

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding or a 2.3m high scaffolding framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground to a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.

Secondary Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

All weather notices should be erected at regular intervals on the wind mesh panels with words such as "Construction exclusion zone - Keep out".

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION PLANNING ACT 1996

THESE ENCLOSURES ARE TO BE ERECTED AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE CONSTRUCTION (CIVILIAN PROTECTION) ACT 1996. CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

Construction exclusion zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is a designated area where there is to be no construction activity what-so-ever. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited and there is no scope for materials or waste storage etc.

Ground boarding

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Note: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading which it will be subjected.

For situations other than those described in a) or b), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be able to support the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root function remains unimpaired.

Supervised demolition

Hand surfacing:

Removal of and/or replacement of hand surfacing situated either partially or completely within the RPA's of retained trees shall be undertaken with care and under the direct on-site arboricultural supervision as these areas are likely to contain roots.

Where this is necessary the wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and a wheel barrow to break up and remove the surfacing. If it is necessary to remove the sub base this is to be undertaken using hand tools such as a fork to loosen the material and removed using shovels and wheel barrows.

In some situations and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and suitably sized bottomless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPA's, on top of the hand surfacing working away from the RPA's or from ground boarding.

Which ever system is used the risk is to be NO disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil to prevent desiccation.

Structures:

Demolition of existing structures and foundations situated either partially or completely within RPA's of retained trees shall be undertaken with care and under the direct on-site arboricultural supervision as these areas are likely to contain roots.

Where it is necessary for the foundations to be removed they are to only be removed where critical to the proposed development and to the minimum depth required. The foundations will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and a wheel barrow to break up and remove the surfacing. In some situations and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and suitably sized bottomless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPA's, on top of the hand surfacing working away from the RPA's or from ground boarding. If it is likely that there will be any collapse of the soil within the existing environment excavation is to be stopped immediately and the trench is to be shored up to prevent loss of the existing environment.

Which ever system is used there is to be NO disturbance of the soil on the side of the foundations. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil to prevent desiccation.

Foundations within RPAs

The use of traditional strip foundations can result in excessive root loss and as such should be avoided.

Designs for foundations that would minimize the adverse impact upon trees and include particular attention to the existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross sectional details. Site specific and specialist advice should be sought from the project engineers and arboriculturalist.

Root damage can be minimized by using:

- Piles with site investigation used to be determined their optimal location whilst avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600mm;
- Beams, laid at or above ground level, and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigation.

Where piling is to be installed near to trees, the smallest practical pile diameter should be used, as this reduces the possibility of disturbing major tree roots, and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles. If a piling rig is required, this should conform to the parameters for ground boarding. Use of the smallest practical piling rig is also important where piling within the branch spread is proposed, as this can reduce the need for access facilitation pruning. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of unsecured concrete, e.g. shored bored pile or screw piles.

Supervised Excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any roots that are to be cut will be clearly severed by the project arboriculturalist using a suitable hand saw or secateurs. The edge of all excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be skid-proofed to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

If appropriate, soil beneath the depth of the excavation may have individual piles installed.

Excavations within the RPAs will be undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboriculturalist), whether it is for proposed foundations, hand surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and/or air-spade and air-spade.

Where machinery is to be used within RPAs or beneath carparks the project arboriculturalist will clearly instruct the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any work commencing.

No Dig Surfacing

Multidimensional confinement system

Existing vegetation may be removed with hand tools or sprayed with an approved non residual herbicide such as Glyphosate. The new hand surfacing will be constructed using a "No Dig" surfacing situated entirely above the existing soil surface and where needed using a proprietary cellular confinement system (GeoWeb) or similar laid over a 3-4mm geo-grid (linear TriAx or similar). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The "GeoWeb" is to be back filled by hand with a fine aggregate of 20mm - 30mm. The area of "GeoWeb" will be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and secured with haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be backed up with clean top soil.

Note: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the moisture level of the hand surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor levels of adjacent buildings.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting;
2. Location of protective measures;
3. Supervised demolition of wooden building within the RPA of tree T18;
4. Supervised excavations for foundations within the RPAs of trees T10, T32, T37, T38 and T70;
5. Installation of "no dig" hand surfacing within the RPAs of trees T02, T11, T18, T37, T38, T70 and T76;
6. Any demolition and/or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs e.g. underground services;
7. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Schedule and Arboricultural Method Statement, for full details on all surveyed trees and how all aspects of the tree development might be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

Tree Work Schedule

No.	Species	Works	Category
101	Common Beech	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
102	Common Oak	Prune 3m from the lower south and west crown in order to achieve 4m clearance from the proposed access road.	B2
106	Common Beech	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
110	Scots Pine	Prune 4m from lower southern crown in order to achieve 4m clearance from the proposed access road.	B2
114	Silver Birch	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
119	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
120	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
121	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
122	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
123	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
124	Silver Birch	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
126	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
128	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
127	Scots Pine	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
133	Scots Pine	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	B2
134	Scots Pine	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	B2
136	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	U
137	Scots Pine	Prune 1.5m from lower southern crown in order to achieve 4m clearance from the proposed access road.	B1
139	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C2
140	Common Oak	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C2
171	Silver Birch	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C1
172	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C2
173	Goat Willow	Fell to ground level and grind stump.	C2
178	Common Beech	Prune 3m from lower northern crown in order to achieve 4m clearance from the proposed access road.	C1
G01	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell 30% trees from western section of group to ground level and grind stumps. Prune 3m from lower northern canopy of retained trees in order to increase the visibility of the proposed access entrance.	B2
G04	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell 30% trees from western section of group to ground level and grind stumps.	B2
G05	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell 30% trees from western section of group to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
G07	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
G08	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell 30% trees from western section of group to ground level and grind stumps.	B2
G09	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	B2
G10	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	B2
G11	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
G12	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
G17	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	B2
G18	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	C1
G19	A Group	Partial removal of group. Fell highlighted section to ground level and grind stumps.	B2

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 5838:2010 Tree work - Recommendations.

All arising are to be removed and the site is to be left as found.

Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as similar loaders, excavators, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Sheet Layout

arbtch

Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtch.co.uk 01244 661170

Project: Brunninghams Farm, Heath Ride, Finchampstead, Wokingham, RG40 3JQ

Client: BF01 Limited

Drawing: Tree Protection Plan

Based on: 25050/PL/01_01

Drawing No: 40967843_TPP01_01 Sheet: 1

Date: Jan 2026 Scale: 1:200 @ A0 Drawn: FG

Key:

Tree No.	Tree Species	Trunk	Category
T02	Common Oak	Category 'A' trees	Category 'A' trees
Category 'B' trees	Category 'B' trees	Category 'B' trees	Category 'B' trees
Category 'C' groups	Category 'C' groups	Category 'C' groups	Category 'C' groups

Ground boarding: Arboricultural supervision - No Dig Mats

Site investigation: Arboricultural supervision - No Dig Mats

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