Arboricultural Report

Planning and Development

Arboricultural Appraisal and Implications Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name and Address</th>
<th>56-58 Hornton Street, London W8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prepared for</td>
<td>Savills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACS Ref</td>
<td>ha/aiams1/56-58horntonst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project Ref</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Client</td>
<td>Mr G Apkarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepared by</td>
<td>Hal Appleyard Dip. Arb (RFS), F.Arbor. A. MICFor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report Date</td>
<td>2016</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hal Appleyard is an Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant and a Chartered Forester
List of Contents

1.0 Introduction & Scope
2.0 Site and Trees
3.0 Tree Protection Methods & Site Monitoring
4.0 Precautions during Landscaping
5.0 General Site care (tree protection)

Appendices

1. Tree Survey Schedule (BS5837:2012)
2. Tree Protection Plan TPP1_HS
3. Recommended tree protection fencing and ground protection
4. Example of site monitoring record
5. Manual digging near trees

Executive Summary

The proposed construction works to the rear of the main building will be within the proximity of a retained London Plane tree. Although this tree is a vigorous specimen and well-recognised as a species that tolerates some root loss and disturbance during construction, normal tree protection measures can be installed and implemented to effectively protect and preserve the tree for the future.

1.0 Introduction and Scope

1.1 A planning application which includes the demolition and reconstruction of the garage building and the construction of a new, rear lobby area, is to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for consideration.

1.2 The proposed construction is to be undertaken in the vicinity of trees within a conservation area. The implications upon the trees and the methods for tree protection and preservation during ground work, demolition and construction are set out in this report and which includes a requisite a tree protection plan.

1.3 I have been appointed on behalf of the site owners as a competent and qualified arboricultural consultant to provide this report and to supervise any works that may have the potential to affect the protected and retained trees.
1.4 I have inspected the relevant trees on 14th July 2016. The details are provided accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations’ (the BS) and an extract from that guidance is appended herewith.

2.0 The Site and Trees

2.1 The site comprises a two storey residential dwelling located at the corner of Hornton Street and Holland Street. Whilst there is no front garden area, the rear garden comprises a courtyard style garden, with a hard standing cover of York stone. A maturing London Plane tree is located in the garden area. A single storey garage and garden room exist against the northern boundary. Further rear gardens adjoin the property to the east and north.

Fig. 1 View of 56-58 Hornton Street with London Plane in the rear garden

2.2 The BS details of the trees are provided within the tree survey schedule at Appendix 1 and their corresponding positions are shown on the tree protection plan included at Appendix 2.
2.3 The tree relevant to this project is T1 the London Plane, which is located approximately 2m from the existing rear parts of the house, within the courtyard. The tree has been pollarded (removal of all stems and branches to a given height above ground level) to around 8m in the past on at least two occasions. The canopy has re-grown to spread over the majority of the rear garden area and some branches over-hang the main house and the pavement to the west of the tree.

Fig. 2 The left image shows the proximity of the tree to the rear parts of the house and the over-sail of the canopy (right)

2.4 The tree is relatively young (middle-aged) and has the capacity to increase significantly in height and spread if not controlled by regular pruning (in this case re-pollarding). Owing to the trees proximate position to the rear of the building and the spreading nature of the canopy, it will be prudent to continue to re-pollard the tree to the original sites of pruning on a rotation of no more than three years in my view. This work would integrate the tree into the setting, however this is a somewhat onerous maintenance schedule, for the future and it is reasonable, in my opinion, to consider replacing the tree with a specimen tree with a smaller ultimate size such as one of the ornamental Cherry varieties, or Japanese Maples.

2.5 The tree is growing vigorously and there is plenty of empirical as well as technical\textsuperscript{1,2,3} research that indicates London Plane species is tolerant to some root loss and disturbance caused by construction. The species is selected for street tree planting, where pavements are regularly opened for the installation of new service trenches and for re-laying pavement wearing courses, with negligible adverse impacts upon the London Plane trees growing within these pavements.
Table 1  Proposed Tree Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Works (Spec.)</th>
<th>Tree Nos</th>
<th>Visual Landscape Impact of Works*</th>
<th>Available Replacement Planting(Y/N)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Re-pollard (Sp7)</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Retain full canopy up to and during construction; re-pollard only following completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root assessment and treatment (as necessary) (Sp8)</td>
<td>T1</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Supervised trial root assessment and treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is a preliminary visual appraisal based upon the opinion of the author having inspected the trees in the context of their current surroundings. – None (no change or beneficial impact) Negligible or indiscernible difference to treed landscape; Low – Noticeable but mitigated by retention of other landscape trees and features; Medium – Obvious but temporary alteration to the treed landscape; High – Obvious and permanent alteration to the landscape.

Visual receptors include the public or community at large, residents, visitors or other groups of viewers together with the visual amenity of potentially affected people.

Specifications for recommended tree works:

General

All work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 ‘Tree work – Recommendations’ and with current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover, equipment and PPE. All works and processes are to comply with all relevant Planning, Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation.

Sp7. Pollarding means the removal of all stems and branches to a given point above ground level. Re-pollarding means removal of all re-growth to but not beyond the point of previous pollarding.

Sp8. Root pruning is to be carried out or supervised by a competent person (arboricultural contractor). Only sharp and specific pruning tools will be used for the root pruning exercise. No roots are to be pruned if it is considered that their loss (or shortening) will adversely impact upon tree condition or anchorage, immediately or in the future. Any exposed roots will be covered with a material to prevent desiccation. All exposed cut root surfaces will be made as small as possible. If possible roots will be pruned back to side shoot.

Table 2 Summary of Implications of Construction on Trees*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree Ident.</th>
<th>Landscape Contribution</th>
<th>Implications/Impact</th>
<th>Mitigation measures</th>
<th>Impact Assessment**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| T1          | Medium                 | Construction within RPA | 1. Install ground protection and trunk protection  
2. Supervised manual dig along new foundation lines; treat roots professionally  
3. Monitor tree protection at regular intervals  
4. Conduct assessment and professional tree pruning following completion | Neutral |

* Main trees selected for comment included above. Refer to previous notes on other trees.

** Negative – adverse impact upon trees and landscape; Neutral – no material impact (negative or positive); Positive – improvement (potential) to tree quality and landscape.
3.0 Recommended Tree Protection Methods

3.1 In order to afford protection from general construction processes associated with the building of the new structures, it will be necessary to erect a robust tree protection hoarding around the tree, in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 2 (TPP1_HS). A recommended example of the type BS grade tree protection fencing is included at Appendix 3.

3.2 Following erection of the tree protection, I recommend installing some ground protection (refer to TPP) to ensure that roots under the surface are not damaged by compaction during regular passing by operatives and light machinery. In addition, the ground protection will prevent lime-based products such as cement powder and plaster from leaching into the soil, which is toxic to trees and plants. I have included recommended examples of ground protection at Appendix 3 also.

Fig. 4 Existing stone to be retained as ground protection and covered with hoarding to prevent leaching of building products into the soil

3.3 In order that the lowest possible risk of damage to roots is realised, I recommend that a preliminary trial root investigation trench be excavated along the lines of the proposed foundations which are somewhat nearer the tree than which currently exist. I have set out a process for this work below and which is to be read in conjunction with the guidance set out in Appendix 5.
Preliminary trial trench work and root treatment.

i) First mark out the area to be manually excavated with marker spray paint

ii) Using hand tools remove the existing surfaces e.g. paving, turf

iii) Using the hand tools and compressed air (Air Spade) if necessary, remove the soil from the trial trench to a depth of min. 1000mm. The width of the pit should be sufficient to for one person work in safely. All roots over 20mm diameter should be retained for inspection.

iv) Place the spoil beyond the RPA of the tree in question.

v) Arboricultural supervisor will inspect the roots/soil and advise upon root pruning. Any root pruning will carried out using sharp and specialised pruning tools (not spades or mattocks). Pruning will ensure that no splits or tears occur and that the pruning wound is made as small as possible.

vi) The exposed face of the trench (tree side) is to be covered with a sacking-type material, which can be dampened with water and fixed in position with small stakes or weighted down along the upper ridge of the trial trench.

vii) The tree in question is to be monitored for condition and any changes are to be noted and acted upon where appropriate.

NOTE: THE APPOINTED ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISOR IS TO BE CONSULTED BEFORE ANY WORK, EITHER SCHEDULED OR UNSCHEDULED, IS CONSIDERED WITHIN THE EXCLUSION ZONE OR ROOT PROTECTION AREAS OF ANY RETAINED TREE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY LEAD TO ENFORCEMENT ACTION BY THE LPA.

3.4 In order to ensure that the tree protection measures are implemented effectively, a site monitoring exercise will be undertaken to confirm:

i) The efficacy and accuracy of the fencing and ground protection

ii) The root assessment process

An example of a site record (tree protection) is provided at Appendix 4. In this case, the form will be used as confirmation that all practical precautions have been undertaken in accordance with this method statement.

3.5 A copy of this method statement is to be retained on site for the duration of the build process together with a scaled, colour copy of the Tree Protection Plan.

3.6 The details pertaining to tree protection as set out in this method statement, specifically include:

i) erection of tree protection barriers:
ii) the installation of ground protection;

iii) lines of communication and incident reporting.

are to be explained to the Site Agent at the pre-commencement site meeting. It will be the responsibility of the Site Agent to ensure that all personnel working on site are aware to the tree protection measures processes. A copy of this method statement is to be retained on site for the duration of the build process together with a scaled, colour copy of the Tree Protection Plan.

3.7 Key times for site supervision include:

1. Erection of tree protection fencing
2. Installation of ground protection
3. Works within RPAs of retained trees
4. Landscaping

3.8 Effective site monitoring will be undertaken from the outset of the project and at agreed intervals thereafter. The frequency of monitoring may well decrease following the proper installation of all tree protection measures. Below is a recommended programme of arboricultural supervision. (This programme may alter dependent upon site circumstances or by agreement.)

3.9 The process for recording the tree protection measures will involve:

i) Site Agent to contact Arboricultural Supervisor with a minimum of 5 days’ notice of any site work commencement.

ii) Arboricultural Supervisor to monitor site to agree tree protection fencing

iii) When all tree protection is installed in accordance with the tree protection plan, the Arboricultural Supervisor is to arrange with LPA tree officer and relevant contractors the pre-commencement site meeting in order to agree the tree protection and subsequent works within RPAs of retained trees and importantly the lines of communication between the on-site contractors, the Arboricultural Supervisor and the LPA tree officer and incident reporting,

iv) Arboricultural Supervisor to record all site visits and distribute reports to LPA tree officer and contractors for their records

v) Subsequent to completion, Arboricultural Supervisor to sign-off and complete.

vi) Any incidents resulting in potential tree damage are to be reported in line with the ‘Incident Reporting Flow Chart in Appendix 4.
Table 3 Preliminary site supervision schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Arboricultural Supervisor (AS) (Required – Y/N)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pre-commencement meeting*</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Site Agent(SA) and LPA tree officer, contractor to attend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Installation of tree trunk protection and ground protection</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>PRIOR to ground/demolition works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Manual dig exercise</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>SA to advise AS prior to commencement; AS to monitor excavations and advise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Demolition and construction</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>AS to monitor tree protection at agreed and suitable intervals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Remove tree protection fencing/ground protection</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>No tree protection to be removed without prior agreement with the AS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tree planting/landscaping</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Brief landscape company &amp; sign off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.9 The frequency of tree protection monitoring depends upon the nature of the project. In this case, it will be appropriate for the SA to organise with the AS monitoring visits to be twice in the initial 28 days from commencement and thereafter once every 28 days for two months and then by agreement.

Table 4 Contact List (to be completed PRIOR to commencement)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interested Party</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company/LPA</th>
<th>Contact Number(s)</th>
<th>Comment/Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Agent</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Day to day site management; co-ordination of timings; contact with project Arboriculturist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main Contractor</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Legal and administrative running of the project; finance; appointment of and liaison with all project consultants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arb. Supervisor</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tree protection and management; dissemination of tree-related information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Tree Officer</td>
<td>Mr J Springer</td>
<td>RBKC</td>
<td>020 7361 2767</td>
<td>Tree protection and enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Engineers</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Technical advice and design</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architects</td>
<td>Ms S Altman</td>
<td>Weldon Walshe</td>
<td>020 7235 4100</td>
<td>Design</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TBA – to be advised

*Pre-commencement means i) before any works including tree felling or pruning and ii) before any ground works or demolition commences and upon completion of the initial installation of the tree protection, including ground protection.
4.0 Precautions during Landscape Work

4.1 The following steps (both general and site specific), are advisable in relation to implementing any landscape works, which may have the potential to affect retained and or protected trees:

1. Advise arboricultural supervisor of intended time frame of landscape work in advance of commencement.
2. Re-locate existing tree protection fencing/ground protection to enable landscape work to proceed.
3. With bio-degradable spray paint or site pins with plastic tape, mark out the position of the relevant tree root protection areas (RPA) as per the tree protection plan.
4. Within the RPAs, avoid using any mechanical tools or vehicles (e.g. tracked or wheeled machinery).
5. Spread any mulch or top soil manually, with the use of wheel barrows and hand tools. It will be acceptable to use of the back actor of a tracked excavator to spread piled top soil or mulch into the RPAs of protected trees provided the bucket does not come in contact with the ground and that the power unit is positioned outside of the RPAs at all times.
6. Any planting pits are to be excavated manually within the RPAs of any retained trees.
7. Multiple passes within the RPAs along one route, pedestrian and with wheel barrows will require some ground protection to be installed prior to working. Ground protection can be scaffold boards over wood chip for example.
8. A record of the landscape working method is to be made and provided to the Council for their file.
9. Hard landscaping features will be constructed under supervision within the RPA of retained trees and will avoid, where possible, the re-grading of soil.

5.0 General site care (trees)

5.1 No fires will be lit on site.

5.2 No access will be permitted to within the fenced or otherwise protected areas (unless for site accommodation or Authorised agreement) at any stage during construction.

5.3 No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within the fenced areas unless agreed with the arboricultural supervisor.

5.4 Areas for mixing are to be located beyond RPAs of trees and contained to prevent leaching into the soil.

5.5 A copy of this report and the Tree Protection Plan is to remain on site at all times.
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Please note that all relevant planning approvals and approval to planning conditions must first have been issued by the relevant planning authority in order for this report to become effective. We strongly advise that you consult your planning advisors before implementing any recommendations set out in this report.

Hal Appleyard
Date: 19th July 2016
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree No.</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Crown Spread</th>
<th>Ground Clearance</th>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Stem Diameter</th>
<th>Protection Multiplier</th>
<th>Protection Radius</th>
<th>Growth Vitality</th>
<th>Structural Condition</th>
<th>Landscape Contribution</th>
<th>B.S. Cat</th>
<th>Sub Cat</th>
<th>Useful Life</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>Plane, London</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>W5</td>
<td>Middle Aged</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1,2</td>
<td>&gt;40</td>
<td>Pollarded tree to 8m; vigorous re-growth Canopy covers rear garden York stone or similar covering base/roots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Height describes the approximate height of the tree in meters from ground level.
2. The Crown Spread refers to the crown radius in meters from the stem centre and is shown above on each of the four compass points (i.e. N, E, S, W) clockwise.
3. Ground Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level together with the height and direction of the lowest branch.
4. Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level. The diameter may be estimated (e), where access is restricted. An average (a) may be taken for tree groups. A full inspection is always recommended.
5. Protection Multiplier is 12 for single-stemmed trees; for multi-stemmed a cross-sectional area is calculated to derive the DBH, which in turn is multiplied by 12.
6. Protection Radius is a radial distance measured from the trunk centre and is used to calculate the BS RPA.
7. Growth Vitality - Normal growth, Moderate (below normal), Poor (sparse/weak), Dead (dead or dying tree).
8. Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor - Major defects present or suspected.
9. Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
10. B.S. Cat. refers to British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1 category and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'U' - Remove or very poor quality.
11. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation/ecological, historic and commemorative.
12. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining effective contribution in years.
### Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and definition</th>
<th>Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)</th>
<th>Identification on plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category U</strong></td>
<td>Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</td>
<td>See Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Note</strong> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees to be considered for retention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category A</strong></td>
<td>Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboreal features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)</td>
<td>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category B</strong></td>
<td>Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation</td>
<td>Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category C</strong></td>
<td>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories</td>
<td>Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm</strong></td>
<td>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</td>
<td>See Table 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tree Protection Methods to be adopted on site.

1. Undertake pre-commencement site meeting to agree tree protection methods and timescales.
2. Carry out any permitted tree works - ask before beginning.
3. Erect and fix in place all tree protection (see Appendix 3).
4. Undertake demolition/ground works in conjunction with specialist supervision.
5. Construction phase.
6. Remove tree protection.
7. Undertake new landscaping.
APPENDIX 3
Example of Tree Protection Box Frame

Designed to provide immediate protection from impacts and damage to the trunk and root crown.

Specification:
- Uprights x 4, min. 100 X 100 treated wood
- Batons top, middle and base min. 25mm x 75mm
- $45^\circ$ angled batons to and base for rigidity 25mm x 75mm
- Fix 12mm OSB sheeting to framework
- Affix ‘Tree Protection’ signage.
Installing heavy-duty OSB boarding over a depth (min. 50mm) of sharp sand and/or wood chip between the tree protection fencing and the foundation line of new development is effective in protecting roots, which grow in the soil beyond the position of the fencing.
Ground Protection using heavy-duty ground plates.

(Courtesy of Eve Trackway UK – Tel: 08700 767676)

Robust aluminum, interlocking plates deflect heavy loads and prevent soil compaction beneath.

Effective use of X Trackpanel for site access.

Suitable for
- Heavy Duty Roadway
- Medium Duty Roadway
- Light Duty Roadway
- Walkway
- Eve Install

Specification
- Width: 3m
- Length: 2.5m
- Height: 50mm
- Weight: 254kg

1. Lay min. 75m depth of sharp sand/wood chip over identified ground area
2. Lay 15mm aluminium road plates over sand/wood chip
3. Fix ground protection cover into place with road pins or similar
4. Erect protection fence as per BS grade.
5. Monitor condition and efficacy and maintain as appropriate.
6. Remove ground protection upon completion/landscaping only.
Example of a suspended work platform - ground/root protection.

Scaffold poles supporting work platform of OSB boarding

Work platform

Scaffold clamp

Root zone

Short scaffold driven firmly into the ground

Note:
Effective for confined work areas

Do not drive scaffold poles through roots

Tree protection fencing or frame

existing ground level

Root zone

ACS (Trees)
CONSULTING
Tree Management Consultants

Pilgrims Court
16–17 West Street
Redgate
Surrey
RH2 6EL

Email: info@acstrees.co.uk
www.acstrees.co.uk
APPENDIX 4
Arboricultural Site Supervision

Site: 1 Hyde Park, London
Inspected By: H. Appleyard
Client: RPC
Site Agent: Shaun Clark
Date of Inspection: 15/02/2007
Time of Inspection: 3:30pm

Tree Protective Fencing
Tree protection in correct location
Comments/Action
No action at this time

Agreed Construction Exclusion Zone
No debris within construction exclusion zone
Comments/Action
No action at this time

Amendments to Documentation Required
No amendments required
Comments/Action
Building works outside scope of Method Statement

Remedial Works
Fencing with signs

General Comments
Tree protection and on-site supervision effective and understood.
Inadvertent tree Damage*

AS to decide the required information.
Send correspondence, including any evidence of damage e.g. by text, email to AS.

AS assesses damage, records and decides to make site inspection or advise remotely; make inspection within 48hrs.

Damage significant
Council to be advised immediately, (within 48 hrs), and AS recommends action to be taken

AS to advise Council within site monitoring report.

Damage tolerable

AS to prescribe remedial action and arrange immediate implementation.

Damage tolerable but requires remedial action

AS to advise Council of all remedial action as soon as practicable and amend any relevant documentation.

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*Tree Damage is defined as: any unauthorised/accidental exposure of tree roots; any accidental or unauthorised branch removal; any exposure of fresh wood (pruning or accident); any removal of bark.

Procedure for reporting and action following inadvertent damage to a protected or retained tree(s) on a construction site.
Brief for Hand-excavated tree root investigation trial pits/trenches

1. Obtain any necessary licences/authorisation for excavation works from the appropriate agency or land owner.

2. Undertake Health and Safety risk assessments before proceeding.

3. Obtain details (plan) of exact dimensions and location of proposed trial pits, access details and existing surface types. Trial trenches to be no less than 1.0m deep unless otherwise agreed.

4. Subject to written agreement, arrange access and commence works

5. Mark out the area to be excavated with biodegradable spray paint and lay any ground protection (e.g. 25mm OSB boards over wood chip mulch).

6. Within the identified area, carefully lift existing surfaces and place stones, paving or flagstones, where possible in a retrievable location. Where turf or grass is the surface cut the turf for the entire trial pit area and store in a retrievable location for re-instatement when appropriate.

(Note: where it is necessary to remove concrete or other very hard surfaces, the use of light mechanical or hydraulic hand machinery would normally be acceptable. Provisions for making good of all hard and soft surfaces will be required and agreed prior to commencement).

7. With the use of hand tools in combination with specialised pneumatic tools (e.g. ‘Air Spade’ or ‘Air Knife’), remove the soil, using industrial soil vacuum to expose roots to the agreed depth. Roots in excess in excess of 20mm are to be retained.

8. Use a hand brush (or compressed air) or similar to clear soil away from encountered roots before proceeding to use spades or forks to remove further soil. Note: Hand excavations must avoid, so far as reasonably practicable, damage to the root bark or root wood.

9. Exposed roots are to be wrapped for identification with material. To prevent desiccation (drying out) of all roots, the sides of the trial pit should be covered with a damp material e.g. hessian or similar. No roots are to be left exposed for more than four hours. All exposed trial pits must be covered overnight.
Fig. 1 Examples of Root exposure and root identification

10. All spoil is to be placed upon boards, paving or sheeting in an agreed location, ready for backfilling when appropriate.

11. Exposed trial pits are to be fenced off and covered for safety reasons. All site users are to be made aware of their precise location.

12. Following root exposure – obtain expert advice on any root treatments (e.g. pruning).