TREE SURVEY, ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATION ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT & TREE PROTECTION PLAN BS5837:2012

Title:	**Arboricultural Report**
Instructed by:	Mr & Mrs Phil Turner 3 Wedderburn Road London NW3 5QS
Site Address:	3 Wedderburn Road London NW3 5QS
Date of Site Visit:	Friday 28th March 2014
Prepared by:	**Andrew Phelps (Professional Member of the 'Consulting Arborist Society')** Accredited by the 'Consulting Arborist Society' to carry out tree reports in accordance with BS5837:2012
Ref:	P*S 831*
Date	Thursday 10th April 2014

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Report Contents

BRIEF

A Detailed tree survey of all standing trees on the site to the following specification

- Species name, Estimated height, Age Class, Condition key, General arboricultural comments and recommendations
- Comments relating to the retention value of individual trees and tree groups within the delineated area to allow an assessment of development constraints
- All information is to comply with BS 5837 – A guide to trees in relation to construction and BS 3998 – Tree works

B Production of an accompanying tree constraints plan in PDF format / AutoCad (on supplied topographical drawing) detailing; tree numbers, protected areas, special measure areas and protective fencing requirements, in order to allow an assessment of relevant constraints.

C Consideration of the quality of the tree stock, their contribution to public amenity and the suitability of the trees in the context of proposed development.

1.0 Scope of the Report / Instructions

1.1 My name is Andrew Phelps. I am an associate consultant with Phelps Associates., Arboricultural Consultants, 1 Church Street, Epsom, KT17 4PF. I am instructed by Mr Phil Turner to determine a tree survey for future development in the rear garden of 3 Wedderburn Road, NW3 5QS.

1.2 The main concerns of this report are to establish tree conditions and suitability to the site and landscape. Both general and specific tree management requirements are presented along with a tree/construction works specification. I am also asked to assess the likely impact of the proposed development on the surrounding trees, and have included details of the working methods to be employed before and during construction.

1.3 The site was visited on Friday 28th March 2014 and 9 trees were assessed visually in accordance with Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) and compiled in the following survey sheets as numbered individuals and groups. Trees have been inspected from ground level only, and no decay detection equipment has been used.

1.4 No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigations of the subject trees undertaken.

1.5 No soil samples were taken.

1.6 The crown spreads were estimated by pacing.

1.7 Each individual tree has been assessed with general regard to condition, health and amenity, development context, retention value and commented upon in the following manner:

- Tree Number
- Tree Species
- Estimated height
- Estimated crown spread
- Diameter at breast height
- Vigour
- Retention value
- Arboricultural condition and recommendations for remedial works

1.8 Comments relate to species content, retention and amenity value, and have been provided with recommendations.

1.9 The trees have been classified according to their “desirability to retain”. This rates the amenity conferred by each tree and is based on the assumption that development will occur on the site and having given consideration to the recommendations of this report and BS 5837: 2012 – Table One.
For clarification – the grading system can be summarised as follows:
A – high quality & value, effective for more than 40 years
B – moderate quality & value, effective for more than 20 years
C – low quality & value , effective for 10 years
U – trees for removal (effective for less than 10 years)

1.10 To ascertain the overall condition of a given tree, the survey sheets should be used in conjunction with the condition key (4.1)

1.11 To ascertain the age class of a given tree, the survey sheets should be used in conjunction with the age class key (4.2)

1.12 The trees on the site are subject to a general re-inspection schedule of six months from which a requirement for further monitoring or assessments will be judged.

1.13 Any specified remedial work recommendation is regardless of development plans and is based on current tree condition. Therefore the start date for the implementation of remedial works is as specified and from the date of survey.

2.0 Tree Works

2.1 All tree pruning and felling identified within the pruning regime shall be carried out in accordance with BS 3998. Recommendations for tree work and The International Society of Arboriculture Tree Pruning Guideline 1995.

2.2 All tree work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified Arboricultural Contractor. No works shall be carried out until permission has been granted by the relevant Local Planning Authority. The Forestry Authority should be contacted to check as to whether a Felling License is required.

3.0 Limitations

3.1 No assessment has been made of soil conditions/implications of soil conditions and root extent is indeterminate from this survey. We would urge that soil type is ascertained and tree related implications are assessed such as foundation type/depth in accordance with N.H.B.C. guidelines.

3.2 The survey boundaries have been taken from the supplied drawing. Boundary clarification will be required at various locations as recommended by this report.

3.3 The site falls with Camden Local Authority Conservation Area.

3.4 No liability can be assumed to rest with Phelps Associates should conditions alter following our inspection of the site. Therefore we must be informed immediately of any alterations to plans upon which our assessments and conclusions/recommendations have been based.

4.0 CONDITION, AGE, VIGOUR, AMENITY & RETENTION VALUE KEYS

Condition Key

4.1 For the purposes of ascertaining the general overall arboricultural condition of the trees / compartments referred to in the survey sheets the following key should be used.

Good	Generally classed as having good overall structural and physiological condition. Specimens in good/excellent condition. They generally have few and less significant arboricultural defects than those trees classed as "B" or "C". Usually contribute significantly to the local or site amenity.
Moderate	Generally classed as having reasonable structural and physiological condition. They may contain smaller areas of included bark within either major or minor fork junctions. They may be subject to single or multiple fungal invasions, bacteria or virus. In the case of fungal invasion or bacteria the Latin name of the species has been stated. They may be subject to minor crown dieback, unusually pale or smaller foliage or have been subjected to outside influences such as restriction of rooting spread, vandalism or mechanical damage, but should be viewed as in generally good overall condition.
Poor	Generally classed as having poor overall structural or physiological condition. They may contain large areas of included bark either within major or minor fork junctions. They may be subject to single or multiple fungal invasions, bacteria or virus. In the case of fungal invasion or bacteria the Latin name has been stated. They may contain splits or cracks throughout the branching structure. They may be subject to significant crown dieback or exhibit unusually pale or small foliage, be defoliated or dead. They may be subject to outside influences such as restriction of rooting spread, vandalism or mechanical damage and costly to retain.

4.2 **Age Class Key**

NP	Newly planted
Y	Young - Tree/shrub in first third of life expectancy
MM	Middle Mature – Tree in 2nd third of life expectancy
M	Mature - In final third of life expectancy
OM	Over Mature – Declining in physiological functions

4.3 Amenity Value Classifications

High (`A`)	Significant contribution to either local landscape, landscape within site or both. Tree cover in this category should be carefully managed to ensure that the contribution played by the tree within the landscape is not compromised.
Moderate (`B`)	Indicates that the tree provides some contribution to the local landscape or landscape within site. Consideration should be given to enhancing the landscape with planting if required and management should aim to further enhance the local landscape.
Low (`C`)	Indicates little, no or a negative contribution to the local landscape.

4.4 Growth Vitality Key

N	Normal
M	Moderate (below normal)
P	Poor (sparse, weak)
D	Dead

4.5 Retention Value Key

The trees have been classified according to a desirability to retain. This rates the amenity conferred on each tree / tree group and is based on the assumption that development will occur and given consideration to the main report findings. The categories are contained in the table - Table 1: Retention Value Key found in Appendix 3 of this report.

5.0 General Description of Site and Proposed Development.

5.1 The site is level with a number of high value trees surrounding the site. The proposal sets out to build a small extension at the rear of the property as shown on the tree plans provided.

6.0 Arboricultural Survey – Tree Details & Observations.

6.1 The attached Tree Survey Schedule (see Appendix 1) details the significant trees in respect of their dimensions and quality in accordance with the methodology set out in the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Appropriate and relevant comments are also provided. The removal of dead, dying and dangerous trees is considered to be appropriate tree management irrespective of development. The proposed tree works are to be considered in conjunction with the development application.

6.2 In the following paragraphs I have provided further information relating to a specific trees and their management in the context of any proposed development.

6.3 T.1 Hawthorn. (Crataegus monogyna) Standing at about 7m in height, and recorded as being a Category 'B' tree of moderate quality and value. This tree is growing off site and in moderate condition. A twin stemmed species at ground level and I would estimate a life expectancy of less than 20 years.

6.4 T.2 Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Standing at about 14m in height, growing off site and recorded as being a Category 'A' tree of high quality and value. Heavily pollarded which will have reduced its life expectancy and its value in the landscape.

6.5 T.3 Sycamore. (Acer pseudoplatanus) Standing at about 14m in height, growing off site and recorded as being a Category 'A' tree of high quality and value.

6.6 T.4 & T.5 Limes. (Tilia x europaea) Growing off site and recorded as being a Category 'A' trees of high quality and value. Both trees are approximately 20m tall.

6.7 T.6 Bay. (Laurus noblis) A Category 'B' tree of moderate quality and value.

6.8 T.7 Lime (Tilia europaea) Growing at the front garden boundary, this tree is of high quality and value and a prominent tree in the landscape. Recorded as being a Category 'A' tree. Standing at about 20m in height and found to be free from visual defects.

6.9 T.8 Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Growing at the front garden boundary, this tree is of high quality and value and a prominent tree in the landscape. Recorded as being a Category 'A' tree.

6.10 T.9 London Plane (Platanus x hispanica) A very important tree with high amenity value which may be regarded as being a veteran tree. Standing at about 20m in height with a trunk diameter of over 1.5m.

7.0 Assessment of Proposed Development – Implications for Roots Throughout Construction Works.

7.1.1 The British standard recommends a minimum area around retained trees which should be protected from disturbance "in order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment." This 'Root Protection Area' (RPA) is calculated, using Table 2 of the British Standard, as an area equivalent to that of a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter for single-stemmed trees, and for trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculations methods should be used as at 4.6 of the BS5837:2012.

7.1.2 Paragraph 4.6.3 of the British Standard states that any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

a) The morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions;
b) Topography and drainage;
c) The soil type and drainage;

The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

7.1.3 T.1 Hawthorn. The tree plan at Appendix 2 shows that the tree is growing about 2m from the proposed building footprint. The trees root protection radius has been calculated to be 2.5m. Ordinarily this would put our proposed building footprint within the tree protection zone by about 3%. However the existing garden wall which has a foundation to a depth of 400mm is likely to have acted as a root barrier, and therefore I have adjusted the root protection area accordingly.

7.1.4 T.2, T.3, T.4 & T.5 all growing off site and protected with the existing garden fencing, therefore these trees will be unaffected by the proposal.

7.1.5 T.8 Hawthorn. Growing on the front drive area and surrounded by a hard standing pebble drive surface. It would be seen as good Arboricultural management to erect barrier around the trees trunk using an above ground stabilising system as set out at Appendix 4.

7.1.6 T.7 & T.9 Lime & London Plane. To protect the trees trunks from construction traffic barrier should be erected close to trunks. Although this is not ideal it may provide some protection from possible damage. The building contractor should provide details to the LPA tree officer showing how they intend going about protecting the trees.

7.1.7 No site works or works on this development shall be commenced before this temporary tree protection barrier has been erected, and this protection shall remain in position until after the development works are completed and no material or soil shall be stored within these fenced areas. This barrier/fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating “Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access” (Appendix 6) will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.

7.1.8 The site manager or other suitably qualified appointed person will be responsible for inspecting the protective barrier on a daily basis; any damage to the barrier or breaches of the fenced area will be rectified immediately. The TPB should remain standing throughout the development phase and only be removed on successful completion of building works.

7.2 Location of Site Hut, Toilet and Parking

7.2.1 The position of the site/staff hut and toilet for construction staff will be outside all root protection areas on the front drive area. Construction staff will park off site on Wedderburn Road. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-sitting with the Arboricultural Officer.

7.3 On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials

7.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. All building material will be stored outside all root protection areas.

7.3.2 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 is a multiple tankage, 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 pipe work 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.

7.3.3 All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

7.5 Levels

7.5.1 There will be no level changes within the RPA of retained trees on or off site. However, if it were necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 7.4.2 and 7.4.3 below.

7.5.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

7.5.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel, cobbles or, Type 2 road-stone. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g. brick pavers.

7.6 Services

7.6.1 All piped and ducted services (drainage) which include mains water, electricity, gas and telecommunications will use the existing services and therefore will not enter the root protection area of the protected Ash tree during construction, all details of service runs can be provided by the project Architect if required. Drainage will be installed in accordance with the recommendations of NJUG Volume 4:'Guidelines for the planning, instillation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees'.

7.6.2 It is therefore proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site.

7.6.3 All routes for overhead services will avoid trees listed in this document.

7.6.4 All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site.

8.0 Assessment of Proposed Development – Implications for Crown.

8.1 T.1 Hawthorn. To ensure adequate clearance between crown and the new extension the overhang could be trimmed back into shape by up to 1m. There is adequate clearance between all other tree canopies and the proposed extension to allow development to proceed.

9.0 Tree Maintenance

9.1 There is adequate working space and clearance for all construction to be carried out during the development.

10.0 Recommended Schedule of Tree works (Initial Tree Works)

10.1

- T.1 Hawthorn. Trim back overhang if required by up to 1m.

11.0 Time Table/Arboricultural Method Statement

1. Installation of tree protection measures (fencing/barriers) in the front drive area to facilitate construction works.
2. Main construction carried out.
3. Protective barriers removed on completion of works.

12.0 Conclusions

12.1 If protective barrier is used in the front garden as shown on the 'Tree Plan' at Appendix 2 then this will help protect the trunks of T.7 & T.9.

12.2 All protective barriers must be erected before delivery of ground works equipment and machinery in order to provide effective tree protection.

12.3 The proposed extension can be constructed and will not have an adverse effect on the good health of T.1 Hawthorn.

12.4 The recommended tree root protection areas of trees marked on the 'Tree Protection Plan' should be seen as the broad limiting factors to the use of the site.

12.5 The design of the scheme accords with the relevant BS for trees and development (5837:2012) and for the vast bulk of the proposal exceeds the guidelines produced in this document.

12.6 Subject to proper and normal tree protection measures, the proposed development will not impinge adversely on the effects of the trees in the landscape.

12.7 A 'Construction Exclusion Zone Notice' must be attached to tree protective barrier/fencing at regular intervals, as shown at 'Appendix 6'.

I hope that you find this report satisfactory, please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of further assistance.

Signed  … Date……10/04/2014

Appendix 1 – Tree Survey Schedule

4.1 Tree Survey Schedule

Site:	3 Wedderburn Road, NW3 5QS	**Surveyor:**	**Andrew Phelps**
Date of Survey:	Friday 28th March 2014	**Ref:**	PS 831

Tree No	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter (mm)	No of Stems	Protection Radius	Vigour (Growth Vitality)	Structural Condition	Amenity Landscape Contribution	B.S Cat Ret Value	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Structural Condition/Observations
T.1	Hawthorn	7	4	4.5	Mature	180 X 2	2	**2.5**	Moderate	Good	Medium	B	2	<25	No visual defects, could not view base of tree
T.2	Sycamore	14	4	10	Mature	700	1	**8.4**	Normal	Good	Medium	A	1/2	40	No visual defects, could not view base of tree
T.3	Sycamore	14	N1 S4.5 E4 W4	7	Mature	650	1	**7.8**	Normal	Good	High	A	1/2	40	No visual defects, could not view base of tree
T.4	Lime	21	N2 S3.5 E3.5 W2.5	6+	Mature	500	1	**6.0**	Normal	Good	High	A	1/2	40	No visual defects, could not view base of tree
T.5	Lime	21	N2 S2.5 E2 W4	6+	Mature	470	1	**5.6**	Normal	Good	High	A	1/2	40	No visual defects, could not view base of tree

1. Height describes the approx. height of the tree in metres from ground level.
2. Crown spread refers to the crown radius in metres from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of NESW if symmetrical
3. Ground Clearance is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Diameter Breast Height (DBH) is the diameter of the stem measured in mm at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. DBH may be estimated where access is restricted.
5. Age Class is the tree's relative age to its species and is expressed as Newly planted (NP) Young (Y), Middle Mature (MM), Mature (M) and Over Mature (OM).
6. Protection Multiplier is 12 for single stemmed trees and for trees with more than one stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be determined from Annex D of the BS5837:2012.
7. Protection Radius is a radial distance in metres measured from the trunk centre.
8. Growth Vitality - Normal ; Moderate (below normal); Poor (sparse, weak); Dead (dead or dying tree)
9. Structural/Arboricultural Condition – Good (no or only minor defects); Moderate (remediable defects); Poor (major defects present). See Condition Key (4.1) for detail
10. Landscape Contribution – High (prominent landscape feature); Medium (visible in landscape); Low (secluded/among other trees)
11. B.S Cat refers to (BS 5837:2012 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' – High; 'B' – Moderate; 'C' – Low; 'U' – Remove. **See Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**
12. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is arboricultural, 2 is landscape and 3 mainly cultural values, including conservation.
13. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.

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T.6	Bay	6	3	3	Mature	250	1	**3.0**	Normal	Good	Medium	B	1	40	Poorly pruned back to boundary by neighbour.
T.7	Lime	20	6	6	Mature	500	1	**6.0**	Normal	Good	High	A	1/2	40	No visual defects, high amenity value, important tree
T.8	Hawthorn	7	3.5	3	Mature	220	1	**2.6**	Normal	Good	High	A	1/2	40	No visual defects, some amenity value
T.9	London Plane	20	8	8	Mature	1500+	1	**15.0**	Normal	Good	High	A	1/2	40	No visual defects, very important high value tree

1. Height describes the approx. height of the tree in metres from ground level.
2. Crown spread refers to the crown radius in metres from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of NESW if symmetrical
3. Ground Clearance is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Diameter Breast Height (DBH) is the diameter of the stem measured in mm at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. DBH may be estimated where access is restricted.
5. Age Class is the tree's relative age to its species and is expressed as Newly planted (NP) Young (Y), Middle Mature (MM), Mature (M) and Over Mature (OM).
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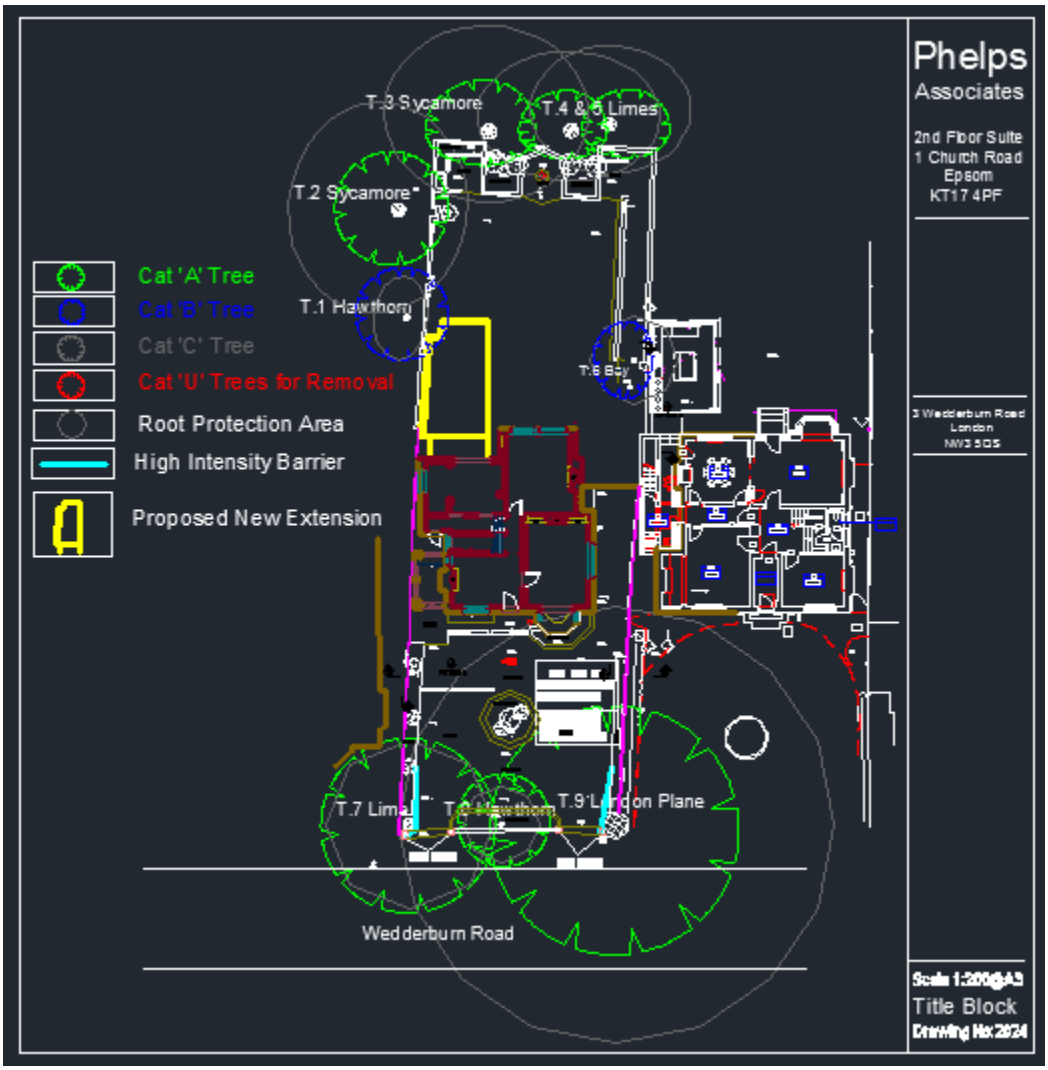
12. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is arboricultural, 2 is landscape and 3 mainly cultural values, including conservation.
13. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.

Appendix 2 – Tree Plan (Pdf)

Not to scale

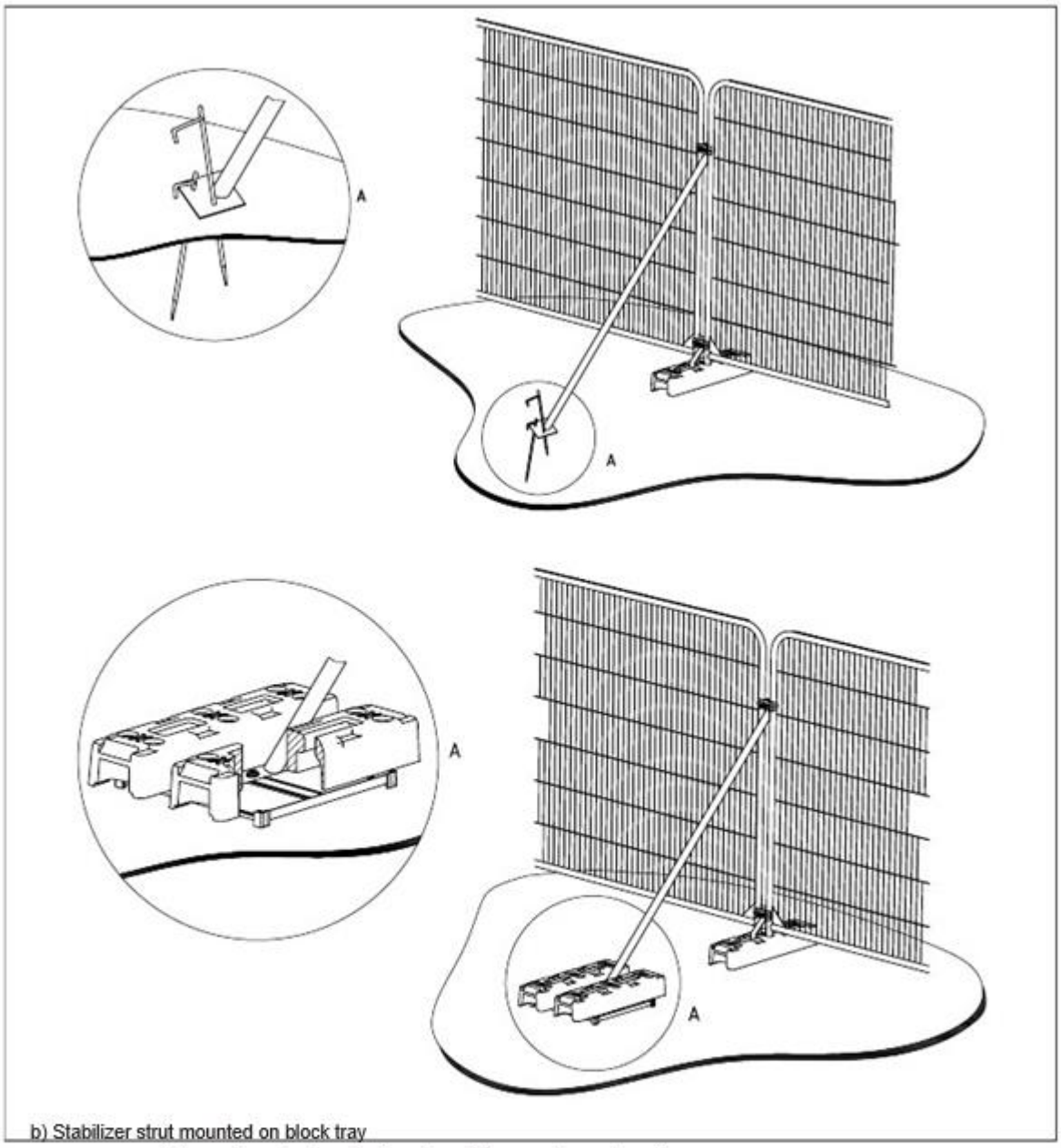

T.3 Sycamore
T.4 & 5 Limes
T.2 Sycamore
T.1 Hawthorn
T.6 Bay
Cat 'A' Tree
Cat 'B' Tree
Cat 'C' Tree
Cat 'U' Trees for Removal
Root Protection Area
High Intensity Barrier
Proposed New Extension
T.7 Lime
T.9 London Plane
Wedderburn Road
Phelps
Associates
2nd Floor Suite
1 Church Road
Epsom
KT17 4PF
3 Wedderburn Road
London
NW3 5QS
Title Block

Appendix 3 – Retention Value Key

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	**Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)**			**Identification on Plan**
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	• 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 (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch Elm Disease) or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality **NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.**			**Dark Red** 0
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
	Criteria – Subcategories			
Category and definition	**1. Mainly arboricultural values**	**2. Mainly landscape values**	**3. Mainly cultural values (including conservation)**	
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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 Arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as Arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	**Light Green** 7
Category B **Trees of moderate value** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including 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	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 contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other culture value	**Mid Blue** 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	**Grey** 0

Appendix 4 – Protective Barrier

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Ground protection during demolition and construction

Where construction working space or temporary construction access is justified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier. In such areas, suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. The suitability of such surfacing for this purpose should be evaluated by the project arboriculturist and an engineer as appropriate.

Appendix 5 – Tree Protection Induction Forms

TREE PROTECTION INDUCTION FORM

NAME: .....

COMPANY: .....

The trees growing on and off site at 3 Wedderburn Road are important features in the landscape, providing amenity to the area. The retention of these trees is important and they must not be damaged in any way. To protect these trees, barrier will be constructed and this needs to remain in good condition and in situ until the construction is completed.

To reduce the chances of damaging this tree, the following must be observed:

- **DO NOT** **use trees as a support for electricity wires, telephone lines or signs**
- **DO NOT** **use the area within the protective barrier to store or mix materials**
- **DO NOT** **light bonfires anywhere near trees – use a designated bonfire area**
- **DO NOT** **attempt any excavation works within the protective area (Except where works approved by LPA)**

If any trees or the protective barrier become damaged during construction, please report this immediately to the Site Manager.

I have read and understand the above:

.....	.....	.....
(Print)	(Signed)	(Date)

TREE DAMAGE PROCEDURE

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL SPILLAGE	DIRECT DAMAGE TO TREES	ROOT DAMAGE TO TREES
• Materials include fuel, Chemicals, paint, Cement, etc. • Contain spillage Immediately. • Remove top layer of Contaminated soil if possible without damaging the rooting system. • Contact LPA Tree Officer and seek Further advice.	**Bark Damage:** • Replace area of damaged bark and cover with polythene • Contact LPA Tree Officer and seek further advice **Branch Damage:** • Remove damaged section of branch using a clean sharp pruning saw if it is safe to do so. • Contact LPA Tree Officer and seek further advice.	• Backfill damaged area using good quality topsoil. • Apply woodchip to a depth of approximately 150 millimetres to retain soil moisture. • Contact LPA Tree Officer and seek further advice.

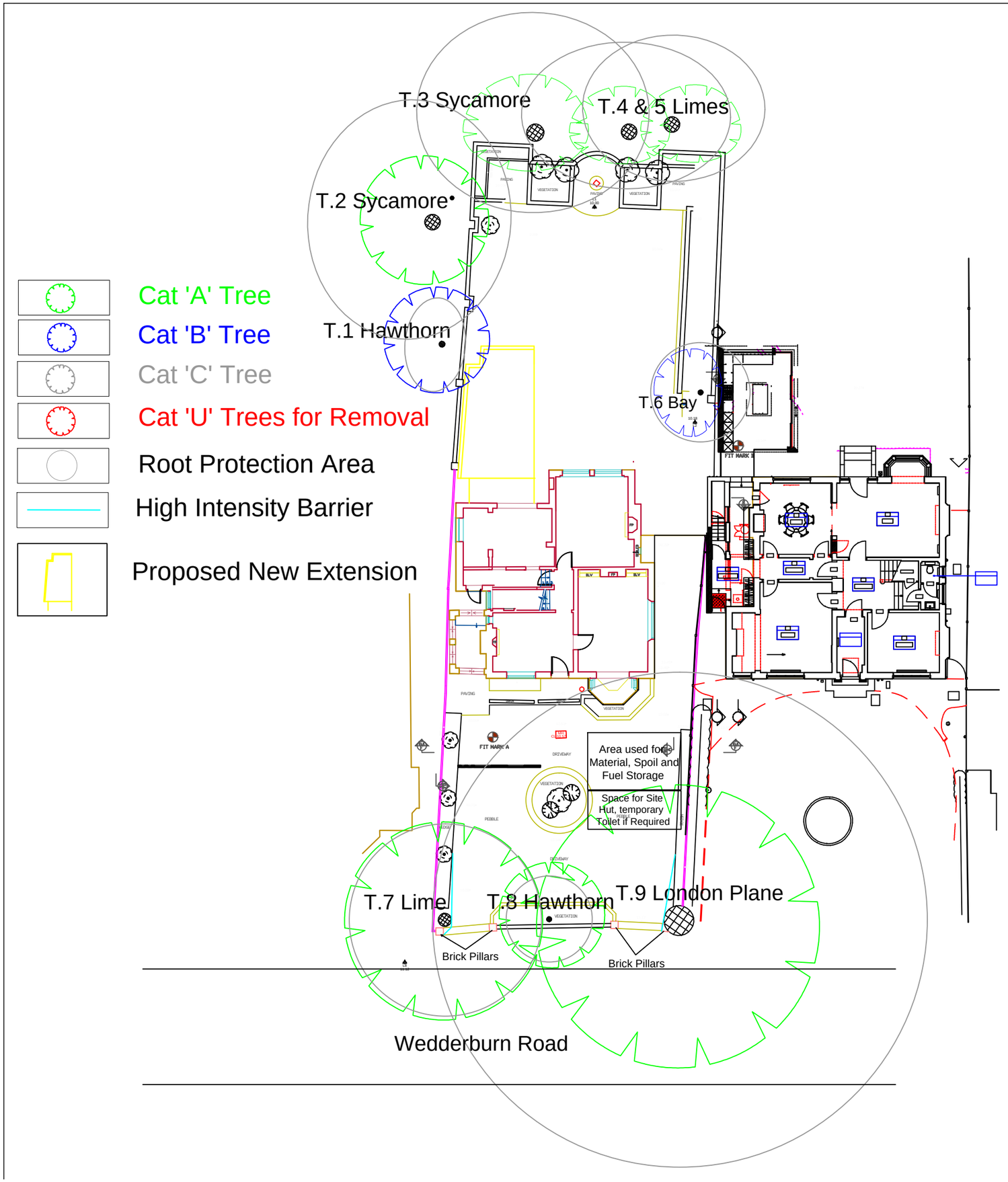
Any queries regarding this Method Statement should be addressed, in the first instance, to **Phelps Associates Arboricultural Consultancy**:

- Telephone: 07877 822976
- E-mail: info@treeconsult.co.uk

Appendix 6 – Construction Exclusion Zone Notice


PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.


TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
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



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