

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Relating to development proposal at
Atherfield, Woldingham, CR3 7DJ

Client:
Remus Construction & Development Ltd

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1 Summary

Impacts on trees are low	The arboricultural impacts of the proposed development are low. The layout design has considered trees and retained more prominent or significant trees. The site currently contains dense, over mature vegetation that is mostly of poor quality with a limited viability. The development provides an opportunity to arrest this decline and enhance the tree cover with a positive long-term impact.
KEY trees have been identified for retention	The removal of trees to develop the site will have a very limited impact on visual amenities. The site is not readily visible in the wider landscape and the extent of tree loss is low and confined to within short distances of the site. The treed character of the area will not be adversely affected over the long-term.
The spatial relationship between trees and dwellings is good	The spatial relationship between trees and proposed houses is good, each plot will receive ample daylight and sunlight. Garden areas have ample space outside canopy spreads and away from the influence of trees.
A driveway is required to be installed in a root protection area	In order to provide a suitable connection between the two access points a driveway is proposed across the root protection area of an offsite oak, tree T533. A 'no dig' solution is proposed to mitigate for any impacts. The ground levels are favourable for this approach and the system can be installed with minimal impacts on the trees health and long-term viability.
New planting improves the existing tree cover	The proposal is supported with a detailed landscaping scheme that provides a generous mixture of larger and small species trees. There is ample space for large species to develop fully within generous gardens, without any unreasonable conflict with occupants.
The proposal accords with policy	The proposal accords with locally adopted planning guidance and national best practice and the National Planning Policy Framework. No veteran trees or ancient woodland are present, nor will they be negatively affected

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Atherfield, Woldingham, CR3 7DJ

2 Introduction

Instruction

- 2.1 I have been instructed by Remus Construction & Development Ltd (Client) to provide an arboricultural impact assessment, professional opinion and advice in relation to the proposed development.
- 2.2 This report includes evaluation of the direct and indirect effects of the proposed development and the resulting impacts on trees and local amenity.

Scope

- 2.3 Details of the report author, a general disclaimer and the limitations of this report are included as *Appendix 1*.

Accompanying Documents

- 2.4 This report must be read in conjunction with the following plan(s) and document(s); also instructed by the Client and/or produced as part of the design stage process:

<i>Document/Drawing:</i>	<i>Name/Ref:</i>	<i>Produced by:</i>
Tree Survey	05333.TreeSurvey.23.9.19	Aspect Tree Consultancy
Tree Constraints Plan	05333.TCP.1.10.2019	Aspect Tree Consultancy
Tree Protection Plan	05333.TPP.29.11.2019	Aspect Tree Consultancy
Landscaping plan	19120 L94.05 Landscape Plan	LHC
Site layout plan	1258_4j	The JS Partnership

Table 1 - Supporting plan & documents

3 Relevant Background Information

Statutory Designations

- 3.1 The presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and/or Conservation Area status has been checked with the Local Planning Authority, using their online mapping system on 22.9.2019.
- 3.2 There are no TPOs covering trees on or directly adjacent to the site.
- 3.3 The site does not fall within a Conservation Area.

4 Baseline information and data collection

Brief site overview

- 4.1 The site is located between Station Road and Park View Road, in the middle of Woldingham.
- 4.2 The general layout and juxtaposition of the existing site features are shown on the following aerial image.



Image 1: Aerial site photo

- 4.3 The site is a domestic property with a large detached house in the centre. The site contains an extensive, over mature, garden with a tennis court, ornamental features.
- 4.4 There is a secondary access in the eastern boundary leading to a long private driveway between houses on Station Road. The main access point is in the SW corner.

Site survey

- 4.5 I undertook the site visit and tree survey assessment on the 23 September 2019.
- 4.6 The survey methodology and the tree quality assessment criteria are described in the accompanying Tree Survey document (see 2.3); which includes the survey data schedule.

Key trees & features

- 4.7 The site contains much over mature ornamental vegetation of a limited quality and viability. The bulk of this comprises ornamental conifers and some large shrub growth. The site has had minimal management in recent years and would benefit from active intervention to improve the overall quality of the vegetation.
- 4.8 The key trees are a lime (T501), in the SE corner, a western red cedar (T525) and a cedar (T528) located on the northern boundary.
- 4.9 An English oak (T533) is located off site in the eastern corner.
- 4.10 There are several moderate quality trees within the site that are of limited significance in the wider landscape.

5 Proposed Development

- 5.1 The proposal is for the erection of four detached dwellings located within the central site area.
- 5.2 Access is from the same location, but the access drive will be relocated.
- 5.3 The proposal also includes new landscaping as part of the design.

6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Terms & Definitions

- 6.1 When describing impacts on arboricultural features; reference is made to the following parameters, as appropriate or relevant to the specific issue:
 - 1. **Positive or negative**
 - 2. **Magnitude:** Refers to the 'size' or 'amount' of an impact, determined on a quantitative basis where possible.
 - 3. **Duration:** The time for which the impact is expected to last prior to recovery or replacement of the resource or feature, (defined in relation to the feature - rather than human time frames). The duration of an activity may differ from the duration of the resulting impact caused by the activity. For example, if short-term construction activities cause soil compaction around mature trees, there may be longer-term implications for tree health.
 - 4. **Reversibility:** An irreversible (permanent) impact is one from which recovery is not possible within a reasonable timescale or for which there is no reasonable chance of action being taken to reverse it. A reversible (temporary) impact is one from which spontaneous recovery is possible or for which effective mitigation, is both possible and an enforceable commitment has been made.
 - 5. **Timing and frequency:** Some changes may only cause an impact if they happen to coincide with the critical life-stages or seasons (for example, the bird nesting season). This may be avoided by careful scheduling of the relevant activities.
 - 6. **Compensation:** Measures taken to make up for the loss of, or permanent damage to, arboricultural resources through the provision of replacements.
 - 7. **Enhancement:** A new benefit - unrelated to any negative impact.
 - 8. **Impact:** The way in which an arboricultural resource is affected by the project.
 - 9. **Mitigation:** Measures taken to avoid or reduce negative impacts.
- 6.2 Individual trees, hedgerows, groups, woodland and other vegetative features have been assessed in relation to the submitted layout. Issues identified are evaluated in the following sub-sections.

Tree Removal & Retention

- 6.3 Trees which make a positive contribution to the layout have been retained wherever possible. Trees to be removed are shown on the accompanying Tree Protection Plan (TPP) with a dashed canopy outline and included on the following table:

Tree Ref:	Species/Description of feature:	BS5837 category	Reason for removal & Impact:
G510	Lawson cypress, Yew ad Holly – informal hedge feature of low value.	C2	Removal is required as part of the landscaping plan to improve the quality of the site vegetation. Low impact
T513	Beech – small tree with internal benefit only	C1	Remove to provide SE plot. Small tree of limited significance - low impact.
T514	Sweet gum – moderate quality tree with internal benefit only	B1	Remove to provide internal layout and refined driveway position. Impact of limited magnitude as tree not visible from outside the site.
H515	Mixed ornamental species - dense boundary hedge	C2	Poorly managed vegetation with limited value. Low impact and highly localised.
T516	Yew – small low value tree	C1	Small tree with internal benefit only – remove as part of landscaping scheme. Low impact.
G517	Lawson cypress Informal group of over mature trees requiring management	C2	Remove to re located driveway. Poor quality feature with limited viability. Low impact
S519	Mixed shrubs – over mature with no recent management	C2	Remove to facilitate SW plot and as part of landscaping enhancement. Low impact.
T520	Japanese maple – internal benefit only	C1	Remove to provide garden space for SW plot Low impact.
S523	Mixed shrubs – over mature with no recent management	C1	Dense boundary shrub and hedge to be thinned / removed to allow new, higher quality planting to be installed.
T532	Horse chestnut – low value tree with internal benefit only	C1	Remove to provide new driveway. Removal will also benefit adjacent offsite oak tree. Low impact.

Table 2 - Trees to be removed

- 6.4 The site contains much low value vegetation that was part of the original garden layout for the site. Retention of this vegetation is undesirable due to its poor quality and low value.
- 6.5 Removal of this has been assessed as part of the landscaping scheme and will be undertaken in conjunction with mitigation planting.
- 6.6 The most significant tree is the sweet gum (T514) but whilst this is a reasonable quality tree it was planted in a raised bed that is intimately linked to the existing layout. Retention of this would be at odds with good design.
- 6.7 The removal of tree T5332, a horse chestnut is required to provide a connection to the existing eastern access point. The tree is of low value and limited benefit. It is growing close to an oak and its removal will benefit the oak in relation to allowing the tree to develop a full open

canopy. The loss of the chestnut will have a low impact and the tree is of insufficient quality to be a constraint to development.

- 6.8 The layout retains the better quality and key trees within the layout. This helps top assimilate the proposal into the wider landscape.

Impact of proposed development on amenity value

- 6.9 The site is not readily visible in the wider landscape, despite the elevated location. The site is not accessed directly from a public highway but from private roads, limiting any public amenity value.
- 6.10 The trees are not readily visible from the surrounding area despite the size and quantity of the vegetation. The larger trees are being retained and whilst these are not publicly prominent, they are at least partially visible from public locations.
- 6.11 My assessment has been verified by the work of the landscape architect who has undertaken a landscape visual assessment.
- 6.12 The visual impact, is therefore, neutral (low at the most) and the proposal will not be detrimental to the visual amenities of the area.
- 6.13 Any negative impact will be limited by the planting and establishment of replacement trees in equally publicly visible locations so that the mid to long term impact is neutral. The proposal provides an opportunity to enhance the quality of the vegetation within the site.

Works in RPA

- 6.14 A driveway will cross the root protection area (RPA) of tree T533, an off-site oak tree. The area will cover 23% of the trees RPA. The tree has ample rooting volume to the north and the tree is in a good physiological condition the tree will easily tolerate controlled works. The drive will be installed as a no dig system (Cellweb or similar) reducing the impact. A method statement for this will be agree with the LPA prior to commencement of development. The overall impact will be tolerable.

Retained trees - General minor impacts

- 6.15 **Spatial relationship:** The houses are orientated so as to allow them all to have a good spatial relationship with retained trees. There is ample space for the trees to continue to grow without requiring any significant pruning.
- 6.16 The houses will not be excessively shaded with each plot having sufficiently large garden to allow direct sun light and daylight penetration.
- 6.17 The SE plot has retained trees to its east and SE, but the house will only be directly shaded for the early part of the day with high levels of direct sun in the afternoons, as the western elevation is open. The plot also has a large garden to the east / NE allowing adequate amenity space that will not be under canopy or directly shaded for any length of time.

7 Mitigation Strategy

Tree Protection

- 7.1 No access to the RPA of any retained tree will be permitted before or during construction activity, unless detailed in an approved *Arboricultural Method Statement* or otherwise agreed in advance with the LPA following advice from the appointed specialist.
- 7.2 BS5837 recommends that retained trees (and areas suitable for new planting) are incorporated into CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONES (CEZs) and suitably protected throughout the development process.
- 7.3 The CEZs are clearly marked on the accompanying TREE PROTECTION PLAN and general details (heads of terms) for an accompanying *Arboricultural Method Statement* are included in the appendices of this report.

Works in RPA

- 7.4 A method statement will be submitted to and approved by the LPA prior to commencement of development for the no dig access driveway near tree T5333.

Compensatory Planting

- 7.5 The proposal is accompanied by a planting scheme that will provide significant enhancement over the long-term to the site's vegetation cover. The planting along the western and southern boundaries will help to maintain the sites secluded position in the local landscape.
- 7.6 The new planting provides a positive long-term impact.
- 7.7 Where new tree planting is planned it is imperative that consideration is given to future management and maintenance. It is recommended that a minimum five-year plan is constructed and submitted with the new landscape proposals.

New planting should be in accordance with the National House Building Council Standards NHBC 4.2 'Building near Trees' – 2006.

8 Trees & Planning Policy

- 8.1 Trees are a material consideration throughout the planning process and therefore the arboricultural information presented in this report and accompanying plans has been aligned with the objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the general tree-related policies and development objectives of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Key - LPA planning policies

- 8.2 The following Tandridge policy documents are relevant to this report (specific policy wording included in *Appendix 2*):
 - i. Trees and soft landscaping Supplementary Planning Document Nov 2017
- 8.3 The proposed development accords with the relevant SPD.
- 8.4 The existing trees have been considered as part of the layout design for this site. Key / good quality trees are retained, and new tree planting is proposed to ensure that the sites overall

tree cover is maintained. The proposal will not negatively affect the character of the area or local visual amenities.

- 8.5 No veteran trees or ancient woodland are present on this site and none will be adversely affected by the proposal.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 The arboricultural impacts of the proposed development are low.
- 9.2 The layout design has considered trees and retained more prominent or significant trees. The site currently contains dense, over mature vegetation that is mostly of poor quality with a limited viability. The development provides an opportunity to arrest this decline and enhance the tree cover with a positive long-term impact.
- 9.3 The removal of trees to develop the site will have a very limited impact on visual amenities. The site is not readily visible in the wider landscape and the extent of tree loss is low and confined to within short distances of the site. The treed character of the area will not be adversely affected over the long-term.
- 9.4 The spatial relationship between trees and proposed houses is good, each plot will receive ample daylight and sunlight. Garden areas have ample space outside canopy spreads and away from the influence of trees.
- 9.5 In order to provide a suitable connection between the two access points a driveway is proposed across the root protection area of an offsite oak, tree T533. A 'no dig' solution is proposed to mitigate for any impacts. The ground levels are favourable for this approach and the system can be installed with minimal impacts on the trees health and long-term viability.
- 9.6 The proposal is supported with a detailed landscaping scheme that provides a generous mixture of larger and small species trees. There is ample space for large species to develop fully within generous gardens, without any unreasonable conflict with occupants.
- 9.7 The proposal accords with locally adopted planning guidance and national best practice and the National Planning Policy Framework.

10 Recommendations

- 10.1 The tree protection measures discussed in this report and shown on the accompanying Tree Protection Plan should be implemented.
- 10.2 The appropriate use of well worded planning condition(s) are considered a key element of successful tree retention during development and construction.
- 10.3 It is important that the tree protection measures are clearly communicated to, and understood by, the entire construction team prior to commencement of any site works – this process should involve the Local Planning Authority so as to ensure any planning conditions are not breached. This is most effectively managed by monitoring the development on a regular basis, checking tree protection measures in relation to the Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement(s) and reporting to the LPA on a monthly basis.

- 10.4 It is recommended that development is carried out in the following order:
- a) Remedial tree works undertaken.
 - b) Tree protection measures installed.
 - c) Initial site clearance, demolition and ground works.
 - d) Development of site.
 - e) Install no dig section of driveway in accordance with approved method statement.
 - f) Removal of tree protection measures.
- 10.5 All items above to be undertaken in accordance with LPA approved arboricultural method statements.

Appendices:

A1 Appendix 1 - Disclaimer, Limitations & Author

A2 Appendix 2 - Policy framework

A3 Appendix 3 - Default Tree Protection Measures

A4 Appendix 4 - AMS heads of terms

A5 Appendix 5 - Accompanying Plans

A1.1 Disclaimer

The statements made in this Report do not take account of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. Aspect Tree Consultancy cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this Report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated after two years from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the Report are carried out to, or affecting, the Subject Tree(s), whichever is sooner.

A1.2 Limitations

The survey and report are concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only. This report is primarily concerned with the condition of existing trees and the application of current guidance for their retention.

No documented information has been provided regarding any site-specific history of ground disturbance, root damage or severance, changes in soil levels, previous utility installations or any changes in site conditions.

Trees are large dynamic organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, therefore due to the changing nature of trees and other site considerations, this report and any recommendations made are only valid for the 12-month period following the site survey.

Subsidence Risk Assessment: Any discussion of soil characteristics is only presented where this may have a direct effect on tree growth. This report does not seek to address the specific area of subsidence risk assessment.

Foundation Design: The design and construction of foundations should be informed by appropriate soil sampling and laboratory testing in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2. This report does not specifically relate to risks associated with subsidence, heave or other forms of disturbance associated with tree root growth or tree removal.

Third Party Liability: The limit of Aspect Tree Consultancy indemnity over any matter arising out of this report extends only to the instructing Client. Aspect Tree Consultancy cannot be held liable for any third-party claim that arises following this report. The content and format of this Report are for the exclusive use of the Client. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in the subject matter without the written permission of Aspect Tree Consultancy Ltd.

A1.3 Author

D Scanlon

MICFor, F.Arbor.A, CEnv

I am a professional tree specialist and Institute of Chartered Foresters Registered Consultant. I am a Fellow Member of the Arboricultural Association, Chartered Arboriculturist and Chartered Environmentalist.

I have skills and experience directly relating to the management of trees through the planning, development and construction processes such that I am a suitably qualified and experienced competent person as defined by **BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations [BS5837]**.

A2.1 National Planning Policy Framework NPPF

Paragraph 11. Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development.

especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity.

15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

Paragraph 170 (relevant parts only). Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

- a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
- d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures;

Habitats and biodiversity:

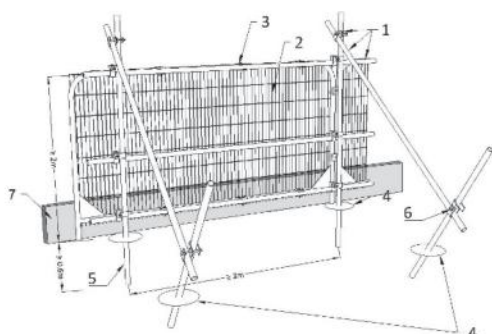
175. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (**such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees**) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
- d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to incorporate biodiversity improvements in and around developments should be encouraged,

A3.1 Tree Protection Measures

Retained trees should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection before any materials are brought onto site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPA, vertical barriers should be erected to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). Where, due to site constraints, construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded in this manner from all or part of a tree's RPA, appropriate ground protection should be installed.

A3.2 Default Tree Protective Fence (TPF) – Type1:

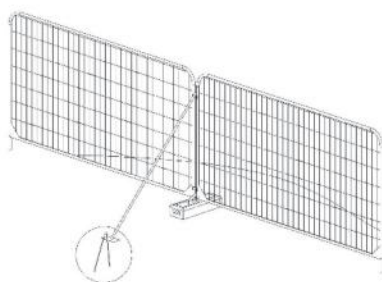


Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps
- 7 Toe board 600mm to prevent soil running through fence (In timber or fabric)

A3.3 Default TPF – Type2a:

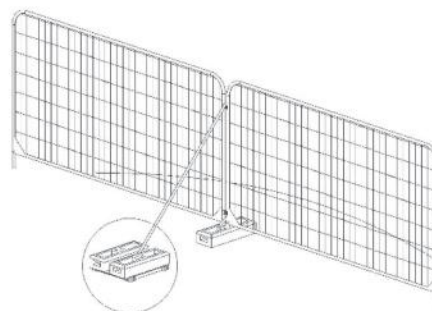
Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

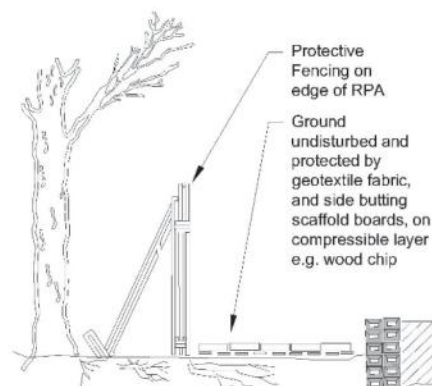
A3.4 Default TPF – Type2b:

Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

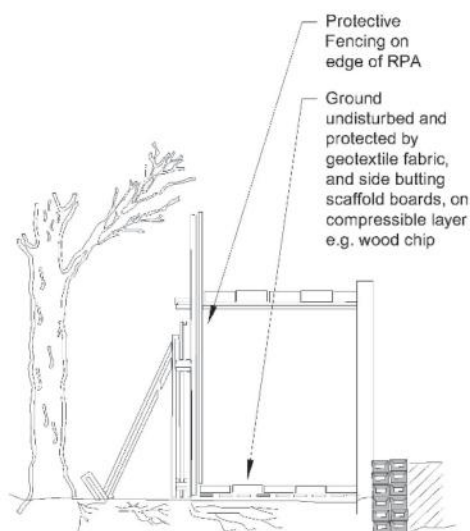


b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

A3.4 TPF + Ground Protection in RPA:



A3.5 TPF + Scaffolding in RPA:



A3.6 Ground Protection in RPA – pedestrian:



A3.6 Ground Protection in RPA – up to 2 ton:

Ground Level Protection

Provide As Plan For Whole Extent of Area Within The RPA



A3.7 Example Warning Sign for TPF:



The final construction stage **Tree Protection Plan** shall be accompanied by a detailed **Arboricultural Method Statement** which will include details necessary to ensure the protection of trees throughout the demolition and construction stages of the proposed development.

A3.8 Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

The final TPP shall include details covering the following site-specific items:

- 1) Site Construction Access.
- 2) All hard surfacing within RPAs.
- 3) Construction Exclusion Zones.
- 4) Precise location of TREE PROTECTION FENCING - dimensioned – including temporary fencing & set back positions.
- 5) Barriers & Ground protection details – dimensioned.
- 6) Special protection measures (see AMS A4.2)
- 7) Location of utilities routes.
- 8) Areas for drainage / attenuation.
- 9) Working space for cranes, plant, scaffolding and access during works.
- 10) Position of site huts & welfare facilities.
- 11) Contractor car-parking.
- 12) Materials storage areas.
- 13) Build sequence/phasing of construction works.

A3.9 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

The final AMS will be prepared and agreed with the LPA prior to start. The AMS may cover the following:

- 1) Pre-start Meeting.
- 2) Contact details for key personnel.
- 3) Site Monitoring Schedule.
- 4) Detailed Tree Work Schedule & Pruning Specification.
- 5) Final details of all operations within RPAs.
- 6) Utilities: methods of installation near trees.
- 7) Emergency Procedures.

A4.1 General / Standard AMS information

Pre-commencement site meeting: Prior to the commencement of the development, site clearance or groundworks a site meeting shall be arranged and held between the Site Manager, the Arboriculturist, and the Tree Protective Fence contractor.

Any defective tree protection measures will be reported to the site manager immediately and made good in the same day.

The site manager is responsible for informing the LPA or an appointed arboricultural specialist of any damage to or breaches of the Tree Protection Measures immediately.

Construction Exclusion Zone – CEZ: The CEZs are to be afforded protection at all times and will be protected by robust FENCING and/or GROUND PROTECTION as detailed. No works will be undertaken within any CEZ that causes compaction to the soil or severance of tree roots.

Tree Protective Fences (TPF): Protective fencing will be erected in accordance with the TPP prior to the commencement of any site works i.e. before any materials or heavy machinery is brought on site. The fencing may only be removed following completion of all construction works or with the formal agreement of the LPA. The location of the TPF will be as accurate as possible to the approved TPP. Any change to the position or construction of the fencing must be approved by the Arboriculturist and subsequently agreed by the LPA. No vehicles will drive or be parked within the CEZ. No materials will be stored within the CEZ.

Warning Notices will be affixed to every third panel or at 12m centres and will be made of all-weather signs.

After installation of the TPF the CEZ must be considered sacrosanct and off limits for any access or construction activity without the formal consent of the LPA or otherwise detailed on the TPP.

On-site environmental good practice guidelines:

Storage and use of Liquids and Hazardous Materials.

Liquids (fuel etc.) should be stored as far away from CEZ areas as is reasonably practicable. Spill kits and drip trays should be provided and maintained in close proximity to where liquids are stored, dispensed and used. Materials should be stored in accordance with manufacturer's Safety Data Sheets.

Drip trays or absorbent mats should be placed under filling points during the transfer/dispensing of liquids e.g. during the refuelling of plant to avoid any form of soil contamination in or immediately adjacent to CEZs or area for new landscape planting.

Responsibilities:

It is the responsibility of the Building Contract Manager (TBC) to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times.

The Building Contract Manager will be responsible for contacting the LPA at any time issues are raised related to the trees on site. If at any time pruning works are required permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority first and then carried out in accordance with BS 3998 2010.

The Building Contract Manager will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes.

Protective fences will remain in position until completion of ALL construction works on the site.

The fencing and signs must be maintained in position at all times and checked on a regular basis by an on-site person designated that responsibility.

Emergency Departures & Incident Reporting:

The contractor shall contact an appointed arboricultural specialist or the LPA Tree Officer if any breaches of the CEZ and tree protection measures occur.

An action plan to incorporate mitigation measures where necessary will be agreed and effectively implemented.

Contingency Plan - Water is readily available on site and will be used to flush spilt materials through the soil and avoid contamination to tree roots. At the time of any spillage the main contractor will contact the arboriculturist for advice.

Arboricultural Site Monitoring: Monitoring will be undertaken at a frequency agreed with the construction site manager during the initial pre-commencement site meeting.

The arboriculturist shall be present during the following

Key Stages:

- 1) Pre-start meeting & initial positioning of the TPF & ground protection measures.
- 2) Minimum bi-monthly monitoring visit by specialist.
- 3) All operations near trees (as detailed in AMS) are supervised.

A4.2 Detailed specific AMS required

Where the accompanying TPP shows specific AMS areas outline details covering the identified issues are included on the plan.

Accompanying plans produced as part of this report are referenced to and/or attached as the following pages:

Plan Title:	Plan Ref:	Size:
Tree Protection Plan	05333.TPP 4 house Rev A.20.12.19	A1

Important Notes:

Digital plans may be issued as separate documents.

Reduced scale/size plan(s) may have been bound into hard paper copies of this report e.g. at paper size A3.

All plans should be viewed in full colour.