the Proposed Development on existing trees is illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact Plans (**Appendix 3**). No tree loss is required as part of the Proposed Development and therefore the principles for refusal within the NPPF and Local Planning Policy would not be considered applicable.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 4.1.2. The RPA is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for single-stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided from Annex D of BS5837:2012.
- 4.1.3. The RPA is an area in which no groundwork should be undertaken without due care in relation to the retained tree(s), to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination which could alter the tree's condition and/or stability. The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions.
- 4.1.4. The RPA for the trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and are shown in relation to the Proposed Development on the Arboricultural Impact Plan at **Appendix 3**.

New RPA Incursions

- 4.1.5. The Proposed Development will result in a new incursion into the RPA of T1 (Pedunculate Oak), T2 (Sycamore), T3 (Variegated Sycamore) and T4 (Horse chestnut). The incursions are a result of the proposed driveway, as well as the culverting of the existing northern ditch. A small, raised bank is also situated along the northern boundary and will require partial removal to provide access to the site. The proposed RPA incursions are as detailed below:
- **T1 (Pedunculate Oak)** – New incursion of 98.9m² within a total of 625m² RPA - 16% new incursion for the Proposed driveway.
 - **T2 (Sycamore)** – New incursion of 15.2m² within a total of 137m² RPA - 11% new incursion for the Proposed driveway.
 - **T3 (Variegated Sycamore)** – New incursion of 12.4m² within a total of 64m² RPA - 19% new incursion for the Proposed driveway.
 - **T4 (Horse chestnut)** – New incursion of 5.9m² within a total of 222m² RPA - 3% new incursion for the Proposed driveway.
- 4.1.6. Due to the level of incursions into the RPA, it will be necessary to install a Greenfix Geoweb (or comparable specification) tree root protection system to construct the proposed driveway. The location of the Greenfix Geoweb is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan (003) at Appendix 4.
- 4.1.7. The Greenfix Geoweb will be 100mm in depth, and installed above the existing ground level. This will reduce the likelihood of ground compaction and ensure good infiltration to the ground for rainwater run-off within the RPA. For the full installation methodology, see **Appendix 5** of this report.

- 4.1.8. To implement the Proposed Development, there will be a requirement to culvert the ditch on the northern boundary of the site. The ditch appears to have been regularly maintained and therefore root growth is likely to have been historically severed on a cycle. However, to minimise any damage associated with the culverting of the ditch, all excavation will be minimised in accordance with structural requirements. To ensure foreseeable damage does not occur, a methodology for the excavation process is provided in section 5 of this report
- 4.1.9. To implement the Proposed Development, there will be a requirement to partially remove the raised bank on the northern boundary of the site. Excavation and removal of the raised bank will be minimised in accordance with the spatial requirement. Given the ground levels on either side of the bank, within the site and along Fleet Hill/The Village (B3348), it is likely that the bank was more recently installed. Additionally, there was a large Robinia that was recently removed due to decay that was located within the proposed access location. The large Robinia stump remains onsite and will need to be removed to implement the proposed access. However, given the location of the Robinia, it is likely that it will have limited root growth from T1 (Pedunculate Oak) within the raised bank.
- 4.1.10. Given these factors, it is anticipated that rooting within the bank will be minimal and as such, the proposed partial removal of the bank is not considered a constraint to the Proposed Development. However, to ensure foreseeable damage does not occur, hand-dig-only methods under arboricultural supervision will be adopted when working within the RPA of retained trees.

Tree Canopies & Shade

- 4.1.11. The distribution of tree canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the site is illustrated on the TCP (**Appendix 3**). The Tree Schedule lists the vertical clearance from site ground level to significant tree branching of individual trees. This measurement informs the impacts of accessibility and development beneath tree canopies.
- 4.1.12. Given the use of the Proposed Development, the impact of shade is not considered to be significant or negative.

Future growth

- 4.1.13. Due to the location of retained trees, future growth of trees is not considered to be an issue for the Proposed Development.
- 4.1.14. Minor pruning of lateral branches will address any issues where the canopy of trees encroaches towards the proposed buildings.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

- 5.1.1. An overview of the recommended tree protection measures has been provided within this AMS. A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) is provided at **Appendix 3**.
- 5.1.2. To ensure all tree protection measures are implemented, arboricultural supervision should be undertaken by an appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW). The ACoW will be a suitably qualified arboriculturist appointed by the client / contractor / other party responsible for implementation of tree protection measures.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 5.1.3. The principal protection for the retained trees is provided by Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) positioned to form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around retained trees. No access should be allowed to the other than for operations specified in the approved documents or those agreed with the LPA later.
- 5.1.4. The indicative location of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 3**.
- 5.1.5. The CEZ must be in place prior to the commencement of construction work on site. The TPF must not be moved or relocated without approval from the ACoW and, where necessary, approval from the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.1.6. The TPF specification should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees.
- 5.1.7. The most common specification as illustrated in BS5837:2012 Figure 3b (**Appendix 4**) comprises welded mesh panels (Heras Fencing) on rubber or concrete feet, the panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray.
- 5.1.8. Weatherproof signage will be attached to the fencing with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access' (signage example at **Appendix 4**).
- 5.1.9. At the end of the project, the fence will be removed only after confirmation by the ACoW and the Council that this is appropriate.

Installation of Greenfix Geoweb

- 5.1.10. Due to the level of incursions into the RPA, it will be necessary to install a Greenfix Geoweb (or comparable specification) tree root protection system to construct the proposed driveway. The location of the Greenfix Geoweb is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan (003) at Appendix 4.
- 5.1.11. For the purposes of this AMS, Greenfix Geoweb has been recommended. Should a comparable alternative system be used, an updated installation method statement should be submitted to the LPA and approved in writing before the installation commences.
- 5.1.12. For this application, the depth of system to be used is:
- 100mm – For light vehicle traffic applications, such as cars and transit vans.
- 5.1.13. The manufacturers recommended method statement for installation of the system can be found at **Appendix 5**.

Excavation within RPAs

- 5.1.14. In order to install the culvert and lowering of the raised bank there will be a requirement for excavation within the RPAs of T1 & T3. To minimise the impact upon the retained trees, the following methodology should be followed.
- 5.1.15. All ground excavations will be carried out under the supervision of the ACoW, when within tree RPAs.
- 5.1.16. Paragraph 7.2.1 of BS5837:2012 recognises that although existing ground levels should be retained within the RPA, limited manual excavation within the RPA might be acceptable, subject to justification.
- 5.1.17. The operations should be carried out using hand-held tools where possible and preferably by compressed air soil displacement
- 5.1.18. Roots exposed by the compressed air excavation may be loosened and relocated / diverted to minimise any requirement for root pruning.
- 5.1.19. Roots smaller than 25 mm in diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over should be severed only following consultation with the ACoW.

6. Post Construction

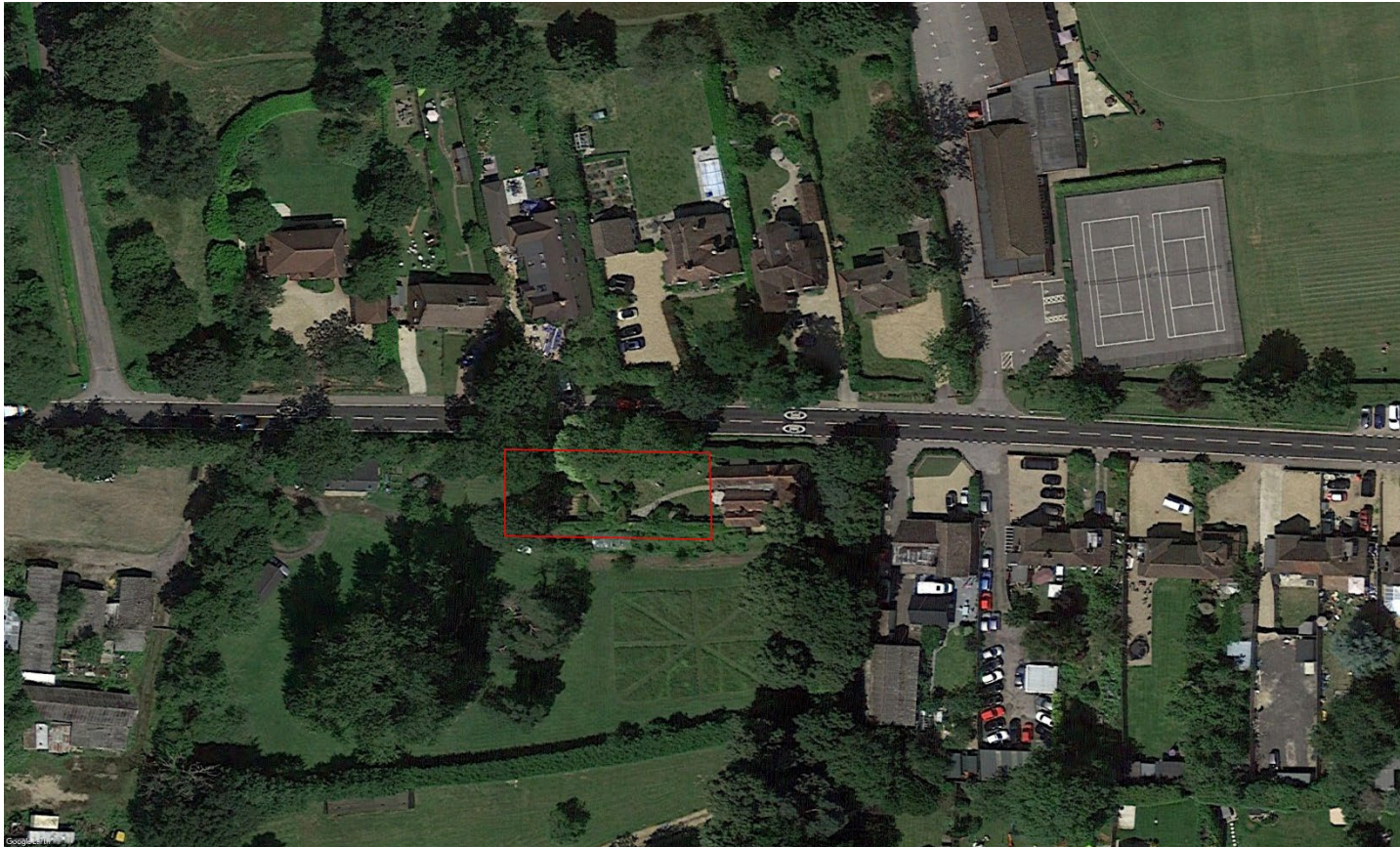
6.1. Post construction tree assessment

- 6.1.1. Following completion of the Proposed Development and removal of tree protection measures, an assessment of the trees should be undertaken to highlight any required remedial work.
- 6.1.2. An application for consent must be made for any works on trees protected by a TPO.
- 6.1.3. All remedial tree work should be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'.

7. References

- 7.1.1. British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'
- 7.1.2. British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'
- 7.1.3. British Standard 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations
- 7.1.4. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024
- 7.1.5. The Forestry Act 1967
- 7.1.6. The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 7.1.7. The Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Appendix 1 – Site Location Plan



Appendix 2 – Tree Schedule

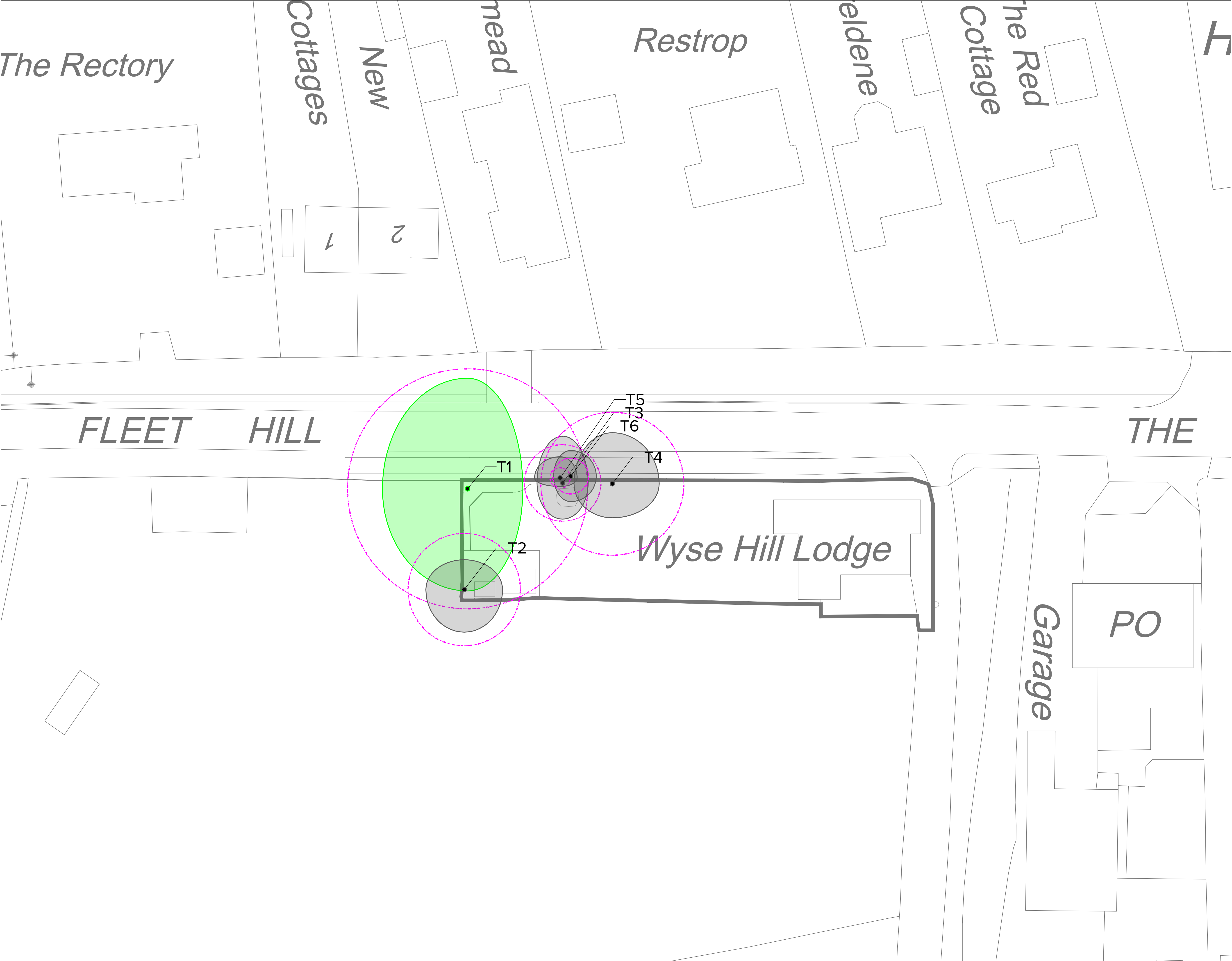
BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

													DATE	CLIENT	SITE	REFERENCE	
													05.09.2022	TCB Architecture	Wyse Hill Lodge, The Village, Finchampstead	1453-TS-V1-A	
Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1180	13	7	12	10	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen located in the northwest corner of the site. Single stem, located immediately adjacent to the closed board fencing. Located in raised planting bed. Dense ivy on the scaffolding, partially obscuring assessment. Structural canopy forms at c.3m. Canopy biased north/south. Sparse leaf cover, with epicormic growth associated with the scaffolding. Medium diameter deadwood associated with the canopy. Prominent specimen on the boundary of the site. Likely to be visible from residential properties north and along Fleet Hill east/west.	Sever ivy at base and allow to die back.	A1, 2	625	14.10
T2	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	555	4	5	5	5	3.5	Early-mature	Good	Fair	Early mature specimen located in the southwestern corner of the site. Single stem bifurcates at c.5m. Canopy minor bias south. Likely only visible from the immediately adjacent garden.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	137	6.60
T3	Variegated Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> 'Simon-louis Freres'	13	365	6	3	4	3	4	Early-mature	Good	Good	Early mature specimen located on the northern boundary of the site. Single stem, minor lean north. Canopy biased north. Adds height to the boundary screen. Visible from residential properties north.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	64	4.50
T4	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	710	6	6	4	5	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Mature specimen located on the northern boundary of the site. Single stem bifurcates at c.4m. Canopy biased north over Fleet Hill. Slightly sparse upper canopy. Visible from residential properties north.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	222	8.40
T5	Common yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	5	100	3	2	1	3	2	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature specimen located on the northern boundary of the site. Single stem. Canopy suppressed by the adjacent specimens. Adds to the boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	5	1.20

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

													DATE	CLIENT	SITE	REFERENCE	
													05.09.2022	TCB Architecture	Wyse Hill Lodge, The Village, Finchampstead	1453-TS-V1-A	
Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W									
T6	Common beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	175	3	3	3	2	2.5	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Semi mature specimen located on the northern boundary of the site. Single stem. Canopy suppressed by the adjacent specimens. Adds to the boundary screen.	No work required at the time of assessment.	C1, 2	14	2.10

Appendix 3 – Plans



KEY:

Trees / Groups

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

A Category Tree
(High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree
(Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree
(Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree
(No remaining retention value)



Rev A	Issue to client	05.09.2022
Rev	Description	Date

 SEED

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PROJECT Wyse Hill Lodge, The Village, Finchampstead	
TITLE Tree Constraints Plan	
DRAWING REF 1453-TCP-001-A	DRAWING NO 001
SCALE 1:200 @ A1	REVISION Rev A



KEY.

Trees / Groups

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

A Category Tree (High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree (Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree (Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree (No remaining retention value)

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT

New RPA Incursion

- T4 - New RPA incursion 3% New incursion for driveway Mitigation - No dig tree root protection system.
- T3 - New RPA incursion 19% New incursion for driveway Mitigation - No dig tree root protection system.
- T1 - New RPA incursion 16% New incursion for driveway Mitigation - No dig tree root protection system.
- T2 - New RPA incursion 11% New incursion for driveway Mitigation - No dig tree root protection system.

Rev B Updated layout 04.02.2025

Rev A Issue to client 05.09.2022

Rev Description Date

SEED

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PROJECT
Wyse Hill Lodge, The Village, Finchampstead

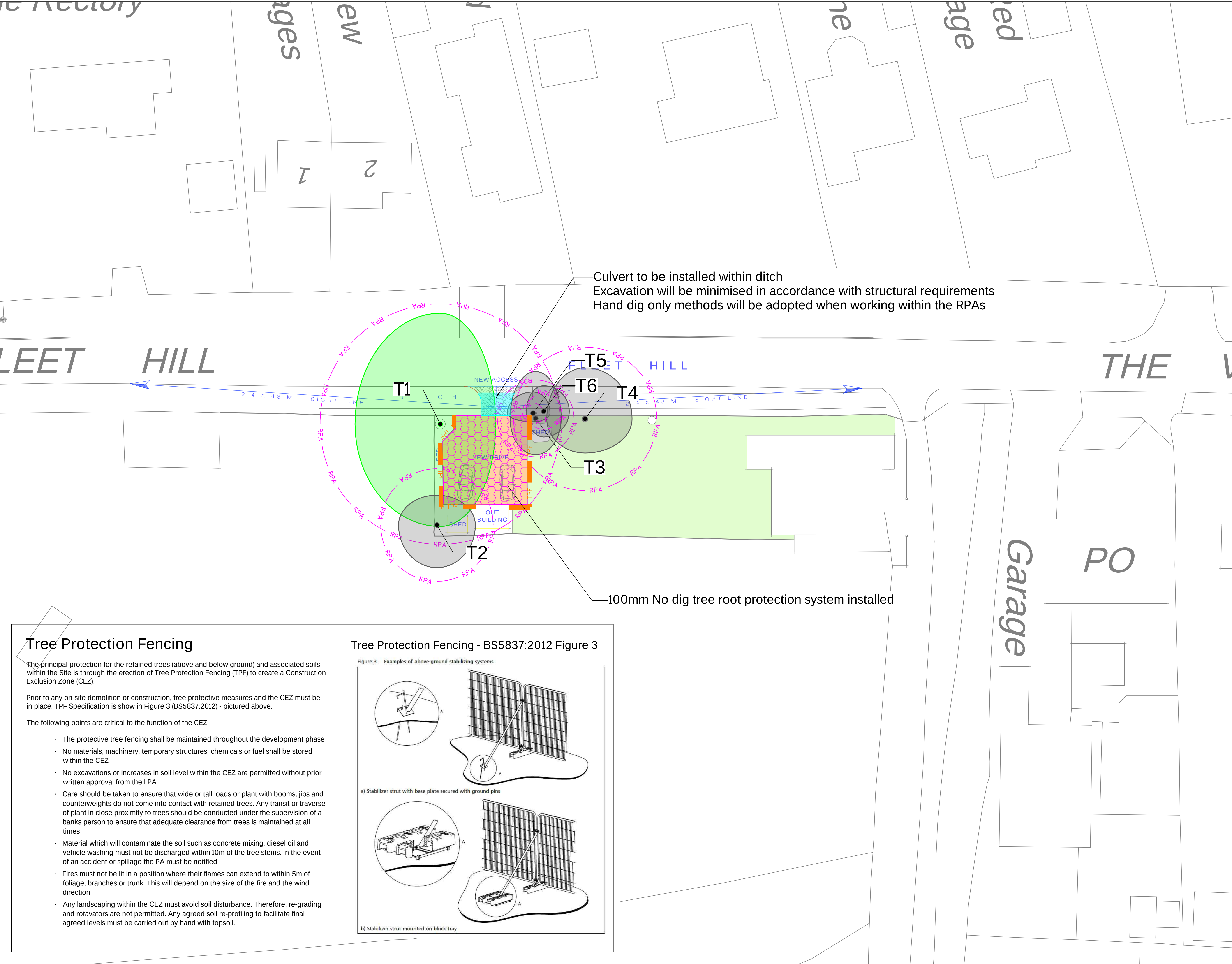
TITLE
Arboricultural Impact Plan

DRAWING REF
1453-AIP-002-B

DRAWING NO
002

SCALE
1:200 @ A1

REVISION
Rev B



KEY.

Trees / Groups

Canopy Spread

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

A Category Tree

(High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree

(Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree

(Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree

(No remaining retention value)

TREE PROTECTION

TPF

Tree Protection Fencing

No dig tree root protection system

Excavation under arboricultural supervision

See AMS for details

Tree Protection Fencing

The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

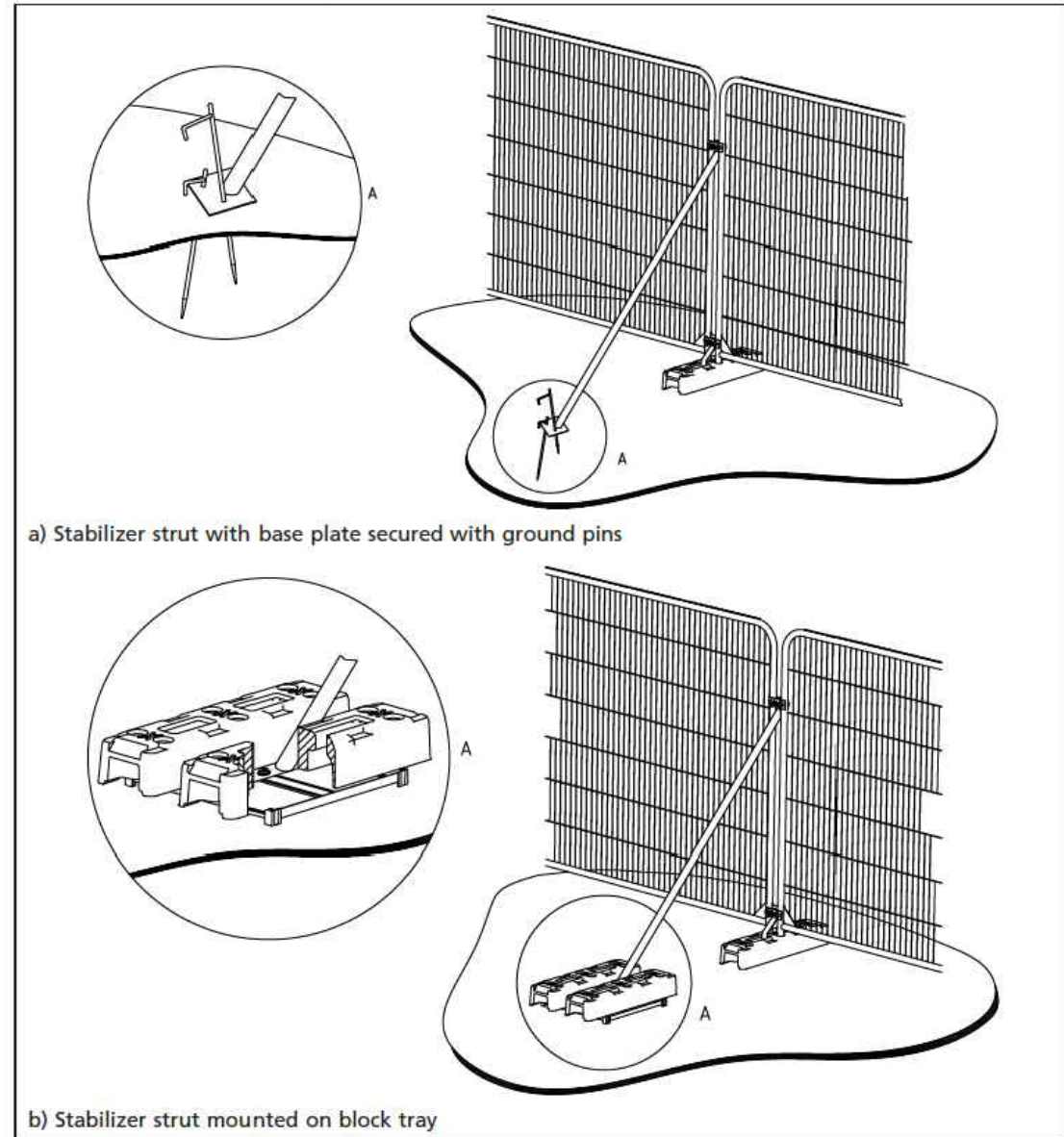
Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is show in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured above.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the PA must be notified
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Tree Protection Fencing - BS5837:2012 Figure 3

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Rev B	Updated layout		04.02.2025
Rev A	Issue to client		05.09.2022
Rev	Description		Date



SEED Arboriculture Ltd
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PROJECT
Wyse Hill Lodge, The Village, Finchampstead

TITLE
Tree Protection Plan

DRAWING REF
1453-TPP-003-B

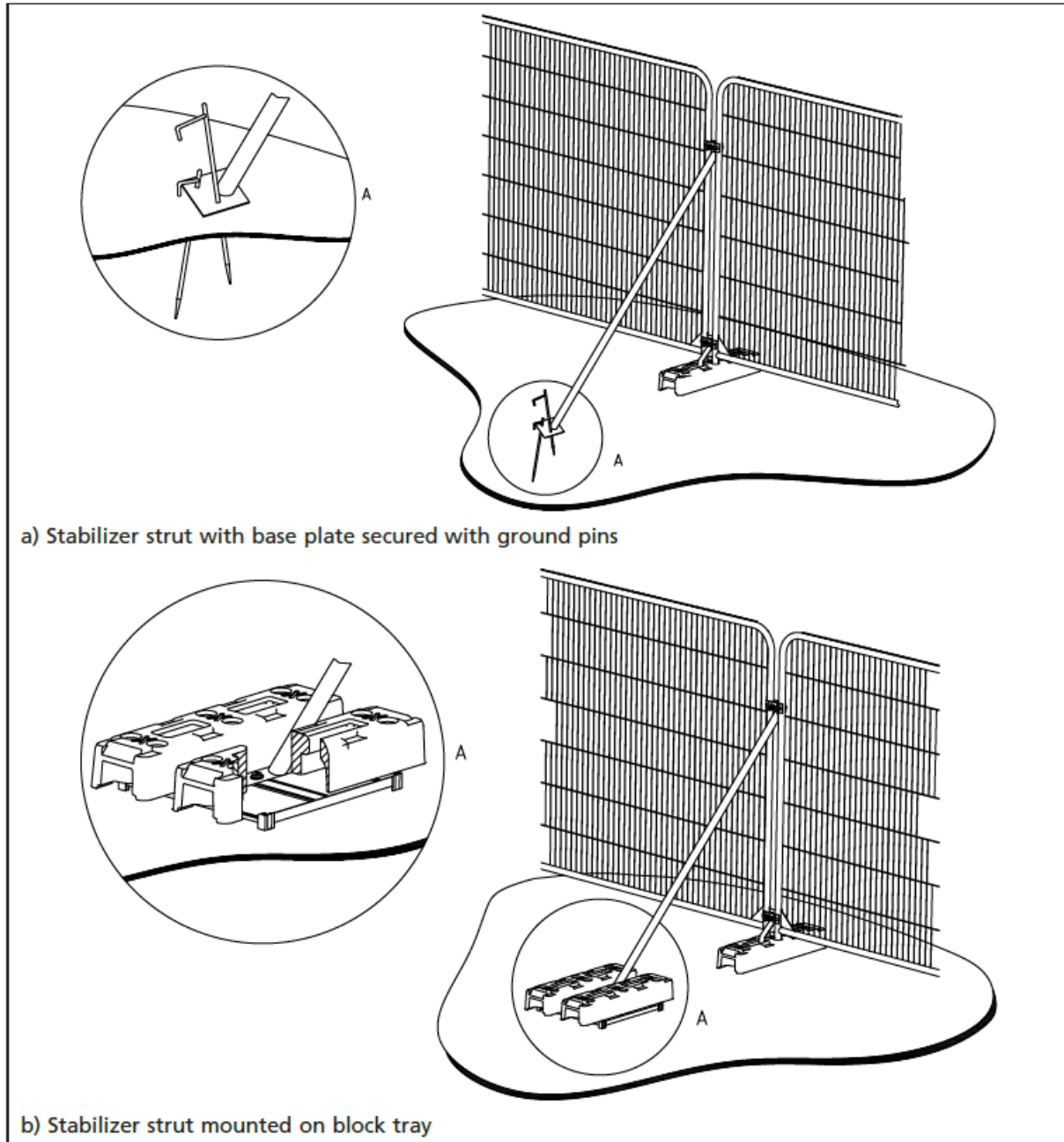
DRAWING NO
003

SCALE
1:200 @ A1

REVISION
Rev B

Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Specification

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



TREE PROTECTION AREA



NO ACCESS - TREE PROTECTION AREA

- NO MATERIALS, MACHINERY, TEMPORARY STRUCTURES OR CHEMICALS SHALL ENTER OR BE STORED WITHIN THIS AREA
- FENCING WILL NOT BE ALTERED OR MOVED WITHOUT PRIOR AGREEMENT OF THE PROJECT ARBORICULTURIST.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
- UNAUTHORISED DAMAGE TO PROTECTED TREES IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE AND COULD LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION.



ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

For any issues relating to this Tree Protection Fencing or other guidance with any arboricultural matters on this development, please contact **Seed Arboriculture Ltd.**

www.seed-arb.co.uk

- info@seed-arb.co.uk

- 01625 460 252

Appendix 5 – Greenfix Geoweb Installation

PRESTO



INSTALLATION GUIDE

■ **simplified**



GEOWEB® Tree Root Protection



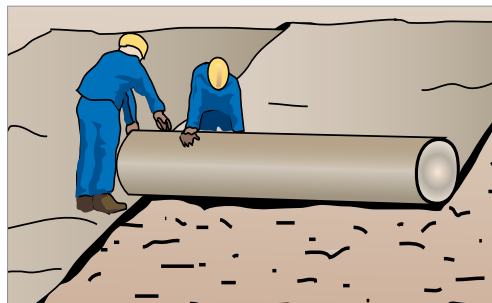


GEOWEB® Tree Root Protection

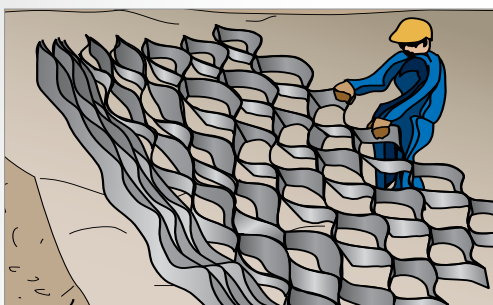
- 1 Prepare subgrade. Remove debris, rocks.



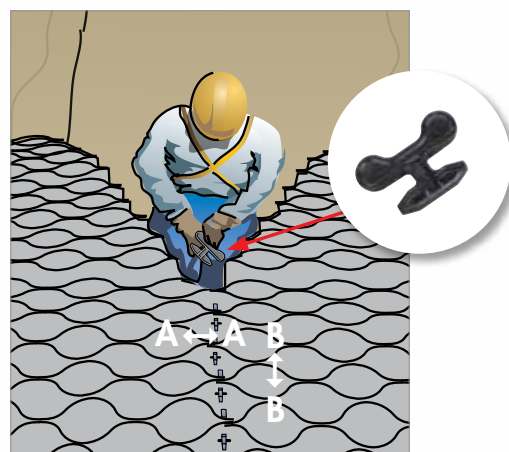
- 2 Install TRP4000 geotextile.
Overlaps by minimum 300 mm.



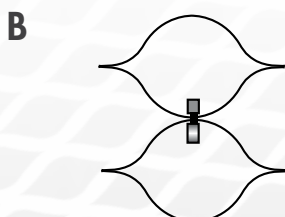
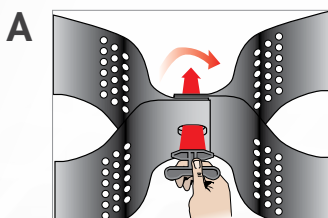
- 3 Partially expand GEOWEB® sections.



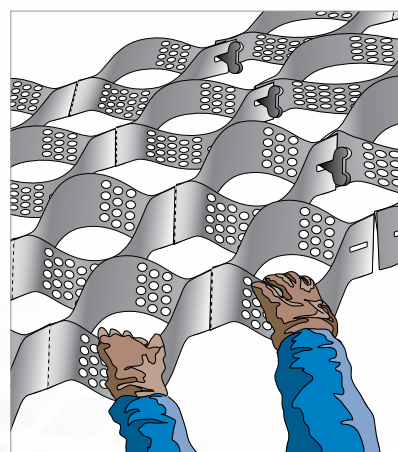
- 4 Connect GEOWEB® sections with ATRA® keys.



- 5 Connect side to side (A) and end to end (B).



- 6 Fully expand GEOWEB® sections.



IMPORTANT NOTE:

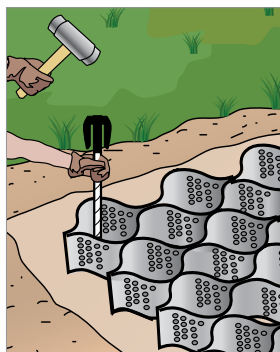
The simplified installation guide provided by Presto GEOSYSTEMS® is intended as a general guideline only. The contractor should follow contract plans and specifications and refer to detailed installation guidelines for more information.

- 7** Hold sections open. Use Options A, B, C or D.

A T-Bars



B ATRA® anchors



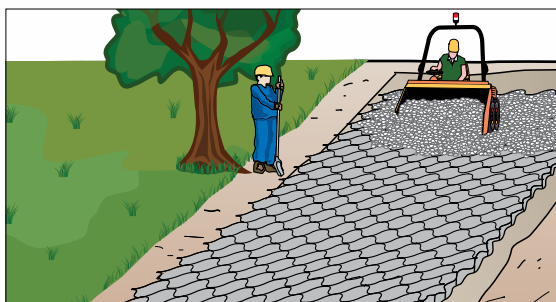
C Wood Stakes



D Infill Select Cells



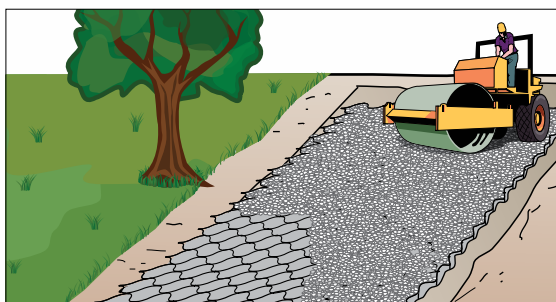
- 8** Infill GEOWEB® cells.



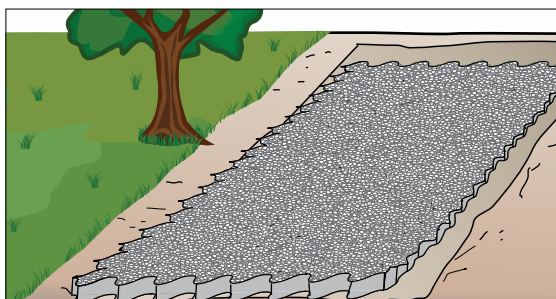
- 9** Spread Infill ensuring a 25 mm overfill at all times.



- 10** If required, use a 4t smooth, non-vibrating roller on overfilled GEOWEB® system. Refill as needed to ensure a 25 mm overfill.



- 11** Surface option ready to install according to specification.



Greenfix
Soil Stabilisation and Erosion Control Specialists

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Geoweb infill material for Tree Root Protection
Clean Angular Stone 4-20mm

Specification for open graded infill material for Geoweb cellular confinement within tree root protection applications. The no fines material is to ensure high ratio void space which corresponds with ideal soil void ratios for tree root health.

Material to BS EN1342 or BS EN12620. Crushed gravel is not permitted.

Properties of material	Test	Value
Grading of particle size	BS EN 13242	Grading 4-20mm
Fines Content	BS EN 13242	f ₈₀
Shape flatness index	BS EN 13242	F ₈₀
Resistance to fragmentation	BS EN 13242	LA ₁₀
Resistance to wear	BS EN 13242	M ₁₀ 20
Water absorption rate BS EN 1097-6:2000 clause 7	BS EN 13242	WA ₂ 2
For typical WA > 2% magnesium sulphate soundness	BS EN 13242	MS ₁₈
Acid soluble sulphate content air-cooled blast furnace slag	BS EN 13242	ASo ₁
Acid soluble sulphate content non air cooled blast furnace slag	BS EN 13242	ASo ₂
Total sulphur aggregates other than air cooled blast furnace slag	BS EN 13242	<1% by mass
Total sulphur air cooled blast furnace slag	BS EN 13242	<2% by mass

Sieve Size mm	Percentage of 4-20mm passing
40	100
31.5	98 - 100
20	90 - 99
10	25 - 70
4	0 - 15
2	0 - 5
1	-

Air cooled blast furnace and steel slag should be free from Dicalcium silicate and iron disintegration in accordance with BS EN 13242:2002, 6.4.2.2 v5
Leaching of materials for blast furnace slag and other recycled materials should meet requirements of the Environmental waste acceptance criteria for inert waste when tested in accordance with BS EN 12457-3
On poor site conditions which require compaction, this should be minimum 4 passes of a smooth wheeled roller at max weight 1000kg/m width without vibration.

For assistance on correct 4–20mm clean angular stone infill specification, please contact Greenfix technical team.

MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY **Greenfix**

GEOWEB®



TRP4000
Non-woven Geotextile



ANCHORS



ATRA® KEY



ADDITIONAL MATERIALS REQUIRED

4–20mm clean, angular stone



LIMITED WARRANTY

Presto GEOSYSTEMS® warrants each GEOWEB® section which it ships to be free from defects in materials and workmanship at the time of manufacture. Presto's exclusive liability under this warranty or otherwise will be to furnish without charge to Presto's customer at the original f.o.b. point a replacement for any section which proves to be defective under normal use and service during the 10-year period which begins on the date of shipment by Presto. Presto reserves the right to inspect any allegedly defective section in order to verify the defect and ascertain its cause.

This warranty does not cover defects attributable to causes or occurrences beyond Presto's control and unrelated to the manufacturing process, including, but not limited to, abuse, misuse, mishandling, neglect, improper storage, improper installation, improper alteration or improper application.

PRESTO MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WRITTEN OR ORAL, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY WARRANTIES OR MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE GEOWEB® SYSTEM. IN NO EVENT SHALL PRESTO BE LIABLE FOR ANY SPECIAL, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES FOR THE BREACH OF ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY OR FOR ANY OTHER REASON, INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE GEOWEB® SYSTEM.

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GEOWEB® MANUFACTURER:



PRESTO GEOSYSTEMS®
Appleton, Wisconsin, USA

EU HEAD OFFICE/ENGINEERING SUPPORT:



SOILTEC GmbH: Germany
www.soiltec-geosystems.de

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