ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Garden Flat
5A Crossfield Road
Belsize Park
London

23rd October 2022

Prepared by Andrew Day HND Arb. M.Arbor.A, CEnv

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Scope

The purpose of this report is to provide Arboricultural advice in relation to identifying the constraints of two Horse Chestnut trees, located in a neighbouring garden in relation to the proposal to construct a garden room in the garden space of the existing property. Providing advice on how the trees could be impacted and protection measures will have to be implemented for the trees using the guidelines and principles of BS5837:2012.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief:

This report has been prepared at the request of Ms R Hopkirk the property owner, to provide advice on the arboricultural constraints regarding the two Horse Chestnut trees in the neighbouring garden, which could potentially be impacted during works to implement the proposed development layout, and the protection measures that will be needed to safeguard the trees during construction of the garden room.

1.2 Qualifications and experience:

I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details in **Appendix 1.**

1.3 Documents and information provided:

A plan showing the layout proposal.

1.4 Relevant background information:

The Horse Chestnut trees referred to as T1 & T2 in this report are located in third party ownership.

1.5 Scope of this report:

This report is only concerned with the two Horse Chestnut trees referred to in this report as T1 & T2 located in the neighbouring garden, which could be impacted by construction works to implement the proposed layout, and the measures required to provide protection for them as best prescribed in the guidance of BS5837: 2012 'trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'. Any issues regarding construction methods etc. is outside the remit of an Arborist and remedy should be sought with suitably qualified persons, for example builder, engineer etc. For the purposes of this report an Arborist / Arboriculturalist is someone who through training and experience has the knowledge to assess trees and their condition in a competent manner. Trees with a dbh of less than 75mm have not been included as per the guidance in BS5837:2012 or species considered to be shrub specimens.

2 APPRAISAL

2.1 Brief site description:

This site is the rear garden of the property that has an existing garden shed and raised flower bed on a concrete base against the rear wall. A patio area is in front of this and leads onto a garden laid to lawn. The boundary wall has been present for many years and likely predates the trees or is a similar age. Properties of a similar nature surround the site.

2.2 Condition of the trees:

The trees appear to be generally in a healthy condition with no signs of pests or diseases normally associated with the species, as best could be determined from the confines of the property.

A more detailed analysis of the trees can be found in **Appendix 3**.

2.3 Suitability of trees for location and management requirements at present:

In my opinion the trees could be considered suitable for the location. I am not aware of any conflict with the usage of the site or property relating to these trees either current or historic.

No management is considered necessary at present.

2.4 Potential effects of development on the trees:

To implement the planning permission being sought, the trees will not need to be removed or worked on to facilitate the construction of the garden room.

The footprint of the building will sit within the confines of the RPA (Root Protection Area) of T1 & T2, however there is already hard surfacing in the form of a concrete base for the existing garden shed, raised flower bed and patio area in this location. The boundary wall between the trees and the location where the garden room would sit has likely been present before or around the time the trees established and has likely acted as a root barrier and deflected roots away from this area. If this wall has not acted as a root barrier, the more recent construction of the hard surfacing and patio likely have. If possible, the new garden room will utilize this and there will be no need for excavation works in the RPA. If this existing base cannot be used to support the proposed garden room, it will be carefully removed using had held pneumatic tools until bare soil is revealed, and hand tools will then be used to carefully excavate the shallow pads in locations spread across the footprint of the structure to support it. Thus, raising the building above the ground. The amount of actual incursion into the RPA by the surface area of the pads will amount to only a small portion of the RPA being directly impacted by the proposed pad foundation design.

BS5837:2012 allows for shallow hard surfacing such as the individual pads to be placed within the RPA as long as no more than 20% of the total RPA is compromised, and in this case it is not and the area is already compromised with hard surfacing, so any removal will benefit the trees in terms of providing more soft ground for the trees to perform gaseous exchange and absorb moisture.

To ensure every care is taken if excavating in the RPA to install the pads is required, the excavations will be undertaken using hand tools with a supervising arborist will be present to make sure no significant roots are impacted that could be retained, and if roots are encountered that can be retained, they are covered and protected. If roots need to be pruned clear, this will be done in line with good arboricultural practice, and they will be suitably covered ensuring no roots larger than 2.5cm in diameter are pruned. If larger roots are encountered, then the pad will be moved, or the foundation altered to accommodate the construction. A non-porous liner will be placed in the excavated holes to deflect future root growth away and prevent any toxins leaching into the soil. Given the fact an existing concrete base is in place and a boundary wall is present between where the trees are located and where the garden room will sit, it is feasible that no notable root development has encroached into this area where the minimal excavation works for a pad foundation will impact on the roots. I do not envisage roots being a constraint that cannot be worked around by either pruning or foundation design.

Where access across the RPA is going to be needed to facilitate construction, ground protection in accordance with BS5837:2012 will need to be put in place to protect the soil from becoming compacted. Ground protection will be in place across the RPA as indicated on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5**, to ensure ground compaction does not occur during works. The existing hard surface path will be utilised as much as possible to reduce traffic on the soft garden space.

The main risk of the development and associated activities impacting on the tree apart from those discussed above where excavation in the RPA is required, will be from indirect actions such as inconsiderate material storage, contractor parking etc. However, this can be addressed by careful planning of work procedures and installing protection measures prior to works commencing on site. There is limited space on site outside of the protection zone where materials can be stored, so any stored within the RPA will need to have the relevant protection in place to facilitate this so as not to be of any notable risk to the trees.

As mentioned above, where access across the RPA is required that could result in soil compaction, suitable ground protection measures as laid out in BS5837:2012 will be installed and maintained to address this risk.

In this case the potential impact of the proposal in relation to the trees is considered to be moderate, with specific measures being able to be implemented ensure that construction pressures do not adversely affect its health or longevity.

The trees can be sufficiently protected by following the principles and measures contained within this report and those within the method statement in **Appendix 3**.

2.5 Potential effects of the trees on the development:

Leaf litter could become a problem if it causes drains or gutters to become blocked, that could impact in other ways on the building, or if left on access surfaces where they could become a slip hazard. To address this gutter guards could be installed to prevent build-up of leaf litter that could become a problem, or regular cleaning of the gutters employed. Regular clearing of falling leaves on the access route, especially in times of wet weather will address any potential slip hazards caused by this seasonal occurrence.

Shadow cast from the trees will not be an issue given the orientation of the site and the usage of the building. Any shadow cast will fall away from the building. The conflicts normally encountered with having buildings near to trees can be addressed with scheduled maintenance.

2.6 Proposed solutions to safeguard the trees to remain during construction works:

2.6.1 Protective fencing

Protective fencing will be set up in the locations as shown on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5**. Given the domestic nature of the site and the minimal time the construction will take, usually a day, plastic mesh style fencing will be used to denote the protection areas and still allow the owner access to the garden space. If this is not to the council's satisfaction protective fencing will be as shown in **Diagram 1** of **Appendix 3**.

2.6.2 Services

No details relating to service runs have been provided to me. Locations of service runs will be confirmed by the project architect. Any new service trenches will be opened using hand digging / air spade works with an arborist on site to supervise proceedings. Alternatively, services could be laid above ground and protected in piping or similar to prevent excavation in the RPA.

2.6.3 Site facilities and material storage

Although there will be space on site for this element of the construction process, care will still have to be taken to identify the type of materials required and the access of any machinery, vehicles or plant needed to move them, as these can cause collision damage to aerial parts of the trees as well as soil contamination or compaction. At no point will materials be stored within the RPA if suitable protection is not in place. The site manager will provide details on this aspect of the project if felt necessary by the local authority.

2.6.4 Works within RPA

If excavation works are required to remove the existing base and install the foundation pads, this will be done initially using hand tools / handheld pneumatic tools and in accordance with the hand dig method statement provided. Any roots less than 2.5cm in diameter that are encountered will be pruned clear and suitably covered. If roots larger than this are found, then the pad location will be manoeuvred to accommodate its retention. All excavation works in the RPA **WILL BE SUPERVISED BY A SUITIBLY QUALIFED ARBORIST AT ALL TIMES**.

Where access across the RPA is needed on soft ground to facilitate the build, suitable ground protection will be in place as set out in **Appendix 3**.

No other works will take place in this protected area.

2.6.5 Site supervision

The site manager will provide a timetable of works on the site, listing all of the key stages of development, starting with the placing of protection fencing, establishing site facilities, through to completion of the site. Arboricultural supervision will take place prior to works commencing on site to ensure protection measures are understood and implemented with a pre-commencement meeting with the site manager and other relevant personnel. In this case I consider three supervision visits will be sufficient. Once at the beginning, once midway through and once towards the end. If this is not acceptable to the council, then site supervision will be undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist on a monthly basis until the completion of the project. **Supervision will be present at any time during excavation works in the RPA, even if out of the schedule mentioned above.**

Prior to work, all key personnel connected with the site will be briefed by an arborist with regard to the importance of the tree protection and methods of ensuring that the trees are protected during the construction period. A record of all arboricultural related site meetings will be made, signed off and available for inspection by the local authority if required.

Any personnel inducted on site will be made aware of the tree protection measures and will be responsible for their own actions in maintaining them and not breaching them in any way.

2.6.6 Site completion

Once work has been completed, an arborist will inspect the trees and comment on their condition and prescribe any mitigation works required. The tree protection measures are expanded upon in **Appendix 3**.

3 CONCLUSIONS

- To implement this development the trees will not need to be worked on or removed.

- It may be possible to use the existing concrete base to support the new structure. If not, this will be carefully removed and where pad foundations will be required to be installed to support the building within the RPA, excavation in the RPA will be undertaken initially using hand tools / handheld pneumatic tools, and if roots larger than 2.5cm in diameter are encountered then the pad locations will avoid them.

- All ground disturbance works in the RPA will be supervised by an arborist.

- It is possible that because there is already a boundary wall and hard standing in this location that significant root development from T1 & T2 has been deflected or does not extend in areas where excavation for the pads will be required.

- If access across the RPA on soft ground will be required to facilitate the build, suitable ground protection will be put in place to prevent soil compaction. The existing hard surface will be used as far as practically possible.

- The trees can be adequately protected from construction pressures by implementing and adhering to the protection measures provided in the method statement in **Appendix 3**.

4 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 Trees subject to statutory controls:

I am not aware of any TPO (Tree Preservation Orders) on the trees or other restrictions. I suggest that the local authority is contacted to confirm this and kept updated with any proposed tree works including root pruning so as to form a good working relationship and to prevent misunderstandings or contravention of protection measures. This statement is meant for readers of this report as an advisory, to make sure they make the relevant checks so as not contravene any protection status the trees may have.

Andrew Day HND Arb
For Andrew Day Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd.

Brief qualifications and experience of Andrew Day

I hold a Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture. I have been working in the field of arboriculture for approximately 10 years, spending time as a contracting arborist undertaking all aspects of practical arboriculture both in the UK and Europe. I have also worked within local government as a tree officer working for a variety of local authorities. I have experience of both the practical and theoretical aspects of arboriculture having worked within the public and private sector. I am currently a consulting arborist for Andrew Day Arboriculture Ltd.

1. Qualifications:

Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture (1996)

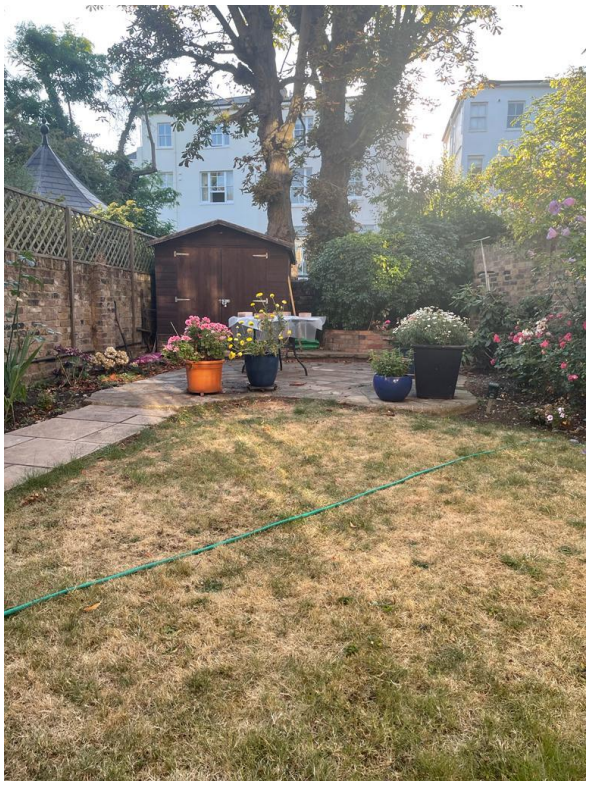
NPTC (National Proficiency Training Council) units 20, 21 and 22

Lantra professional tree inspection certificate

2. Practical experience:

Prior to establishing my company, I worked for a private Arboriculture company for three years undertaking many practical aspects of Arboriculture. I moved on from this to become a local authority tree officer for five years, my duties included consultation on planning matters with regard to trees, advice to the general public, managing the council's tree stock and liaising with other professionals on Arboricultural related issues. I was approached by an established tree contracting and consulting company in Essex to develop and run the consultancy department as their principal consultant which I did for three years.

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



A view of T1 & T2

Showing the boundary wall

Showing the existing shed, raised flower bed and hard surfacing where the garden room is to be positioned

SITE SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Explanatory Notes

Tree Survey

Tree Protection Method Statement and Protection Criteria

Root Protection detail

Hand dig method statement

Arboricultural Considerations notice for site hut and inducted personnel

Explanatory Notes

Measurements/estimates: All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a '*'. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a '?'.

Species: The species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first, with the botanical name after in brackets. In some instances, it may be difficult to identify a particular tree quickly and accurately without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, it is indicated it with a '?' after the name in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The botanical name is followed by the abbreviation sp if only the genus is known. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the main component and there may be other minor species not listed.

Height: Height is estimate height to the nearest metre.

Spread: The maximum crown spread is visually estimated to the nearest metre of the total crown spread diameter. It should be noted that the crown of some trees can be one side, however this usually indicated within the report.

Diameter: These figures relate to 1.5m above ground level and are recorded in centimetres. Estimate measurements are banded 0-10cm, 11-20, 21-30 etc. If appropriate, diameter is measure with a diameter tape. 'M' indicates trees or shrubs with multiple stems. 'AV' indicates average and is the average of two stems when dealing with twin stem trees.

Estimated Age: Age is assessed as **M** mature (last one third of life expectancy), **EM** early mature (one third to two thirds life expectancy) and **Y** young (less than one third life expectancy).

FSB: First significant branch from ground level (direction shown on tree protection / constraints plan)

SULE: This is the estimated Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the tree. Trees can live longer than this value but can pose a risk to persons or property.

BS 5837 2012 - On the basis of this assessment, trees can be divided into one of the following categories:

- **A -** Trees whose retention is most desirable, High category
- **B -** Trees where is desirable, Moderate category
- **C -** Trees which could be retained, Low category
- **U -** Trees that cannot realistically be retained; Fell category

Tag	Name	Age	Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Hgt (m)	FSB Hgt (m)	Crown Spread (N S E W) (m)				Life Exp	Recommendations	Category	RPR (m)	RPA Area (m)
T1	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	550	18	8	8	1	4	4	4	20+	Located in third party ownership. No works required at present.	B3	6.6	136.87
T2	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	M	900	18	8	8	5	4	1	4	20+	Located in third party ownership. No works required at present.	B2	10.8	366.48

Method Statement for Tree Protection Measures

PROJECT: Garden Flat 5A, Crossfield Road, Belsize Park, London

CLIENT: Ms R Hopkirk

1.1 Brief

Provide protective measures specification for two Horse Chestnut trees to be retained using the guidelines and principles prescribed in BS5837: 2012 'trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.

1.2 Protective measures and Site Supervision

An important factor in providing protection for the trees during the construction works is the chronological order in which development tasks are undertaken. Before work continues on site, the following issues will be addressed and submitted to the council for approval.

- A suitably qualified arborist will be retained to oversee tree protection measures where required and liaise with the tree officer as required. The contact information of this arborist will be made available to the council tree officer prior to works starting on site.

- If excavation work in the RPA is required for removal of the hard surface and installation of the pad foundation construction, if the existing hard surface cannot be used, the relevant permissions will be secured and will be undertaken using hand tools in accordance with the hand dig method statement provided. The supervising arborist will be present overseeing and prune clear and cover any roots extending into the construction zone. If roots larger than 2.5cm in diameter are encountered, the pad locations will be manoeuvred to accommodate their retention. The foundation design will be suitable to accommodate the building and any potential influence the trees may have, to prevent future conflict with any trees.

- A pre- commencement meeting with a suitably qualified arborist will take place with the site manager and other relevant site personnel, to debrief them on the importance of the protection measures and to assist in setting up of the ground protection etc. before work commences on site.

- A schedule of arboricultural site supervision will be formulated at the pre-commencement meeting and be provided to the council by the site manager once this plan of visits has been set. It is then the responsibility of the site manager to ensure the arboricultural supervision visits are booked in and undertaken at the relevant times.

1.2.1

A pre-commencement inspection by the supervising arborist will take place to ensure the protective measures are understood and a schedule of arboricultural site monitoring is formulated at the start of the project, this will consist of a visit by a suitably qualified arborist once at the start of the project, once mid-way through and once at the end. If this is not to the council's satisfaction, then visits arboricultural visits will take place once a month for the duration of the project. A log of these visits and any actions required will be available to the council on request and kept on site. **Arboricultural supervision will be present at any time ground disturbance works in the RPA are undertaken.**

1.2.2

Protective fencing will be plastic mesh style, to denote the protective areas and prevent construction activities extending where they are not required, whilst still allowing the owner to utilise the garden. If this is not acceptable to the council, then fencing will be as shown in **diagram 1** or similar that demonstrates that it is fit for purpose. This will be placed in the locations as shown on the tree protection plan in **Appendix 5**, prior to works commencing on site.

1.2.3

If access is required within the RPA on soft ground, ground protection will be in place, this will be installed as set out in 1.7 before access into the protected area is allowed. The existing hard surface can be utilised where possible.

The placing of tree protection measures works within the construction timescale will not be altered and it is re-emphasised that this is to take place prior to any other activities.

1.2.4

All personnel inducted on site will be made aware of the tree protection measures and will be responsible for their own actions in maintain these and ensuring that they do not cause any damage to the trees.

1.3 Forbidden activities within RPA

1.3.1 Within the root protection area, the following activities will be prohibited, unless the local authority in writing grants specific permission:

No storage of chemicals or other substances likely to leach and cause harm to the trees to be stored.

No storage of heavy plant or materials likely to cause further soil compaction.

No ground disturbance works, apart from what has been approved by any planning permissions or specifically from the council.

No activities that could indirectly affect the trees such as bonfires etc.

1.3.2 No ground disturbance work apart from those granted in the planning permission is to be undertaken within the confines of the RPA without the written permission of the local authority.

The protected area is not to be breached at any time, unless the local authority has granted permission and a qualified arborist has been consulted and supervises any work activities that need to take place.

1.4 Storage of chemicals / mixing of materials

1.4.1 Storage of chemicals will be placed in a sealed bund / area, with no discharge allowed onto the ground or watercourses. The area containing these materials will have an impervious surface and stored **if possible** 10m away from the RPA. If accidental spillage of chemicals or other damage to the trees takes place the local authority is to be notified as soon as possible and a suitably qualified arborist is consulted as to the best actions to take to mitigate any damage that may have occurred as a result of the accident and these works to be undertaken to mitigate the situation as soon as possible.

1.4.2 Because space is limited outside of the RPA. If materials need to be stored in this protected area, ground protection will be in place to support this, and a non-porous line laid down to ensure no toxins leach into the soil.

1.5 Works in the RPA

1.5.1 **No excavation / ground disturbance works will take place within the RPA unless permission is granted by the local authority to do so. If excavation works are needed in the RPA to remove the existing hard surface and install the shallow pad foundations, then the arboricultural hand dig method statement provided will be strictly adhered to as far as practically possible given the hard surface. Hand tools / handheld pneumatic tools will be used, under arboricultural supervision.**

1.5.2 The foundation design for the building will demonstrate how it is fit for purpose to ensure that the trees will not indirectly impact on the structure, resulting in pressures to remove the trees in the future. **If roots are present during excavation, they will be pruned clear and suitably covered. If roots larger than 2.5cm in diameter are encountered, then the pad locations will be manoeuvred to accommodate their retention and protection.**

1.5.3 Where access across the RPA is required on soft ground, suitable ground protection will be laid down as detailed in section 1.7 below.

1.5.4 All excavation works that are required in this protected area, will have the permission from the council approved for this type of operation, and the hand dig method statement provided strictly adhered to at all times.

1.6 Material storage / site parking

1.6.1 Particular attention will be made to the type of materials to be stored and the type of machinery needed to move them, ensuring that sufficient protection measures in accordance with this method statement and space are provided to prevent damage to the trees to remain. The details outlined in 1.4 above will be adhered to.

1.6.2 **At no point will plant or materials be allowed to be parked or stored within the RPA unless n existing hard surfacing or with suitable protection in place. This will be strictly policed by the site manager**.

1.7 Ground Protection

1.7.1 If access across the RPA on the soft ground of the garden space is required to implement the proposal, the following ground protection measures will be implemented as required.

For pedestrian traffic:

A single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of a scaffold frame so as to form a suspended walkway or boards laid on to a geotextile membrane with a layer of wood chips 100m in thickness.

For pedestrian operated plant up to 2 tonnes:

Interlinked ground protection boards of plywood or similar at least 2.5cm thick, laid onto a geotextile membrane on a bed of wood chip 150mm in depth.

No machinery over 2 tonnes will be used.

1.7.2 **AT NO POINT WILL THE GROUND WITHIN THE RPA BE LEFT UNPROTECTED IF ACCESS IS REQUIRED IN THIS AREA**.

1.8 Completion

1.8.1 Once all of the construction activities on the site have been completed and a suitably qualified arborist will assess the condition of the trees and liaise with the local authority accordingly if any works are considered necessary.

2 HAND DIG METHOD STATEMENT

PROJECT: Garden Flat 5A, Crossfield Road, Belsize Park, London

2.1 The area to be excavated will be inspected by a professional arborist to assess the likely proximity of root activity and concentration prior to the commencement of any works. All relevant authorized personnel to be informed and required permissions gained before work commences.

2.2 If hand digging is not possible/practicable a method of excavation will be agreed and undertaken by a suitably qualified person for example air spading or a competent digger operator etc., in the presence of a qualified arborist.

2.3 During excavation great care will be taken to minimize damage to retained roots, including the bark around the roots.

2.4 All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be retained and worked around. Where clumps of smaller roots (including fibrous roots) are found these are to be retained.

2.5 Roots with a diameter in excess of 25mm must not be severed without permission from an Arborist.

2.6 If roots are encountered, the Arborist must conduct the root pruning and inform the relevant person to suggest mitigation works to the tree(s) if required. If severance is unavoidable roots must be cut back using a sharp tool, leaving the smallest wound possible.

2.7 If there is a possibility of infection being passed from one specimen to another, tools will be sterilized in an appropriate method to reduce the risk of cross contamination.

2.8 When backfilling an inert granular material mixed with topsoil or sharp sand (not builder's sand) is to be used around the retained roots. Unless an alternative backfill substrate has been agreed with in writing by the appropriate authorized personnel.

2.9 If roots are to be left exposed for a period of longer than 1 hour (dependent on weather conditions), then a covering of dampened Hessian or similar material is to be used to cover the exposed roots. Any changes to this practice are to be authorized by a qualified arborist.

2.10 All levels are to be returned to the original plane after any excavation unless specific design and relevant permission has been authorized.

2.11 A qualified Arborist is to be on site to supervise during any operations within the protection zone.

ANDREW DAY
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY LTD

REDUCING COSTS BY DELIVERING PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS

TREE PROTECTION ZONE

DO NOT CROSS WITHOUT PERMISSION

BREACHING THIS BARRIER CAN RESULT IN THE FOLLOWING:

- **SHUT DOWN OF THE JOB**
- **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**
- **CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS**

ARBORICULTURAL SITE CONSIDERATIONS

THIS NOTICE IS TO BE DISPLAYED IN THE SITE OFFICE OR A SUITIBLE LOCATION WHERE IT IS CLEARLY VISIBLE AND ISSUED TO ALL PERSONNEL INDUCTED ONTO SITE

The following site considerations must be observed at all times during the development process, from site preparations through to completion.

- The protected area of the RPA must be regarded as sacrosanct and not breached except where to implement the planning permission granted, without prior consultation with either the local planning authority or the supervising arborist.
- Ground protection must not be lifted or removed without prior consultation with either the local planning authority or the supervising arborist.
- Damage caused to ground protection must be reported to the site manager to ensure suitable repair or actions are taken.
- No materials, chemicals, machinery, or vehicles to be stored within the RPA (root protection area) as defined on the tree protection plan and on site by fencing and ground protection.
- No materials etc. must be rested against or machinery chained to trees.
- No pruning of trees may be undertaken by anyone other than a qualified arborist and approved by the supervising arborist and local authority tree officer.
- Any physical damage caused to a tree to be retained must be reported to the site manager immediately so that suitable remedial works can be commissioned without delay.
- Builder's sand (which contains high levels of salt) must not be used to back fill excavations within or in close proximity to tree roots, as it has a toxic effect and can cause root desiccation. Sharp sand must be used under such circumstances.
- Soil contaminants such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings must be kept suitably contained, preferably within bunded areas. Any spillages within 2m of a fenced area must be reported to the site manager and supervising arborist immediately so that suitable mitigation works can be commissioned.
- Fires must not be lit in positions where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches, or trunks. Wind direction and size of fires will impact on this.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services etc. must not be attached to any part of a tree.

Remember the tree officer can turn up at any time or neighbours may report any poor practice or threats to the trees.

Site Personnel Contact Information

As far as I am aware the only personnel associated with this site at the time of writing this report is the property owner and the garden room company. Table 1 shows the contact details of the garden room company who are to be contacted if any enquires relating to this project need answering.

Table 1

Name	Relation to Site	Contact Details
Green Retreats	Garden room Construction company	01296 653078

LIMITATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

LIMITATIONS AND QUALIFICATIONS

Unless specifically mentioned the report will only be concerned with ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken. This report is for the purposes of identifying the potential impact construction activities could have on the trees and is not a health and safety assessment of the trees. A cursory assessment of the trees health and condition will be recorded, but this is not to be taken as a detailed assessment of its structural condition, health, and management recommendations in relation to this. A separate tree inspection regime focusing on these aspects will need to be undertaken if this is required.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available during the inspection process. No checking of independent data will be undertaken, Andrew Day will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are in accurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection but will become invalid if any tree works not recommend within the report are undertaken, soil levels around the trees are altered in any way, and extreme weather conditions are experienced or if any building works that could impact on the tree are undertaken or not disclosed.

If any of the above occurs, then it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection is carried out.

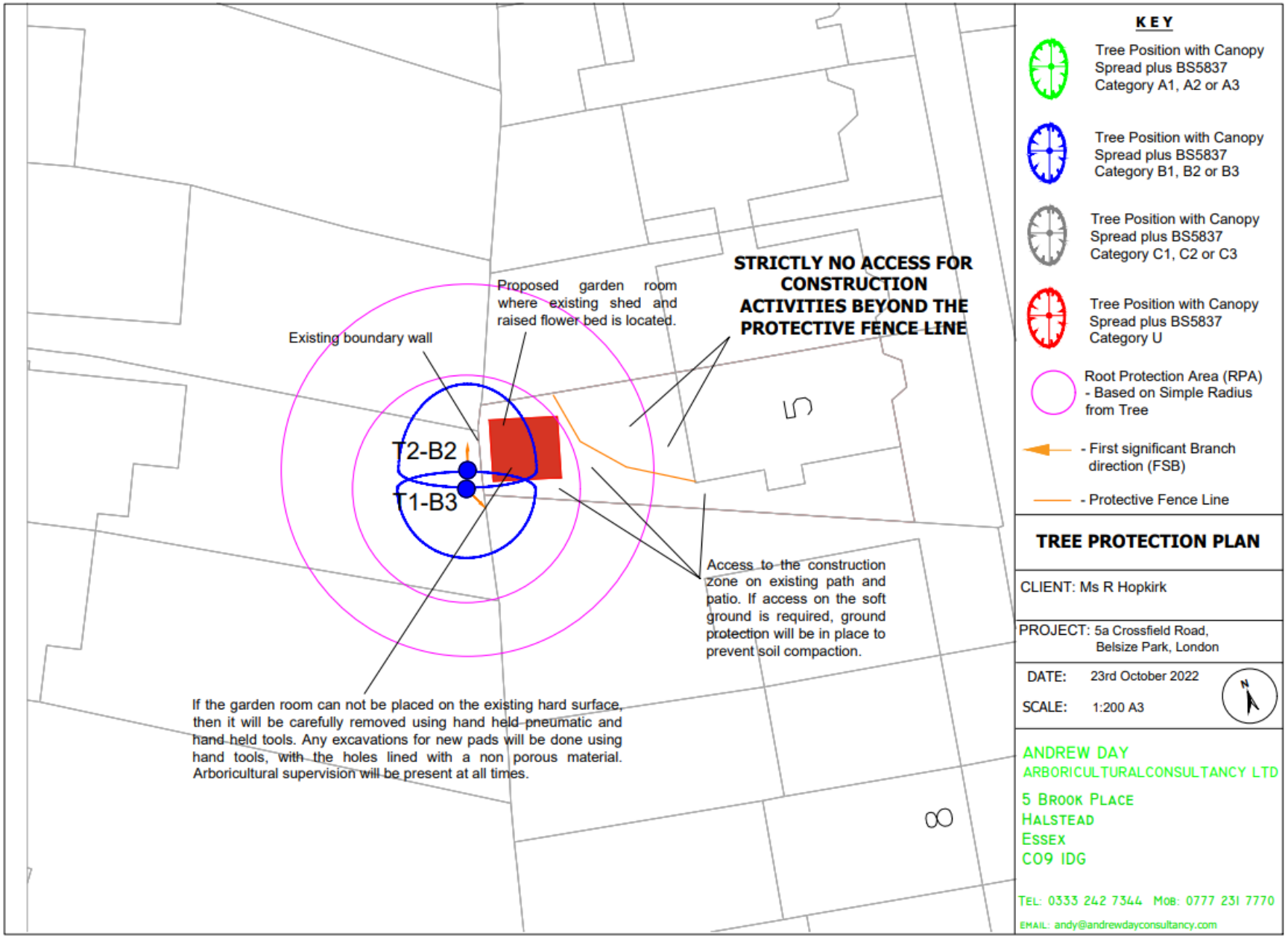
It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of the trees will be guided by the following:

1. The need to avoid reasonable foreseeable damage
2. The arboricultural considerations – Tree safety, good Arboricultural practise and aesthetics.

The client is deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where time constraints or the client limits sources, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

(This plan is for reference only; please refer to the separate A3 plan for scaling if required)


KEY
Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category A1, A2 or A3
Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category B1, B2 or B3
Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category C1, C2 or C3
Tree Position with Canopy Spread plus BS5837 Category U
Root Protection Area (RPA) - Based on Simple Radius from Tree
- First significant Branch direction (FSB)
- Protective Fence Line
STRICTLY NO ACCESS FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES BEYOND THE PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE
Proposed garden room where existing shed and raised flower bed is located.
Existing boundary wall
T2-B2
T1-B3
5
8
Access to the construction zone on existing path and patio. If access on the soft ground is required, ground protection will be in place to prevent soil compaction.
If the garden room can not be placed on the existing hard surface, then it will be carefully removed using hand held pneumatic and hand held tools. Any excavations for new pads will be done using hand tools, with the holes lined with a non porous material. Arboricultural supervision will be present at all times.
TREE PROTECTION PLAN
CLIENT: Ms R Hopkirk
PROJECT: 5a Crossfield Road, Belsize Park, London
DATE: 23rd October 2022
SCALE: 1:200 A3
N
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