

Arboricultural Impacts: Summary
(For details, see below)

Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	2
Groups of trees to be removed	0
TPO trees to be removed	0
Trees to be pruned	0
Trees where manual excavation needed within RPAs	2
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs	2
Trees with proposed underground services within RPAs	0

Trees to be Removed

No	Species	Category
48	Plum	U
49	Plum	U

Trees to be pruned

No.	Species	Works (Outline only)
27	Sycamore	Crown raise northern extent up to 4m via the reduction of lower limbs - maximum cut diameter: 100mm.

Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS3998: 2010. Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.

Trees that require manual excavation within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
30	Lombardy poplar	Proposed log cabin and service connection
33	Lombardy poplar	Proposed log cabin and service connection

Manual Excavation

Within root protection areas all excavation for proposed foundations, or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with hessian sacking to prevent drying out, and if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled; and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.

Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs

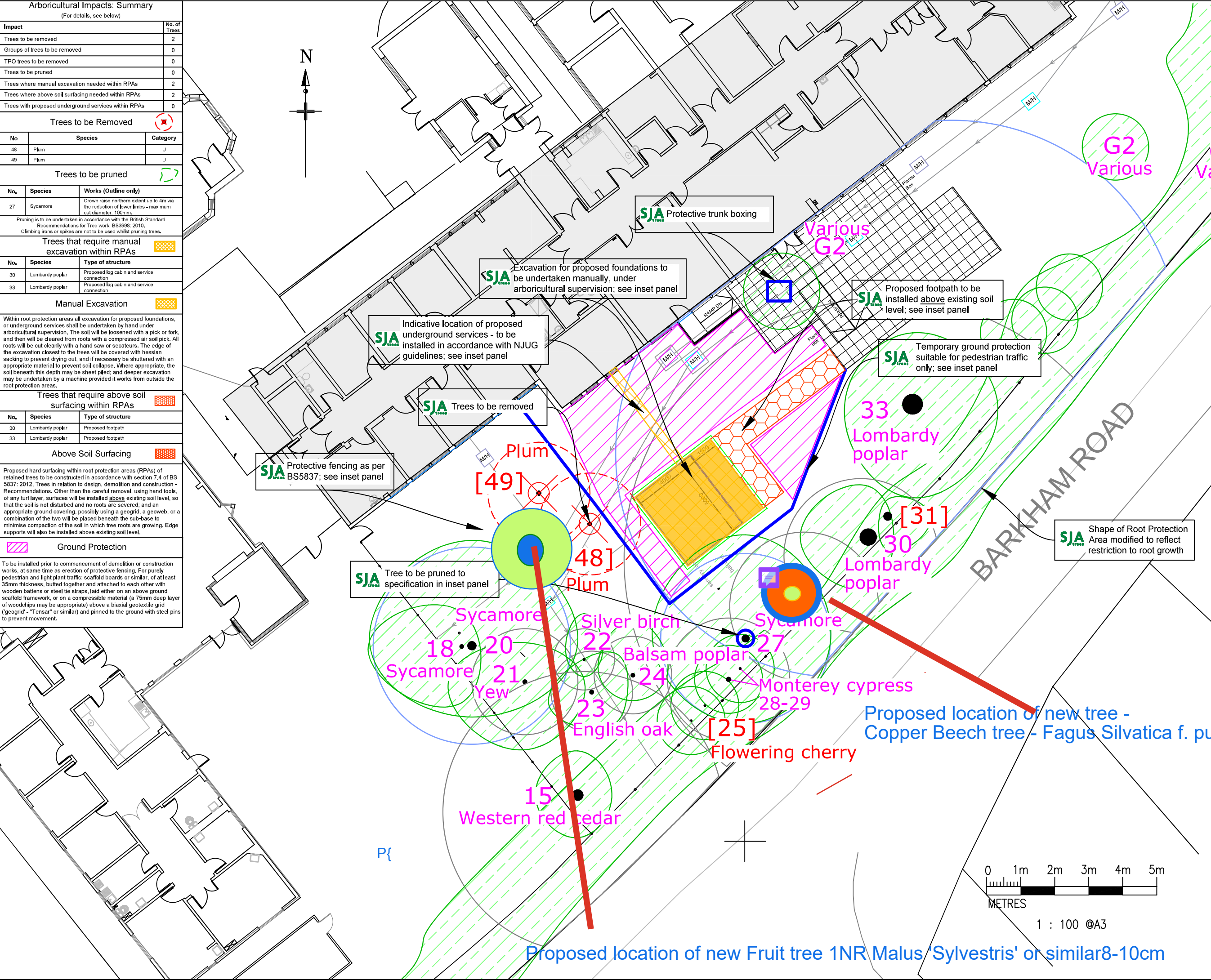
No.	Species	Type of structure
30	Lombardy poplar	Proposed footpath
33	Lombardy poplar	Proposed footpath

Above Soil Surfacing

Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, so that the soil is not disturbed and no roots are severed; and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to minimise compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing. Edge supports will also be installed above existing soil level.

Ground Protection

To be installed prior to commencement of demolition or construction works, at same time as erection of protective fencing. For purely pedestrian and light plant traffic: scaffold boards or similar, of at least 35mm thickness, butted together and attached to each other with wooden battens or steel tie straps, laid either on an above ground scaffold framework, or on a compressible material (a 75mm deep layer of woodchips may be appropriate) above a biaxial geotextile grid ('geogrid' - 'Tensar' or similar) and pinned to the ground with steel pins to prevent movement.



Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise 2m tall 'Heras' welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels shall be joined together with two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. Distance between the couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. Panels should be supported (where possible) on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (see Figure 3a below). 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 shall be mounted on a block tray (see Figure 3b). "TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT" or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

Figure 3 Examples of aboveground stabilising systems

a) Stabilizer strut with baseplate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

TREE PROTECTIVE FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 3.

Protective trunk boxing

Protective wrappings shall be fitted to the trunks of trees nos. 1 & 3, to prevent accidental damage by impacts from materials or machinery during demolition. The trunk boxes (shown by blue circles) shall consist of a 2m high timber framework, constructed around the trunk, surmounted by an outer layer of heavy-duty plywood. To prevent movement, the framework shall include internal cross-members that abut the trunk on four sides immediately above the root flare. Where these abut the trunk, they will first be wrapped in at least six layers of hessian sacking to prevent any scuffing or damage of the bark. The box will not be nailed, screwed or otherwise attached to the trunk. For further details see SJA arboricultural method statement.

Heavy duty ply (min 12mm) on outside of boxing

External cross member (100mm x 100mm x 100mm)

Uprights (100mm x 100mm)

Tree trunk

Internal cross member (100mm x 50mm)

Internal cross members wrapped in hessian sacking (min. six layers)

Internal cross members attached to each other at crossing points

SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project:	Phoenix Log Cabin		
Client:	Berkshire NHS Foundation Trust		
Drawing:	TREE PROTECTION PLAN		
Drawing no:	SJA TPP 24061-041		
Based on:	Proposed layout P001 R1		
Drawn by:	WFH	Date of Issue:	Jun 2024
Checked by:	FJC	Tel: (01737) 813058	sja@sjatrees.co.uk
Tree nos.:	● 30	Category 'U' trees:	● [48]
Trees to be pruned:	●	Category 'B' RPA:	○
Trees to be removed:	■	Protective fencing:	—
Above soil surfacing:	■	Manual excavation:	■
		Ground protection:	■
		Protective trunk boxing:	■

For further information refer to the SJA Trees Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing: please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd), cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based, © Simon Jones Associates Ltd, 2024. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA Trees. This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards, or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.

Proposed location of new tree - Copper Beech tree - Fagus Silvatica f. purpurea 12-14cm girth

Proposed location of new Fruit tree 1NR Malus 'Sylvestris' or similar 8-10cm